

MINUTES

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project: Baseline Consultation

Lamu County Meeting: 28 October 2018 - Barigoni Primary School

Submitted to:

Pipeline Project Management Team

Submitted by:

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28 October 2018



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Presentation

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document represents the minutes taken during a public meeting convened as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP) project in Kenya. The document presents a summary of the issues, concerns, questions, and suggestions raised by the stakeholders at the meeting. The meeting was held on Sunday, 28 October 2018 at the Barigoni Primary School, Lamu County.

The objective of the meeting was to provide stakeholders with more information about the proposed LLCOP project and associated mitigation measures. The meeting also provided stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute comments, suggestions and raise issues of concern. Issues and questions raised during the meeting were captured in the Comment and Response Report. This report will form part of the final ESIA report to be submitted to the relevant authority for a decision.

Your comments are important!

Stakeholders who attended the meeting are invited to review the draft minutes and ensure that the questions, concerns, and comments have been captured correctly. Please send any comments and changes that you would like to make within 14 days of receipt to the Public Participation Office.

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1.0 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

The meeting was held at the Barigoni Primary School. The process started with the registration of all the attendees who were given project information handouts and maps to help them understand the project. The meeting started at approximately 09h35 with a word of prayer. The Chief Salim Habilu briefly explained the purpose of the meeting and then invited the assistant county commissioner to speak. Mr Mohamed Kitete gave a brief description of the project and stressed the importance of openly sharing views and concerns. He introduced the meeting facilitator, Mr Duncan Oyaro, from the ESF team, to the members of the community and asked the locals to introduce themselves.

2.0 ATTENDEES

162 attendees signed the register and took part in the proceedings. Please see APPENDIX A in this regard.

3.0 PROJECT TEAM

Mr Duncan Oyaro introduced the project teams and explained the role each team plays in the LLCOP project as follows:

- The government of Kenya – sets the strategy;
- LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority (LCDA) – the authority responsible for the development of the LAPSSET corridor;
- Pipeline Project Management Team (PPMT) – the partnership between government (Ministry of Mining and Petroleum – MoMP) and oil companies to develop the pipeline project; and
- Golder and ESF Consultants – the independent consultants, appointed to undertake the ESIA.

4.0 PURPOSE OF MEETING

- 1) Share information with stakeholders along the proposed pipeline route about the proposed project.
- 2) Obtain stakeholders' inputs, questions, views, suggestions, concerns, and local knowledge regarding the proposed project.
- 3) Gather baseline data to inform the social impact assessment, and a suite of social management framework plans to be developed.
- 4) Explain the ESIA process and opportunities for comment.

5.0 AGENDA

The following agenda was presented to, and accepted by the participants:

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Attendance
- 3) Agenda
- 4) Purpose of meeting
- 5) Project team
- 6) Project progress
- 7) Summary of scoping consultation

- 8) Community *barazas* (public meetings)
- 9) Community consultation approach
- 10) Social baseline
- 11) ESIA focus
- 12) Stakeholder engagement focus
- 13) Discussions
- 14) Way forward
- 5) Closure

6.0 PRESENTATIONS

Mr Duncan Oyaro presented a detailed explanation of the project with the help of a flipchart. After the presentation, Mr Oyaro held a question-and-answer session where stakeholders were given the opportunity to voice their comments, views and concerns about the project. Mr Oyaro pointed out that, at the same time as the stakeholder engagement meeting, social baseline meetings with specific focus groups were being held at different locations. The purpose of these meetings was to gather baseline information on social structures, administration, and the history of the community.

7.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

An overview and background of the proposed project were presented to attendees. All development projects are subject to an ESIA process in terms of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (2015). This is the first permitting study undertaken for the proposed LLCOP project. Several related studies have been undertaken and include a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the LAPSSET corridor project and an ESIA study for the Kenya Upstream Oil Development project.

Golder Associates, in partnership with ESF Consultants, Kenya, have been appointed to undertake the ESIA study.

