



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for proposed Exploration Drilling in Block 12A, Onshore of Kenya

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DECLARATION PAGE

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Project Report for Tullow Kenya B.V exploratory drilling in Block 12A onshore Kenya is submitted by Environmentalistes Sans Frontieres (ESF) Consultants Ltd, a firm of Environmental Experts, NEMA Registration Number 0204. To our knowledge, all the information contained in this report is accurate and a true reflection of the planned activities in the proposed project.

ON BEHALF OF TULLOW KENYA B.V

Signed: _____

Dated: _____

ON BEHALF OF ESF CONSULTANTS

Signed: _____

Dated: _____

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADT	Average Daily Traffic
AIC	Africa Inland Church
AOI	Area of Interest
BGS	British Geological Survey
BID	Background Information Document
BOP	Blow Out Preventer
BSc	Bachelor of Science
CBO	Community Based Organization
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EHS	Environmental Health and Safety
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
EMS	Environmental Management Systems
EP	Equator Principles
EPFIs	Equator Principles Financial Institutions
ESF	Environmentalists Sans Frontieres
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FSEO	Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
EHS	Environment, Health, and Safety
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSc	Master of Science
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NWMP	National Water Master Plan
OBM	Oil Based Muds
OSH	Occupation Health and Safety
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPSC	Public Participation Steering Committee
PR	Project Report
PS	Performance Standards
PSC	Production Sharing Contract
SBM	Synthetic Based Muds
SLM	Sound Level Meter
SSA	Site Specific Assessment
TOES	Tullow Oil Environmental Standards

WBM	Water Based Mud
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
IPIECA	International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association

UNITS & SYMBOLS

$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Degrees Celsius
Cm	Centimetre
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO _x	Carbon Oxides
Cr	Chromium
db	Decibels
Ft	Feet
Kg	Kilogram = 1000 grams
Km	Kilometre = 1000 meter
Km ²	Square kilometre=km x km
KSHS	Kenya Shillings
Kwh	Kilowatt Hours
m	Meter = 100 cm
m ²	Square Meters = m x m
Mg/l	Milligram per litter
N	Nitrogen
NO ₂	Nitrogen Dioxide
NO _x	Nitrogen Oxide
O ₃	Ozone
pa	Per annum

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project: Exploration Drilling

Proponent: Tullow Kenya B.V.

Location: Block 12A, Onshore Kenya

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the project is to carry out exploration drilling in block 12A to evaluate the presence of hydrocarbons. The main objective of this report is to carry out an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) on Block 12A.

The ESIA has been prepared by Environmentalistes Sans Frontieres (ESF) Consultants of Kenya working in cooperation with the Proponent. ESF has performed a number of ESIAs in the Oil and Gas sector in Kenya according to the requirements and procedures of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations and is registered with National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) (Registration Number 0204) to perform ESIA.

This ESIA has been prepared to meet four main objectives:

- Comply with the Government of Kenya regulatory requirements (The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2003 created under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999)
- Satisfy the corporate Tullow Oil Environmental Standards (TOES) in carrying out ESIA
- Satisfy the requirements of International Best Practice including Equator Principle and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards
- Support Project Planning and help assure the Proposed exploration drilling proceeds with minimal environmental and socio-economic impact

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS

This ESIA has been structured such as to cover the requirements under the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA 1999) through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations as stipulated under the Gazette Notice No. 56 of 13th June 2003 and also per Tullow Oil Regulation. The project team used an established impact screening, impact evaluation and mitigation need identification methodology that has been successfully applied in many EIAs for development programs in Kenya and Worldwide. Below is the ESIA process that the ESIA team used to produce this report.

Some of the specialist studies that were carried out during the field baseline survey include:

- Ecological Survey
- Socio-economic Survey
- Hydrological Survey
- Soil and Geology Survey

- Traffic Survey
- Noise ambience

The ESIA process that was employed is depicted in Figure 0-1 below.

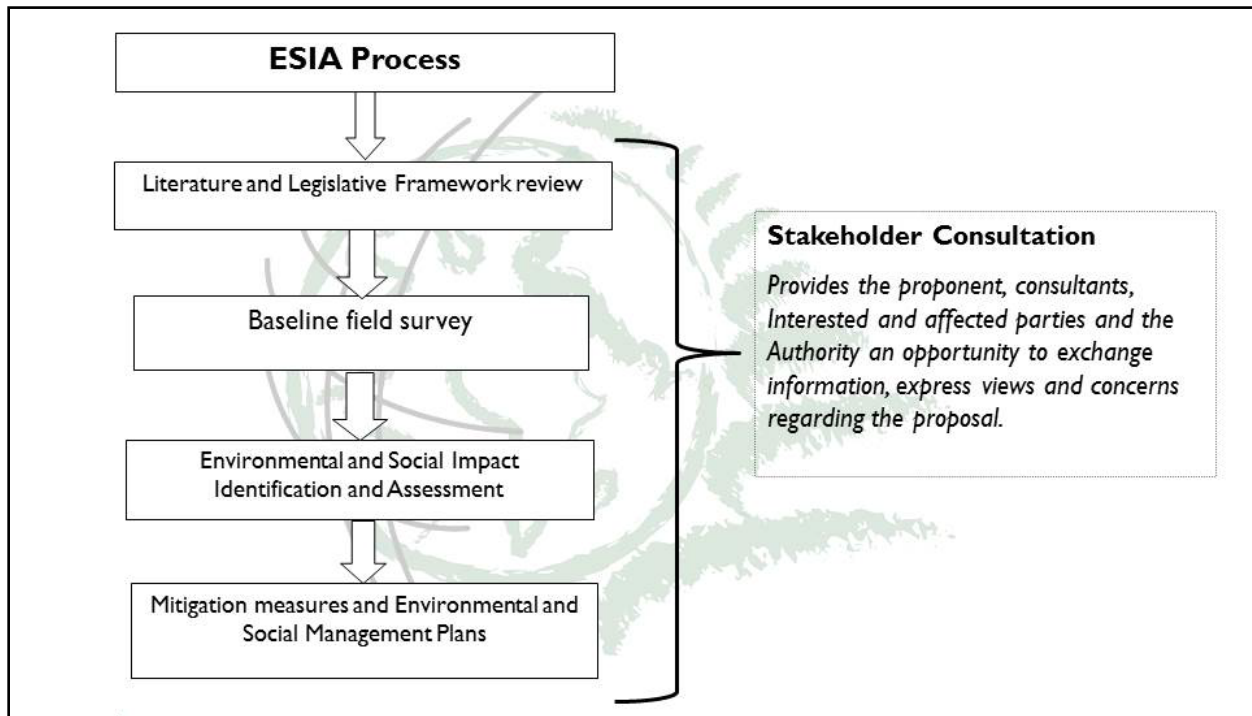


Figure 0-1: ESIA process

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement is a key part of this ESIA process. One of the key aims of the stakeholder engagement exercise is to ensure all relevant stakeholders are provided with the opportunity to express their concerns and opinions and in turn have them reflected in the ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The stakeholder engagement exercise also provides NEMA with the necessary information to assist it in making an informed decision about the Project.

Stakeholder consultation was carried out in both Baringo County and Elgeyo Marakwet County. The list of stakeholders includes:

1. Members of Parliament
2. County Governors
3. County commissioners
4. Members of County Assembly
5. Local authorities/government
6. Community Leaders
7. Relevant NGO's, CBO's, community and religious leaders in the area

8. Communities in the vicinity of the project and directly or indirectly affected by it/its activities
9. Any other interested parties

Some of the general concerns from the stakeholder consultation meetings include:-

- Concern on the projects' benefits the community will receive from the project such as jobs, Social Investment projects
- Request for Tullow to assist the community in attaining Land Title deeds
- Not happy with the grievance mechanism used in the last seismic activities such as: Compensation rates, land restoration
- Request to continuous stakeholder engagement through Tullow's activities

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SCHEDULE

Tullow Kenya B.V has a Production Sharing Contract (PSC), with the Government of Kenya, for the rights to conduct hydrocarbon exploration and production activities in Block 12A. The Block is located along the Rift Valley of Kenya as depicted in Figure 0-2. Tullow plans to carry out exploratory drilling in the Block.



Figure 0-2: Location of Block 12A

The co-ordinates of Block 12A are represented in the table below:-

Table 0-1: Co-ordinates of the Block 12A

Corner	Longitude	Latitude
(Top Right)	36° 37' 44.3886''N	2° 0' 0''E
(Top Left)	35° 32' 18.0522''N	1° 59' 59.3694''E
(Bottom Right)	36° 13' 32.3112''N	0° 11' 42.1702''E
(Bottom Left)	35° 32' 54.9234''N	0° 11' 43.8966''E

LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT STANDARDS

This ESIA has been prepared in accordance to the National and international laws applicable to oil and gas development. All activities will be undertaken in accordance with Kenyan regulatory requirements, International Best Practices/Standards and Tullow standards and policies. The legal framework review involved the following:-

1. National legislations
2. National policies and plans
3. National institutional framework and permits
4. International agreements and conventions
5. IFC Performance Standards
6. Equator Principles
7. World Bank Group EHS Standards

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND ALTERNATIVES

The impact assessment technique used determined that most identified impacts are classified as having a “Moderate” significance level, requiring the application of mitigation measures to reduce the level of residual impact. Impacts were identified for the four phases of the project which as Design, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning.

These include:

- Impact on Biodiversity i.e. land clearing
- Traffic impacts due to the transportation of rig equipment to site
- Waste generation from camps, drilling activities etc.
- Occupational Safety and Health risks
- Socio economic impacts such as creation of employment, increased economic activities, and government revenue.

A “No Action” alternative was determined to be unwarranted because the proposed program, which is required by agreement between Tullow Kenya B.V. and the Government of Kenya and is consistent with national economic development objectives, can clearly be executed with little measurable environmental impact. Other alternatives such as site location, layout, and design will be under review with the geologist, proponent, and engineers to find alternatives to better the project.

MITIGATION AND MONITORING

An ESMP has been developed to manage the potential impacts of the proposed activities and ensure that they remain at acceptable levels throughout the course of the program. Some of the mitigation measures proposed in the ESMP include:

1. Develop a Grievance Response Mechanism
2. Have a Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer (FSEO)

3. Complying with the EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 61.
4. Following EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice 121.
5. Waste should only be transported by NEMA licensed waste transporter and dumping of unusable materials done at the recommended and licensed dumping sites.
6. Providing the workers with adequate PPEs and monitoring regularly to ensure they are replaced on time when they wear out
7. Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management

1. INTRODUCTION

This Chapter presents general information concerning the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Project Report (PR) for the proposed exploratory drilling in Block 12A by Tullow Kenya BV.

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The main purpose of the project is to carry out exploration drilling in block 12A to evaluate the presence of hydrocarbons. The main objective of this report is to carry out an ESIA on Block 12A.

1.2. PROJECT PROPONENT

The proponent of the project is **Tullow Kenya B.V.** In Block 12A Tullow owns 65%, Africa Oil 20% and Marathon 15%. Tullow will be responsible for the implementation of the work programme and the management and oversight of the drilling contractor selected.

1.3. ESIA OBJECTIVES

This ESIA has been prepared to meet four main objectives:

- Comply with the Government of Kenya regulatory requirements (The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations of 2003 created under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999)
- Satisfy the corporate Tullow Oil Environmental Standards (TOES) in carrying out ESIA
- Satisfy the requirements of International Best Practice including Equator Principle and International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards
- Support Project Planning and help assure the Proposed exploration drilling proceeds with minimal environmental and socio-economic impacts

1.4. ESIA STRUCTURE

To meet these objectives the ESIA presents the following information and analysis for the Project, as follows:

1. Executive Summary
2. Introduction (Chapter 1)
3. Project Description (Chapter 2)
4. Analysis of Alternatives (Chapter 3)
5. Policy, Institutional and Legal Framework (Chapter 4)
6. Baseline Description(Chapter 5)
7. Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures (Chapter 6)
8. Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (Chapter 7)
9. Public Consultation Chapter (Chapter 8)
10. Conclusion and Recommendations (Chapter 9)
11. Reference
12. Appendices

1.5. ESIA TEAM

The ESIA has been prepared by Environmentalistes Sans Frontieres (ESF) Consultants of Kenya working in cooperation with the Proponent. ESF has performed a number of ESIA's in the Oil and Gas sector in Kenya according to the requirements and procedures of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations and is registered with National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to perform ESIA studies. Table 1- 1 shows the ESF Consultants' team involved in the preparation of this ESIA.

Table 1- 1: Members of the ESIA team

Name	Expertise	Qualification	NEMA Reg. No.
Duncan Oyaro	Environmental Impact Assessment Specialist, Environmental Planner and Team Leader	MSc in Environmental Planning and Management	0159
James Kambo	EIA Specialist, Environmental Planner and Assistant Team Leader	MSc in Environmental Planning and Management	0713
Linet Mbova	EIA Specialist	BSc Environmental Science	6374
Dorothy Suleh	EIA Specialist	MSc (Hons) Environmental Assessment and Management BSc. Environmental Assessment	7066
Stephen Ndungu	Stakeholder Consultation Expert	BSc Environmental Science	5083
Dan Odera	Hydro-geologist	MSc Hydrogeology	
Philip Wandera	Socio economist	MSc Environmental Economics	0080
Anthony Kiovi	Environmental Researcher	BSc Environmental Science	7324
Lameck Okeyo	Environmental Researcher	BSc Environmental Planning and Management	6970

1.6. ESIA PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

This ESIA Project Report has been prepared in a format that is in direct alignment with the guidance issued by NEMA and per Tullow ESIA Recommended Practice Standards. The team has used an established impact screening and evaluation methodology that has been successfully applied in many ESIA's for development programs worldwide. The methodologies applied are described in each chapter of this ESIA report. The primary tasks involved in the ESIA program include:

1. Obtaining detail information on:
 - a. Project phases and activities
 - b. Technical specifications for vessels and equipment
 - c. Tullow and its contractors policies, plans and procedures for managing impacts and risks
 - d. Physical, biological and socio-economic conditions in the project site
 - e. Policy, institutional and legal framework for the project.
2. Careful identification and evaluation of the potential sources of impacts associated with project activities
3. Engaging with different stakeholders who may be affected or interested in the proposed project
4. Development of proposed mitigation measures for the project and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) designed to address each of the identified sources of impacts

1.7. SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The scope covered by this ESIA Project Report includes onshore exploratory drilling activities, the assessment area being block 12A. The ESIA PR relies on information already available concerning environment and socio-economic conditions in the area and information collected during the field survey and stakeholder consultation exercise.

1.8. ESTIMATED COST OF THE EXPLORATION DRILLING

The total project cost for the proposed activities is approximated at 21,000,000.00 (twenty one million dollars only)

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Tullow Oil is a leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company with Corporate Headquarter Office located in London, United Kingdom. Figure 2-1 shows some of the locations that Tullow have been carrying out exploration activities in Kenya. Tullow wishes to carry out exploration drilling in Block 12A. Note that Block 10A has since been ceased back to the Government of Kenya.

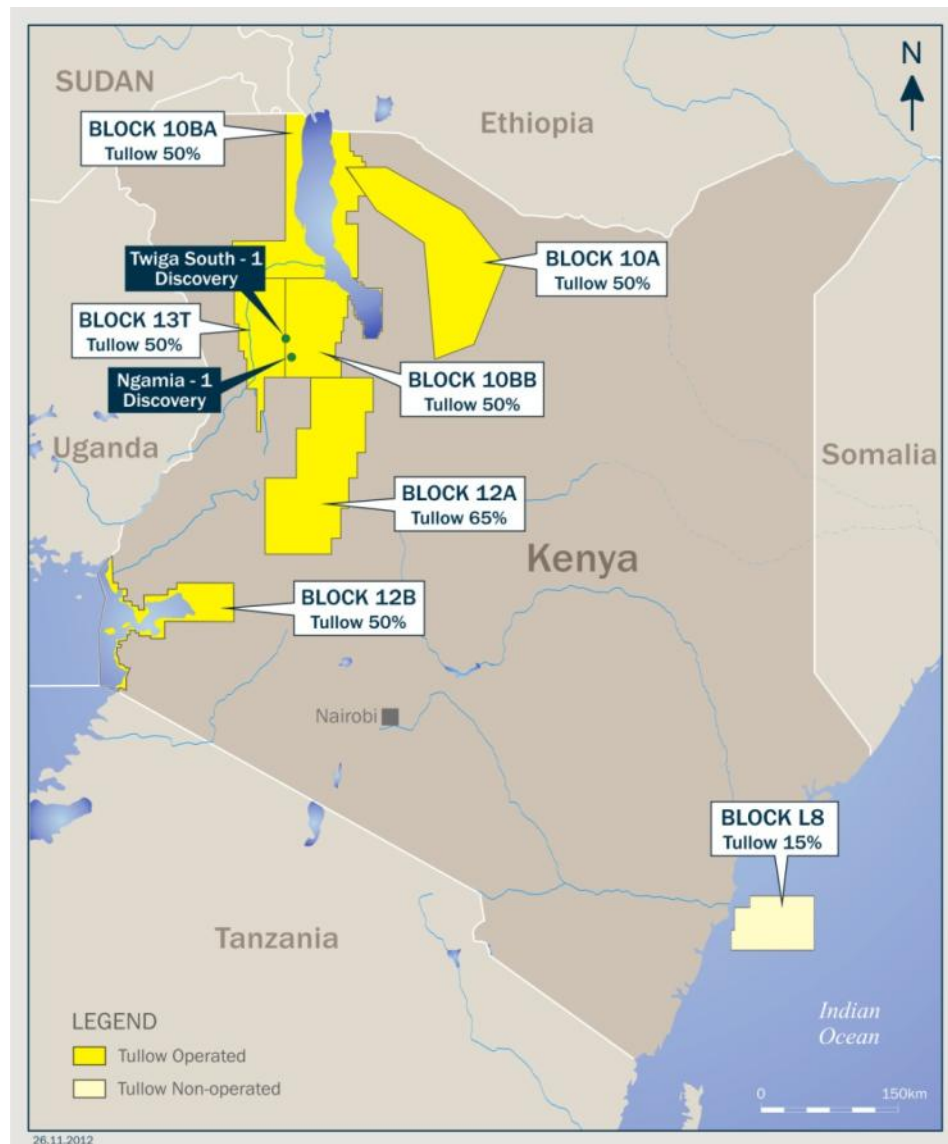


Figure 2-1: Block that Tullow are carrying out exploration activities

The purpose of the proposed project is to drill exploratory well from a specialised Drill Rig into the underlying rocks below the earth's surface. The intention of the well is to investigate the geology in the areas that have been identified from the previous seismic survey to potentially contain natural gas and oil. This information would help Tullow then to identify potential

hydrocarbon containing rock formations for further investigation. As a result, it is not anticipated that Tullow will encounter significant hydrocarbon reserves during this exploration programme – but contingency plans will be put in place to ensure that any finds are managed to ensure no contamination of the environment.

This ESIA is based on the initial round of drilling, but provides sufficient information to enable further drilling to be undertaken (subject to any further approvals required) within block 12A. Any subsequent further exploration or appraisal wells are likely to be similar in design and scope to these first wells. Therefore this Project Description is considered to be broadly indicative of any further exploration wells that Tullow may drill in Block 12A in the future.

2.2. PROJECT LOCATION

The exploration drilling will be undertaken in Blocks 12A located along the Rift Valley of Kenya. Figure 0-2 below illustrates the specific project location. The block covers an area of approximately 20521.6km²

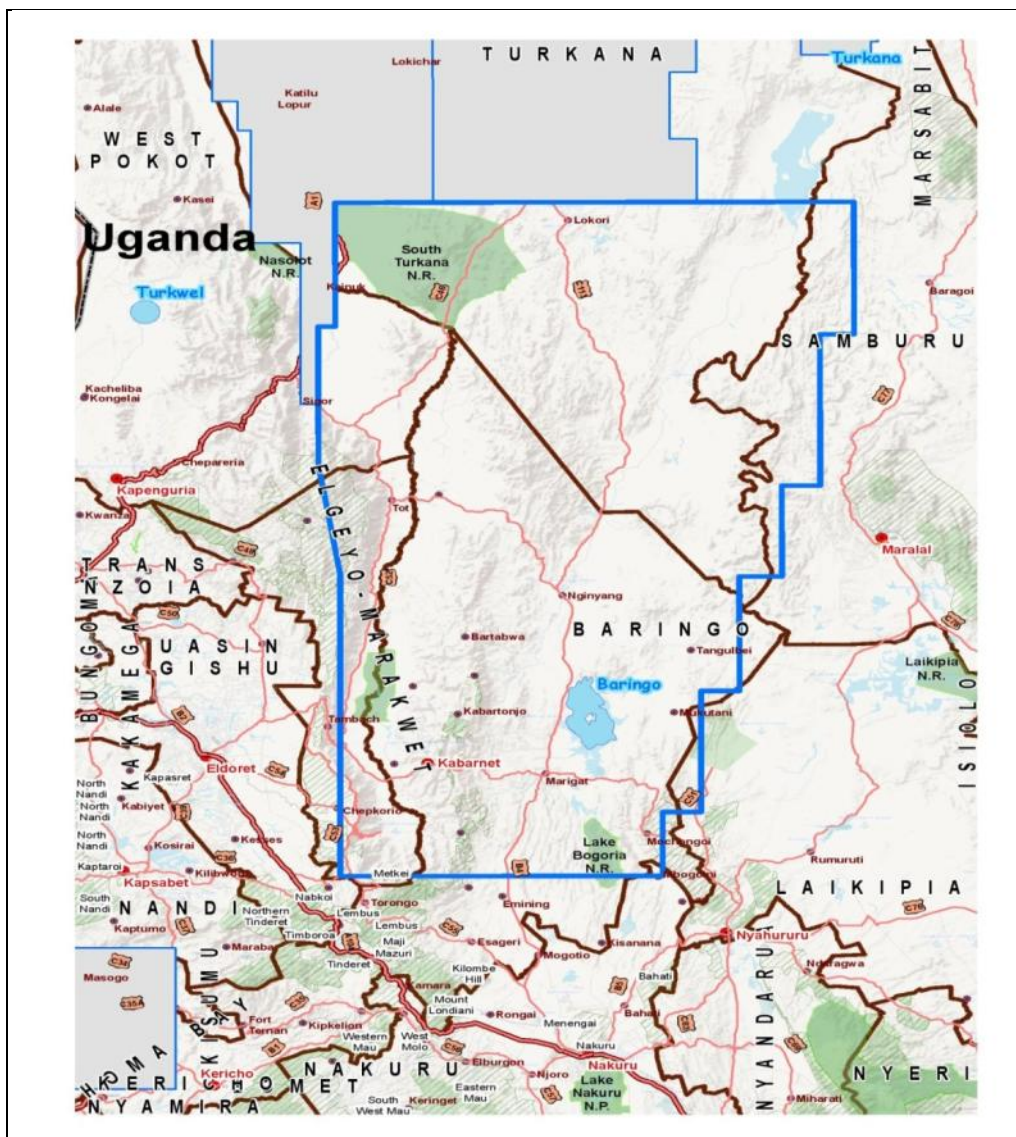


Figure 2-2: Location of Block 12A

The co-ordinates for Block 12A are represented in Table 2-1 below

Table 2-1: Co-ordinates of Block 12A

Corner	Longitude	Latitude
(Top Right)	36° 37' 44.3886'' N	2° 0' 0'' E
(Top Left)	35° 32' 18.0522'' N	1° 59' 59.3694'' E
(Bottom Right)	36° 13' 32.3112'' N	0° 11' 42.1702'' E
(Bottom Left)	35° 32' 54.9234'' N	0° 11' 43.8966'' E

2.3. EXPLORATION PROCESS

Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4 shows the oil and gas life cycle, and Tullow is currently at the exploration stage.

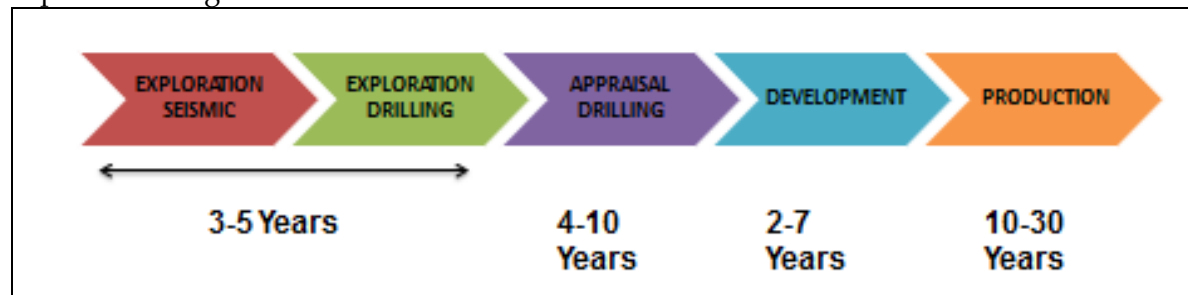


Figure 2-3: Oil and Gas Exploration Cycle

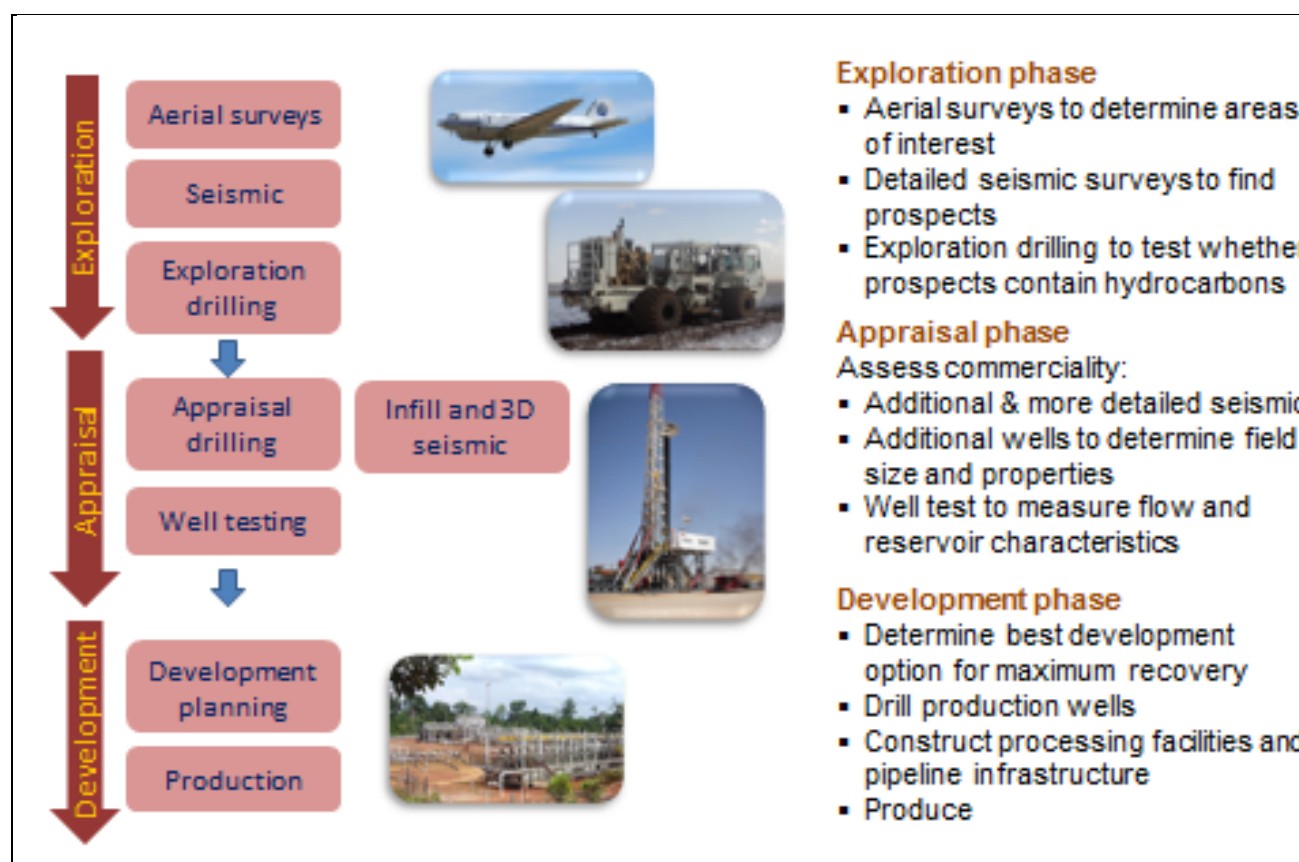


Figure 2-4: Exploration and Production Process

2.3.1. Aerial Survey

The first step of the exploration stage is the aerial survey which is used to gather information on the landscape features such as faults or anticlines. The magnetic survey involves a low-flying aircraft over the study area to gather information on landscape formation and identification of potential hydrocarbon reserve.¹

2.3.2. Seismic

The seismic survey provides details on the geology through directing energy to the earth at specific points along a survey line. The energy produces acoustic waves that are reflected by changes in the sub-surface geological strata; which are then detected by geophones arranged along the survey line. The information is then recorded and processed in the computer to map the underlying strata, size, and shape.