8.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

An overview and background of the proposed project were presented to attendees. All development projects are subject to an ESIA process in terms of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (2015). This is the first permitting study undertaken for the proposed LLCOP project. Several related studies have been undertaken and include a Strategic Environmental Assessment for the LAPSSET corridor project and an ESIA study for the Kenya Upstream Oil Development project.

Golder Associates, in partnership with ESF Consultants, Kenya, have been appointed to undertake the ESIA study.

9.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

9.1 Overview

The LLCOP project is a development initiative under a joint partnership between the Kenya Government and the consortium consisting of Tullow Oil Kenya B.V., Africa Oil Turkana Ltd and Total Oil (formally Maersk Oil). The proposed LLCOP project is an onshore pipeline that will provide transportation of crude oil from the production fields in South Lokichar to the marine export facility at the Port of Lamu. There it will be stored and onward exported to international markets. The project will link the upstream oil fields (being permitted separately) with international markets.

9.2 Route

The LLCOP project will commence at a flange point in Turkana County, south-east of the Lokichar oil fields, and end at the Port of Lamu. The LLCOP route is within the LAPSSET corridor and will cut across Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Meru, Garissa and Lamu counties. The crude oil pipeline will be approximately 820 kilometres long. Areas of land where the proposed pipeline will pass will be acquired by the government and leased to the project.

9.3 Technical Aspects

The proposed project will be executed in a phased manner. The construction time will be approximately two to three years.

The construction of the pipeline will entail excavation of a trench, two metre in depth, along the proposed pipeline route. A conventional trench and backfill construction methodology will be followed. The pipeline will be buried throughout its length with a minimum of one metre of soil cover. The pipe itself will be 18 or 20 inches in diameter. The proposed pipeline will need a 30 metre width for construction and a six metre width for operations. Due to the heavy and waxy consistency of the crude oil, the pipeline will be heated and insulated to keep the crude oil at the optimum viscosity for pumping. The heating will be done through a longline trace system.

There will be approximately 16 intermediate above ground installations (either co-located or standalone), which include pump stations, pressure reduction stations, and electrical generators.

A marine terminal will be constructed at the Port of Lamu. The terminal will comprise storage facilities (1.5 million barrels capacity), a loading line and a marine platform with breasting and mooring structures. The Lamu terminal options under evaluation are an onshore storage and offloading jetty, or a floating storage and offloading vessel. The onward exportation of the crude oil to international markets will take place by ship.

10.0 ESIA PROCESS

This ESIA is being undertaken to acquire the necessary permits to implement the proposed project. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 2015 provides detailed guidelines on conducting Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) in Kenya. The Act states that all new projects that are likely to affect the environment in any way must undertake an ESIA, and the ESIA report should then be submitted to NEMA for review and approval.

The objective of this ESIA study is to investigate and identify the positive and negative impacts of the pipeline construction and operations. The study will then generate feasible mitigation measures for adverse impacts through an Environmental and Social Management Plan. These studies and recommendations will be done through field investigations, document review, professional analysis, and stakeholder engagements.

The ESIA process entails the following elements:

Scoping Study – An initial field and baseline data reviews as well as early stakeholder engagement to define the scope of the ESIA.

Terms of Reference (ToR) – During this phase, the framework and proposed methodology for the assessment of environmental and social impacts are developed. The ToR phase includes a presentation of the project, proposed ESIA update process and the public consultation process.

Environmental Impact Study (EIS) – This phase entails an impact assessment and will address the issues raised during the ToR phase. A Draft EIS report will be developed and presented to the public for review and discussion. The EIS is then finalised and submitted to NEMA for approval (the decision-making phase).

The ESIA permitting study should be completed by March 2019.

11.0 CONSULTATION PROCESS

The stakeholder engagement process is a requirement of the Kenya Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines and is being undertaken to provide the opportunity for communities, potentially affected and interested people to participate by raising issues, concerns, asking questions and contributing local knowledge.

Stakeholder participation in the process will help to identify and address their concerns early in the project design phase. Stakeholder contributions collected during this process will be recorded and made publicly available in a Comment and Response Report for people to verify that their contributions have been recorded correctly. Special efforts will be made to engage with potentially directly affected people, including women, the youth, as well as local, regional, and national educational and religious organisations, research institutions, non-governmental organisations, and other key organisations. Public meetings and workshops will be held to record comments and suggestions from the public.

This ESIA process commenced in March 2018 and will be completed in March 2019. Availability of reports, times, and location of public meetings will be advertised in the local media and via site notices. The final EIS update will be made available in public places, for review.

Stakeholders will be informed throughout the stakeholder engagement process of this ESIA. Any queries and concerns can be raised at any time through the contacts provided.

12.0 IDENTIFICATION OF ISSUES

All questions, issues, comments, and associated responses raised during the discussion session are captured in Table 1.

Date of meeting: 28 October 2018

Venue: Barigoni Primary School, Lamu County

Table 1: Identified Issues, Questions, Comments and Responses

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
1	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ninety percent of Lamu County land through which the LAPSSET corridor passes belongs to the Boni community. The National Land Commission must measure the land before the excavation begins. ■ It would be preferable if the pipeline project is not handled in the same way as the port to prevent disputes. Port construction has started, and we are yet to be compensated. 	Julius Kairemia Mswakini Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Matters about land will be handled by the National Land Commission, but your concerns have been noted.
2	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Most land that the LAPSSET project crosses belongs to the Boni Sanye communities, and most of us do not have the title deeds to our land. Criminals with money have tried to lay claim to this land. We have taken the cases to the courts to enquire how the criminals have managed to obtain our land. ■ We want you to make sure landowners get title deeds to make this process easier. If matters are not favourable to us, we shall take the matter to court as the constitution gives us the ability to fight for our rights. ■ We have farmed in this area for years, and we rely on the forest for things like medicine. We need the help of the government and other institutions to measure our land, and 	Doza Diza Kururo Bargoni Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Your issues on land adjudication and the general way land issues are handled at the county have been noted and will be considered.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		we should also be consulted on which land is to be used in the corridor.		
3	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have nothing more to add as the two people who spoke before us highlighted the important issues to note. 	Abdullahi Lugumba	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
4	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our people are threatened because we can be evicted forcefully from our ancestral land. We shall not leave our land and not allow the project to pass through by any unfair means. Our community is marginalised and under-developed. We understand our rights and shall not be pushed around. 	Julius Kairemia Mswakini Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have people in our team who will want to understand people's livelihoods.
5	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will lease the land to the project instead of selling the land for your use indefinitely. We will not allow a situation similar to Kililana here in Barigoni. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have noted your concern and will relay it to the National Land Commission.
6	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Boni Sanye community is found all over Lamu County. Before the LAPSSSET income comes, we would like to see an assessment of the state of our community as we rely heavily on the forest to eat and educate our children. Our children's names are noted down, but none have received scholarships. Some of the children misuse the money given for compensation. 	Amina Guri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have heard how compensation was handled in Kililana and have noted your other concerns.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will bring diseases that are not found in this area. This community has a mix of tribes, and we would like that our community is uplifted. 		
7	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not understand who LAPSSET is. We have heard reports of what happened in Kililana where they gave people a lot of money for their land, and the money ended up causing misfortune in the community rather than helping. When LAPSSET come to tell us to relocate, where do we move to? We also need to know the programme for our registered names so that they may not be misused later. We have resources on our land; honey, animals, and water. We have trees with natural beehives and are these owned by the people that live here. If LAPSSET takes our land what do we do to earn a living? Our children fish for crabs in the waters here. Since you have been sent to us, we want to know where we will stay, and which land will be leased for the project. Aweer community will accept the project only if it benefits us, and not evict us from our homes. 	Salama Shaffi Sharo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The registration shows that a stakeholder engagement was carried out at this location. We understand that the beehives here are natural and our biodiversity team shall engage you to get more information. We have noted your issues on land and the misuse of compensation money.
8	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our prayer is that since the youth are unemployed, they must be educated and selected for these jobs. 	Mohamed Abdullahi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have noted your concerns on education and youth employment, and they shall be noted for consideration.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
9	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tell the people concerned to assess the population of the Boni and to understand the people, to prevent untrustworthy people from stealing money when people are compensated. 	Doza Diza Kururo Bargoni Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have noted your views.
10	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have faced many challenges. The corridor passes through people's farms and not the unoccupied forest. We pray that our concerns are not forgotten. Areas where trees have been harvested in this area, indicates where the Boni land is. 	Nur Mohamed Juu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your concerns have been noted for consideration.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forest has indigenous food trees as well as medicinal trees which are used by locals since there are no hospitals in the area. 	Doza Diza Kururo Bargoni village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your concerns have been noted.
11	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was in a meeting in Mokowe, where people are saying that they should sell their land and occupy the Boni Forest. Doesn't the Boni Forest have its residents? We do not want to be abused and misused. We are accused of having criminals in our community and that we do not report them, but this is far from the truth. When we find criminals, we cooperate with the authorities. We know each other in this community, and we do not tolerate criminals. We want inclusion in the matters of these projects. We see foreign cars pass through our area and some time we think 	Salama Shaffl Sharo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We note your concerns and they will be considered.