2.3.3. Exploratory Drilling

2.3.3.1. Overview

Exploratory drilling is undertaken to establish the presence of hydrocarbons (oil and/or gas) indicated by interpretation of seismic data after seismic survey. Exploratory drilling is a temporary and short duration activity and includes site preparation, equipment assemblage, well foundation, rig building, drilling, and restoration of the well site. In the event that potentially commercial volumes of hydrocarbons are discovered additional exploration wells and/or appraisal wells are likely to be drilled in the future to provide greater information on the likely nature and scale of the hydrocarbon resources.

2.3.3.2. Exploratory drilling Activities, Process and Equipment

2.3.3.2.1. *Site selection and acquisition*

The location of the exact drill site in the focus areas depends on the characteristics of the underlying geological formations as shown by seismic data. It is generally possible to balance environmental considerations with logistical needs, and the need for efficient drilling.

A well pad will be constructed at the chosen site to accommodate drilling equipment and support services. The type of well pad constructed depends on terrain, soil conditions, and seasonal constraints. The exact sitting of the well pad has not been finalised but will be confined within the defined focus areas and will avoid environmental and local sensitive areas.

2.3.3.2.2. *Pre-drilling activities*

Pre-drilling activities will involve site survey to help in the design and plan for the layout of the well pad and acquire a suitable site for the base camp.

2.3.3.2.2.1. *Layout of the Well pad*

The well pad will be approximately 200m by 200m in size. The mounting of the drilling rig will take approximately 15 days, and the exploration drilling will take 30-60 days. Drilling operation will be carried continuously for 24hrs throughout the operation period. Figure 2-5 is an example

¹ International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). 1993. *Oil and Gas Exploration and Production in Arctic and Subarctic Onshore Regions: Guidelines for Environmental Protection*. Oxford, UK: Words and Publications

of a typical well pad layout which supports both the drilling equipment and support services. Drilling equipment's will include drilling rig, drilling mud handling equipment's, power generator, water tanks etc. that will be used in the drilling process. A water lagoon will be used to store contaminated water from the drilling process. Support camps will provide accommodation, canteen facilities, vehicles, storage, treatment, and disposal of wastes etc. The camp will accommodate approximately 190 people who will be working within the well pad.



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Environmental Management Consultants



Figure 2-6: A typical rig on a well pad area

2.3.3.2.3. *The Drilling process*

The process will begin by drilling a hole into the ground. Drill bits, attached on a drill string, that vary in size are used. Figure 2-7 show examples of drill bits Tullow may use in the drilling process. Casing will be used to provide structural support. Drilling mud will be used to lubricate the bit and help move broken rock (cuttings) out of the way.

Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-9 show parts of the drilling rig and mechanism needed for the drilling rig to operate. The drilling fluid is mixed and stored in the mud tanks on the surface. Large, powerful mud pumps will suck the mud from the surface and pumped down in the drill string and out through the nozzles in the drill bit. The mud jetting out from the nozzles of the drill bit will then be pumped back to the surface through the annular space between the wellbore and the drill string. Back at surface, the mud flows from the well, via the flow line, to the shale shakers where the pieces of rock cut by the drill bit ("drilled cuttings") are separated from the mud, the mud is then further treated through other 'solids control equipment' to remove fine solids from the well and remove any gas. After this process the clean mud is then passed back into the mud storage tanks ready to be recirculated back into the well.

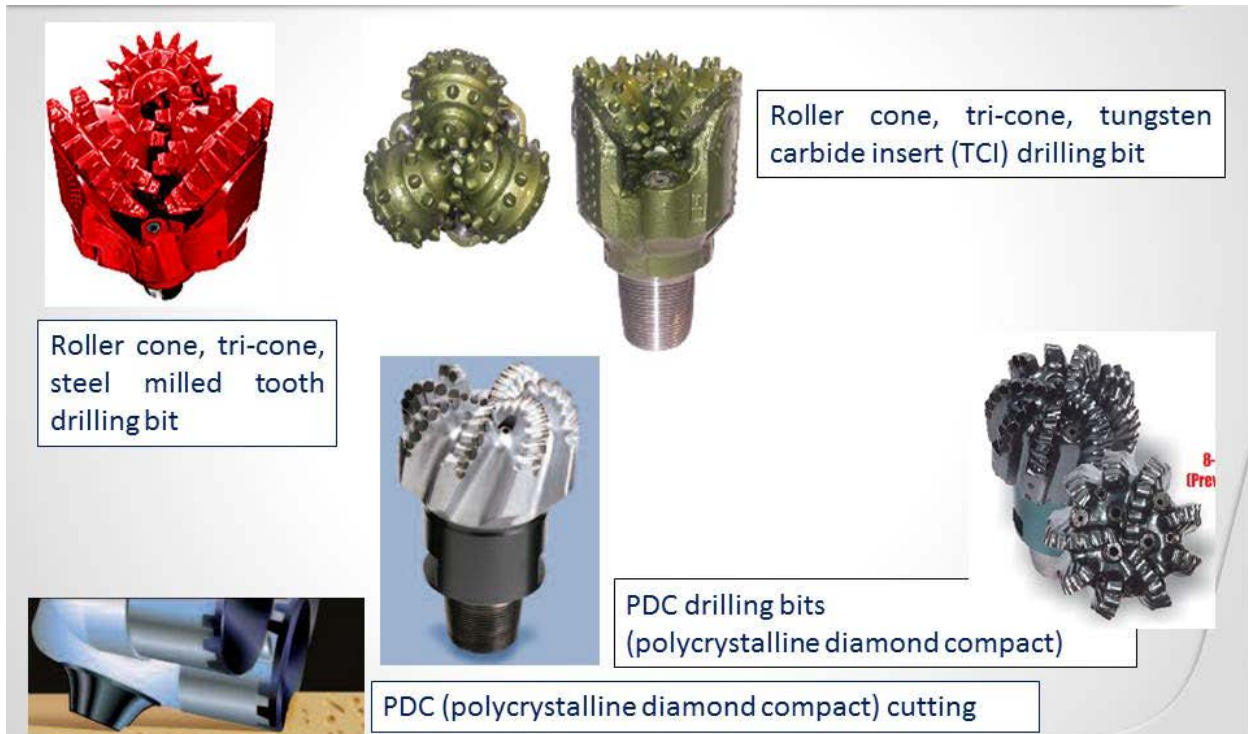


Figure 2-7: Drill Bits

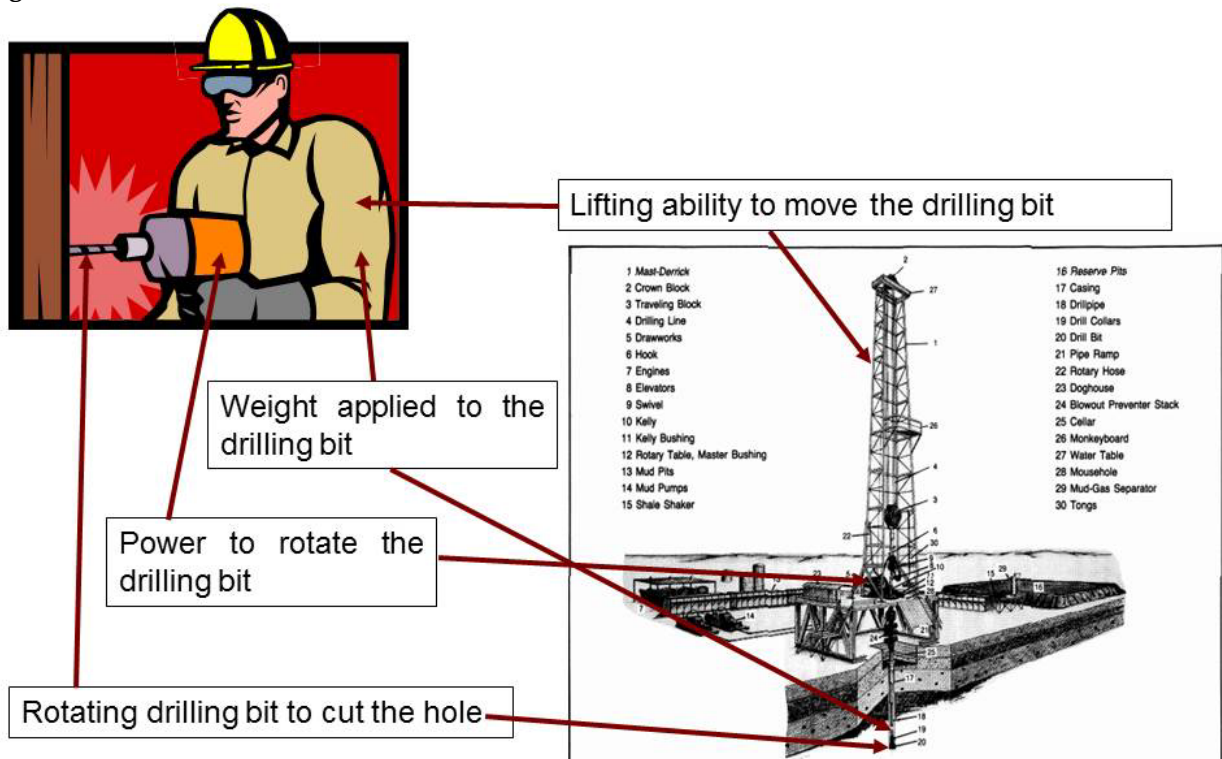


Figure 2-8: Drilling

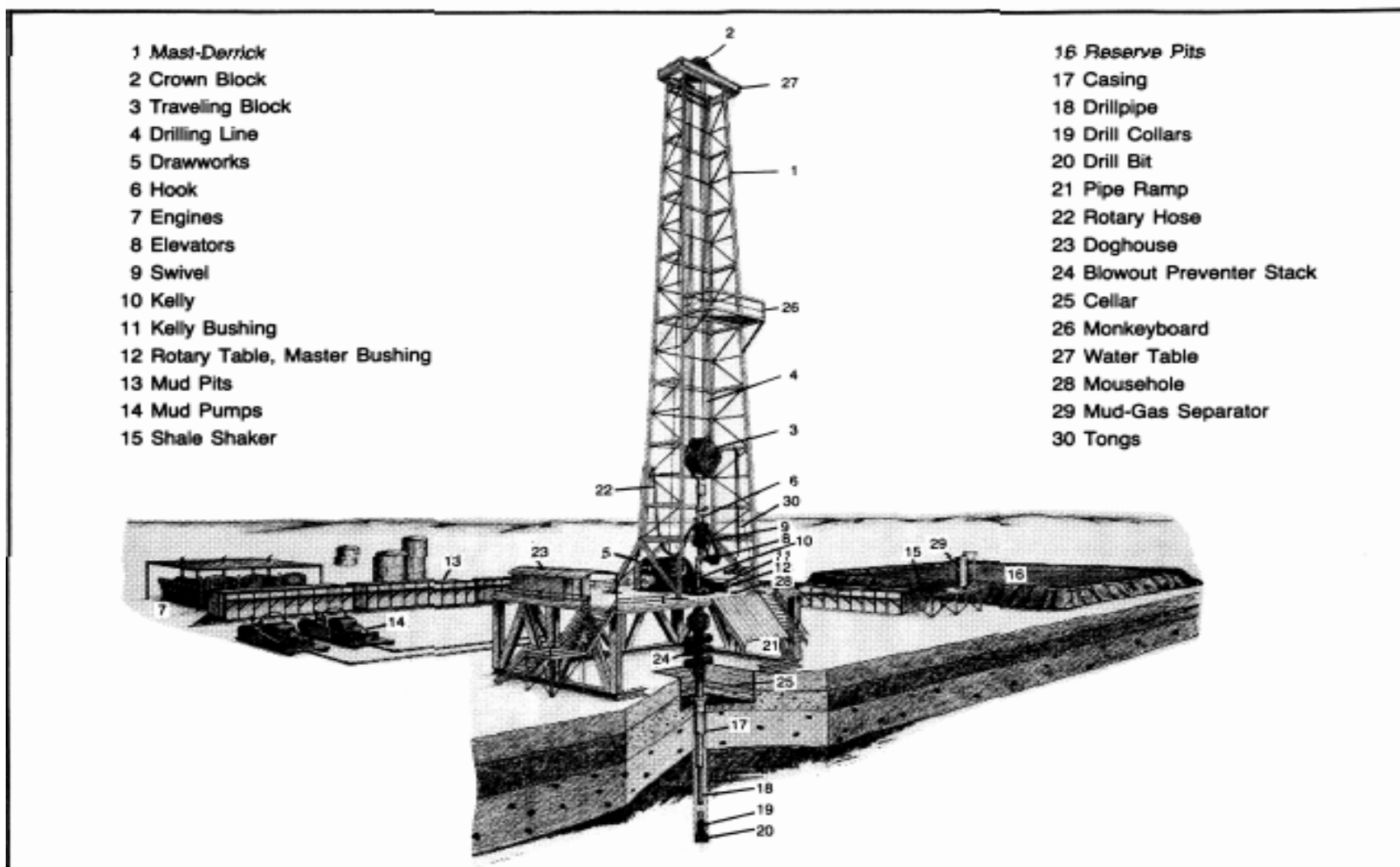


Figure 2-9: Parts of oil drill Rig

2.3.3.2.4. *Casing*

Casing of the well (shown in Figure 2-10) will be done to provide structural support; isolates underground formations to prevent natural gas, oil or other substances from leaking out into any surrounding freshwater aquifers, and to facilitate movement of equipment up and down the hole¹. Casing will involve running steel pipe down the inside of recently drilled well, and cement is filled in the sides of the well to permanently set the casing in place as explained in Figure 2-11.^{1'2'3}

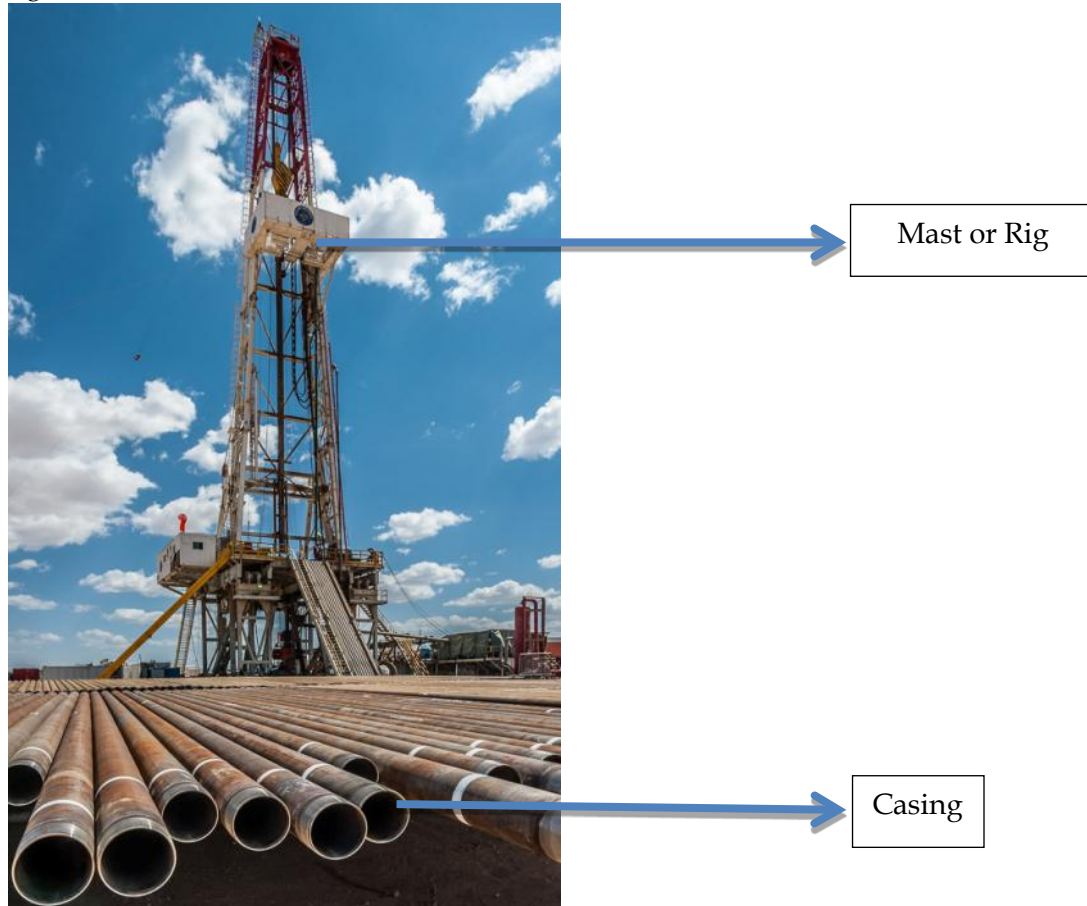


Figure 2-10: Example of casing used in the drilling process

² BBC. 2010. *What do we know about the deep water horizon disaster*. [Online 8th September 2010] [Last accessed 5th November 2014] Available from: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/10370479>

³ Rigzone. 2014. *How does casing work?* [Last accessed 5th November 2014] Available from: http://www.rigzone.com/training/insight.asp?insight_id=333&c_id=24

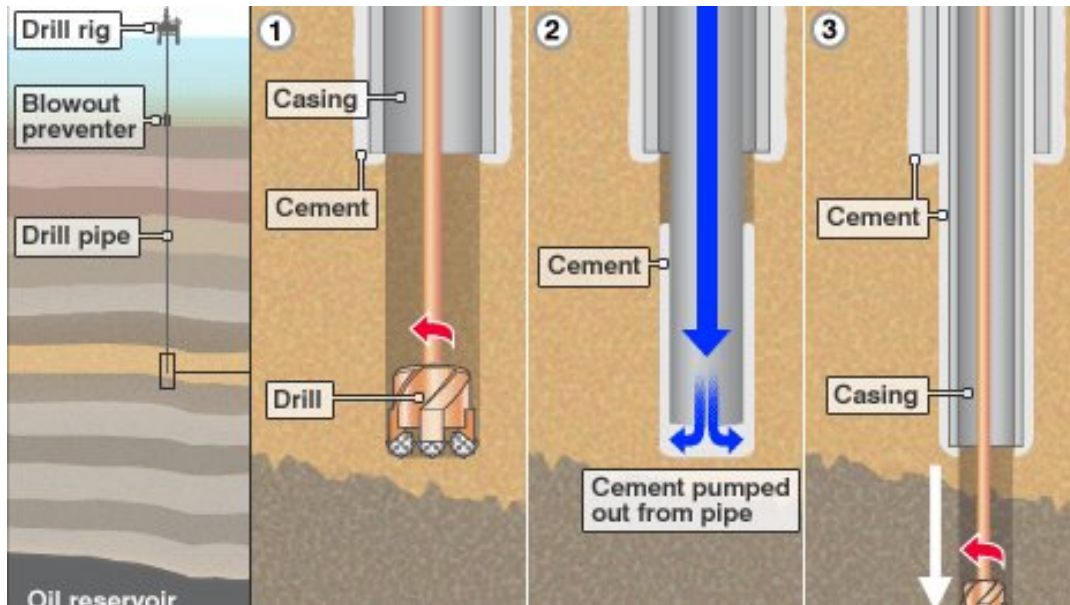


Figure 2-11: How cement and casing is placed in drilling well 2

2.3.3.2.5. Drilling mud/fluid

Primary well control is the control of pressure in the rock by using the weight of the drilling fluid/mud that is pumped into the well. When drilling the drilling fluid prevents fluids from the rocks from flowing into the well.

During drilling, drilling mud will be continuously circulated down the drill pipe and back to the surface to:

- Facilitate the drilling process by suspending cuttings
- Balance underground hydrostatic pressure
- Providing buoyancy
- Cool the bit
- Flush out cuttings

There are three different types of drilling muds that Tullow may choose to use in the process.

1. Water Based Mud (WBM)- Most basic water-based mud systems begin with water, then clays and other chemicals are incorporated into the water to create a homogeneous blend resembling something between chocolate milk and a malt (depending on viscosity).
2. Oil Based Muds (OBM) - Oil-based mud is a mud where the base fluid is a petroleum product such as diesel fuel.
3. Synthetic Based Muds (SBM) - Environmentally-friendly organic-based muds using a base fluid produced from natural gas, or processed base oil or natural (non-petroleum) oils which are non-toxic and quickly biodegradable, such as the synthetic-based mud used by Tullow Kenya in Turkana.

Table 2-2: Difference between the three drilling fluids⁴

WBM	OBM	SBM
<p>Less environmental impact and less cost associated with cuttings and contaminated fluid disposal and tank cleaning on rig</p> <p>Kick detection is easier as gas does not readily dissolve in water</p> <p>Easier to get good cement bonding to casing and formation</p>	<p>Advantages include: increased lubricity, enhanced shale inhibition, greater cleaning abilities with less viscosity and can withstand greater heat without breaking.</p>	<p>Non-toxic and quickly biodegrades</p> <p>Unlike most water-based muds, the SBM can be reused from well to well which is an environmental advantage</p>

2.3.3.2.6. Well Control

2.3.3.2.6.1. Blow-Out Preventer (BOP)

To prevent the risk of uncontrolled flow from the reservoir, a BOP is used to reduce the risk by sealing the off the well, Figure 2-12 shows an example of a blow-out preventer. This measure will serve as secondary well control. The BOP is normally installed on the well head, as shown in Figure 2-12 showing an example of a BOP, on the top of the surface casing and other strings of the casing are suspended from the wellhead.

When the pressure caused by the weight of the column of the drilling fluid in the well is less than the pressure of the fluid in the pore space of the rock, then the drilling fluid will be unable to hold back the pressure in the rock and the fluid will flow from the rocks into the well. When this happens the BOP will close to prevent the flow of the fluids from the well. The systems control panel keeps the valves open to allow flow from the well to rig. In case of an emergency the hydraulic valves close shut on the pipes, sealing it and preventing flow. This is illustrated in Figure 2-12 below.

⁴ Tullow Drill Cuttings and Fluids Disposal Guidelines

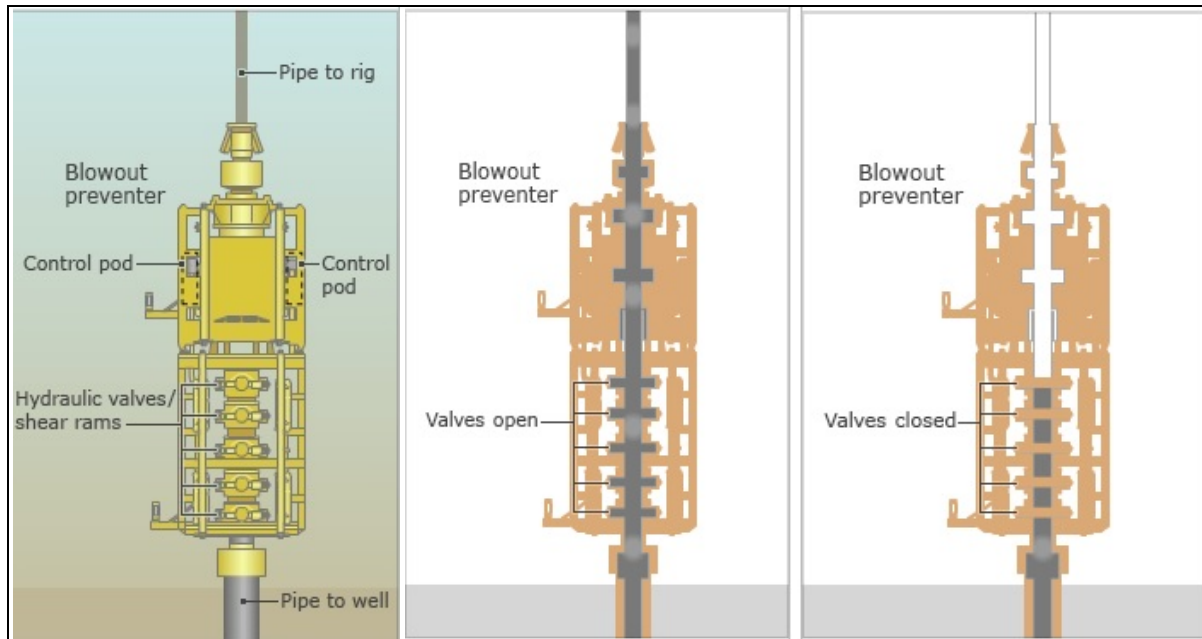


Figure 2-12: Blowout Preventer and how it works²

2.3.3.2.6. Appraisal Drilling and Well Evaluation/Testing

During the drilling operations for different depths, logging operations are undertaken to get information on the potential type and quantities of hydrocarbons present in the target formations. If the results of logging indicate a potential for hydrocarbon bearing formations, the well may be tested. The hydrocarbons will be flowed through a test package where the pressures, flow rates, and hydrocarbon types will be characterised and sampled, and excess hydrocarbons flared.

If the well is successful, Tullow will aim to evaluate the size and nature of the reservoir to determine the number of development wells that may be required and whether 3D seismic survey is necessary.

2.3.3.2.7. Abandonment, Decommissioning and Reclamation

In case Tullow strikes a dry well (if the well is unsuccessful). The well will be plugged with cement and abandoned. The site will be deconstructed/demolished and the site be restored to its original states through re-vegetation and continuous monitoring.

2.3.4. Development and Production

The size and type of central production facility will depend on the nature of the reservoir, volume and nature of produced fluids, and the export option. Product transport options may include road, water, pipeline, or a combination of appropriate options.

2.4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

2.4.1. Access road

There will be construction or upgrading of an existing access road to enable the transportation of drilling rig, supporting machinery, equipment, and crew to the well pad or the drilling area. Approximately 225 trucks carrying approximately 45 to 60 tonnes of equipment will be required to transport the materials to the site.

2.4.1. Water Requirements

Approximately 40 m³ of water per day will be used in the civil engineering process such as the construction of the well pad and associated infrastructure. Water that will be used in the field camps depend on several factors such as the number of people in the camps, if other facilities such as accommodation are available outside the camp etc. However, approximately 200 litres is used per person per day. Approximately 50m³ of water per day will be used in the drilling mud and drilling operations.

Sources of water may include drilling boreholes, abstracting from permanent rivers , etc. However, some of the disadvantages associated with these sources are quality of water and conflict with the community, hence the need for constant consultation with the community. Water supply for drinking and cooking are from bottled water.

2.4.2. Manpower Requirement

The camp/well pad will accommodate approximately 190 people who will be working within the well pad operating in shifts.

2.4.3. Time Requirement

Drilling is a temporary activity which is expected to last for 60 to 90 days subject to availability of drilling equipment and contractors. If the initial well is found to have sufficient hydrocarbons, it will be sealed off for future development, and additional sites within the area will be identified for drilling of appraisal wells. The reason for this is to estimate the extent of the well and hence calculate the quantity of hydrocarbons in the area.

2.4.4. Power and storage Requirements

The drilling process requires movement of drill bit through the draw works which require power. This power will be provided by Generators. A major part of the fuel will be consumed by the Rig and the rest by the base camp. A fuel temporary storage facility at the site will be constructed. Other chemicals and equipment used in the site such as cement, drilling mud, will also require safe storage.

2.5. OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT

2.5.1. Project Standards

All activities will be undertaken in accordance with Kenyan regulatory requirements, International Best Practices/Standards and Tullow standards and policies.

2.5.2. Management System

As the Project proponent, Tullow will contract the drilling activities to a specialist drilling contractor who will be responsible for undertaking the drilling programme in accordance with the specifications defined by Tullow. These specifications will be set out in the scope of work for the drilling programme and will meet the standards defined in this ESIA. Tullow will supervise all aspects of the drilling activities and will have a full-time EHS supervisor located at the well pad, and will also establish a community information and complaints system (Grievance Mechanism) as identified in the ESIA.

Tullow has an established EHS management system that provides the overall governance for execution of projects and operations. As part of the overall EHS system there are specific standards and guidelines regarding environmental management.

2.5.3. Waste Management

All generated wastes will be managed in accordance with the ESMP developed as part of this ESIA (see Chapter 0 and Tullow's Waste Management Plans and/or standards in Appendix 1. These plans will take account of the capabilities of the licensed waste management companies certified by Tullow according to their standards operating in Kenya. As a general policy, in accordance to Kenyan legislation, no potentially harmful wastes will be disposed to the environment, and in all operations, Tullow will remain mindful of the environment. The main sources of waste generated during the drilling campaign will be the drilling mud and cuttings, drilling rig waste and domestic waste from the people living in the well pad. Quantities of waste generated will vary depending on depth, geology, and drilling duration. A summary of waste types, sources, and disposal options is presented in Table 2-3 below

Table 2-3: Summary of waste type, source, and disposal options

Waste Stream	Source	Additional Segregation	Disposal Procedure
Domestic waste (food, paper)	Well Pad	Food, paper	Sorted and transported by licensed waste handlers
Grey Water	Well Pad	None	Treated to high standards and stored in the lagoon which will later be used in the drilling process.
Sludge	Lagoons at the well pad after treatment of grey water	None	Stored and transported to the nearest treatment works to the project site by licensed waste handlers.
Recyclable Materials	Well Pad	Glass, wood, cardboard, plastics, paper	Sorted and transported by licensed waste handlers or sold to recycling agents

Waste Stream	Source	Additional Segregation	Disposal Procedure
Scrap metal and metal drums	Drill Rig and well pad	Sorted, drums crushed	Sorted and transported by licensed waste handlers or sold to recycling agents
Drilling mud residue from tank cleaning	Drill Rig	None	Treatment of the drilling mud to remove fine solids and any gases. The mud will then be stored in the mud storage tanks to be reused in the drilling process.
Burnable waste	Drill rig and well pad	Oil waste, paint cans	Recycle oil where possible. Collect until sufficient inventory to be transported by licensed waste handlers.
Hazardous waste	Drill rig and well pad	Fluorescent tubes, PCB, batteries and lab chemicals	Collect until sufficient inventory to be transported by licensed waste handlers.
Excess cement	Drill Rig	None	Stored to be used in other applications
Spillage (fuel, oils & lubricants)		None	Collected and transported to an appropriate site for disposal.
Drill cuttings and mud residues	Drill Rig	Drill Cuttings, Drilling mud	Treatment of the drilling mud to remove fine solids and any gases. The mud will then be stored in the mud storage tanks to be reused in the drilling process. Cuttings will be heated to a temperature sufficiently high to evaporate the oil and water (residual drilling fluid) from cuttings. The heat is generated through friction. The cuttings are then crushed into ultra-fine particles.