	Meeting	Issue/Question/Comments	Commentator	Response
		<p>they are cars of the government or police when in fact it is someone who has falsified documents to get our land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ We do not have a hospital, and the nearest medical centre is a dispensary at Hindi. ■ We accept the project with open hands as long as we are not mistreated. 		
12	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Just to add on to what might not have been mentioned, the Baobab tree is an indication of our land. 	Mohamed Madobe Khalif Bargoni Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Our social baseline study aims to identify these areas.
13	28 October 2018 Stakeholder engagement at Barigoni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I am from Kwa Bwana Heri. In this area, we are at the centre of corruption in land matters. In the past year, they have measured land for the coal plant, and surveyors had been walking alone through our land to measure the land, and they have provided false information for our land sizes. ■ We had not been told how much we should be compensated, and our land with fruits and trees is taken forcefully. ■ We were promised to be paid after three weeks, and it has been four years since. We want our land measured. 	Al Habib Abdullahi Said Habib	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ We have noted your concerns.

13.0 CLOSURE

The meeting was closed with a brief address from the assistant county commissioner. The Chief requested a word of prayer from a member of the community after which the meeting facilitator thanked the community members for listening to the presentation and airing their views on the project.

Signature Page

Golder Associates (UK) Ltd



James Kambo
Stakeholder in-country lead (ESF Consultants)



Tim Flower
Project Manager

JK/TF

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APPENDIX A

List of Attendees

Table 2: Attendees who signed the register and took part in the meeting, grouped by village

	Name	Village
1.	Abadiwa	Bargoni
2.	Abdillahi Misho	Bargoni
3.	Abdille Khamir	Bargoni
4.	Abdullahi Lugumba	Bargoni
5.	Adhan Madobe	Bargoni
6.	Ahmed Salim	Bargoni
7.	Aisha Hiloble	Bargoni
8.	Ali Doza	Bargoni
9.	Ali Gedi	Bargoni
10.	Amina Abdilahi	Bargoni
11.	Amina Bardo	Bargoni
12.	Amina Hussein	Bargoni
13.	Amina Kunde	Bargoni
14.	Amina Mohamed	Bargoni
15.	Asha Yassin	Bargoni
16.	Asli Madobe	Bargoni
17.	Babitu Mohamed	Bargoni
18.	Badiwa	Bargoni
19.	Bwanahamadi	Bargoni
20.	Cosman N. Chilumo	Bargoni
21.	Diza Doza Kururo	Bargoni
22.	Esha Daudi	Bargoni
23.	Farah Abdikadir	Bargoni
24.	Farhiya Madobe	Bargoni
25.	Fatuma Ali	Bargoni
26.	Fatuma Kindoro	Bargoni
27.	Fatuma Msomi	Bargoni