2.5.4. Health and Safety

Tullow is committed to protecting the health and safety of its employees and those of its contractors, to ensure that all activities are conducted in a manner that protects the environment and people who are impacted by its operations. According to Tullow EHS Policy, any service and operation will be immediately stopped as soon as any risk of safety is identified by any personnel.

2.5.5. Well monitoring/maintenance

Monitoring of well drilling will be achieved through industry recognised inspection programs. The wellhead BOP will be designed to shut-down automatically on pressure loss.

3. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

3.1. OVERVIEW

Analysis of alternatives for the proposed project has been subdivided into two components. Types of alternatives for the project may include:

1. No action or business as usual
2. Location
3. Scale of development
4. Process and equipment
5. Project site layout and design

The aim being to have minimized potential environmental impacts of the exploration drilling activities in the proposed site(s) identified within Kerio Valley Basin Block 12A. Two simple alternatives are to drill or not to drill at all. Drilling area is determined by data obtained from seismic survey. These data indicate areas where hydrocarbons may be trapped in oil or gas-filled geological structures. However, without exploratory drilling, seismic data alone is not enough evidence of presence of oil and gas. Neither can it show whether the deposits are commercially viable nor the extent of the deposits.

3.2. PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

Viable alternatives that can be considered for onshore exploration drilling activities are often limited because of technical requirements for drilling programs. These include the requirement to locate a well above or near a target hydrocarbon reservoir, the requirement to use specific types of equipment, materials (e.g. drilling fluids) techniques based on the geology of the drill site, and the requirement to carefully schedule drill rigs early in advance.

Alternatives considered for the Project are described below.

“No Action” Alternative: If the Project did not take place, the potentially adverse impacts described in Chapter 6 would not occur. However, taking no action would also prevent the potential net positive benefits if commercial quantities of hydrocarbons are discovered and produced as a result of the drilling. These potential benefits include increased revenue to the National and County Government.

The no action alternative would also preclude further development (infrastructures); employment of the local community both direct and indirect; improvement in the livelihood of the community and revenue for the area that could result if the exploration drilling program reveals that the targeted hydrocarbon reservoirs are commercially viable. Based on the fact that the potentially adverse impacts are manageable and the potential benefits of the drilling program, the “No-Action” alternative is not warranted.

Well Location: A number of potential well locations will be selected based on review and interpretation of geophysical data and will be identified at a later date. When environmental sensitivities are present, Tullow Kenya B.V will use directional drilling (horizontal and extended reach) techniques to avoid sensitive surface areas and to gain access to the reservoir from less sensitive surface areas. The evaluation of potential impacts presented in chapter 6 drilling indicates that there are no known locations within the Block 12 A at which drilling would be likely to result in insurmountable environmental and social impacts. The wells depth will depend on the location of the oil reservoir underground; therefore, the location of the wells will not likely result in a significantly more negative or positive impact on the environment, no matter the location.

Types of Drilling Fluids: As discussed in Chapter 6, drilling fluids are used to lubricate the drill bit and circulate drilled cuttings out of the well bore. There are three major types of drilling fluids: (Please see chapter 6 the different types of drilling fluids)

- Water based fluids,
- Synthetic based fluids, and
- Oil based fluids.

Site layout and design: These results are discussed and made under the approval of engineers and project proponent. This will take into consideration stakeholder consultation to find ways to minimize impact to the community and wildlife.

4. POLICY, INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1. INTRODUCTION

This section of the report outlines and reviews the existing legislations, policies, and institutions and identifies requirements that would guide the project in line with the national and international laws applicable to oil and gas development. Kenya being a signatory to various international conventions and laws, it's important that national projects are in line with these laws and as such some of the relevant international conventions are reviewed in this section. Good International Industry Practice (GIIP) guidelines and standards such as the IFC Performance standards, Equator principles, and World Bank EHS Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Exploration are also reviewed under this section. Tullow policies that are related to the proposed project are also highlighted under this section.

4.2. NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Application of national statutes and regulations on environmental conservation suggest that the Proponent has a legal duty and social responsibility to ensure that the proposed development be implemented without compromising the status of the environment, natural resources, public health and safety. This position enhances the importance of this environmental impact assessment for the proposed site to provide a benchmark for its sustainable operation.

Kenya has approximately 77 statutes that relate to environmental concerns. Environmental management activities were previously implemented through a variety of instruments such as policy statement, laws as well as through permits and licenses. Most of these statutes are sector-specific, covering issues such as public health, soil erosion, protected areas, endangered species, water rights and water quality, air quality, noise and vibration, cultural, historical, scientific, and archaeological sites, land use, resettlement, among others.

Some of the key national laws that govern the management of environmental resources in the country are hereby discussed however it is worth noting that wherever any of the laws contradict each other, the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999 prevails. The following subsections provide the regulatory framework relating to onshore petroleum exploration and production operations.

4.2.1. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Description

Promulgated on the 27th of August 2010, the constitution of Kenya in its preamble declares that the people of Kenya must be respectful of the environment, which is part of their heritage, and must sustain it for the benefit of future generations.

The constitution which is based on the bill of rights as its backbone, states in article 42 that every person has a right to a clean and healthy environment; subsection 1 adds that this includes the protection of the environment for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures. Article 43 follows declaring the economic and social rights of every Kenyan, and details them in subsections: (d) the right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.

The constitution also endorses the national land policy; chapter 5, which deals with land and environment, states in article 60 that land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. The principles are outlined in subsections of article 60, article 61 declares that all land in Kenya belongs to the people of Kenya collectively, and subsection 2 classifies land to be as either public, community or private; thus it's important to establish in which of these the Project lies. Article 67 establishes the national land commission, whose main function is to manage land on behalf of national and county governments.

Part 2 of chapter 5 deals with the environment and natural resources. Article 69 section (1) subsection (a) is about sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management, and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensuring equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. Section 2 states that every person has a duty to cooperate with state organs and other persons, to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources. Article 70 deals with enforcement of environmental rights and everyone who feels their right to a clean and healthy environment has been denied has the obligation to go to court to seek redress. Article 71 and 72 deal with agreements relating to natural resources and legislation relating to the environment respectively, where parliament is given this authority.

Relevance to the proposed project

- *The proponent has a right to carry out the project but within the legal limits*
- *Assurance that the right to a clean and healthy environment for all is upheld during the project cycle*
- *Assurance that the development is carried out in an ecologically, economically and socially sustainable manner*
- *The proponent is entitled to a fair administrative decision making process from NEMA and other state organs*
- *Ensuring that all the applicable provisions of the constitutions are observed at all times*

4.2.2. Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999

Description

The EMCA, 1999 recognises the role of lead agencies in protection of the environment. Lead agencies are defined as any government ministry, department, parastatal, state corporation, or local authority, in which any law vests the functions of control or management of any element of the environment or natural resource. In that respect, the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources and the NEMA are the lead agencies of the Environment sector.

The EMCA, 1999 provides detailed guidelines on EIAs. The Act requires all new projects that are likely to affect the environment in any way to undergo EIA, and the EIA report should then be submitted to NEMA for review and approval. Schedule 2 identifies specific activities that require an EIA. Among them is Item 6(j), which states..."exploitation for the production of petroleum in any form".

Relevance to the proposed project

- *The project falls under the second schedule of EMCA (Projects to undergo Environmental Impact Assessment) part 6(j)*
- *The proponent has adhered to the provision of this Act by authorizing this EIA process prior to the commencement of the drilling project.*

Under EMCA, 1999, NEMA has gazetted several regulations as follows:

- Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Legal Notice No. 101.
- The Environmental (Prevention of Pollution in the Coastal Zone and Other Segments of the Environment) Regulation, 2003.
- Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 120.
- Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 121.
- Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 160.
- The Environmental Management Coordination (Fossil Fuel Emission Control) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice 65.
- The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake Shores, and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 19.
- The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 61.

Relevant regulations are reviewed below with a focus on the proposed exploratory drilling.

4.2.2.1. The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003

The Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations 2003 is subsidiary legislation promulgated under EMCA, 1999. The Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 56 of 13 June 2003 makes submission of environmental reports mandatory for projects listed under the Second Schedule of the Act, which includes the exploration and production of petroleum hydrocarbons. According to these regulations, no proponent shall implement a project likely to have a negative environmental impact without undertaking an EIA as per the requirement of the same under the regulations. Upon completion of the EIA, a report must be compiled and submitted to NEMA and a license approved before any said activities commence.

The EIA approval process starts after the completion and submission of 5 copies of the EIA Project Report and submission of a fee of 0.1% of the total Project cost to NEMA. The Authority then reviews the report and distributes copies of the reviewed document to relevant government ministries. If the Project meets the requirements, then it is approved and a license is

granted. If otherwise, the proponent, through its consultant, is advised to revise the Project according to the review comments.

Relevance to the project

- *This applies to the requirement of the Environmental Impact Assessment Process*
- *Acquiring an EIA license prior to commencement of the proposed project. The operations of the project are similarly licensed since the EIA report contains an Environmental Management Plan, which forms the basis for approval of the project, by NEMA and imposition of conditions to safeguard the environment*
- *Due to its public participatory nature, the EIA process builds neighbourhood support and sustainability into the project*
- *Preparation and Submission of an environmental audit report in the first year of occupancy to confirm the efficacy and adequacy of the environmental management plan as set out in the EIA report to be submitted*

4.2.2.2. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake shores and Sea Shore Management) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 19.

These regulations provide for the protection of all wetlands on both private and public land. They facilitate the sustainable utilisation and conservation of resources on river banks, lake shores, and on the seashore by and for the benefit of the people and community living in the area. The regulations provide for sustainable exploitation of wetlands and are aimed at maintaining both the wetlands and hydrological, ecological, social, and economic functions and services.

Some permitted uses of wetlands include cultivation, fishing (subject to the Fisheries Act), small-scale fish farming, and domestic consumption, grazing, and hunting (subject to the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act. Areas that have national significance may be declared to be protected wetlands due to their biological diversity, ecological importance, natural heritage, aesthetic value, or landscape. Environmental Restoration orders may be given to allow a wetland, riverbank, or lakeshore that has been degraded to regenerate. Local authorities are mandated to make bye-laws to manage solid waste and waste waters on lakeshores and riverbanks in accordance with the Public Health Act, Cap.

Relevance to the project

- *Interference with fishing and other wetland activities*
- *Possible disturbance of aquatic life, flora and fauna*
- *Interference with grazing and other economic activities close to the project area, as well as visual aesthetics*
- *Interference with the natural heritage.*

4.2.2.3. The Environmental Management and Coordination (Fossil Fuel Emissions) Regulations of 2006

The Environmental Management and Coordination (Fossil Fuel Emissions) Regulations of 2006 aim at eliminating or reducing the air emissions generated by fossil fuel engines to the standards outlined by regulations. These regulations provide guidelines on the use of clean fuels, use of catalysts and inspection procedures for engines and generators. They are targeted at reducing or preventing air pollution.

Relevance to the project

- *Vehicular exhaust emissions that could be potentially harmful to the project crew and other persons in the vicinity of the project area*
- *Other types of equipment that may emit fumes*

4.2.2.4. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009, Legal Notice No. 61

These regulations identify natural resources, land uses, or activities which may be affected by noise or excessive vibrations and provides abatement measures to mitigate them. These Regulations determine that no person or activity shall make or cause to be made any loud, unreasonable, unnecessary, or unusual noise that annoys, disturbs, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others and the environment. In determining whether noise is loud, unreasonable, unnecessary, or unusual, the following factors may be considered:

- Time of the day;
- Proximity to residential area;
- Whether the noise is recurrent, intermittent or constant;
- The level and intensity of the noise;
- Whether the noise has been enhanced in level or range by any type of electronic or mechanical means; and
- Whether the noise is subject to be controlled without unreasonable effort or expense to the person making the noise.

These regulations also relate noise to its vibration effects and seek to ensure no harmful vibrations are caused by controlling the level of noise. Any person(s) intending to undertake activities in which noise suspected to be injurious or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of others and the environment must make an application to NEMA and acquire a license subject to payment of requisite fees and meeting the license conditions. The regulation also makes provisions for licenses of projects that emit noise/vibrations in excess of permissible levels. Because the Project is categorised as mining and quarrying and is not being undertaken in a residential area, permissible levels are set at 109 Db (A).

Relevance to the project

- *These regulations relate to noise and vibrations from the use of machines and equipment such as the drill rig, generators etc.*

4.2.2.5. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Water Quality) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 120

These regulations restrict any actions that directly or indirectly cause or may cause immediate or subsequent water quality pollution. This regulation prohibits any discharge of any effluent from sewage treatments works industry or other point sources without a valid effluent discharge license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Relevance to the project

- *This applies to solid or liquid waste generated from the campsite or from the project site(s) and other work areas, and the manner of disposal of such waste in, or close to, the named water sources.*

4.2.2.6. The Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice No. 160

The Environmental Management and Coordination (Conservation of Biodiversity and Resources, Access to Genetic resources and Benefit Sharing) regulations outlaws any person from engaging in any activity that may have an adverse impact on any ecosystem, lead to the introduction of any exotic species or lead to unsustainable use of natural resources without an Environmental Impact Assessment License issued by the NEMA.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to disturbance of flora and fauna, vegetation disturbance and removal, and the disturbance of soil, surface and groundwater*
- *The proponent has adhered to the provision of this Act by commissioning this EIA prior to the commencement of the proposed project.*

4.2.2.7. Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006 Legal Notice No. 121

This regulation defines the responsibilities of waste generators and defines the duties and requirements for transportation and disposal of waste. Anyone generating waste must minimize it by adopting cleaner production methods. This may be done by improving the production process through conserving raw materials and energy, eliminating the use of toxic raw materials and reducing toxic emissions and wastes. Other methods would be to monitor the product cycle by identifying and eliminating the product's potential negative impacts, recovering and reusing the product where possible, and reclaiming and recycling it. Waste can also be minimized by incorporating environmental concerns in the design and disposal of the product. Discharge or disposal of any waste in any form into the environment is not permitted without prior treatment. An Environmental Impact Assessment license is also required by anyone intending to engage in any activity likely to generate hazardous waste. Anyone generating toxic or hazardous waste must have it treated according to the laid-down guidelines (Regulations 14, 15, 17).

Relevance to the project

- *This applies to waste generation at camp and the work site(s)*

- *Disposal of the cuttings in a way that does not endanger human health and the environment*

4.2.3. The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act, Chapter 308, Revised Edition 1986

Description

The Government through petroleum agreements regulates petroleum exploration and production. These agreements relate to the exploration, development, production, and transportation of petroleum for all its connected purposes.

The Minister for Energy under Section 6 of this Act may make regulations on the conduct of petroleum operations, conservation of petroleum resources and measures relating to safety, environmental protection, and the avoidance of waste, pollution, and accidents.

Section 9 has the provision to conduct petroleum operations in accordance with sound professional and technical skills and to adopt necessary measures for the conservation of petroleum and other resources and the protection of the environment and human life.

Relevance to the project

This relates to the protection of the environment through development of adequate mitigation measures towards disturbance of flora and fauna, air pollution, interference with sensitive cultural, natural heritage sites as well as proper handling of waste

4.2.4. The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Regulations, 1986

Description

The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Regulations are a subsidiary set of regulations under the Petroleum Act and they outline the responsibilities of all parties in a PSC. According to Section 4 (1) No person shall engage in any petroleum operations in Kenya without having previously obtained the permission of the Minister.

The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act states that neither a petroleum agreement nor an exploration permit is an authority nor permit to enter or occupy various areas of significance that are bounded by existing laws; such as places of worship, burial grounds, reservoirs or dams, areas within municipalities or townships, public and access roads, railways, near aerodromes and any land/area declared to be a National Park or a National Reserve under the Wildlife (Conservation and Management) Act.

According to the law, if a prospector intends to enter upon any private and land for the purposes of conducting petroleum operations, they shall give not less than forty-eight hours' notice of his intention to the occupier, and if practicable to the owner, of the land and shall, if required by the owner or occupier, give security. Section 10 also obligates contractors to pay compensation for any interference with fishing rights caused by petroleum exploration.

The law requires wells to be drilled in line with international good practice.

In terms of operation, Section 13 states that where possible the contractor shall use local labour where possible and train the labour in consultation with the minister. Section 14 adds that the contractor shall keep logs and records of the drilling, deepening, plugging or abandonment of boreholes and wells, in accordance with good international petroleum industry practice and containing particulars of:

- the strata and sub-soil through which the well borehole was drilled;
- the casing, tubing and down-hole equipment and alterations thereof, inserted in a borehole or well;
- petroleum, water, workable mineral or mine workings encountered; and
- Any other matter reasonably required by the Minister.

Relevance to the project

- *The project entails an exploratory drilling to determine the potential of finding hydrocarbons and thus must adhere to this Act*

4.2.5. Wildlife Conservation and Management Act (Cap 376)

Description

This Act is administered by the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources in conjunction with other relevant government agencies – most importantly, the Kenya Wildlife Service. The Wildlife Conservation and Management Act has provisions for the preservation and control of wild fauna and flora. The intention of the Act is to ensure that Kenya's fauna and flora flourish naturally in their habitats. Various marine and other national parks apply the Act in protecting flora and fauna in their areas of jurisdiction.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to the disturbance and interference with protected areas around the Project area*
- *The protected areas within the project site include Lake Kamnarok, Kerio Valley (Rimoi National Reserve) and Lake Bogoria*

4.2.6. The Kenya Water Act of 2002

Description

This Act is intended to ensure that Kenya's water resources are well managed, as Kenya is a water scarce country. The law prohibits pollution of Kenyan water resources

The law also employs the polluter pays principle (PPP) by giving the powers to serve orders on the person concerned to the Authority (WRMA).

For Tullow to use water, they will be required to obtain a water abstraction license. The license to abstract water is to be obtained from Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA). A borehole drilling permit is required in order to construct a borehole for water supply or

geothermal drilling purposes or both. Although significant temporary water supply volumes are required to support drilling activities, negligible permanent water supply is required for the oil and gas drilling process.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to application of permit for abstraction of water from a borehole or surface water body*
- *Storage of oil and chemicals at the site*
- *Waste generation from the camp (solid, effluents and oils)*
- *Safe discharge of the waste*

4.2.7. The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), 2007

Description

This Act's main objectives are to secure the safety, health, and welfare of persons at work; and to protect other persons against risks to safety and health arising out of, or in connection with, the activities of persons at work. It assigns duties and liabilities to employers, employees and the public in order to facilitate this and promote healthy work environments subsequently enhancing outputs, ergonomically.

It is the duty of occupiers to ensure the safety, health and welfare at work of all persons working in his workplace, with specific duties, including provision of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), preventing risks, information, notifications, and maintenance of places of work,. The law also stipulates that occupiers must carry out risk assessments and requires a copy be sent to the occupational health and safety officer in the area. Section 8 prevents employers from harming, dismissing, or discriminating against employees in terms of their work. The Act also requires that environmental health and safety audits be conducted at least once a year

The same Act I governs safety at the workplace and including drilling activities. This section of the Act include storage of goods, articles and substances ; ladders ; workplace ergonomics and compliance of workplace machinery, equipment, personal protective equipment, appliances and hand tools with the prescribed safety and health standards for installation, maintenance and safe guarding ; safe means of access and safe place employment ; fire prevention ; safety provisions in case of fire, and evacuation procedures ..

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to project activities that may be a hazard to the health and safety of the project workers and other persons due to accidents caused by, for instance, working at heights, injury involving equipment, emissions from vehicle and many more.*
- *Workers safety needs to be given priority during drilling process, safety helmets, boots, reflector jackets, and other PPE to be issued to all workers working in the well pad.*
- *Safety training and training on fire management*

4.2.8. The Factory and Other Places of Work Act Cap 514 of 2005

Description

This Act governs noise prevention and control. The law sets limits of how much noise a worker may be exposed to: (a) the continuous equivalent of ninety Db (A) in eight hours within any twenty four hours duration; and (b) one hundred and forty Db (A) peak sound level at any given time. Section (3) adds that where noise is intermittent, noise exposure shall not exceed the sum of the continuous partial noise exposure equivalent sound level of ninety Db (A) in eight hours within any twenty-four hours duration. It also places the duty of ensuring an effective noise control and hearing conservation programme on occupiers.

The Act places responsibility of recording and reporting noise levels at workplaces to the Director of Occupational Safety and Health on occupiers and in Section 10 (1) states that machinery in the workplace should be installed in such a way that the lowest possible noise is emitted when the machine is in operation. In section 12 it states that when measures to segregate noisy areas (beyond 90 Db (A)) are not feasible, occupiers should provide workers with adequate PPEs.

Relevance to the project

- *These regulations relate to noise and vibrations from the use of machines and equipment such as the drill rig, generators etc.*

4.2.9. The Kenya Energy Act of 2006

Description

This Act has the purpose of amending and consolidating the law on energy as well as establishing the Energy Regulatory Commission and the Rural Electrification Authority. Part IV of the Act that deals with petroleum states in Section 98 (1) that any person involved in petroleum business shall comply with the relevant Kenya Standard and in the absence of such standard, any other standard approved by the Commission, on environment, health and safety in consultation with the relevant authorities and in conformity with the relevant statutes touching on environment, health and safety standards. Subsection 2 obligates the operator of a petroleum facility to be responsible for clean ups in the event of a fire, explosion, oil spill, injury or fatality.

Relevance to the project

- *This law relates to the health and safety of the project crew and the environment especially around the project area*

4.2.10. The Public Health Act, Cap 242

Description

The Public Health Act (Cap 242) aims at protecting and promotes human health and the prevention, limitation or suppression of infectious, communicable, or preventable diseases within Kenya.

This Act provides the impetus for a healthy environment and gives regulations to waste management, pollution, and human health. On sanitation, the Act borrows from the common law doctrine of nuisance, which makes it an offence for any landowner or occupier to allow nuisance or any other condition liable to be injurious or dangerous to health to prevail on his land. A medical health officer, once satisfied of the danger, may issue an order requiring the owner or occupier of the land to remove the nuisance. Any person who fails to clear such a nuisance is guilty of an offence under the Act. In addition, the Minister, on the advice of the Central Board of Health, may make rules and confer powers and impose duties for the carrying out of environmental health matters.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to the waste generated during the drilling activities and within the well pad and how the waste is managed/ handled*

4.2.11. The Penal Code, Cap 63

Description

The penal code of Kenya cap 63 prohibits common nuisances, defined in section 175 as any activity that may cause a common injury, danger, or annoyance, or obstructs or causes inconvenience to the public in the exercise of common rights. Section 193 extends these nuisances to include loud noises and offensive or unwholesome smells. Section 191 prohibits corruption or fouling of the water of any public spring or reservoir, to keep from rendering it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used. Section 192 does the same for vitiating the atmosphere in any place, to prevent making it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling, carrying on business in the neighbourhood, or passing along a public way.

In terms of Health, Safety and Responsibility, the law in section 219 states that it is the duty of every person who has in his charge or under his control anything, that in the absence of care or precaution in its use or management, could endanger the life, safety or health of any person, to use reasonable care and take reasonable precautions to avoid the danger. Whether the object is living or inanimate, moving, or stationary, the individual shall be deemed to have caused any consequences which adversely affect the life or health of any person by reason of any omission to perform that duty.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to compliance with the law as regards air and water pollution from site activities.*
- *It also relates to compliance with the law as regards to Health and safety of the workers in the well pad.*

4.2.12. National Museums and Heritage Act of 2006

Description

This Act consolidates the law relating to national museums and heritage; providing for the establishment control, management and development of national museums and the identification, protection, conservation and transmission of the cultural and natural heritage of Kenya. This Act mandates the National Museums of Kenya with the management of cultural heritage in Kenya (Part II). Part V of the Act prohibits the searching or excavation of cultural heritage without the consent of the Minister and without an exploration license. Section 30 obligates reporting chance finds to NMK or the District Commissioner in the jurisdiction, while section 31 prohibits the movement of cultural heritage items from their place of discovery contrary to provision of a heritage exploration license.

The Act makes provisions for establishment and management of protected areas with respect to cultural heritage, while prohibiting activities that may damage the cultural heritage in these areas. The Act also governs monuments and allows for agreements between NMK and persons in possession of monuments or lands with monuments. The agreements govern the management of the monuments and the Act empowers the NMK to take actions where the activities of the holder may damage the monuments. This law makes it an offense to destroy, remove, injure, alter or deface or do any Act that imperils the preservation of a monument.

Part VIII of the Act vests ownership of all Antiquities and Protected Objects to the Government of Kenya and section 48 prohibits their removal without the consent of the Minister. Section 51 makes it an offense to withhold information about antiquities to the NMK or wilfully destroy or damage, or move an antiquity or protected object.

Relevance to the project

- *This Act relates to the disturbance of, and interference with, sensitive cultural, natural heritage and archaeological sites in the project area.*

4.2.13. Public Roads and Roads of Access Act (Cap. 399)

Description

Sections 8 and 9 of the Act provides for the dedication, conversion or alignment of public travel lines including construction of access roads adjacent lands from the nearest part of a public road. Section 10 and 11 allows for notices to be served on the adjacent land owners seeking permission to construct the respective roads.

Relevance to the project

- *During the construction phase of the project, access road to the site will be required*
- *Seeking permission from the appropriate authorities to create such access during the construction phase.*

4.2.14. Physical Planning Act

Description

This Act establishes Physical Planning Liaison Committees to determine development applications relating to industrial location, dumping sites or sewerage treatment which may

have adverse impact on the environment. If a local authority is of the opinion that a proposed development, dump site, sewerage treatment plant, quarry or other development activity will impact on the environment adversely, it will require the applicant to submit an environmental assessment report for consideration (Section 36).

Relevance to the Project

- *This covers all development activities in preparation of the well pad that may result in adverse effects on the environment, particularly the generation of waste and the method of its discharge.*

4.3. NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS

The various key policies and plans by various state organs, are examined in the following subsections.

4.3.1. Kenya's Vision 2030

Description

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's new development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The vision has three pillars to achieving its goal and they are economic, social and political and their foundations are anchored by macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; science, technology and innovation (STI); land reform; human resources development; security; and public sector reforms. The vision also aligns Kenya with achieving the millennium development goals.

The energy sector in Kenya is identified as one of the sectors that contribute to the country's economic growth; it is highly dominated by imported petroleum for the urban/industrial sector and wood fuel for the rural and urban poor.

Relevance to the project

- *Oil and Gas exploration activities are in line with Kenya Vision 2030 as the energy sector is identified as one of the sectors that contribute to the country's economic growth.*

4.3.2. National Energy Policy

Description

The main objective of the policy is to ensure affordable, sustainable, and reliable supply to meet national and county development needs, while protecting and conserving the environment. According to the policy, petroleum exploration is being undertaken both on-shore and offshore in the country's four major Sedimentary Basins namely Lamu, Mandera, Anza and Tertiary Rift.

The policy further gives the total number of exploratory blocks both onshore and offshore as 46 that were gazetted by the Minister for Energy, with more than 30 blocks licensed to 14 exploration companies as at May 2012. The policy outlines major policies that should be considered in petroleum exploration. In petroleum exploration, adoption of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The government is also responsible in enhancing manpower, technical capacity, and local content in petroleum exploration activities. In addition, the government had the mandate to develop mechanisms for sharing and management of petroleum revenue as well as undertake measures to fast track commercial petroleum discovery

4.3.3. National Environmental Action Plan 2009-2013 (NEAP)

Description

The NEAP 2009-2013 is an instrument whose purpose is to integrate environmental concerns into development planning. It identifies the capacities and responsibilities to do this and it can be seen as a broad-based strategy that will help the country attain sustainable development as envisaged in Kenya Vision 2030.

It also identifies environmental problems facing the country and they include: deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, water shortage and degraded water quality, poaching, and domestic and industrial pollution. Poverty and population growth are also described as some driving factors towards these problems and the challenges facing the following natural resources are given as well as the strategy for their sustainable use:

- land;
- water;
- forests;
- wildlife;
- biodiversity;
- wetlands;
- agriculture;
- livestock; and
- fisheries.