	Name	Village
28.	Gemana Ali	Bargoni
29.	Habiba Bakuleni	Bargoni
30.	Hadija Hussein	Bargoni
31.	Hawo Hiloble	Bargoni
32.	Husna Mohamed	Bargoni
33.	Hussein	Bargoni
34.	Hussein Babituu	Bargoni
35.	Irshad Ahmed	Bargoni
36.	Jamila Ahmed	Bargoni
37.	Jamila Athman	Bargoni
38.	Khalif Adow	Bargoni
39.	Luqman Abushizi	Bargoni
40.	Mohamed Madobe Khalif	Bargoni
41.	Mahamud Abdullahi	Bargoni
42.	Mahamud Madobe	Bargoni
43.	Mariam Abdullahi	Bargoni
44.	Michael Wambua	Bargoni
45.	Mima Abdilah	Bargoni
46.	Mohamed Abdullahi	Bargoni
47.	Mohamed Bakari	Bargoni
48.	Morgan Kinyanjui	Bargoni
49.	Moto Babituu	Bargoni
50.	Mwanahamisi Adhan	Bargoni
51.	Mwanajuma Abdilahi	Bargoni
52.	Nadha Garane	Bargoni
53.	Nuru Hussein Babituu	Bargoni
54.	Omar Ali Gubo	Bargoni
55.	Peter Njoroge	Bargoni

	Name	Village
56.	Riziki Abubakar	Bargoni
57.	Salama Nyawa	Bargoni
58.	Salim Bakari	Bargoni
59.	Shukri Adhan	Bargoni
60.	Sinino Madobe	Bargoni
61.	Somoe Athmani	Bargoni
62.	Twalib Babituu	Bargoni
63.	Hamisi Labithi	Bargoni (headman)
64.	Amina Alu Elema	Berabodhei
65.	Amina Huko	Berabodhei
66.	Billow Hussein	Berabodhei
67.	Juma Abaye	Berabodhei
68.	Nafswa Salat	Berabodhei
69.	Osman Omar	Berabodhei
70.	Omar Bashungi	Berabodhei (headman)
71.	Ali Buri	Kaloleni (headman)
72.	Abdalla Hababu	Kwasasi
73.	Abdi Omar Ahmed	Kwasasi
74.	Aboud Bamu Athman	Kwasasi
75.	Kassim Omar Ahmed	Kwasasi
76.	Omar Shahawi	Kwasasi
77.	Ramadhan Mwambire Kazungu	Kwasasi
78.	Bwanasalale Shee	Mangai
79.	Buri Rufi	Milimani Ndogo
80.	Muri Mohamed	Milimani Ndogo
81.	Ali Bocholo	Mmilimani
82.	Ababawa	Mswakini
83.	Abale Nuri	Mswakini


	Name	Village
84.	Abdi Hussein	Mswakini
85.	Abdikadir Pame	Mswakini
86.	Abdillahi Gubo	Mswakini
87.	Abdirahman Mohamed	Mswakini
88.	Abuli Gulacho	Mswakini
89.	Abuli Guracho	Mswakini
90.	Adhan Abala	Mswakini
91.	Ahmed Issack	Mswakini
92.	Ali Abdi Hussein	Mswakini
93.	Ali Kedi	Mswakini
94.	Ali Mohamed Bakari	Mswakini
95.	Ali Somoebwana	Mswakini
96.	Amina Guri	Mswakini
97.	Amina Kachuu	Mswakini
98.	Ashura Abudi	Mswakini
99.	Asumani Msuo	Mswakini
100.	Bakari Mohamed	Mswakini
101.	Boke Jillow	Mswakini
102.	Buya Chula	Mswakini
103.	Chili Kokote	Mswakini
104.	Dhahabu Omari	Mswakini
105.	Diwo Bewofa	Mswakini
106.	Eilbert Aganjo	Mswakini
107.	Esha Godhana	Mswakini
108.	Esha Msuo	Mswakini
109.	Fatuma Ali	Mswakini
110.	Fatuma Mocho	Mswakini
111.	Fatuma Omar	Mswakini