Chapter 3 of the NEAP deals with human settlement and infrastructure and it covers human settlements and planning, pollution, waste, infrastructure, water supplies and energy supply, which over the years have continued exerting pressure on the environment. Specifically, environmental issues arising from provision of clean energy are inadequate clean energy supply, inadequate financial resources and technology, pollution control, sustainable natural resource use, enforcement of legislations and promotion of private production and distribution of energy

Relevance to the project

- *Complying with regulations and the relevant legislation, the Project will work within the framework the NEAP 2009-2013 and prevent adverse human, social, and environmental impacts from its activities.*

4.3.4. National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP)

Description

The NDMP establishes the guiding principles and architecture for disaster management in Kenya by presenting the institutional structures, roles, responsibilities, authorities, and key processes required to achieve a coordinated, coherent, and consistent approach. The four main aims of the policy are: prevention of disasters and their impacts, provide resiliency of families and communities by reducing vulnerability and increasing their ability to withstand and minimise the effects of disasters and complex emergencies, provide response to disasters and complex emergencies that is fast, well-coordinated, effective and appropriate as well as providing timely recovery from disasters and complex emergencies.

Chapter 4 of the policy identifies the various risk reduction measures as well as response and recovery functions of disasters. These measures are divided into prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters. Measures identified for prevention of disasters include:

- Education, Awareness and Information Sharing;
- Risk and Vulnerability Analysis, Research; and
- Mitigation through Development, Environmental Protection.

Preparedness measures include:

- development of plans (contingency plans);
- training, educating and equipping staff; and
- promotion of public safety, exercise (organising practical, scenario-based exercises and simulations which include all relevant governmental and non-governmental actors to practice procedures, improve knowledge and skills and build cross-agency relationships critical to clear communication during an actual response).

In response to disasters, interventions involved include putting in place multi-sectoral systems, tools and mechanisms to ensure timely and appropriate response, followed by early recovery, reconstruction, and rehabilitation.

Therefore, acquisition of appropriate baselines and monitoring information is a vital component of disaster management. The information must be well linked to decision-making and the response system to ensure timely action.

4.3.5. National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1999)

Description

This policy recognises that water is one of the most important resources for human survival. It is therefore guided by four specific policy objectives as listed below:-

- (a) To preserve, conserve and protect available water resources and allocate it in a sustainable, rational, and economic way.

- (b) To supply water of good quality in sufficient quantities to meet the various water needs, including poverty alleviation, while ensuring the safe disposal of wastewater and environmental protection.
- (c) To establish an efficient and effective institutional framework to achieve a systematic development and management of the water sector.
- (d) To develop a sound and sustainable financing system for effective water resources management, water supply and sanitation development.

Section 2.6 identifies water quality issues and states that the Pollution of surface and ground water resources has become a major problem due to human activities. Land use practices, which have been carried out in total disregard of the need to conserve the water resources, have also had a direct effect not only on the quantity but also the quality of water resources. Discharge of undesirable substances in the water system is not allowed unless prior authority has been sought from the relevant government authorized agency.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to the waste generated from the well pad and how well it will be managed by the project*

4.3.6. Land Policy (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009)

Description

The main objective of the National Land Policy is to secure land rights and provide for sustainable growth, investment and the reduction of poverty in line with the Government's overall development objectives. Specifically, it seeks to develop a framework of policies and laws designed to ensure the maintenance of a system of land administration and management that will provide the following:-

- 1) All citizens with the opportunity to access and beneficially occupy and use land;
- 2) An economically, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable allocation and use of land;
- 3) Effective and economical operation of the land market;
- 4) Efficient use of land and land-based resources; and
- 5) Efficient and transparent land dispute resolution mechanisms.

4.4. NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK/ PERMITS

The main institutions relevant to the proposed development are summarized in

Table 4-1 below. The summary includes the name of the institution, envisioned role (s) in the project cycle and the permits issued by the institution

Table 4-1: Key Institutions relevant to the development, their roles, and requirements

INSTITUTION	ROLE IN PROJECT CYCLE	Permit Required	Turn-around times
Ministry of Energy and petroleum	Obtain the permission of the Minister before commencing any petroleum operations	Petroleum operations licence	30 working days. License issued by the Ministry of Energy and petroleum
NEMA	-Issuance of EIA Licence -Monitoring project compliance with approval conditions -Environmental Auditing	Environmental Impact Licence Air Emissions Licence Waste licence Effluent discharge licence Noise and/ or vibrations licence Temporary noise permit	21 working days after submission of project report. 45-90 working days after submission of study report. Licence issued by NEMA
KWS	Permission for oil and gas exploration or extraction is to take place within a national parks Permit regarding listed species	KWS gives input during the ESIA review.	
KFS	Licence to undertake prohibited activity in forest area	KFS gives input during the ESIA review. No Objection letter given within 90 working days of the submission of ESIA study report to NEMA	Way Leave Permit takes 30 working days upon application. Permit issued by KFS
NMK	Permit for movement of heritage items	NMK gives input during the ESIA review. No Objection letter given within 90 working days of the	

INSTITUTION	ROLE IN PROJECT CYCLE	Permit Required	Turn-around times
		submission of ESIA study report to NEMA	
WRMA	-Issuance of permit for water abstraction from surface water and/or drilling a borehole	Water use, swamp drainage, and discharge permits Consent to discharge effluent to sewer	
Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA)	Permit for construction of access road.		
Directorate of Occupational Health and Safety	Registration of the project site as a work place Enforcing compliance with Occupational Health and Safety Regulations at the construction site		

4.5. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS

Kenya is a signatory to numerous multilateral agreements and international conventions. The following list is a presentation of some of which are relevant to this project and study.

4.5.1. United Nations Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)

Description

The three goals of the CBD are to promote the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. Kenya being a signatory of this convention it's supposed to work towards the achievement of the three goals.

The convention calls for the adoption of national strategies, plans, and programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectional plans, programs, and policies. One of the tools that are prescribed for the management of biodiversity is environmental assessment. Article 14 of the CBD deals with impact assessment and minimizing of adverse impacts of activities that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity

Relevance to the project

- *This applies to the disturbance of natural environment within the project area especially during the construction of the well pad.*

- *Rehabilitation of the disturbed areas after the construction phase is over.*

4.5.2. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Description

The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty, which provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 146 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1508 wetland sites. The Convention calls for governments to provide framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. Wetlands are important for maintaining key ecological processes for rich flora and fauna, and for the benefits that they provide to local communities and to human society in general.

Relevance to the project

- *Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria are within the project area and are listed as Ramsar Sites with valuable fauna and avifauna. The project should seek to ensure minimal disturbance to these sites.*

4.5.3. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species

Description

The convention on migratory species (CMS) was adopted to conserve migratory species of wild animals given that migratory species are seen as an international resource. Such species may be terrestrial or marine. The conventions agreement on the conservation of African-Eurasian migratory water birds is specific on the need to protect the feeding, breeding, and wintering habitats, the main ones being wetlands and open water bodies.

Relevance to the project

- *Lake Baringo is within the project area and has over 500 bird species and some of the migratory water bird species of regional and global conservation significance*
- *Lake Bogoria is also within the project area and has a high biodiversity of water birds and migratory bird species. The area is well known for flamingos which are migrating around the salty rift valley lakes due to climate change patterns and demining water levels*

4.5.4. EAC Protocol on Environment

Description

The Partner States of the East African Community signed the protocol on 29th November 2003. It has relevant provisions for environmental and social management for the project;

Article 5: Paragraph 4 provides that Partners States should promote sustainable utilization of water resources while taking into consideration factors such as ecology, geographic, climatic, hydrologic factors among others; the social and economic needs of each Partner States; the population dependent on the water resources; existing & potential uses of the water resources.

Article 6: Paragraph 1 identifies the protection and conservation of the basin and its ecosystem with emphasis on improving water quality and quantity; preventing the introduction of invasive species; conservation of biological diversity and forest resources; protection and conservation of wetlands and fisheries resources conservation. Part 2 of the article provides for the harmonization of laws and policies for stakeholder participation in protection, conservation, and rehabilitation.

Article 12 of the Protocol urges Partner States to develop national laws and regulations requiring project proponents to undertake EIA and review of EIA reports to be done by all the Partner States if the potential impacts are likely to be trans-boundary and the same to apply for Environmental Audits in Article 13.

Partner states should ensure control of pollution from non-point sources through legal, economic, and social measures. This is provided for in Article 20, which further states that pollution control measures should promote sustainable forestry practices, appropriate agricultural land use methods, sanitation, and hygiene within the basin. Public participation is provided for in Article 22, which should be enhanced to influence government decisions on project formulation and implementation.

Article 23 of the Protocol provides that Partner States should promote Community involvement and mainstreaming gender concerns at all levels of socio-economic development especially in decision-making, policy formulation, and implementation of projects and programs.

Relevance to the project

- *Engaging identified stakeholders both interested and affected by the project*
- *Proper waste management emanating from the well pad in the area of operation*

4.5.5. United Nation Framework for Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Description

Signed in 1992 at UNICED, the convention addresses the principles of common but differentiated responsibility and precautionary action. Its main objective is to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gases concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate systems and within a specific timeframe which will allow ecosystems to adopt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

In 1997, several countries Kenya included signed the Kyoto protocol to the UNFCCC which provided limitations and reduction commitments for developed countries and those in transition.

Relevance to the project

- *Disturbance of fauna especially trees*
- *Air pollution from the vehicle emissions, generator emissions*

4.5.6. United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification

Description

Coming into force in 1996 the agreement includes annex concerning specific regions, Africa, Latin, America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Northern - Mediterranean. The preamble defines the causes of desertification as complex interactions among physical, biological, political, social, culture and economic factors. The main objective of the convention is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and to achieve sustainable development in affected areas through international cooperation and partnership arrangements, in the framework of an integrated approach. The long-term objective is to improve productivity of land, the rehabilitation, and the conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources.

Relevance to the project

- *Ensure that there is minimal disturbance of tree species within the project area.*
- *Where necessary, there should be reforestation.*

4.5.7. The World Commission on Environment and Development–the Brundtland Commission of (1987)

Description

The Brundtland Commission addresses the environmental aspects of development. It has emphasized on sustainable development that produces no lasting damage to the biosphere and to particular ecosystems. In addition to environmental sustainability is the economic and social sustainability.

Economic sustainable development is development for which progress towards environmental and social sustainability occurs within available financial resource.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to the environmental and social impacts of the proposed drilling activities*
- *Development of an ESMP and its implementation to prevent Unsustainable development*

4.6. IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

4.6.1. Performance Standard 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts

Description

This PS relates to integrating and managing environmental and social performance throughout the life of a project.

The objective of the PS1 is to identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, adopting a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is

not possible, minimize, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment, promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems and to ensure that grievances from affected communities and external communications from other.

The standard requires development of Environmental Management System (EMS) that entails a methodological approach to managing environmental and social risks and impact in a structured way on an on-going basis. Based on this PS1, the project will develop an environmental and social policy that will guide the project to achieve sound environmental and social performance.

In general, the PS1 calls for Identification of Risks and Impacts of the project, establishing, maintaining, and strengthening as necessary an organizational structure that defines roles, responsibilities, and authority to implement the ESMS, establishment and maintaining an emergency preparedness and response system that will respond to accidental and emergency situations associated with the project, establishing procedures to monitor and measure the effectiveness of the management program, as well as compliance with any related legal and/or contractual obligations and regulatory requirements, engaging stakeholders at all levels and addressing stakeholders grievances.

Relevance to the project

- *The project responds to PS1 by addressing and fulfilling all the requirements as stipulated in this PS by undertaking ESIA, engaging stakeholders, developing an ESMP, and monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the ESMP.*

4.6.2. Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions

Description

This standard aims to ensure that the client establishes, maintains, and improves the worker-management relationship that promotes the fair treatment, non-discrimination, and equal opportunity of workers, and compliance with national labour and employment laws. This PS aims to protect the workforce by applying this standard, which also addresses child labour and forced labour, and promoting safe and healthy working conditions, and to protect and promote the health of workers by recognizing the role of employees.

This PS applies to workers directly engaged by the client (direct workers), workers engaged through third parties to perform work related to core business processes of the project for a substantial duration (contracted workers), as well as workers engaged by the client's primary suppliers (supply chain workers).

The PS calls for the adoption of a human resources policy and procedure by the client appropriate to its size and workforce that set out its approach to managing workers consistent with the requirements of this Performance Standard and Kenyan laws. The client should also provide workers with documented information that is clear and understandable, regarding their rights under Kenyan labour and employment law and any applicable collective

agreements, including their rights related to hours of work, wages, overtime, compensation, and benefits upon beginning the working relationship and when any material changes occur.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to the working conditions of the people at the well pad*

4.6.3. Performance Standard 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Description

The Performance Standard 3 aims at abetting pollution to air, water, and land that may threaten people and the environment at the local, regional, and global levels. The main objectives of this PS are:-

- To avoid or minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding of minimizing pollution from project activities
- To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water
- To reduce project-related GHG emissions

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to air pollution as a result of emissions from the operation activities in the well pad.*

4.6.4. Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety, and Security

Description

The role of this PS is to anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the Affected Community during the project life from both routine and non-routine circumstances and to safeguard personnel and property in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimizes risks to the Affected Communities.

This study evaluates the risks and impacts to the health and safety of the Affected Communities during the project lifecycle and proposes mitigation measures consistent with good international industry practice (GIIP), such as in the World Bank Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (EHS Guidelines) or other internationally recognized sources.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to project activities that may be a hazard to the health and safety of the project workers and other persons due to accidents caused by, for instance, working at heights, injury involving equipment, emissions from vehicle and many more.*
- *Workers safety needs to be given priority during drilling process, safety helmets, boots, reflector jackets, and other PPE to be issued to all workers working in the well pad.*
- *Safety training and training on fire management*

4.6.5. Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

Description

The PS5 deals with land acquisition and resettlement of people on the land that they have been depending on.

Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood¹) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

Relevance to the project

- *This standard relates to the temporary land acquisition process for the proposed exploratory drilling project.*

4.6.6. Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources

Description

This PS aims at protecting and conserving biodiversity based on Convention on Biological Diversity, which defines biodiversity as “the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine, and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems”.

This PS divides habitat into three categories, modified, natural, and critical. Critical habitats are a subset of modified or natural habitats. Modified habitats are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/ or animal species of non-native origin, and/ or where human activity has substantially. These may include areas managed for agriculture, forest plantations, reclaimed⁶ coastal zones, and reclaimed wetlands.

Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area’s primary ecological functions and species composition.

Critical habitats are areas with high biodiversity value, including habitat of significant importance to critically endangered and/or endangered species, habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species, habitat supporting globally significant; concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species, highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems, and/or areas associated with key evolutionary processes.

Relevance to the project

- *This relates to disturbance of flora and fauna, vegetation disturbance and removal, and the disturbance of soil, surface and groundwater*

4.6.7. Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples

Description

This PS deals in safeguarding Indigenous Peoples. The PS defines indigenous Peoples as social groups with identities that are distinct from mainstream groups in national societies, are often among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. The main objectives of this PS are:-

- To ensure that the development process fosters full respect for the human rights, dignity, aspirations, culture, and natural resource-based livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples
- To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts of projects on communities of Indigenous Peoples, or when avoidance is not possible, to minimize and/or compensate for such impacts
- To promote sustainable development benefits and opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in a culturally appropriate manner
- To establish and maintain an on-going relationship based on Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) with the Indigenous Peoples affected by a project throughout the project's life-cycle.
- To ensure the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of the Affected Communities of Indigenous Peoples when the circumstances described in this Performance Standard are present.
- To respect and preserve the culture, knowledge, and practices of Indigenous Peoples.

Relevance to the project

- *This PS relates to undertaking informed consultation and participation to the indigenous people in relation to the project*
- *Respect of the culture of indigenous people*
- *Distribution of opportunities to the locals/ indigenous people*

4.6.8. Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage

Description

Cultural heritage according to this PS refers to tangible forms of cultural heritage, such as tangible moveable or immovable objects, property, sites, structures, or groups of structures, having archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values; unique natural features or tangible objects that embody cultural values, such as sacred groves, rocks, lakes, and waterfalls; and certain instances of intangible forms of culture that are proposed to be used for commercial purposes, such as cultural knowledge, innovations, and practices of communities embodying traditional lifestyles.

This PS requires the client to identify and protect cultural heritage by ensuring that internationally recognized practices for the protection, field based study, and documentation of cultural heritage are implemented

Relevance to the project

- *This Act relates to the disturbance of, and interference with, sensitive cultural, natural heritage and archaeological sites in the project area.*

4.7. THE EQUATOR PRINCIPLES

Description

The Equator Principles (EPs) are a set of voluntary environmental and social guidelines that have been adopted by a significant number of financial institutions influential in the project finance market (collectively the Equator Principles Financial Institutions, EPFIs). The objective of the Equator Principles (EPs) is to provide the EPFIs with a mechanism to incorporate into their financing decisions a structured and rigorous consideration of environmental and social impacts associated with a particular investment initiative. Although project is not expected to require a loan, the Equator Principles have been considered as reference standards for the project due to their international recognition.

The EPs comprise a set of ten broad principles that are underpinned by the environmental and social policies, standards, and guidelines of the IFC. Under the EPs, the EPFIs undertake publicly to only contribute financing to projects where the project sponsors are able to demonstrate to the EPFIs' satisfaction that they are both able and committed to comply with the provisions of the EPs. It should be noted that the third revision (EP III) is effective from the 4th June 2013.

The basic framework of the EPs remains intact since 2006; however there are important expansions and additions in EP III. Key changes include the expansion of the scope of the EPs to apply to a broader range of financial product as project-related corporate loans⁵ and the inclusion of bridge loans⁶. Changes also take into consideration the inclusion of new Language on Human Rights in due diligence and Stakeholder Engagement Requirements, with Free, Prior and Informed Consent required for projects with adverse impacts on indigenous people, as well as obligations to analyse and report on Greenhouse Gas emissions arising from high emitting Projects.

The ten EPs may be summarized as follows:

Table 4-2: Equator Principles (2006)

EP 1:	Requires all projects considered for financing to be categorized according to the degree of environmental and/or social risk and impacts they present. Projects with minimal environmental or social impacts require no further analysis under the EPs; those with attributable impacts are potentially subject to meeting the requirements of the remaining Principles
EP 2:	Mandates a project specific environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) and provides an illustrative list of potential environmental and social issues to be addressed in the assessment.
EP 3:	Concerns the environmental and social standards that the project must adhere to during its construction, operation and decommissioning.

⁵When the majority of the loan relates to a single Project

⁶ Loans that have a tenor of less than two years and are intended to be refinanced by Project Finance or a project-related corporate loan.

EP 4:	Addresses requirements for a comprehensive ESMP which needs to be implemented within a structured management system to ensure that the provisions of the remaining EPs are effectively implemented.
EP 5:	Covers the requirements for consultation as well as the public disclosure of key project documentation and information.
EP 6:	Concerns requirements for a structured grievance mechanism to be put in place to enable project-affected communities (including workers engaged on the project and workers at neighbouring sites) to express any concerns or grievances they may have concerning the development.
EP 7:	Provides for the possible requirement for an independent review of EP compliance in order to assist the EPFI's due diligence.
EP 8:	Provides for the incorporation of covenants linked to EP compliance to be included in the project financing agreements.
EP 9:	Deals with the possible requirement for independent verification of monitoring carried out by the project sponsors.
EP 10:	Commits each EPFI to report publicly at least annually about its EP implementation processes (and hence is the only one of the ten Principles not to address specific project financing applications).

4.8. WORLD BANK GROUP ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH, AND SAFETY GUIDELINES (EHS GUIDELINES)

The EHS Guidelines are World Bank technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)⁷.

4.8.1. Environmental Health and Safety guidelines for Onshore oil and Gas Exploration, April 30, 2007

Description

The EHS Guidelines for Onshore Oil and Gas Development include information relevant to seismic exploration; exploration and production drilling; development and production activities; transportation activities including pipelines; other facilities including pump stations, metering stations, pigging stations, compressor stations and storage facilities; ancillary and support operations; and decommissioning.

Section 1.1 provides a summary of EHS issues associated with onshore oil and gas development, along with recommendations for their management. It highlights the

⁷ Defined as the exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would be reasonably expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally. The circumstances that skilled and experienced professionals may find when evaluating the range of pollution prevention and control techniques available to a project may include, but are not limited to, varying levels of environmental degradation and environmental assimilative capacity as well as varying levels of financial and technical feasibility

environmental issues that need to be considered as part of a comprehensive assessment and management program that addresses project-specific risks and potential impacts. These include: Air emissions; Wastewater / effluent discharges; Solid and liquid waste management; Noise generation; Terrestrial impacts and project footprint.

Section 1.2 provides the Occupational health and safety issues should be considered as part of a comprehensive hazard or risk assessment, including, health and safety management planning, in the design of the facility and safe working systems, and in the preparation and communication of safe working procedures. Occupational health and safety issues that should be considered in onshore oil and gas operations include: Fire and explosion; Air quality; Hazardous materials; Transportation; Well blowouts; Emergency preparedness and response

Section 2 provides for performance indicators and monitoring on Environment, Occupational Health, and Safety. The section provides for effluent and waste guidelines for onshore oil and gas development and evaluation of occupational health and safety performance against internationally published exposure guidelines

Relevance to the project

- *These relate to all environmental and social impacts of the proposed project, their developed mitigation measures, and monitoring plan put in place for the project.*

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

5.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a description of the current environment and the socio-economic situation in the project area (Block12A). Specific areas addressed include:-

- Biophysical baseline
- Traffic Survey Report
- Socioeconomic baseline

The project area is Block 12A which covers the following counties (see Figure: West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, Laikipia, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Baringo Counties). The area of interest is within the Kerio River valley in both Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Counties, between Tugen hills and Elgeyo escarpments.

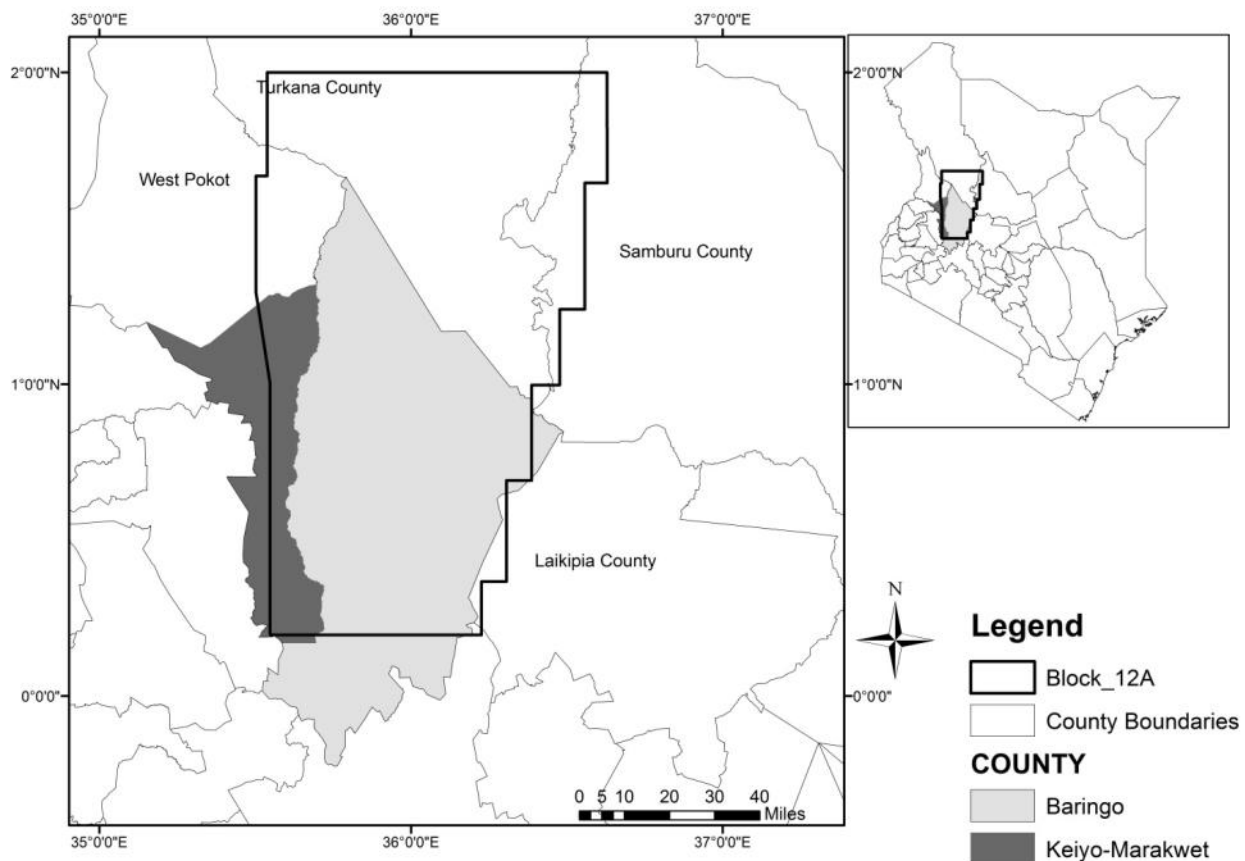


Figure 5-1: County Boundaries within Block 12A

5.2. DATA SOURCES

This baseline section has drawn on information in two major ways:-

1. Secondary data review- Included reviewing public information on the Area of Interest

2. Primary data collection- Included undertaking field surveys for data collection. Information from the stakeholder consultative meetings was also integrated into this chapter.

5.3. BIOPHYSICAL BASELINE PARAMETERS

5.3.1. Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

5.3.1.1. Protected Areas

According to Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) 8% of Kenyan land is protected. Under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 Protected Area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated, and managed through legal or other effective means, to achieve long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values⁸.

Protected areas in Kenya can be categorized as either parks or reserves. Parks are areas where natural resources are completely protected and the only allowed activities are tourism and research. In reserves, human activities are allowed under specific conditions such as fishing in marine reserves or firewood collection in terrestrial reserves⁸. Figure 5-2 shows the locations of protected areas in Block 12A, and Figure 5-3 show locations of natural reserves in the project area. Ecosystems that may be found in protected areas include forests, wetlands, savannah, marine, arid, and semi-arid.