	Name	Village
112.	Fatuma Yusuf	Mswakini
113.	Gure Noi	Mswakini
114.	Hadija Madhee	Mswakini
115.	Halima Mahad	Mswakini
116.	Harusi Tenee	Mswakini
117.	Hawa Hassan	Mswakini
118.	Hawa Msuo	Mswakini
119.	Hussein Gure	Mswakini
120.	Ibrahim Werik	Mswakini
121.	Jamila Ali	Mswakini
122.	Jillow Jiba	Mswakini
123.	Julius Kairemia	Mswakini
124.	Kufa Shauri	Mswakini
125.	Mariam Lola	Mswakini
126.	Mariam Jilo	Mswakini
127.	Mariam Omar	Mswakini
128.	Mary Mbeyu	Mswakini
129.	Maryam Ali	Mswakini
130.	Maryam Hajj	Mswakini
131.	Mima Msuo	Mswakini
132.	Mohamed Abara	Mswakini
133.	Mohamed Hillow	Mswakini
134.	Mohamed Hiloble	Mswakini
135.	Mohamed Jillow	Mswakini
136.	Mohamed Weki Kiriyo	Mswakini
137.	Mwajuma Dani	Mswakini
138.	Mwanaisha Mazee	Mswakini
139.	Mwashani Utole	Mswakini

	Name	Village
140.	Nur Mohamed Juu	Mswakini
141.	Nuri Salim	Mswakini
142.	Omar Chula	Mswakini
143.	Omar Shimba	Mswakini
144.	Rehema Ali Kedi	Mswakini
145.	Rukia Babitu	Mswakini
146.	Rukia Hassan	Mswakini
147.	Saada Mocho	Mswakini
148.	Sada Ali	Mswakini
149.	Salama Shaffi Sharo	Mswakini
150.	Stara Mardu	Mswakini
151.	Tima Boke	Mswakini
152.	Tuma Boke	Mswakini
153.	Ware Sanwi	Mswakini
154.	Yusuf Sane	Mswakini
155.	Zena Jilo Sango	Mswakini
156.	Zuhura Mohamed	Mswakini
157.	Omar Mohamed	Mwalimu
158.	Adhan Vae Adhan	Ndununi
159.	Ahmed Sheikh	Ngini
160.	Ali Kura Mahamoud	Ngini
161.	Al Habib Abdullahi Said Habib	
162.	Salim Habilu	Chief Bargoni

APPENDIX B

Presentation



The Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project (LLCOP)

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION COUNTY LEVEL UPDATE WORKSHOP


October 2018

1

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTION

Welcome

Introductions




2

AGENDA

BASELINE STUDY MEETING: LOKICHAR TO LAMU CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT


1. Purpose of Meeting
2. Project Team
3. Project Background
4. Project Description
 - 4.1 Overview
 - 4.2 Route
 - 4.3 Technical Aspects
5. ESIA Process
 - 5.1 ESIA Process
 - 5.2 ESIA Focus
6. Consultation Process
7. Discussions
8. Way forward
9. Closure



3

1. PURPOSE OF MEETING

- Introduce the Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline Project and delivery teams.
- Provide an overview of proposed ESIA approach.
- Discuss the proposed project.
- Identify issues, comments and responses regarding the proposed project and associated approach.
- Indicate what will happen with the information.
- Indicate how stakeholders can participate in the future.




4

2. PROJECT TEAM


2.1 LAPSSET

The lead Government of Kenya organisation and leasor of land to the Pipeline.





2.2 PPMT

The Pipeline Project Management Team – consisting of the Governed of Kenya, Tullow Oil plc, Africa Oil Corporation and Total Oil.



2.3 ESIA CONSULTANT

Golder Associates, an independent ESIA consultant selected by GoK-led tender process. ESF Consultants, a Kenya based environmental management consultant is the in country Kenyan component.

5

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 PROJECT NAME

Proposed Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP)



3.2 BACKGROUND

- Pipeline is Part of LAPSSET
- Part of vision 2030
- Source: Kenya Ministry of Transport
- Key components

Lamu port, highways, oil pipelines, railway international airports, resort cities, High Grand Falls dam.

3.3 ADDITIONAL COMPONENTS

Electricity transmission, fiber optics, water supply.