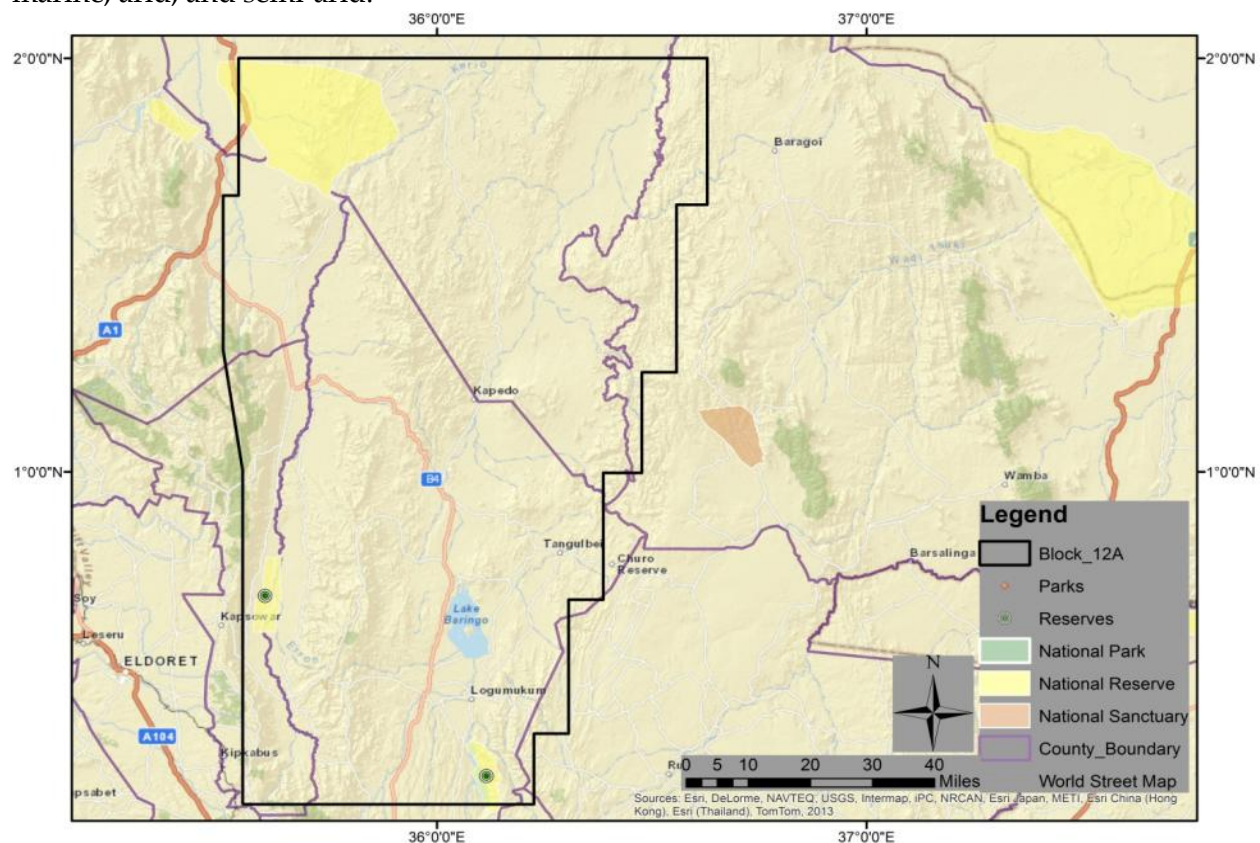


Figure 5-2: Protected area found within Block 12A

⁸ Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS). n.d. *Parks and Reserves*. [Date Accessed 31st October 2014] Available from: <http://www.kws.org/parks/>

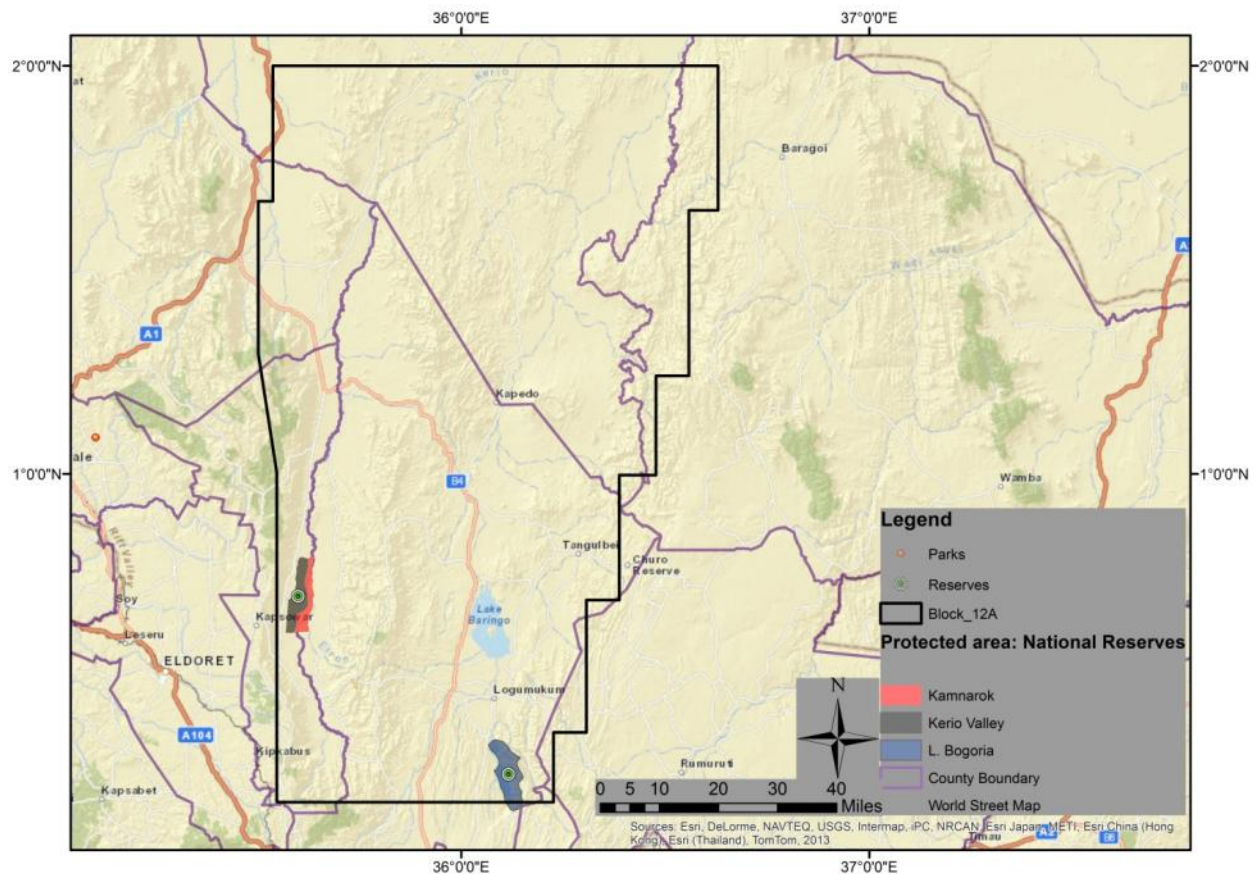


Figure 5-3: National Reserves found within Block 12A

➤ Ramsar

Ramsar Convention is an *intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources*. The Convention defines wetlands to include *all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peat lands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs, and salt pans*⁹. Figure 5-4 shows Lake Baringo and Lake Bogoria, both Ramsar sites which are located within the project site.

⁹ Ramsar. 2014. *The Ramsar Convention and its missions*. [Last Accessed 3rd November 2014] Available from: <http://www.ramsar.org/>



Figure 5-4: Location of Ramsar Sites located within Baringo County

- *Lake Baringo*

Lake Baringo is one of the freshwater lakes in Kenya.

The lake is a habitat for nearly 500 bird species and some of the migratory water bird species are of regional and global conservation significance, with more than 20,000 individuals reported

The lake is also a habitat for seven freshwater fish species for example tilapia *Oreochromis niloticus baringoensis*

The lake is also habitat for many animal species such as hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*), crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), and a wide range of mammals, amphibians, reptiles and invertebrate communities

- *Lake Bogoria*

The area has geysers and hot springs which is a major tourist attraction. The area has a high biodiversity of water birds and migratory bird species. The area is well known for flamingos.

5.3.1.2. Forests

5.3.1.2.1. Cherangani Hill Forest

Cherangani Hill Forest is a collection of thirteen forest reserve blocks located in the Cherangani Hills on the western ridge of the East African Rift, which include:

- Kapkanyar Forest Reserve
- Kapolet Forest Reserve
- Kiptaberr Forest Reserve
- Lelan Forest Reserve
- Embobut Forest Reserve

- Kerrer Forest Reserve,
- Kaisungurr Forest Reserve
- Toropket Forest Reserve
- Chemurokoi Forest Reserve
- Kupkunurr Forest Reserve
- Cheboit Forest Reserve
- Sogotio Forest Reserve
- Kapchemutwa Forest Reserve

Figure 5-5 shows some of the forest reserve located within the project area. Kapkanyar, Kapolet and Kiptaberr, are larger and more consolidated constituting 20% of the Cherangani Hills Forest. Most of the rest of the forests are fragmented, cut by grasslands, bushland, and croplands.

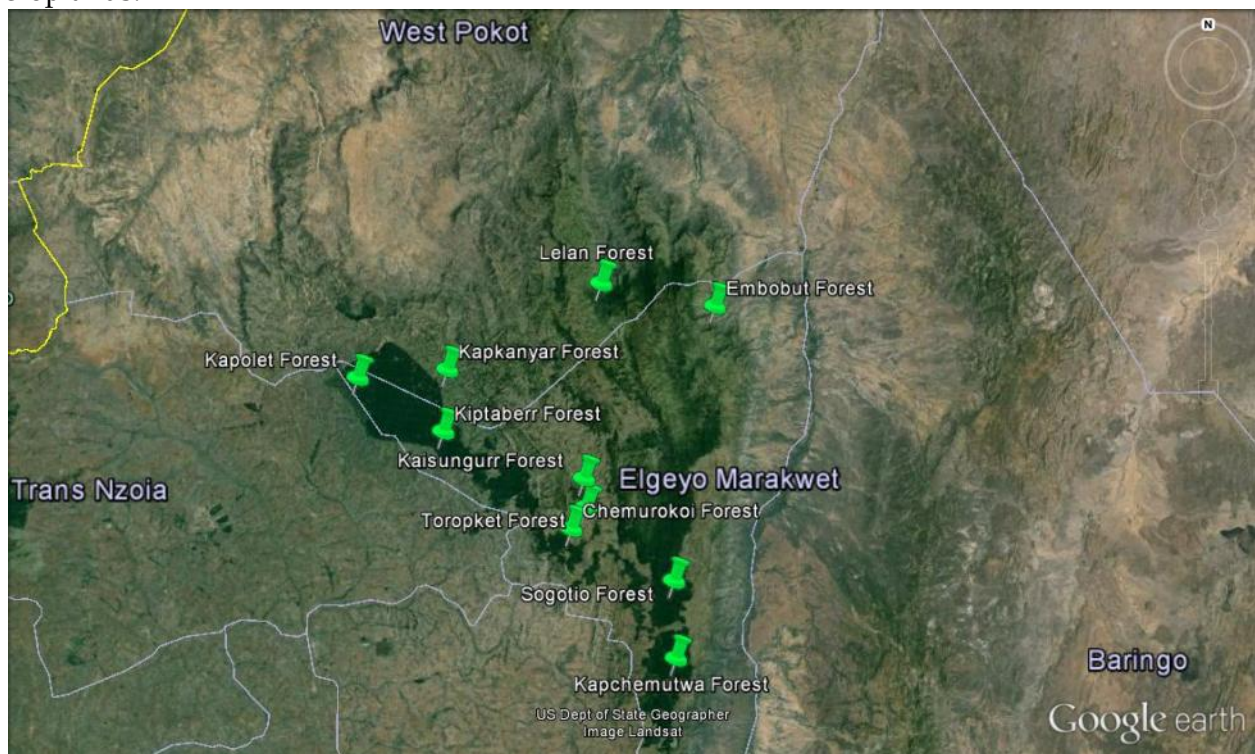


Figure 5-5: Forest Reserves located within the project area

5.3.2. Terrestrial Environment (flora and Fauna)

Common tree species include: *Acacia tortilis*, *A. seyal*, *A. nilotica*, *A. brevispica*, *A. mellifera*, and other *Acacia* species. Other species include *Balanites aegyptica*, *Tarconanthus comphratus*, and *Terminalia*. Grasses include *Cynodon*, *Digitaria*, *Hyperhenia*, and *Cenchrus* sp.

5.3.2.1. Kerio Basin Faunal and Floral Distribution

The natural vegetation in the AOI comprises of several tree and shrub species. The several areas in the area consist of grass characteristics of a dry savannah. Even though the lake regions such as Baringo and Bogoria have deciduous and semi-deciduous bush land, the greater grater part

of the AOI is composed of shrub land, deciduous shrub grassland, and seasonal flooded grassland in the marshy areas. Common acacia species such are *Acacia tortilis*; *Acacia seyal*; *Acacia nilotica*; *Acacia brevispica*; and *Acacia mellifera* and other acacia species. Others tree species include, *Balanites aegyptica*; *Tarconanthus comphratus*; and *Terminalia*. Grass species common in the AOI include *Cynodon*; *Digitaria*; *Hyperhenia*; and *Cenchrus* species. In the IUCN red list of endangered species, only Aloe Vera plant exists in this county. This plant faces extinction given human exploitation of the plant to serve as medicine to a wide variety of illnesses. To understand the distribution of biodiversity, it is important to establish the different ecosystems in this basin. They include:

5.3.2.1.1. Lake Baringo and its environs

5.3.2.1.1.1. Fauna

Lake Baringo is fresh water lake that supports a number of wildlife species lead to establishment of Lake Baringo Conservation Area. This conservation area was gazetted in 1994 and currently is managed by Baringo County Council. Wildlife in and around the Lake includes reptiles (crocodiles, snakes, tortoises), Hippopotamuses, over 480 bird species including ostriches, zebras and baboons) attracting many tourists, hence the area plays an important role in supporting the local and regional economy. The council in collaboration with the local community has also established a Reptile Park at Kampi Samaki. Though official information about wildlife does not exist, it is well known the lake is rich in hippopotamus and crocodiles. For example, Lake Baring Country Club estimated, by physical counting about 150 hippopotamuses and hundreds of crocodiles in 1999 though the population was higher before the 1993-94 droughts¹⁰. The lake is famous worldwide for its ornithological sanctuary with more than 480 different species. Reported cases of human-wildlife conflicts are related to crocodiles attacking of children and livestock at lakeshores.

5.3.2.1.1.2. Floral Characteristics

The prospect area is characterized by bush acacias especially *Acacia reficiens*, *Acacia mellifera*, *Acacia nubica* and *Acacia tortilis* dominating the landscape. Vegetation on escarpment includes evergreen bushland, abundant species of which are *Croton dichogamus*, *Maytenus sp.*, *Euclea sp.* Evergreen wooded grassland can be found at the Arabal valley. The area is dominated by mainly *Balanites aegyptiaca*, *Acacia gerardii*, and *Cynodon dactylon* grass. Semi-deciduous woodland dominates the lower part of this area especially along rivers, northern part of which is called Njemps flat. Major vegetation species are *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia elatior*. Deciduous bushland dominates western part of Lake Baringo where *Acacia mellifera*, *Acacia reficiens* and *Acacia nilotica*, *Acacia commiphora*. Grasses in the area include *Eragrostis sp.*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Heliotropium sp.*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cynodon plectostachyus*, and *Echinocloa haplocada*.

¹⁰ Sanyu Consultants Inc (2001). The study on the integrated rural development project in the Baringo semi-arid land area (marigat and Makutani) divisions in the Republic of Kenya. Draft final report prepared for Japan International Co-operate Agency (JICA) and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MOARD)

5.3.2.1.1.3. Birds

Bounding the western side of Lake Baringo is a long, prominent line of basalt cliffs. The rocks are home to a variety of reptiles and rodents and the Rock Hyrax. More significant, however is the bird life. The variety and rarity of some of the species found here makes it a great attraction for bird-watchers. Species likely to be seen here are Hemprich's Hornbill, White-faced Scops Owl, Gabar Goshawk, Dark Chanting Goshawk, Mocking Cliff Chat, Brown-tailed Rock Chat, Olive Bee-eater, Bristle-crowned Starling, and Purple Roller. Verreaux's Eagle is unlikely to be missed, patrolling in search of hyrax, the main item in its diet.

5.3.2.1.2. Lake Bogoria Area

5.3.2.1.2.1. Flora

The vegetation is mainly thorny bush land dominated by the species of *Acacia*, *Balanites* and *Commiphora* with patches of riverine woodland containing *Ficus capensis*, *Acacia xanthophloea*, and *Acacia tortilis*. In the lower slopes of the Siricho Escarpment, *Combretum* and *Grewia* thickets dominate.

5.3.2.1.2.2. Fauna and Avifauna

Lake Bogoria is internationally important as a main feeding ground for a large percentage of the world's population of the lesser flamingo (*Phoeniconaias minor*). The high productivity of the blue green algae, *Spirulina platensis*, coupled with the presence of freshwater at several places results in a concentration of the lesser flamingo in large numbers, at times over two million, to give the appearance of large shimmering pink sheets across the lake. Kenya holds between a third and a quarter of the total world population of the lesser flamingo. There are no mammals inside Lake Bogoria but a small variety of animals exist in the adjacent areas. They include the rare Greater Kudu (*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) and many other antelopes such as gazelles and impala. Other mammals found in here are zebras and buffaloes. The Greater Kudu population is reported to be on the decline, as a result of the demand on their horns, which are used by the locals for ritual purposes. The zebra population is reported to have increased tremendously in the recent past.

5.3.2.1.3. Rimoi National Park and its environs

5.3.2.1.3.1. Fauna

There are no large mammals in Rimoi and Kamnarok except elephants, which wander in and out and up and down the valley at will, in accordance with the availability of water and food. The elephants feed mainly at night. Smaller mammals include dikdik, impala, bush pig, warthog, monkeys, civet, genet, and pangolin. Reptiles include Agama and other lizards, tortoise and many snakes. The reserve is currently being fenced (with a corridor being left for the elephants). Once this is completed, it is hoped to restock with various larger mammals. Walks in the reserve can be interesting for those who know a bit about biology/ecology. Examples abound of parasitism, mutualism, mimicry, cryptic camouflage, xerophytism, etc, and could easily be incorporated into an educational field trip.

5.3.2.1.3.2. Birds

Bird life is abundant and various, with weavers, sunbirds, pigeons, honey guides, hornbills, and turacos particularly prevalent. In the rainy season, a seasonal lake called Tabar forms in a depression and this attracts water birds including, sometimes, rare migrants. There is an unidentified species of vulture which the local people call "Sich".



Sollunum incanum

Captured at: N 0.910317 E 35.61508



Acacia sp

Captured at: N0.657367 E 35.5589



Cassia Casmea

Captured at N0.782733 E35.59125



Balanites Aegyptiaca

Captured at: N0.551417 E35.555883

Figure 5-6: Pictures captured in the project area

5.3.3. Atmosphere

5.3.3.1. Meteorology

5.3.3.1.1. Rainfall

The map of mean annual rainfall for the larger Block 12A area is shown in Figure 5-7. It shows that the rainfall varies from 800 – over 1400mm p.a in the current project area. On the Tugen Hills there is a good correlation of rainfall with altitude, such that there is an increase of 60mm for every 100m elevation.

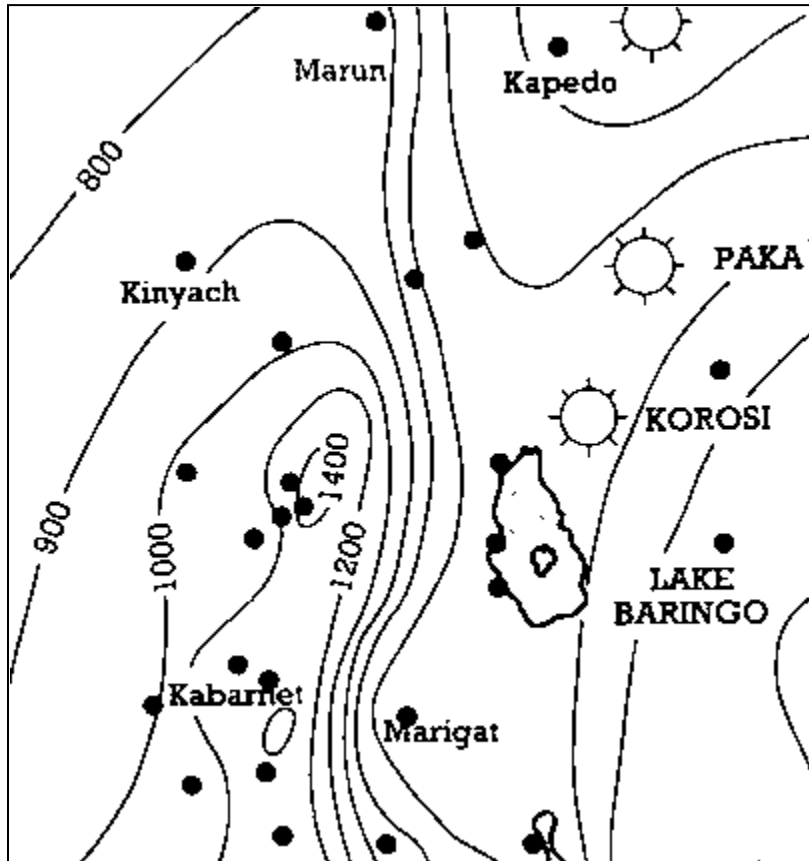


Figure 5-7. Mean annual rainfall¹¹

Rainfall is bimodal in Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet, with peaks in April and August: January is the driest month. 70% of the rainfall in the project area occurs between March and August¹².

¹¹ Allen, D.J., Darling, W. G., 1992: Geothermics and hydrogeology of the Kenya Rift Valley between Lake Baringo and Lake Turkana; BGS, Report SD/92/1

¹²Water Resources Assessment Project (WRAP, 1987): Water Resources Assessment Study in Baringo District, Ministry of Water Development

5.3.3.1.2. Evaporation

Mean annual evaporation values vary from 1934mm at Kabarnet to 2824 at Marun Mission. The month of March records the highest evaporation, with June and July having the minimum. Because of good agreement between the rate of evaporation and altitude, a generalized map of evaporation was developed. Potential evaporation rates reach as high as 2500mm p.a in the project area.

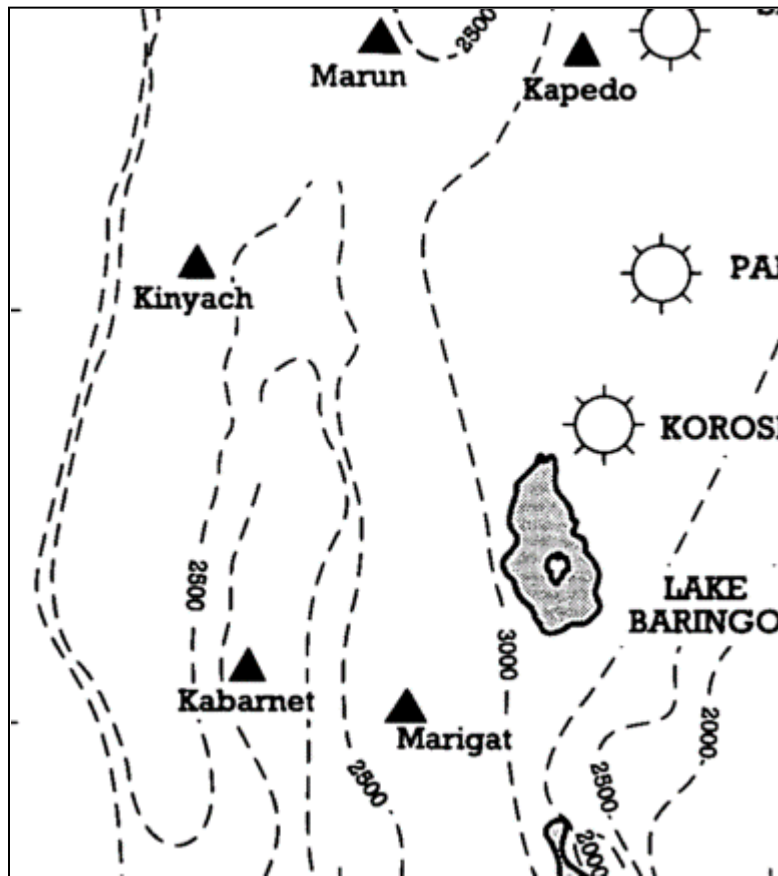


Figure 5-8. Mean annual evaporation¹³

5.3.3.2. Noise and Vibration

Noise is considered as any unwanted sound that may adversely affect the health and wellbeing of individuals or populations by causing disturbance of man's work, rest, sleep, and communication; or by damaging his hearing and evoke other psychological and physiological problems¹⁴. Negative effects of noise on human beings are generally of a physiological and

¹³ Allen, D.J., Darling, W. G., 1992: Geothermics and hydrogeology of the Kenya Rift Valley between Lake Baringo and Lake Turkana; BGS, Report SD/92/1

¹⁴ Bhatia, S.C. (2001). Environmental pollution and control in chemical process industries. Khanna Pub, pp.365-391. Delhi.

psychological nature. Hearing losses, permanent and temporary, are the most common effects among the physiological ones. Blood pressure increases, heart beat accelerations, appearance of muscle reflexes, sleeping disorders may be considered among the other physiological effects. The psychological effects of noise are more common compared to the physiological ones and they can be seen in the forms of annoyance, stress, anger and concentration disorders, as well as difficulties in resting and perception¹⁵.

This section describes the existing noise levels in the project area as part of the baseline survey for the ESIA for the proposed exploratory drilling. The project area lies in a rural setting which comprises of open farming areas, grazing lands and sparsely populated rural villages. The noise measurements were taken from 27th October to 31st October, 2014 in sensitive area including schools, churches, hospitals/health facilities, Markets, and major traffic areas in the AOI. Noise levels were measured at each site using a digital Sound Level Meter (SLM), with a range from 30- 120 db. The average noise levels in the area were found to be 51.17db. Relatively high noise levels were recorded in the shopping centres. Figure 5-9, Figure 5-10 and Figure 5-11 shows the specific points where noise assessment was done and table xx shows the noise levels in the areas

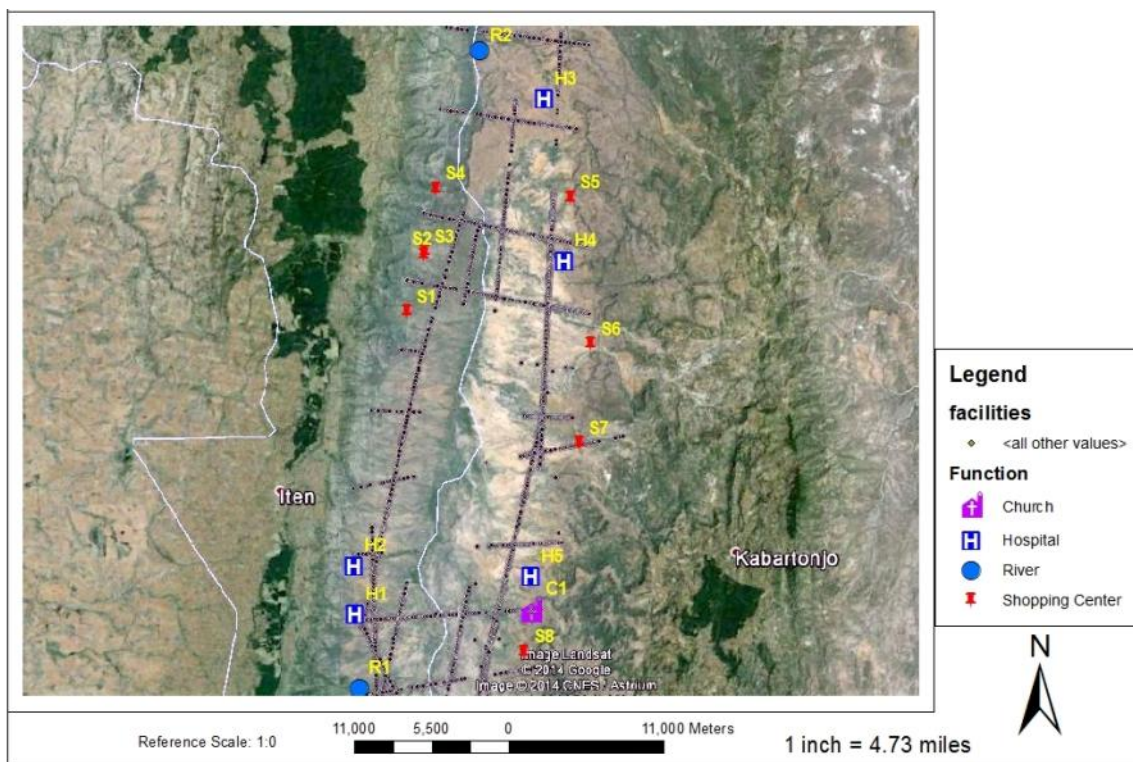


Figure 5-9: Noise assessment areas in health centres, churches, shopping centres, and rivers in the AOI

¹⁵ NIOSH(National institute of occupational safety and health) (1998). Criteria for a recommended standard. Occupational noise exposure, revised criteria. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Cincinnati, Ohio, June (1998).