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4.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: OVERVIEW

- The proposed Lokichar to Lamu Pipeline project is an onshore pipeline development from oil an field in Lokichar to a marine export facility in Lamu.
- The purpose of the project is to provide transportation, storage and export of the heavy and waxy crude oil.
- The project will link the Upstream oil fields (being permitted separately) with international markets.
- Construction time is anticipated to be approximately 24 months.
- The production life of the project is expected to be 30 years.
- Partners:
 - Government of Kenya.
 - Tullow Kenya B.V.
 - Africa Oil Turkana Ltd.
 - TOTAL.
- Size of stations along the way approximately 150m X 150m.

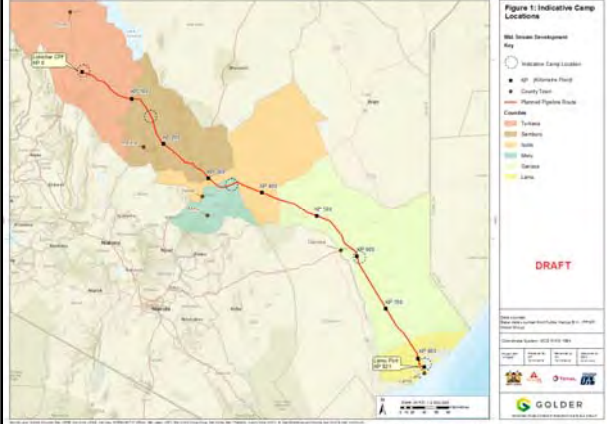
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4.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ROUTE



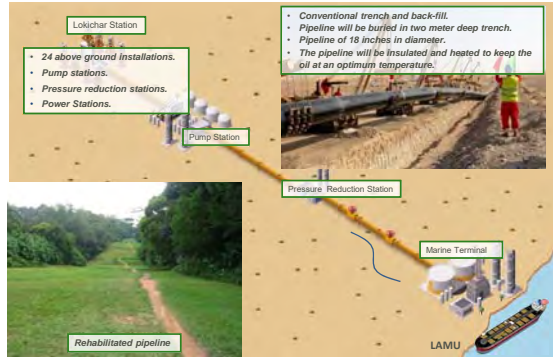
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INDICATIVE CONSTRUCTION CAMP LOCATIONS



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4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TECHNICAL



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5.1 ESIA PROCESS

Requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) [(Environment Management and Co-Ordination Act (1999).]

Scoping Phase

- Baseline data collection to serve as reference framework.
- Identify potential social and environmental impacts.
- Stakeholder engagement.

Project Report and ToR

- Setting out potential impacts to be considered.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Proposed assessment method and approach and significance evaluation.

ESIA Phase

- Assess the positive and negative impacts of the LLCOP.
- Stakeholder engagement.
- Development of mitigation and management measures.

ESIA Report

Submitted to NEMA for review and decision.

Timeframe

March 2018 to May 2019.



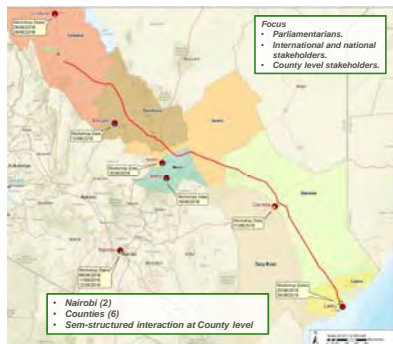
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5.2 ESIA FOCUS



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6.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS: SCOPING



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6.2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOCUS

- Legal Requirement.
- Opportunity for stakeholders to participate in ESIA process.
- To inform and consult
- Integrate and consider stakeholder viewpoints in the ESIA.
- All stakeholder contributions recorded and disclosed.
- Identify vulnerable groups, including women, the youth, indigenous peoples and disempowered people.
- Information in public domain.
- Provide feedback on results and information use.

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7. DISCUSSION

Facilitated by Mr James Kambo.

- Please provide your name and surname.
- Focus on LLCOP.
- Land related issues addressed by NLC.
- Complete comments and registration sheet.

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7. WAY FORWARD

- Event timelines.
- Future consultation.
- Availability of information.
- Record Key issues for each meeting.
- Project deliverables.
- ESIA process continuation.

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Closure

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