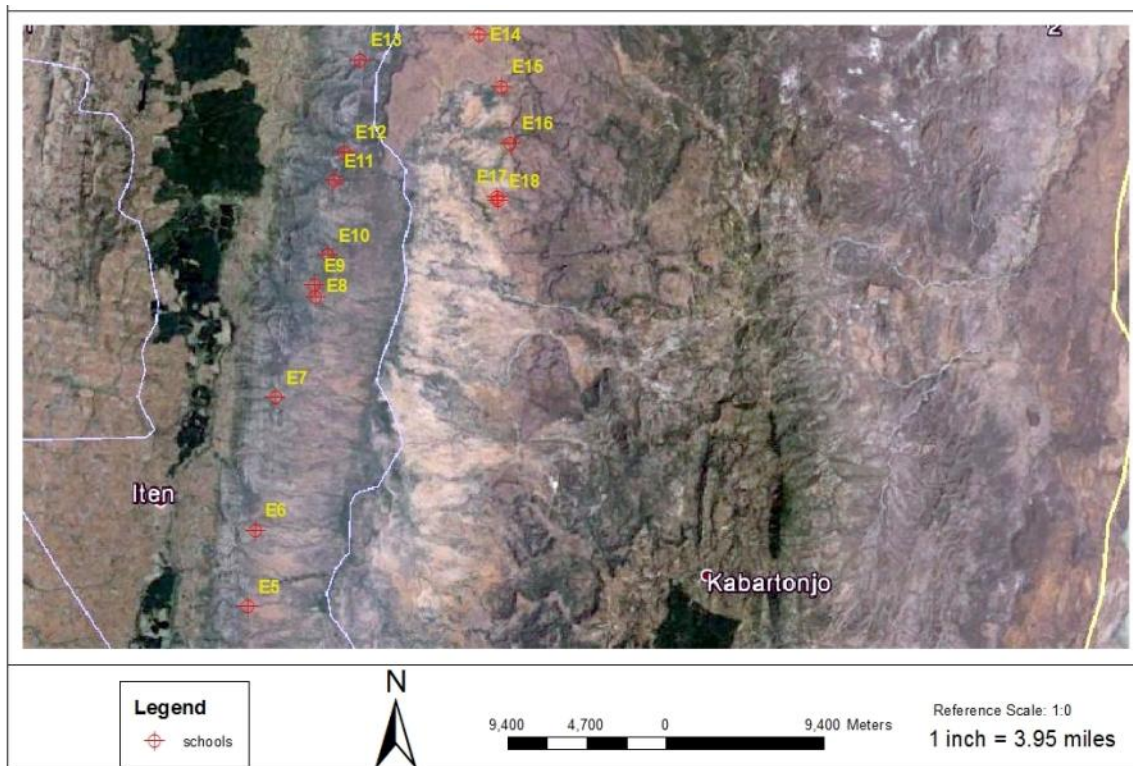


Figure 5-10: Noise Assessment areas in Educational centres around the AOI

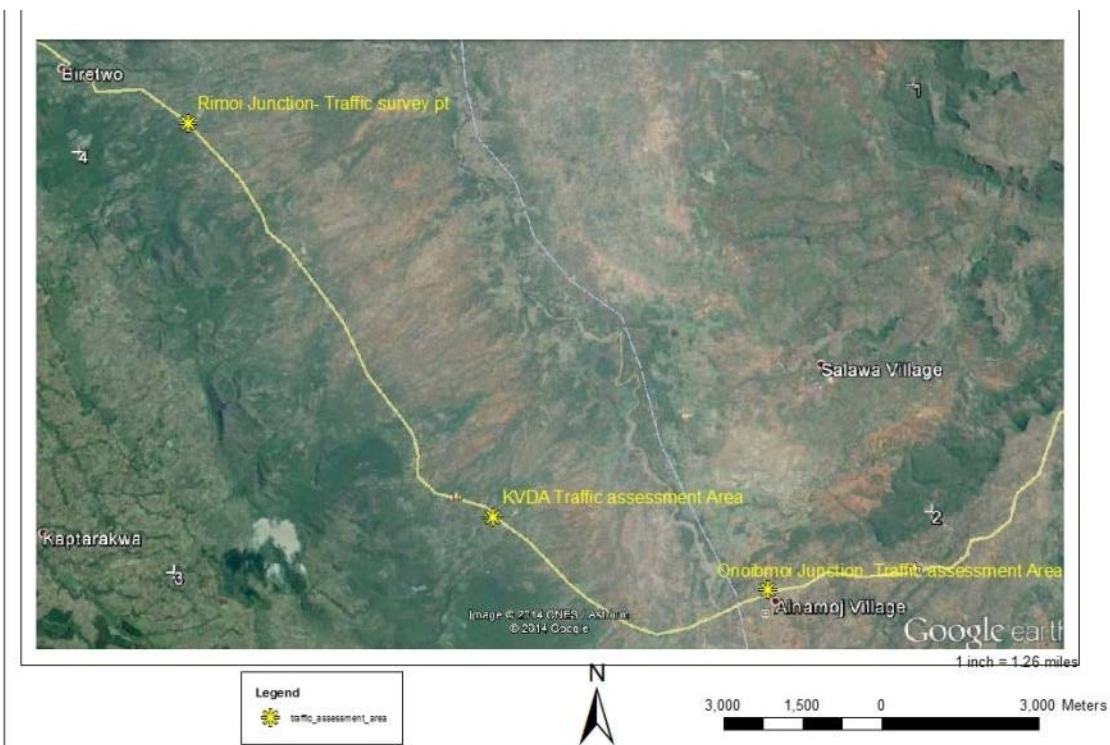


Figure 5-11: Noise assessment areas in areas where Traffic assessment was undertaken in AOI

Table 5-1: Noise levels in the area of Interest

FID	KEY	F1	Function	North	East	Noise	Elevation
1	A2	KVDA Traffic assessment Area	Administrative	0.469467	35.60975	62.5db	1226m
2	A3	Onoibmoi Junction. Traffic assessment Area	Administrative	0.4569	35.656717	56db	1197m
3	A1	Rimoi Junction- Traffic survey pt	Administrative	0.537183	35.557583	58.5db	1257m
4	C1	AIC muchukwo	Church	0.596583	35.669617	47.5db	1117m
5	R2	Kerio river	River	0.956483	35.636333	63.5db	1007m
6	R1	River Torok	River	0.54575	35.558933	71db	1227m
7	E1	Walbei Primary school	Educational	0.539417	35.559833	48.5db	1233m
8	E2	Daniel adventist High school kaptubei	Educational	0.55055	35.557017	47.5db	1261m
9	E3	Kaptubei Primary school	Educational	0.551417	35.555883	50db	1211m
10	E4	Songeto Primary school	Educational	0.58835	35.557483	46.5db	1190m
11	E5	Emkong ECD	Educational	0.616333	35.554967	51db	1191m
12	E6	Rimoi Primary school	Educational	0.657367	35.5589	47db	1183m
13	E7	Kiptoro Primary School	Educational	0.728733	35.570033	47.5db	1207m
14	E8	St. Thomas Kabulwo	Educational	0.782733	35.59125	48.5db	1156m
15	E9	Kabulwo Primary school	Educational	0.789133	35.590367	50db	1157m
16	E10	Cheptarit Primary school	Educational	0.805367	35.597567	47.85db	1133m
17	E11	Kermuk Primary school	Educational	0.845533	35.601117	47.5db	1131m
18	E12	Kilos Primary school	Educational	0.860683	35.6066	46.6db	1095m
19	E13	St. Peters Kapkata	Educational	0.910317	35.615083	46db	1070m
20	E14	Kinyach Day and Boarding Primary school	Educational	0.923617	35.67855	47db	1145m
21	E15	Chemintany Primary school	Educational	0.895733	35.690483	46.1db	1077m
22	E16	Mergut Primary school	Educational	0.865317	35.695517	50.25db	1061m
23	E17	Torokwonin Boarding Primary school	Educational	0.836683	35.6884	50db	
24	E18	Kuikui Secondary school	Educational	0.834467	35.688533	46db	1070m
25	H2	Rimoi Dispensary	Hospital	0.62485	35.5557	47db	1182m
26	H4	Kuikui health centre	Hospital	0.821433	35.690783	47db	1072m
27	H3	Kinyach Dispensary	Hospital	0.925667	35.67755	45.55db	1142m
28	H1	Songeto Dispensary	Hospital	0.59345	35.5564	45.5db	1199m
29	H5	Kaptibel Dispensary	Hospital	0.61805	35.66895	48db	1104m
30	S4	Kilos market centre	Shopping Centre	0.867283	35.608333	54db	1103m
31	S6	Kampi Nyasi market	Shopping Centre	0.766967	35.7077	59.5db	1146m
32	S7	Barwesa market centre	Shopping Centre	0.703417	35.700467	61db	1150m

33	S3	Chegilet market centre	Shopping Centre	0.826833	35.601067	49.5db	1137m
34	S1	Kabulwo market centre	Shopping Centre	0.787983	35.590017	51.5db	1162m
35	S5	megut market	Shopping Centre	0.86155	35.694617	59.5db	1095m
36	S2	Chegilet Health centre	Shopping Centre	0.824867	35.600767	49db	1138m
37	S8	Kapluk market centre	Shopping Centre	0.5687	35.664817	53.5db	1120m

5.3.4. Geology of the project area

The project area covers a vast terrain traversing several geological provinces (Figure 3). The overall geological set-up comprises the following units in Strati graphical succession:-

Basement rocks

- i. *Hornblende gneisses*
- ii. *Quartzo-feldspathic gneisses*

Tertiary volcanics

- iii. *Olivine basalts*
- iv. *Phonolites*

Recent

- v. *Alluvium*

The Basement gneisses form the Cherangani hills and Elgeyo escarpment; the rocks are overlain by Tertiary olivine basalts and phonolites. The phonolites are a dark grey colour with small dark haloed nepheline phenocrysts. The Kerio valley alluvial beds cover the central part of the project area.

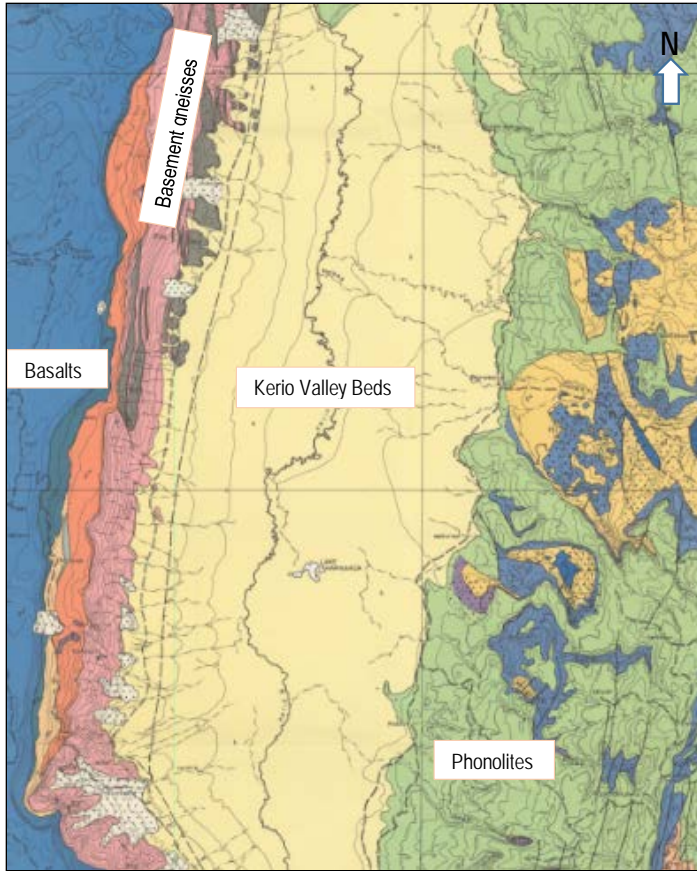


Figure 5-12. Geological map of the project area¹⁶

5.3.5. Hydrogeological Baseline

Hydrogeological features in the area comprise springs, shallow wells, and boreholes. There is a clear relationship between the occurrence of springs and the geology. Nearly all springs encountered during the field hydro census are found along a spring line running on the geological contact between the Basement gneisses and the Kerio Beds (Figure 5-13).

Interestingly all the boreholes located during the survey are situated on the geological contact. It is therefore easy to demarcate the groundwater recharge zone and the discharge zone. Borehole depths in the project area range up to 194m, with the deepest ones in the higher altitude zones and the shallow ones near the spring line and on the valley floor. Most boreholes are however between 100-200m deep. Most of the static water levels are less than 50m bgl with the next largest proportion between 50-100m bgl. Aquifers are mainly confined and semi-confined.

¹⁶ Chapman, G.R., Lippard, S.J., Marty, J.E., 1973: Geology of the Northern Tugen Hills Area, Mines and Geological Department

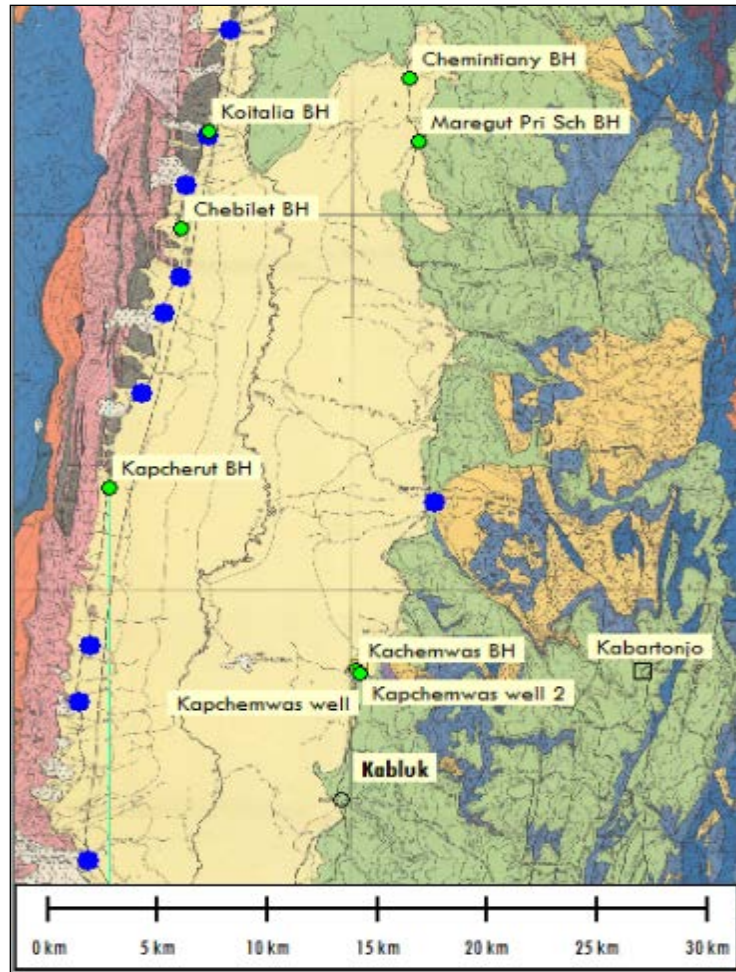


Figure 5-13. Distribution of springs and boreholes in the project area

5.3.5.1. Surface Runoff -Rivers

The Kerio River is noted as the largest river traversing the project area. It is the main artery in a network of streams that drain into the Kerio from both the Cherangani Hills/ Elgeyo escarpment to the west and Tugen hills to the east. The river originates from the Mau Forest Complex and has a drainage area of 13,928 km² extending over a distance of 350 km, with an average basin width of only 50 km¹⁷. The upper basin rises in high altitude forest to the north-east of Timboroa (altitude 2,750 m). The middle basin is the Kerio Valley, which is fed by perennial rivers from forests on the top of the western wall of the Rift Valley. The lower basin is semi-arid, and river flows are irregular.

¹⁷JICA, 2014: National Water Master Plan 2030, Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources

Regular gauging station 2C16 is located in the upper reach of the Kerio River. Monitoring started in 1988 and the station has a dam development plan in the upstream and irrigation development plan in the downstream. The reliability of supply was 1/7 at the Kolowa (2C16) reference node in the year 2010 and is expected to reduce to 1/10 by 2030. This means that the present water demands are satisfied with the available water resources with existing water resources structures under drought condition with probability of once 7 years. Additional significant water demands will therefore impact on the reliability of supply levels being met.

The NWMP report however shows that the Reserve + water demand downstream of the reference node 2C16 will remain unchanged between 2010 and 2030. This downstream area is the current project area. The Master Plan did report does not take into account water for oil exploration uses, but only deals with domestic, agricultural, irrigation and industrial demand. Table 3 below shows the discharge for various rivers in the surrounding sub-basins.

Table 5-2. Normal discharge reference point

Reference Point	Normal Discharge (Reserve + Water Demand for the Downstream of Reference Point) (Unit: m ³ /sec)	
	2010	2030
Turkwel River (2B21)	0.3 (=0.0+0.3)	0.3 (=0.0+0.3)
Kerio River (2C16)	0.1 (=0.0+0.1)	0.1 (=0.0+0.1)
Malewa River (2GB01)	0.1 (=0.0+0.1)	2.0 (=0.0+2.0)

Source: NWMP 2030

Table 5-3. Reserve status of Kerio River

Target	Environmental Setting Point		Flow	Proposed Major Development Projects	Vegetation	Reserve* (m ³ /s)	Monitoring Point of WRM
Kerio River	RV-F3	Reference point (Downstream of confluence with the Aror River)		Aror, Murung-Sebit and Kimwarer dams	Deciduous bushland and thicket	0.0	2C16

Source: NWMP 2030

5.3.5.2. Groundwater recharge and flow

The values for infiltration in the Rift Valley floor are estimated to be 5% of the annual rainfall. The rate of infiltration in Baringo Catchment is estimated between 1 and 3% and between 4 and

8% for volcanic terrain in Kenya. It is however possible that this rate rises in heavily fractures and faulted sections of the rift floor. The flow that emerges along the spring line is recharged in the Elgeyo and Tugen Hills flanking the Kerio Valley floor (Figure 5-14).

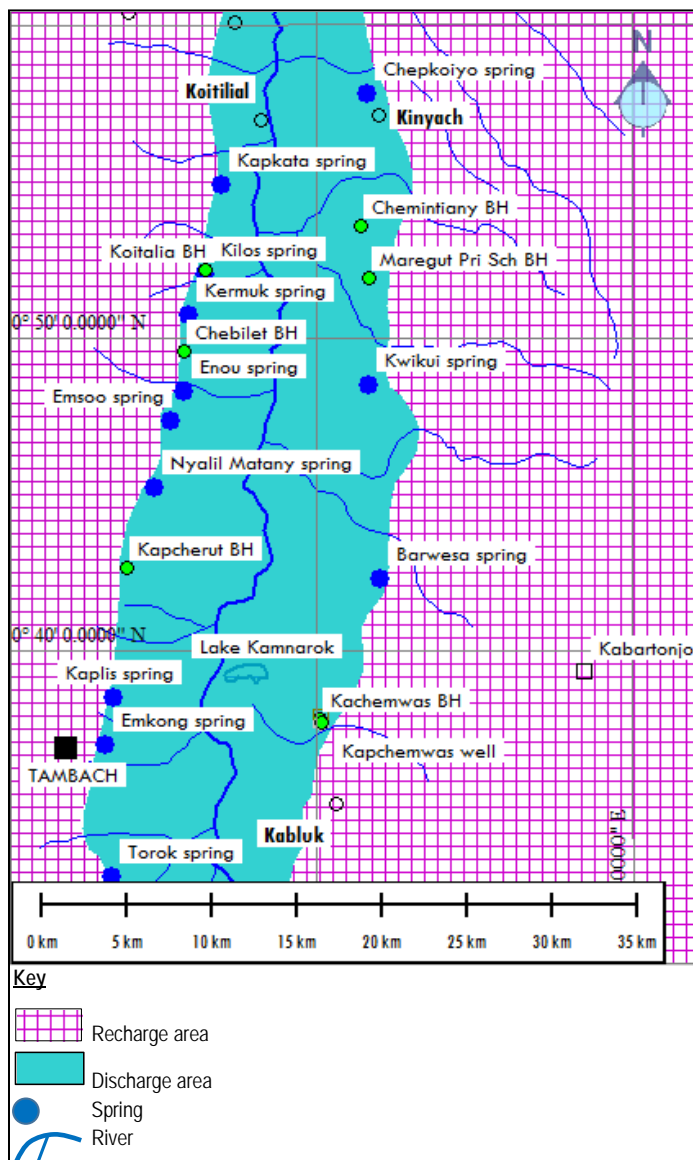


Figure 5-14. Recharge and discharge areas

5.3.5.3. Water quality

The springs are largely freshwater springs; there were no mineral or hot springs within the project area encountered during the assessment. As a measure of quality, the electrical conductivity (EC) of each sampled spring was tested. EC varied between 100 and 400 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ which reaffirms that they are freshwater springs.

As expected, the EC of river waters is very low, from 50 to 100 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$; this is because the rivers receive both surface run-off and base flow, the former having limited rock-water interaction and the latter a product of groundwater that has dissolved mineral salts.

Stable isotope measurements by the British Geological Survey (BGS) on the surface waters show that the rivers group into western rift flank sources and eastern rift flank sources. Since the catchment altitudes are similar on both flanks the difference in isotope values are attributed to movement of rain-bearing clouds from east to west. The river isotope values also correlate well with ambient spring and well waters, demonstrating that they share a similar source.

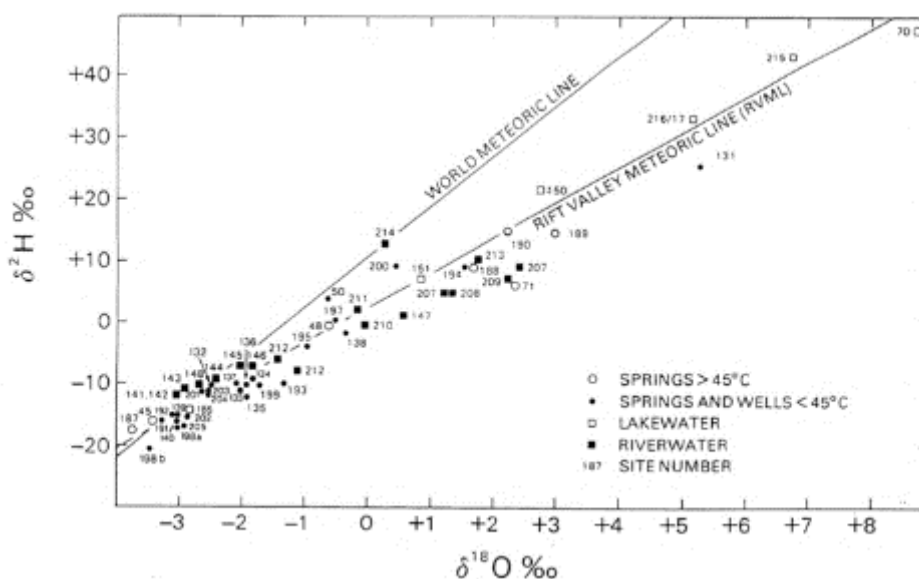


Figure 5-15. Plot of deuterium versus oxygen isotope for all water (values with respect to SMOW, source BGS)

There is therefore close connection between the surface and groundwater sources hence impact on surface water is transmitted to groundwater also. Other water quality highlights of the project area include the following findings from the SSA report:-

- High total suspended solids in river water;
- Elevated manganese level of up to 2.3 mg/l in most water points tested including rivers, springs and boreholes.

The excessive suspended solids cause the river water to be expensive to treat, while the high manganese content can be dangerous to health.

5.3.5.4. Borehole yield

There are a limited number of boreholes in the project area: these are mainly fitted with India Mk II hand pumps hence they only provide small community water supply. Data from some previous drilled boreholes in the area is provided in [Table 5-4](#).

Taken as a whole, the data indicates that nearly all the boreholes with moderate or high yield are found in proximity to the spring line. Similarly, majority of boreholes drilled within the Kerio River valley (and below the spring line) show poor yield.

Table 5-4. Data from boreholes in the project area

B/h ID	Total depth (m)	Water struck level (s) (m)	Water rest level (m)	Yield (m ³ /hr)	Drawdown (m)
C-1127	122	87	45	1.68	
C-1167	163	77	76	1.0	
C-1528	94	88	21	5.88	
C-3526	166	64	83	0.9	
C-7351	150	46,84	9	3.6	1.0
C-11196	194	90,100,190	74.6	24	7.2
C-12459	24	18	16	0.6	4.5

Source: NAWARD

The draw downs recorded are relatively small, suggesting that the aquifers are under high hydraulic gradient, which should be, due to the sheer altitudinal rise.

5.3.5.5. Groundwater use

All the boreholes sampled are used for domestic water supply and in some cases watering of livestock. Existing irrigation schemes depend on surface water from Kerio River and its tributaries. No cases of over-abstraction of groundwater have been documented.

Sampled Water Sources

Water Source	Type	Date	Easting	Northing	Elevation	EC	Division	Location	Sub-Location	Village
Emkong River	Spring	28/10/2014	784317	68484	1188	260	Tambach	Kiptoilong	Setek	Emkong
Torok River	Spring	28/10/2014	784754	60685	1224	80	Soi	Chepsigot	Chebinyiny	Kapchelimo
Kaplis River	Spring	29/10/2014	784798	71249	1166	240	Tambach	Kamungich	Rimoi	Kaplis
Kapcherut Bh	Bh	28/10/2014	785747	78986	1187		Kapchemutwa	Keu	Kamoingon	Kapcherut
Nyalil Spring	Spring	28/10/2014	787207	83633	1194	270	Kapchemutwa	Keu	Kamoingon	Matany
Emsoo River	Spring	28/10/2014	788205	87537	1154	160	Kapchemutwa	Keu	Kabulwa	
Enou River	Spring	27/10/2014	788939	89329	1120	360	Kapchemutwa	Keu	Cheptarit	Enou
Enou Bh	Bh	27/10/2014	789049	91733	1152	1800	Kapchemutwa	Keu	Chegilet	Kasau
Kibomo River	Spring	27/10/2014	789222	93816	1142	180	Kapchemutwa	Keu	Chegilet	Kermuk
Kilos River	Spring	28/10/2014	790220	96219	1109	210	Tunyo	Arror	Koitolial	Kilos
Koitolial BH	Bh	28/10/2014	790284	96502	1101		Tunyo	Arror	Koitolial	Kilos
Kapkata River	Spring	28/10/2014	791161	101460	1051	350	Tunyo	Arror	Koitolial	Sioborom
Kerio River	River	28/10/2014	793318	106140	1002	110				
Kapchemwas BH	Bh	29/10/2018	796988	70050	1096		Barwesa	Kaputiei	Katibel	Kapchemwas
Kapchemwas Well	Well	29/10/2019	797121	69849	1101		Barwesa	Kaputiei	Katibel	Kapchemwas
Kapchemwas Well	Well	29/10/2020	797134	69841	1098		Barwesa	Kaputiei	Katibel	Kapchemwas
Keturwo Pan	Pan	29/10/2017	798147	74058	1098	80	Barwesa	Lawan	Keturwo	Enot
Kipchar River	Spring	28/10/2014	799257	93718	1053	110	Barwesa	Kaboskei-kerio	Maregut	Chemunanga
Chemintany BH	Well	28/10/2014	799435	99708	1080	100	Bartabwa	Kinyach	Kinyach	Chemintany
Chepkoiyo River	Spring	29/10/2015	799685	106827	1067	50	Koloa	Kipnai	Kipnai	Kipnai
Kuikui River	Spring	29/10/2016	799830	89651	1079	60	Barwesa	Kaboskei-kerio	Kuikui	Kuikui
Maregut Pry Sch	Bh	28/10/2014	799862	96039	1078	150	Barwesa	Kaboskei-kerio	Maregut	Maregut
Barwesa Spring	Spring	27/10/2014	800528	78289	1139	190	Barwesa	Lawan	Konoo	Lekebchun
Chepkare River	Spring	28/10/2014	801244	86628	1128	380	Barwesa	Kaboskei-kerio	Kuikui	Turbei
Dakota Pan	Pan	28/10/2014	7911069	99300	1066	100	Tunyo	Arror	Koitolial	Kaitwen

5.4. TRAFFIC SURVEY

5.4.1. Introduction

The traffic count survey for the project routes was conducted in order to provide average daily traffic (ADT) flow which will eventually be used to assess traffic impact of the proposed project in the area. The traffic count data provides specific information the overall picture of the traffic flow in the area. The Specific information that can be deduced from traffic survey include: ADT; the composition/proportion of that traffic: slow category, passenger and freight vehicles and Level and time of peak traffic flows. Thus, the traffic flow data is capable of providing insights into the traffic patterns and usage of passenger and freight vehicles in the area.

5.4.2. Monitoring stations

Prior to undertaking the traffic count surveys it was necessary to determine appropriate census points to ensure that the data to be collected was representative of the likely access routes between the main road network and the project site.

Based on the impacts of traffic flow directions three monitoring sites have been selected. These are:-

1. The Onoibmoi Junction in Baringo County
2. The main Road from Kabarnet to Iten. The count was done at Rokocho centre at Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) point.
3. Biretwo/Rimoi Junction in Elgeyo Marakwet County

Figure 5-9, Figure 5-10 and Figure 5-11 illustrate the areas where traffic count was carried out

5.4.3. Classifications for the traffic assessment

Classification was done as per Table 5-5 below for the survey

Table 5-5: Classification of traffic assessment components

Classification	Category	Type of Vehicle
Passenger Vehicles	Cars	Small cars, Taxis
	Land rover	4WD Land Cruisers, Double Cabin
	Mini Bus	Bus with 12-24 seats and includes vehicles such as mini bus
	Medium bus	Bus with 24-45 seats
	Large Bus	Bus with 45 to 60 seats
Freight Vehicles	Small Trucks	Pick-ups
	Medium Trucks	Trucks with 3.6 to 7.6 ton load
	Large Trucks	Trucks with 12 to 24 ton load
Others	Motorbikes	
	Four wheeled motor bikes	

	(Tuk Tuk)	
	Cyclist	
	Pedestrians	
	Animals e.g. cows, donkeys, goats etc	

5.4.4. Analysis of traffic flow data

The raw traffic count survey data of the road project were undertaken to provide ADT flow numbers which eventually can be applied to analyze the traffic impact of the proposed project. For ease of traffic flow count, tallying was undertaken at the traffic assessment points for two days. The averages are shown in Table 5-6, Table 5-7 and Table 5-8 below.

Table 5-6: Biretwo Junction

Type of Road	Murram					
	Peak times		off peak times		Peak Time	
	7AM TO 9AM		11am to 1 PM		3pm to 6pm	
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
Small cars	8	2	4	3	9	6
Land rover	6	2	5	3	9	6
Minibus(12-24 seats)	3	2	2	1	4	4
Medium Bus(24-45 seats)	2	2	0	0	1	3
Large Bus (45-60 seats)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motorbike	184	155	109	143	120	146
Tuk tuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Truck (pick-up)	12	9	7	6	10	8
Medium Trucks	3	3	4	4	7	9
Heavy Trucks	20	8	15	19	10	19
Cyclist	1	0	1	0	0	2
Pedestrians	202	168	78	160	239	176
Animals e.g. cows, donkeys, goats etc	6	6	3	7	6	2

Table 5-7: Oinobmoi Junction

Type of Road	Murram					
	Peak times		off peak times		Peak Time	
	7AM TO 9AM		11am to 1 PM		3pm to 6pm	
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
Small cars	2	2	1	0	2	0
Land rover	1	2	0	0	0	0
Minibus(12-24 seats)	3	2	2	1	4	4
Medium Bus(24-45 seats)	1	0	0	0	1	0
Large Bus (45-60 seats)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motorbike	90	105	70	30	106	76
Tuk tuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Truck (pick-up)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Medium Trucks	0	0	4	4	5	2
Heavy Trucks	10	8	0	0	0	0
Cyclist	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pedestrians	150	134	20	18	134	60
Animals e.g. cows, donkeys, goats etc	6	2	3	2	4	2

Table 5-8: Main Road

Type of Road	Tarmac					
	Peak times		off peak times		Peak Time	
	7AM TO 9AM		11am to 1 PM		3pm to 6pm	
	IN	OUT	IN	OUT	IN	OUT
Small cars	30	26	20	16	37	26
Land rover	1	2	0	0	0	0
Minibus(12-24 seats)	7	5	4	2	7	
Medium Bus(24-45 seats)	1	0	0	0	1	0
Large Bus (45-60 seats)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motorbike	10	4	7	5	26	19
Tuk tuk	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Truck (pick-up)	0	0	2	0	0	0
Medium Trucks	0	0	4	4	5	2
Heavy Trucks	10	8	0	0	0	0

Cyclist	1	0	1	0	0	0
Pedestrians	13	17	12	8	34	27
Animals e.g. cows, donkeys, goats etc.	7	8	9	12	17	20

The average daily traffic flow counts in the project area revealed that traffic is slightly heavier in the Biretwo junction compared to other traffic survey points. This can be attributed to the Rimoi National Reserve which is accessed through this Junction. Motorbikes had the highest count signifying that they are the main means of transport around the area and especially at the junctions.

5.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

The socio-economic baseline was compiled using both primary and secondary sources of data. The socio-economic survey was conducted from the 27th October to 30th October 2014 in the AOI (i.e. Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties). The survey concentrated on valley where seismic survey had been carried out by Tullow. Questionnaires were used as the main method of data collection. The target population for the survey were:

1. Opinion leaders/ key informants who included: village elders, community leaders, and chairladies of chamas, assistant chiefs, teachers, and former MCAs
2. Other local members of the community

Due to the nature of the target population, two different questionnaires were used (see Appendix 8). A total of twenty two (22) enumerators were used in data collection. The enumerators were from Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet counties specifically from the locations in the valley where seismic survey was carried out. ESF trained all enumerators for data collection before the start of the data collection exercise.

A total of 35 Key informants and 176 households were interviewed and the results will be combined with the secondary data below.

5.5.1. History and Culture

5.5.1.1. Cultural assets and archaeological heritage

The sediments in Kerio Valley differ markedly from those of the Pleistocene period (2.6 million years ago to 10,000 years ago). Deposits of the Kapthurim formation are also found around Kambi ya Samaki East in Baringo County. Archaeological sites in the Kerio Valley are mostly identified in cleared eroded sections of the plains. A total of 125 sites have been recorded, 26 of which are burial sites. The other sites include 3 paleontological areas (with animal remains only) and 96 archaeological sites. Identified sites are of the late Stone Age period associated with very small stone tools, pot shards and animal remains (bones and teeth).

Cultural materials identified in the Kerio Valley are exclusively of modern human burials sites. The major cultural property in the Valley is the ancient Marakwet furrows. The furrows are located on the Marakwet escarpment in Elgeyo-Marakwet County. Streams descending the Marakwet escarpment supply water to the irrigation furrows. There are two permanent rivers, the Arror in the south and the Embo but further north at a place called Tot, Irrigation occurs along more than 40 kilometers of Marakwet Escarpment from South of Arror North to Tot, on the western side of the Kerio valley in Northern Kenya, and on the northern slopes of the Cherangani plateau in Pokot. The technology of using water furrows for irrigation is an old one for the Marakwet, dating to 400 years ago. The technology of furrow construction is complex; it involves the use of trunks, wood and stones lain on top of each other with the support of mortar and leaves. From their sources, furrows follow weak or lower points passing through hills and valleys.

In the large surrounding garden are located many old trees, plants and shrubs which will be used to develop interest in plant and tree identification. While the surrounding area is rich in both paleontological and archaeological sites, most of the fossil sites are found in the lower semi-arid area within the Valley; the best known include Chemeron, Ngorora and Chesowanja

In Figure 5-16, Figure 5-17 and Figure 5-18; 54%, 89% and 80% of the key informants were aware of historical, archaeological, and cultural sites in the area.

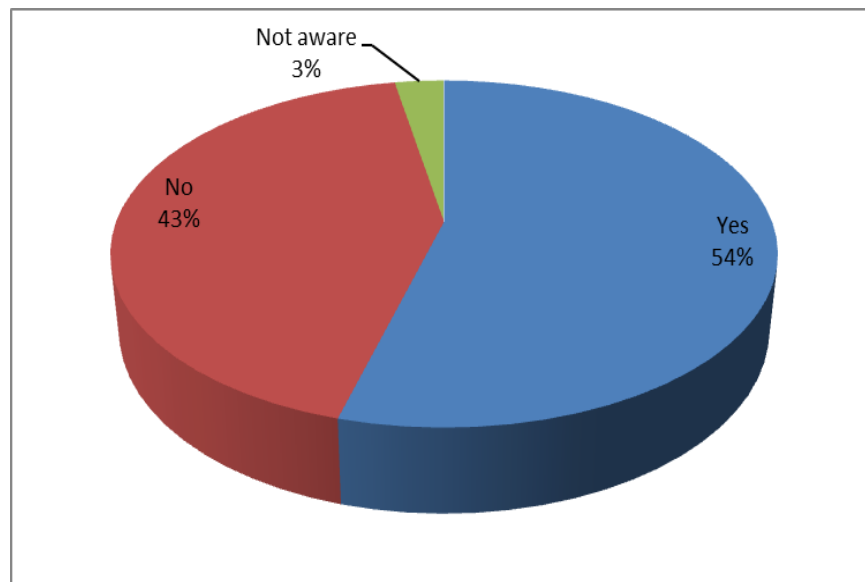


Figure 5-16: Historical Artefacts

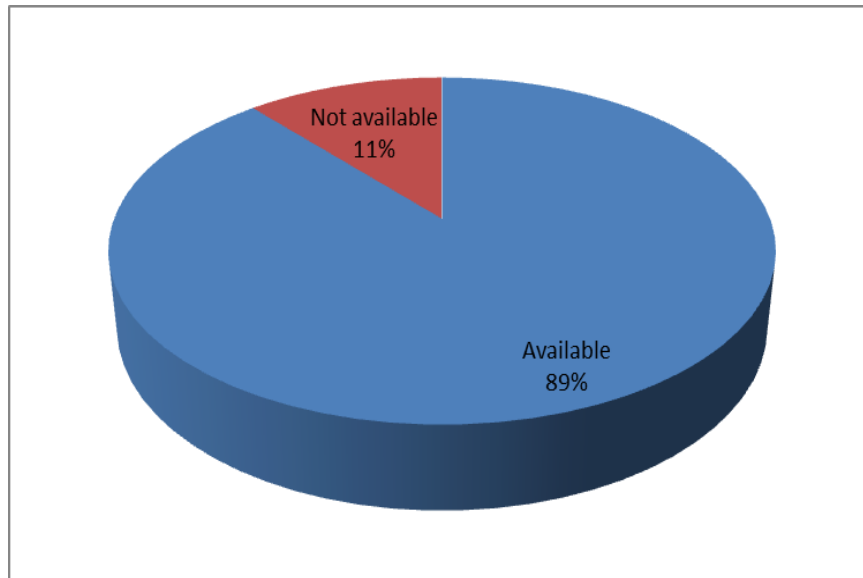


Figure 5-17: Archaeological sites

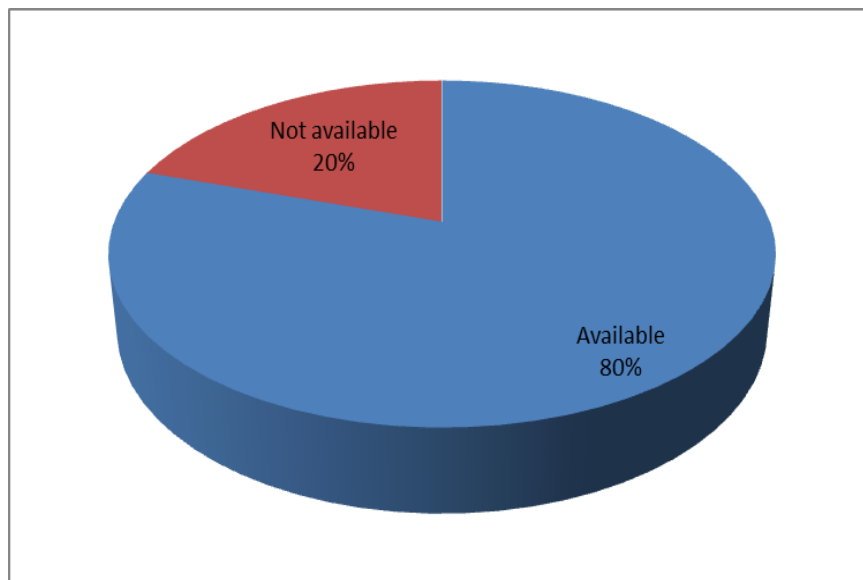


Figure 5-18: Cultural Sites

In terms of ethnicity in the AOI 42.9% of the key informants do not think there has been a cultural difference (see Table 5-9).

Table 5-9: Cultural difference in AOI

Attribute	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	9	25.7
No	15	42.9
I don't know	11	31.4
Total	35	100.0

5.5.1.2. Burial grounds

The oldest burial grounds in Kerio Valley are found at Namoratunga where graves are dated be 2,300 years old. There are also rocks and boulders with circular engravings as well as a cliff with geometric engravings near this site. The Pokot and Samburu people recognize the engravings as lineage markers. The Turkana still use similar symbols to brand their cattle but deny authorship of the rock engravings. The National Museums of Kenya has identified the furrows, lineage symbols and grave sites for gazettelement to ensure they are protected.

5.5.1.3. Access to religious and ritual sites

Religious sites in the project area are mainly the traditional shrines/sites and churches. This is because most of the local people, the Keiyos, Marakwets and Tugen (kelenjins) are either traditionalists who hold on traditional belief systems or Christians who belief in Christianity.

88.6% of the key informants are aware that there are religious sites in the AOI (see Table 5-10); and 54.3% are aware of other religions other than Christianity in the area.

Table 5-10: Key informants: Aware of religious sites in the AOI

Attribute	Frequency	Percentage
Available	31	88.6
Not available	4	11.4
I don't know	0	0.0
Total	35	100.0

Table 5-11: Key informants: Awareness of presence or absence of other religions other than Christianity

Attribute	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	54.3
No	13	37.1
I don't know	3	8.6
Total	35	100.0

Traditional Kalenjin religion is based upon the belief in a supreme god, *Asis* or *Cheptalel*, who is represented in the form of the sun, although this is not God himself. Beneath *Asis* is *Elat*, who controls thunder and lightning. Spirits of the dead, *oyik*, are believed to intervene in the affairs of humans, and can be placated with sacrifices of meat and/or beer, called *koros*. Diviners, called *orkoik*, have magical powers and assist in appeals for rain or to end floods.

The Kalenjin traditionally did not build a structure for worship, "as it was felt that this would have reduced His power and would have limited it to a particular building". They did however

have three main places of traditional worship. These were *Kaapkoros*, *Mabwaita* or *Korosyoot* and *Sach Ooraan*

5.5.1.3.1. *Kaapkoros*

Kaapkoros was the name for a hill-top set aside for worship by the Kalenjin. Kaapkoros was the Kipsigis term for it and derived from *kaap* meaning "the place of" and "*koros*" meaning "gift". *Koros* is also the indefinite form of *korosyot*, a bush which is a mild plant and gives off a pleasant odour when burned. When the Kalenjin or the various sections would settle at a place, one hill-top would be set aside for worship. As the tribe expanded and people moved further away from this point, other hill tops would be set aside as being sacred. Evidently, the first *kaapkoros* took place very soon after the Kalenjin settled in Kenya-or even long before that time. People gathered on average once a year at *kaapkoros* where worship would be led by the priests, known as *Tisiik*.

5.5.1.3.2. *Mabwaita* or *Korosyoot*

Mabwaita is a term used by the Kipsigis section for the family altar or prayer tree which was positioned to the east of the house as one exited from the door. The Nandi and Keiyo sections called it *korosyoot*. This was a duplicate of the one at *kaapkoros* and was the centre for worship and ceremonies connected with the home and family. The father of the home officiated for some ceremonies, such as those that involved his own family. Ceremonies involving more than one family, such as initiation and marriage rites, required a priest to officiate. Children of the families which needed his services would go to the home of the priest and ask him to come. In return, each family paid him a lamb or goat for his services.

5.5.1.3.3. *Sach Ooraan*

Sach ooraan is a Kalenjin term used for the intersection of two or more paths or roads. *Sach ang'wan* is used for the place where four paths or roads branch off. Years ago when a crossroad was being used for a ceremony or practice, it was considered to be a shrine. It was remembered ever afterwards that the spot had been used for the removal of something bad. Children were not allowed to go near a shrine at an intersection. Casting a leaf at *sach ooraan* was a form of prayer to *Asis* to drive away disease

Today, nearly every Kelenjin claims membership in an organized religion—either Christianity or Islam. Major Christian sects include the Africa Inland Church (AIC), the Church of the Province of Kenya (CPK), and the Roman Catholic Church. Muslims are relatively few in number among the Kalenjin. For the most part, only older people can recall details of traditional religious beliefs

Accessibility to Christian churches is open to any body so long as they agree to abide by the church teachings and ways. All they need to do is to go through a structured way of admission to Christianity. Thereafter, they can profess Christianity and access the church they will have been admitted to and, any other church if they so wish. The project area has many churches

which include Catholic, African Inland Church, Presbyterian Church of Eastern Africa and Church Province of Kenya.

5.5.1.4. Community Assets

A community assets (or community resources, a very similar term) are properties or assets that can be used to improve the quality of community life. This means it can be a physical *structure or good or place or services* that can be used by members of the community for either private or communal good.

In the project area, community assets include the following:

- land presently owned and used by clans members such as for livestock and crop production or land owned by the community which the county council manages on behalf of them such as Rimoi Game Reserve, Lake Kamanarok
- Elgeiyo Escarpment. It has a spectacular view of the Kerio Valley, the Tugen Hills, and the Kerio River
- pasture owned and used by the community for grazing purposes especially in the ASAL
- trees for hanging bee hives
- water points such as springs, waterfalls, wells, boreholes
- places of worship community shrines, churches, mosques
- the old burial sites at Namoratunga and clan sites found all over Kerio Valley
- public schools (ECD, primary and secondary) and health centres
- village arenas or meeting places, where people converge to meet, celebrate or perform traditional ceremonies or elders courts
- paraphernalia kept community by leaders on behalf of the community and associated services

5.5.2. Demography and Social Determinants

5.5.2.1. Population and Demography

From the last census that was carried out in 2009, the general population in Rift Valley Province is 10,006,805 with 2,137,136 household¹⁸. In 2013 the province was divided into counties which would now cover 14 counties. However, the AOI is Baringo county and Elgeyo Marakwet County. The general population in Elgeyo Marakwet County is 369,998¹⁹ and 555,561 for Baringo County.

Out of the 176 households that were surveyed, 43% were from Elgeiyo Marakwet County and 57% were from Baringo County (see Figure 5-19). Out of a total of 101 households from Baringo County, 17% were from Kibutye, 14% were from Lawan, 19% were from Kipnai, and 9% were

¹⁸ KNBS. *Census 2009 Summary Results*. [Online 2014][Accessed 27th November 2014] Available from: http://www.knbs.or.ke/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=152:population&catid=112&Itemid=638

¹⁹ Soft Kenya. *Elgeyo Marakwet County*. [Online: n.d] [Accessed 16th September 2014] Available from: <http://softkenya.com/elgeyo-marakwet-county>

from Kinyach sub locations (see Figure 5-20). Out of 75 households from Elgeyo Marakwet County, 19% of the respondents were from Kibargoi, 15% were from Epkei, and 21% were from Aror (see Figure 5-21).

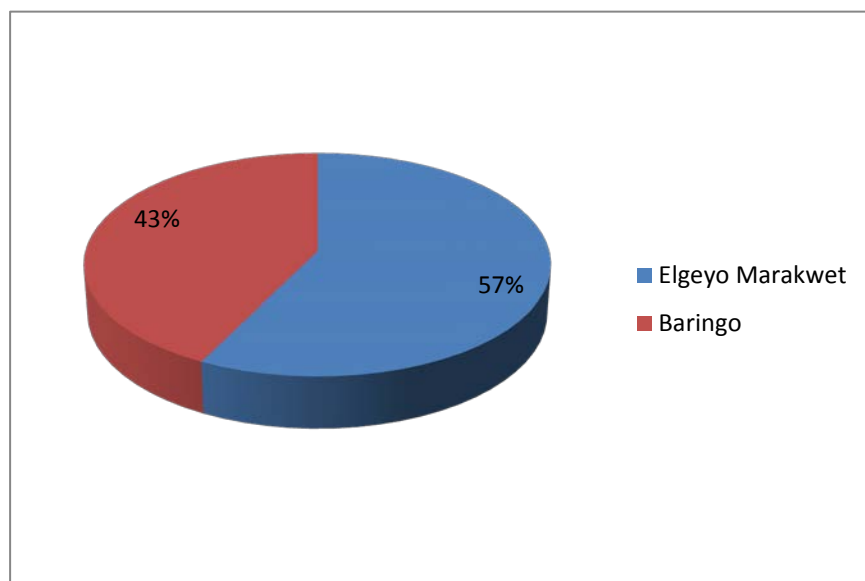


Figure 5-19: Distribution of household participants from Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County

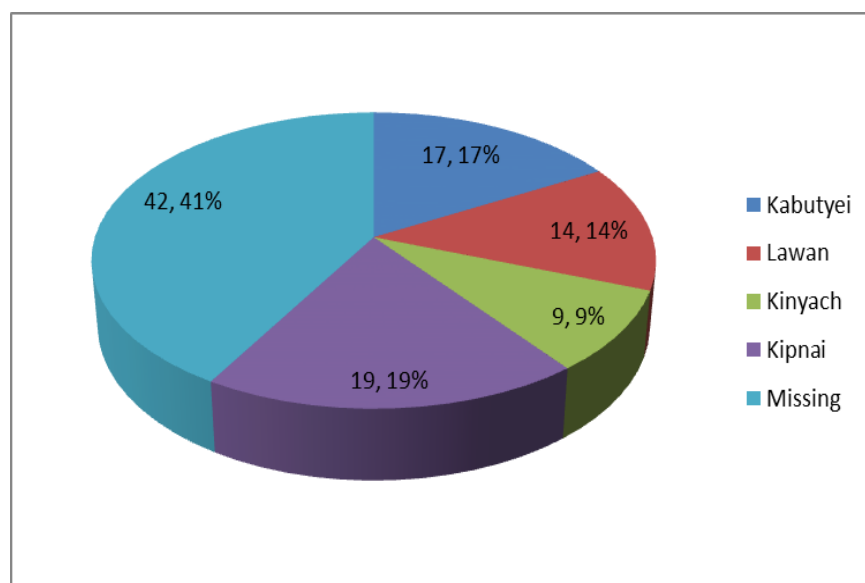


Figure 5-20: Distribution of sub locations where the 101 households are from Elgeyo Marakwet County

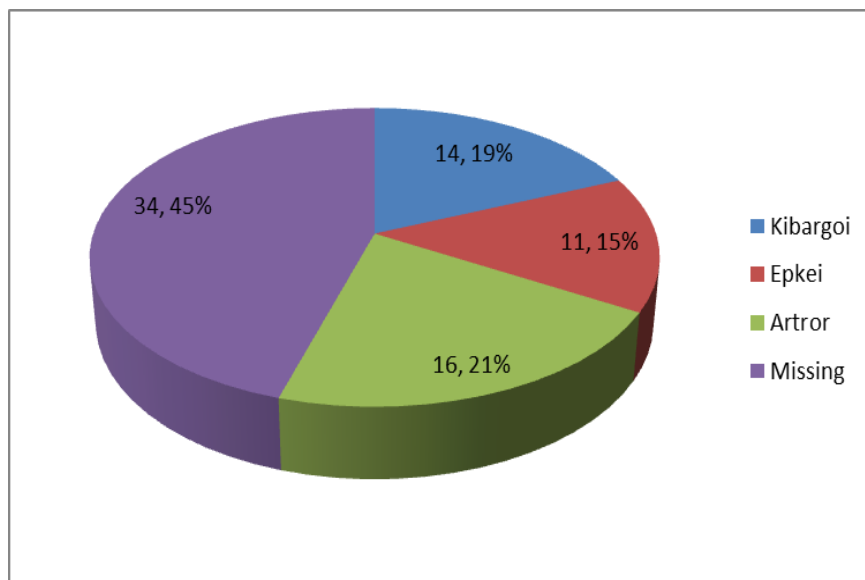


Figure 5-21: Distribution of sub locations where the 75 households are from in Baringo County

Figure 5-22 shows the age distribution of the 176 household participants, of which (83) 47% were male while (93) 53% were female (see Figure 5-23).

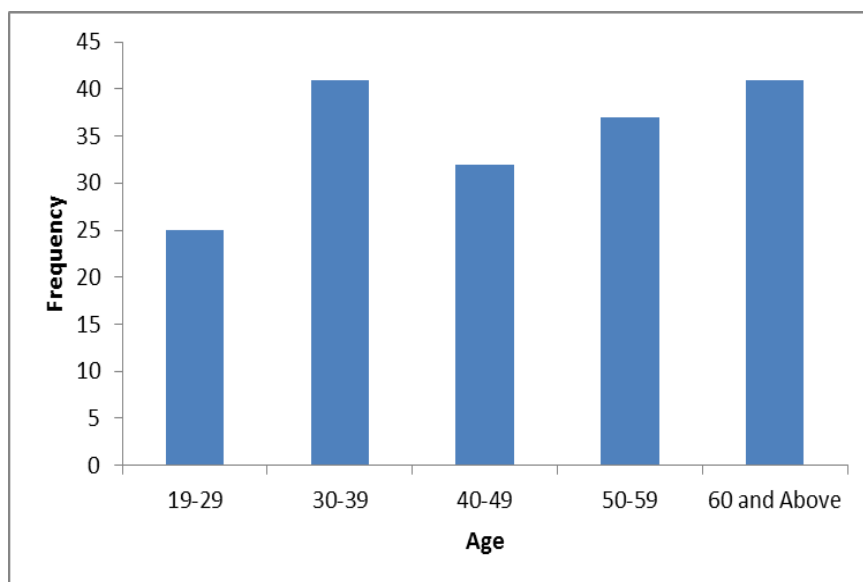


Figure 5-22: Age distribution of the 176 household from both counties

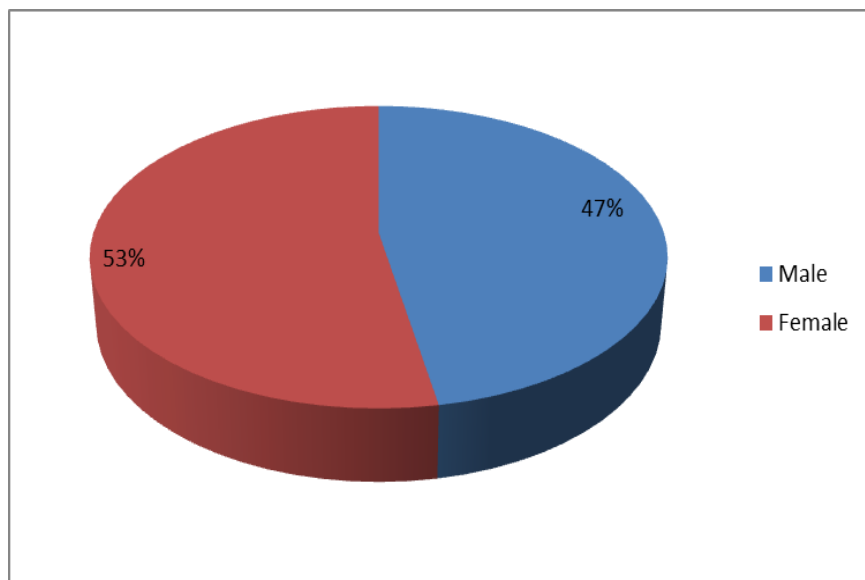


Figure 5-23: Gender distribution of the 176 household

From the household survey carried out 53% of the participants were the house head while 27% were spouses to the head of the household (Figure 5-24). Of which, 78% are married, 22% unmarried.

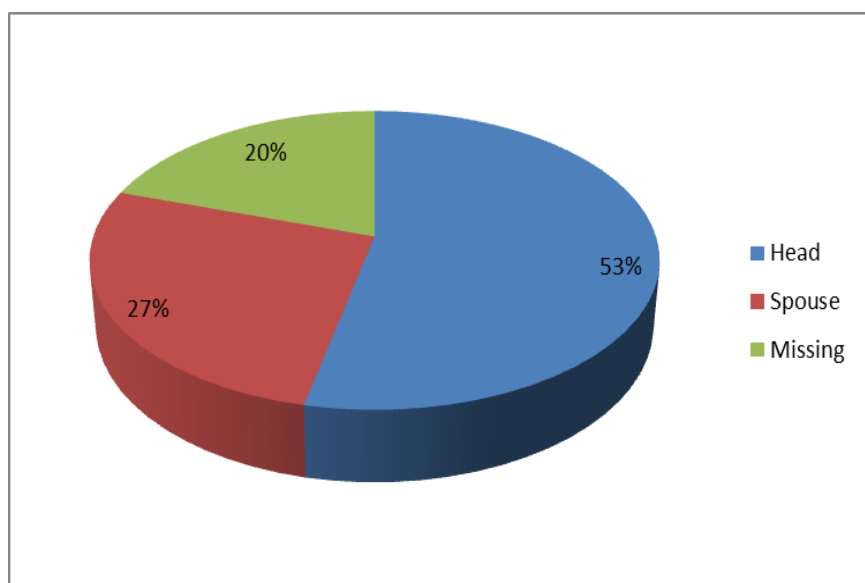


Figure 5-24: Relationship to household (176 household survey)

From the Figure 5-2 majority of the families have one male and one female, this may suggest heads of the family. 44% of the participants have three boys in the family.

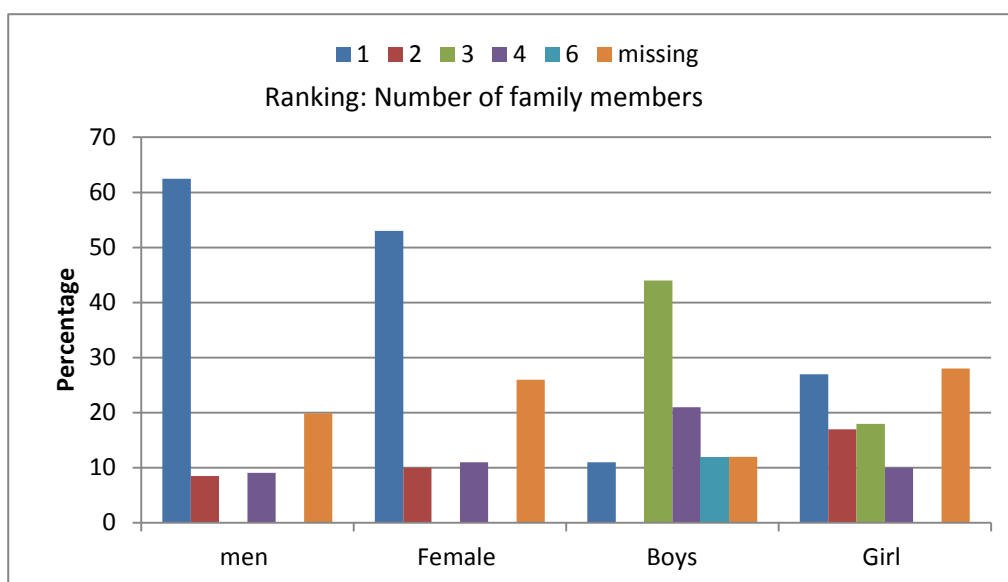


Figure 5-25: Family size of household survey participants

5.5.2.2. Population Influx in the last 10 years

From the Socio-economic survey carried out in the AOI majority of the key informants (80%) observed that there has been an increase in human population in the recent past as compared to about 17% of the population who felt no significant increase in population (See Table 5-12). Some of the suggested reasons for the increase in population are high fertility, stability, provision of health services; while those who felt population was decreasing is because of high mortality rate and poor security.

Table 5-12: Population influx in the last 10 year

	Frequency	Percentage
Increase in population	28	80.0
No increase	6	17.0
Don't know	1	3.0
Total	35	100.0

5.5.2.3. Migration of people into the area

Sixty three per cent of those interviewed expressed that there has been migration into the area, 25.9% respondents felt that there was no migration into the area while 11.4% were not aware of the migration in to the area.

Table 5-13: Survey results on opinions whether or not migration has occurred into the area

Attribute	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	62.9

No	9	25.9
I don't know	4	11.4
Total	35	100.0

5.5.2.4. Conflict

About 42.9% of the respondents observed that there had been conflicts in the area, 28.6% observed that there were no conflicts in the area and 28.6% were not aware of any conflicts in the project area in the last 10 years.

Table 5-14: Frequency in awareness of conflict in the area in the last 10 years

Attribute	Frequency	Percentage
Presence	15	42.9
Absence	10	28.6
I don't know	10	28.6
Total	35	100.0

5.5.2.5. Indigenous peoples

Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties are mainly occupied by the Keiyo, Marakwet and Tugen people. Others include the Pokots, Ichumus and Turkana especially in Baringo County.

5.5.2.5.1. *The Keiyo*

The Keiyo were known earlier as Elgeyo ("El-gay-o"), a Maasai term. The Keiyo are part of a larger ethnic grouping of eight culturally and linguistically related tribes known as the Kalenjin. The length of time the Keiyo and other Kalenjin groups have been living in the Western Highlands and the Rift Valley, their homeland, is open for debate. Some scholars claim that these peoples have only been living in western Kenya for about 400 years, while others argue that such groups have occupied these parts for 2,000 years or more.

5.5.2.5.2. *The Marakwet*

The Marakwets are also a sub-tribe of the larger Kalenjin group. They are made up of the sub-dialects Almoo, Endoow, Markweta (the sub-dialect giving rise to the common name), Sombirir (Borokot) and Kiptaani who presently predominantly live in Marakwet Sub-county. Some now live in Trans Nzoia East and Uasin Gishu North counties and indeed in other towns in Kenya.

5.5.2.5.3. *The Tugen*

The Tugen who mostly occupy Baringo County are acephalous. There have no central institutions such as kingship, chieftainship or priesthood to maintain and cultivate a general history of all Tugen. Instead, there are many 'histories' each local group maintaining its own distinctive history. However, the Tugen, like other Kalenjin, have a cyclical age-set system which provides them with a general frame of reference to fix past events in the flow of time, and essentially determines their concept of history. Age sets are social groups, hierarchically

arranged, which mark the flow of time by organizing men and women in certain categories based on age and generation

5.5.3. Welfare

5.5.3.1. Education and Literacy

Elgeyo Marakwet County has 513 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers with a total enrolment of 21,062 and a teacher population of 797, translating into a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:26. With a population growth rate of 3%, this number of centers is insufficient to adequately support all the children in need of early childhood education²⁰.

The County has a total of 355 primary schools with an enrolment of 105,274 pupils and a teacher population of 3,156 giving a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:32. School infrastructure has been expanded markedly in the County by devolved funds like CDF, LATF and development partners like World Vision. On accessibility, the average distances to the nearest public primary and secondary schools are 1.1 km.

There are 70 secondary schools with an enrolment of 17,889 students and a teacher population of 719 giving a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:25. On accessibility, the average distances to the nearest public primary and secondary schools 2.5 km. , There is , however, low transition rates from secondary to universities and colleges leading to the under-utilization of post-secondary and vocational institutions.

The County has several tertiary educational institutions which include 12 Youth Polytechnics, 1 Teachers Training College at Tambach and 2 Medical Training Colleges at Kapsowar and Iten. There is a proposal to build a Technical Institute at Chepsirei.

The literacy levels of the County in education stands at 48.5% for the age of three years and above. The literacy rates are 47.4% for females and 49.8% for males. Some 20% of the residents have no formal education.

Baringo County has 678 Early Child Development centers with a total enrolment of 45,021 (24,130 males and 20,891 females) and a teacher population of 1,446, translating into a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:27²¹.

The County has a total of 631 primary schools with an enrolment of 117, 291 (58,956 males and 58,335 females) pupils and a teacher population of 5,367 giving a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:32. There are 128 secondary schools with an enrolment of 24,247 and a teacher population of 964

²⁰ County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet, 2013. County intergrated development plan (CIDP) 2013-2017

²¹ National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development, 2005. Baringo District Strategic Plan 2005-2010 for implementation of the national population policy for sustainable development

giving a teacher/pupil ratio of 1:26. Some of the top high schools in Baringo County include Sacho High School, Kabarnet High School, Baringo High School, Elmining Secondary School and Kapropita Girls High School. Tertiary institutions in the County include the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC-Kabarnet) and the Moi-Baringo Teachers College. Kenya School of Government and Mt Kenya University have campuses in Kabarnet Town²².

The literacy levels of the County stands at 48.6% for the age of fifteen years and above. For females, the percentage is 47.4% while that of males is 49.8%. Sixteen per cent of the County residents have a secondary level of education or above. Baringo North constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary education only at 60%. Baringo Central is the constituency with the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 27%. Tiaty constituency has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. The share of Baringo County residents with no formal education is at 36%.Tiaty constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 82% and Baringo Central constituency has the lowest share of residents with no formal education.

Out of the 176 households (94) 53% have primary level education however only a small number have further education as shown in Figure 5-26.

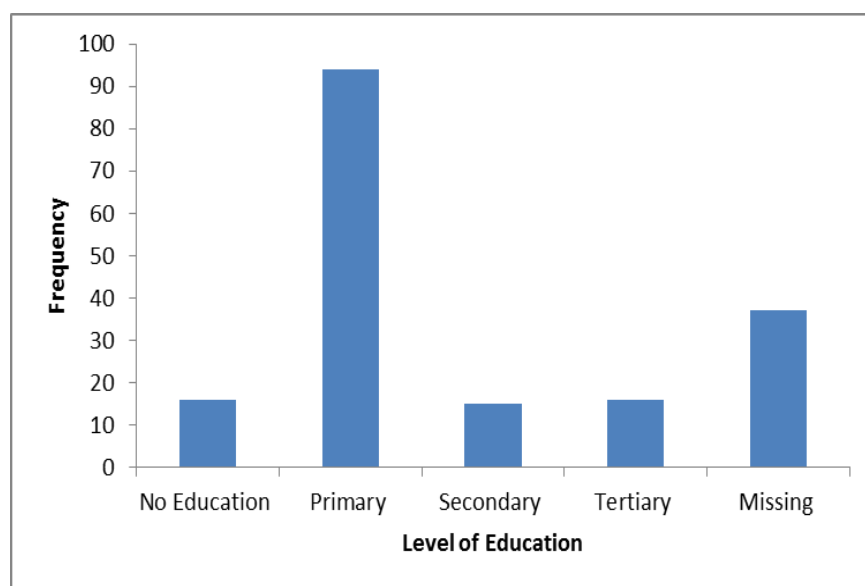


Figure 5-26: Level of Education (Out of the 176 Households)

²² Baringo County Government (2014) Annual Development Plan 2015/2016

5.5.3.2. Wealth Distribution

The distribution of wealth is a comparison of the assets and incomes of various members or groups in a society. It differs from the distribution of income in that it looks at the distribution of ownership of the assets in a society, rather than the current income of members of that society.

In Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties wealth is defined in terms of privately owned assets like livestock numbers, land size, houses, vehicles as well as incomes from various sources. The more one has of these assets and incomes, the more is regarded to be wealth. Based on these criteria, therefore, there are few people who are regarded to be wealth in the two counties. Most of the people are poor and, a substantial number are averagely wealth.

The poor people include the subsistence farmers and livestock keepers, landless, hawkers, unemployed and underemployed, rural women, youths, orphans, etc. The averagely wealth people include people who have some or a combination of land, livestock, houses and those who earn regular salaries like the civil servants, teachers, middle level corporate workers and medium scale businessmen,. The rich are characterized as having large chunks of land, a good number of livestock, vehicles, large homes and rental houses and high incomes from one or different sources. These include large scale businessmen, commercial farmers, politicians and corporate executives.

5.5.3.3. Main Difficulties experienced by households

Looking at Figure 5-27 majority of the participants choose food, education of children , access to water and health and medication as the first three difficulties families face.

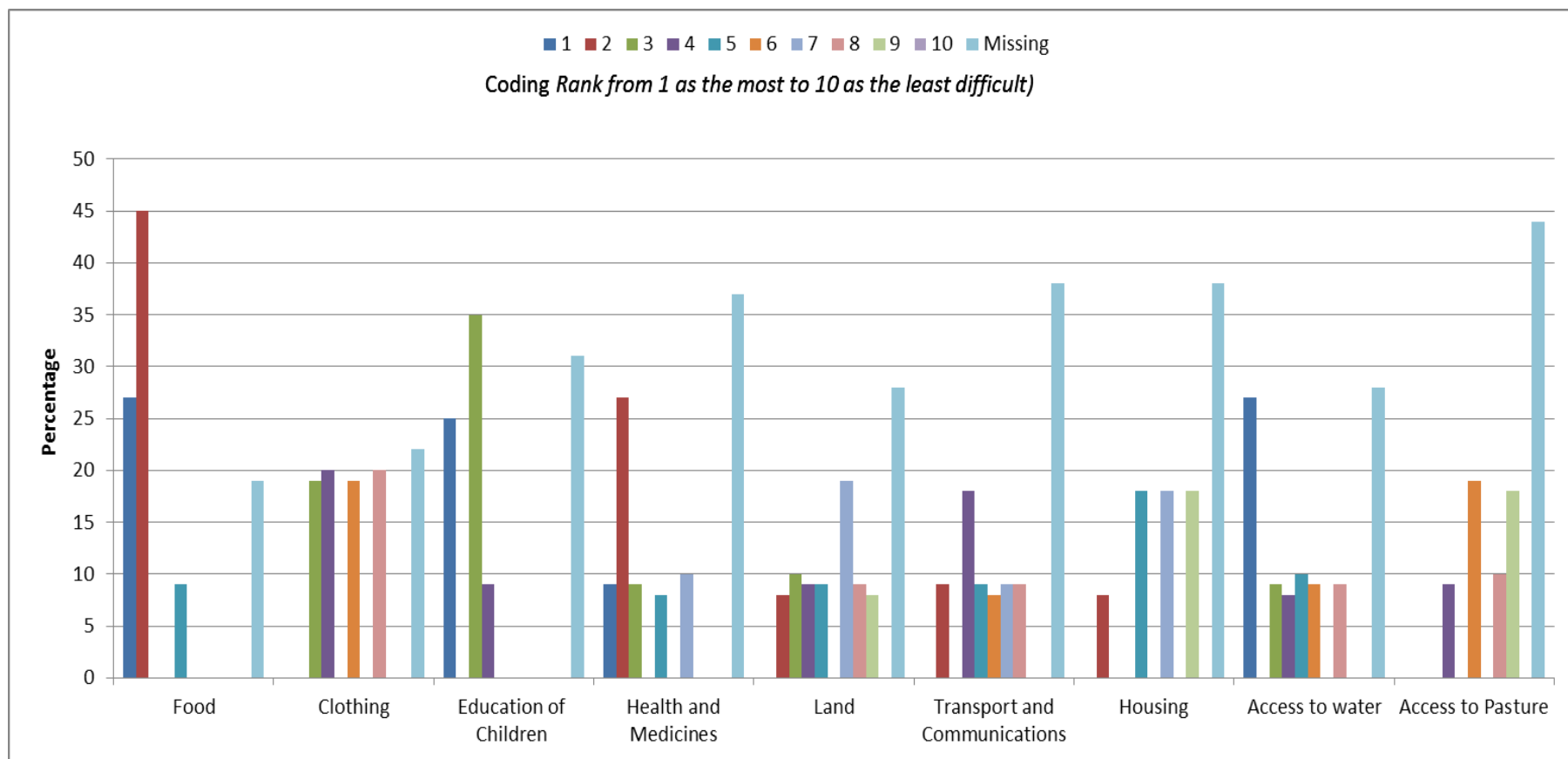


Figure 5-27: Difficulties households face

5.5.3.4. Poverty and Vulnerability including orphans, widows, elderly

Human development indicators show that 57% residents of Elgeyo Marakwet County live below the poverty line compared to the national poverty level of 46%. The levels of poverty in the county are geographically distributed. At the Escarpment and The Kerio Valley, poverty levels are as high as 67% of the population while in the Highlands poverty levels average 47%. The levels of poverty are lower in Keiyo than in Marakwet: 45.3% in Keiyo Sub County, there are 66.5% in Marakwet Sub-county.

Poverty in Baringo County is estimated to inflict 35% of the total population. Poverty is more pronounced in the rural areas especially in the lower zones of the county where income-earnings activities are not diversified.

The main causes of poverty in the two counties include inadequate and unreliable rainfall leading to crop failure and drought, especially in the lowlands; lack of employment opportunities; inadequate extension services; low prices or lack of organized markets for agricultural produce; high cost of agricultural inputs; poor infrastructure, especially the road network due to poor terrain; low transition rates in both primary and secondary schools, HIV/Aids, inaccessibility to credit facilities by farmers for investments in agriculture and low yields from livestock and livestock produce.

The vulnerable groups in the two counties include the orphans, windows, elderly, squatters, unskilled casual laborers, female household heads, small scale agricultural farmers, the physically challenged, alcoholics and unemployed youth. These are the groups of people who are marginalized in the society. Marginalization is a consequence of a skewed process of the distribution of scarce resources; it has been interpreted as a process of social exclusion from the dominant socio-economic, cultural and political structure.

5.5.4. National and Local Economy

5.5.4.1. Natural Resources and Uses

Elgeyo Marakwet County is endowed with various natural resources which includes; forests, wildlife, minerals and rivers. Indigenous and exotic forests are the main forest types in the county occupying a total area of 93,692.48Ha. There are 16 gazette forests in the county. The forests are the source of timber and wood fuel, especially charcoal in the area

The county is endowed with various wild animals like elephants, baboons, antelopes, birds and snakes. Rimoi Game Reserve and forests offer as well as the scenic escarpments and the beautiful Kerio Valley are viewed at the highest points across the county are the main tourist attractions. The ideal climatic condition and the altitude of the highlands within the county offer an opportunity for sports tourism especially given that local and international athletes train at Iten, Kapsait and Kapcherop areas which are in close proximity to the tourism sites. Iten urban center also offers an ideal environment for paragliding sports. There are also other

touristic sites like caves, animal migration corridors (birds and elephants), hot springs, indigenous furrows, and cultural artifacts among others. Tourism infrastructure in the county constitute four standard class tourist hotels situated at Iten, Chesongoch, Cheptebo and Kaptagat with a combined bed capacity of 100 and two Airstrips at Tot and Chepsirei.

Minerals include fluorspar which is being mined in southern part of the county at Kimwarer. Mining started early in 1970s and, takes place on land leased to the mining company by the Government of Kenya. The land was acquired in 1986 through a compulsory purchase order and compensation paid by the government. The company produces 93,000 tons of fluorspar per year and employs 475 permanent staff and 150 casuals. Much of fluorspar is exported to India and Europe. There is a lot of sand in the rivers and stones along the hills throughout the county which are extracted for construction work. Potential minerals in Elgeyo Marakwet County include iron ore, copper, and oil.

There are numerous streams flowing from the escarpment into Kerio River. The Kerio River and the streams are the main source of water for domestic use and livestock for the people in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties.

Baringo County has good arable land and cool climate especially in the highlands which is used to produce crops like maize, beans, vegetables and fruits.

Lakes Baringo and Bogoria have hot springs and geysers which are not only the source of water for domestic use and livestock production but also important in terms of fisheries resources and tourist attraction. The areas around Lakes Bogoria and Baringo also support wildlife that attracts tourists.

Baringo County has few valuable minerals which have been discovered. Opal has been mined at Isanda near Pekera. Fluorite deposits have been discovered on the basement and volcanic rocks in the Taiti hills area. Carbon dioxide has been extracted from several boreholes in the southern part of the county. In recent times, quarrying has gained prominence in the County, especially in the Tenges division where stones, sand and ballast are being exploited. There are also abandoned ruby mines in Sandai village near Lake Bogoria. The county has potential for ruby, diatomite, manganese and fluoride mining though the quantity of these minerals has yet to be established. The Valley has abundant building stones and sand.

5.5.4.2. Livelihoods, Income and Expenditures

Crop farming and livestock are the main livelihoods of the people in the two counties. In the highlands, dairy farming and cash & food crop production are practiced. Crops produced include maize, beans, wheat, tea, pyrethrum, potatoes, vegetables (cabbages, kales, carrots and peas), and fruits

Dairy farming plays an important role in the livelihoods of the communities in the counties as a source of milk for home consumption and as a source of income. Other livestock species reared include goats and sheep mainly on small-scale basis by subsistence farmers. The majority of sheep bred in the county are Red Maasai though there is an increasing demand for the Dorpers and Merino Wool sheep. Goat breeds reared include; Galla, Kenya Alpine, Toggenburg Dairy, and the small East African types.

Poultry keeping entails rearing chicken under the free range system with minimum feed supplementation and moderate housing. However, some poultry farmers have adopted new technologies in rearing chicken using modern housing and feeding systems while other have acquired new breeds with superior production qualities such as the Kuchi chicken type.

Fish farming (aquaculture) through fish ponds is also practiced in the county with the most prominently reared fish being Tilapia. Currently, there are fish ponds and shallow water reservoirs in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo counties. There is also artisanal fishing in lakes Baringo and Bogoria.

In the lower lands, especially in the Kerio Valley, pastoralism is the main livelihood. The animals kept are mostly indigenous cattle, goats and sheep. The potential for bee-keeping especially along the Kerio Valley characterized by rich vegetation of various acacia tree species known for production of high quality honey. In addition, the pastoralists, who are now sedentary, produce various fruits (including mangoes, oranges, avocados, bananas, pawpaw, passion fruits and water melon), tomatoes, groundnuts, dry land cereals (millets, maize, pearl millets and sorghum) and legumes (beans, pigeon peas, green grams, cowpeas, soya, and chickpeas), are produced.

The incomes people earn therefore depend on the activities they are engaged in, the prevailing market conditions, time of the year. In general terms, most the people in the two counties have low incomes. Most of them, about 58%, live below the poverty line.

Because most people in the two counties have low incomes, most of their expenditures are confined to necessities and basic services, i.e. food, education, health and clothing. The four items constitute more than 80% of their annual expenditures. Only a few people are privileged to have middle and high incomes either because they are in high paying employment, medium businesses or have accumulated wealth over time. Such people have more diversified expenditures including expenditures on conspicuous consumption.

5.5.4.2.1. Livelihood and Income

The livelihoods are likely to be affected by the project positively and negatively. Positively, the local people will be able to sell food like maize, beans, vegetables, beef, mutton, milk, honey and fruits to project workers and earn more income; some local people who will get employed by the project and earn money that will be spent in the local economy; local businesses will

benefit from increased demand for goods by project workers and general population in the project area; and local farmers and cattle keepers will now produce more than they are currently is the case.

The livelihoods of the local people may be affected negatively in the sense that the demand for local produce will increase and lead to increase of the prices of the food products. The artificial local inflation will hurt the local people's livelihoods because they will now have to pay more for the same farm produce than before the project commenced.

The main source of income to the community is through livestock as shown in Table 5-15 and Figure 5-28.

Table 5-15: Main livelihood from the key informant interview

Main livelihood	Frequency	Percentage
Livestock	20	57
Farming	12	34
Other activities	3	9
Total	35	100.0

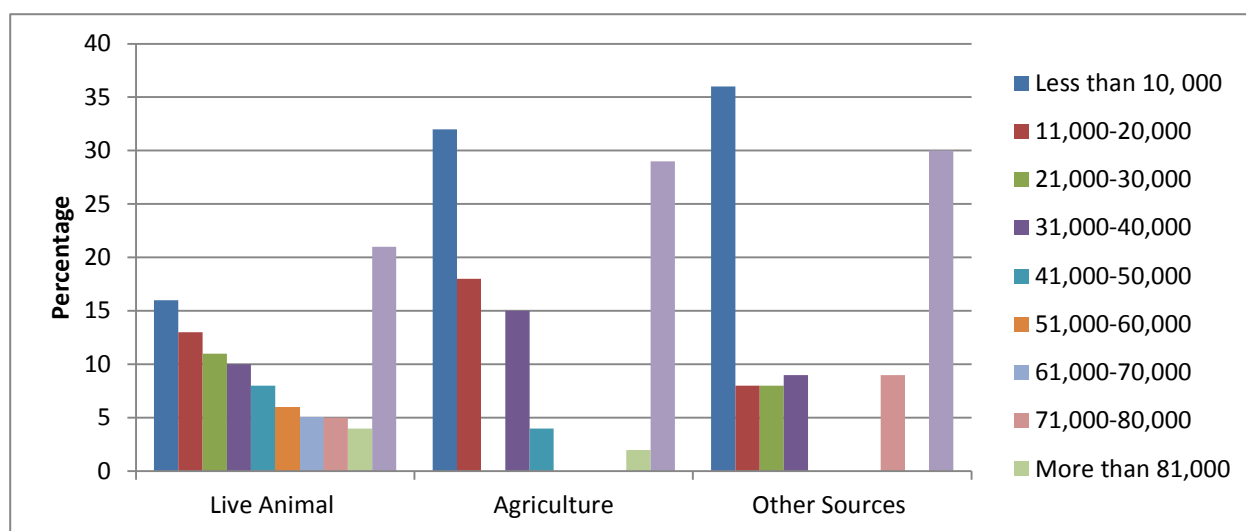


Figure 5-28: Average income per year (of 176 household)

5.5.4.2.2. Expenditure

Majority of the households earn a monthly average less than Ksh. 20,000. 53% earning Ksh. Less than 10,000 and 38% earning between Ksh. 11,000-20,000 (see Figure 5-29).

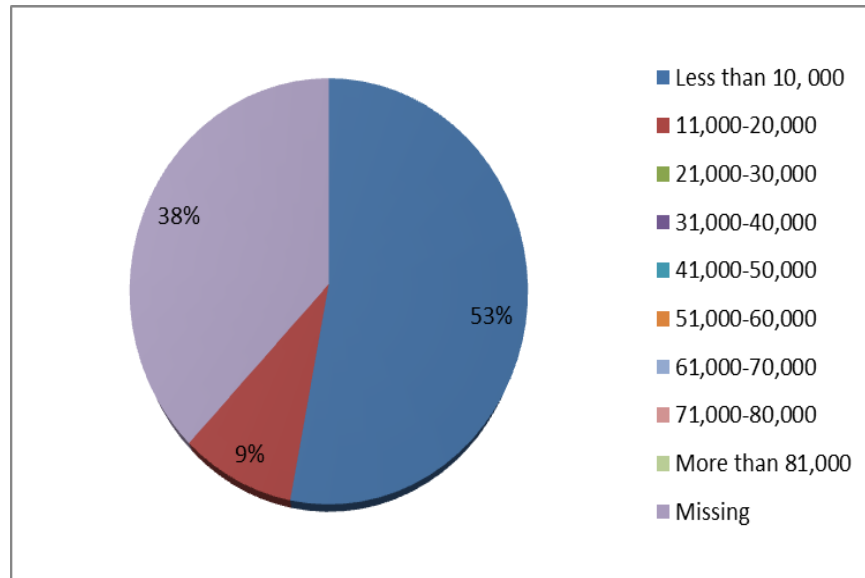


Figure 5-29: Average Monthly Expenditure

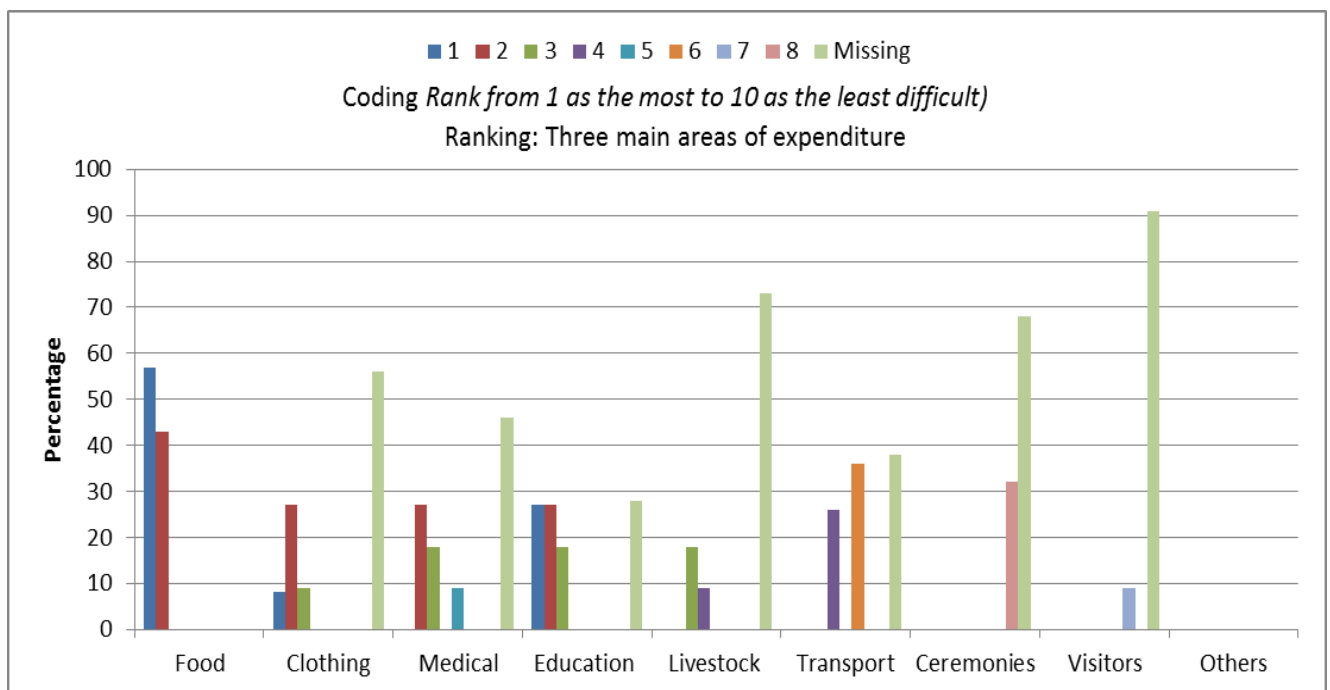


Figure 5-30: Three main areas of expenditure (176 Household)

5.5.4.3. Land tenure and uses

5.5.4.3.1. Land Tenure

There are three types of land tenure systems: communal, private and public. Elgeyo north and Marakwet east have a communal land tenure system, whereby land is collectively owned by the residents and managed on their behalf by the respective County Councils, while to the southern

parts of Baringo and Elgeyo and Marakwet west, individuals have title deeds and thus own the lands. Public land refers to road reserves, lakes, forests and wildlife areas owned by the government of Kenya.

Traditionally, the Keiyo and Tugen people owned land communally. Land for cultivation was by clan elders. Any clan member had the rights to cultivate part of the land with the approval from the council of elders. When land was allocated, an individual had the rights to use the land and pass the right of use to his sons. Land was not viewed as a commodity to be bought and sold, although a standing crop could be. Grazing land was regarded as communal. Clan elders could grant grazing rights to individuals who were not clan members.

However, the communal tenure system is slowly being changed by the country's land laws and policy. For instance, the Government policy to survey, demarcate and grant a freehold title deed to every landholder in rural Kenya is encouraging private rather than communal ownership of land in the project area. The application of this policy has been concentrated in high density regions of the Tugen hills and the Elgeyo escarpment where shifting cultivation is being replaced with permanent field cultivation. The clans and individuals in the project area are also pushing for land subdivision and in obtaining title deeds for the land they currently occupy. Therefore the present land tenure arrangements in the Kerio Valley are gradually evolving from the pre-colonial traditional communal land ownership to private ownership.

The proportion of land owners with title deeds in Elgeyo Marakwet County is 52.2% whilst that in Baringo County is 30%. This reflects how a high percentage of private land owners are still awaiting demarcation and title deeds from the Government in both counties.

Clan lands are slowly being phased out as clan members prefer to own the land individually rather than as a clan. This could be the result of personal interest as the discovery of oil in the area will economically improve the lives of the community members who may want to benefit individually and not as a clan.

About 54.3% of the respondents owned land privately while 40.0% owned land communally and 5.7% inherited land from their parents which had been privately owned.

Table 5-16: Key informants land ownership statistics

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Private	19	54.3
Communal	14	40.0
Inherited	2	5.7
Total	35	100.0

5.5.4.3.2. Land use

In the highlands of the two counties, where there is sufficient rainfall and good soils, crop cultivation and dairy farming are practiced. However, in most parts of the two counties, especially where arid and semi-arid conditions prevail, sedentary pastoralism is the main land use. Some ASAL are rich with biodiversity and are also used for tourism. The main land use in project area is livestock production and bee keeping, with pockets of cultivated land where maize, sorghum, cotton and millet are grown only during the wet season.

Majority of the land used in the project site is used for farming and livestock as seen in Table 5-17.

Table 5-17: Key informant interview: land use

Land use	Frequency	Percentage
Farming	16	45.7
Livestock	17	48.6
Public	1	2.9
Don't know	1	2.9
Total	35	100.0

From the key informant interviews 57.1% of land use decisions are determined by elders (see Table 5-18).

Table 5-18: Key informant: Who determines land use

Determinant	Frequency	Percentage
Household head	8	22.9
Elders	20	57.1
Not aware	7	20.0
Total	35	100.0

5.5.5. Cooperation

5.5.5.1. Existence of local institutions in the area (support groups)

The following groups exist in the area according to the respective percentage of respondents: 26% were aware of existence youth groups, 20% were aware of existence of self-help groups, and 17% were not aware of any existence of institutions in the area.

Table 5-19: Key informant: Awareness of existence of local institutions in the area

Groups	Frequency	percent
community based	3	9%
self help	7	20%
youth groups	9	26%
women groups	3	9%
livestock groups	1	3%

home guards	2	6%
community policy	2	6%
don't know	6	17%
Total	35	100%

5.5.5.2. Presence NGOs in the AOI

42% of the respondents were aware of the presence of world vision, 22.9% were aware of child fund in the AOI; however, 22.9% of the respondents were not aware of any NGOs in the AOI.

Table 5-20: Key Informant: Awareness of presence of NGOs in AOI

NGO	Frequency	Per cent
Child Fund	8	22.9
World Vision	15	42.9
Red Cross	2	5.8
USAID	1	2.9
Action Aid	1	2.9
Not aware	8	22.9
Total	35	100.0

5.5.6. Facilities

5.5.6.1. Transport and Communication including Density

Elgeyo Marakwet County currently has a total road network of 1,579.4 km of which 152 km (9.6 percent) is Bitumen (tarmac), 996.2 km is gravel surface (63.1 percent) and 431.2 km is earth (27.3 percent). Construction is under way for the tarmacking of Iten-Bugar road. The County is proposing to construct 2 all-weather roads by 2017 (Kipsaos-Kocholwo-Kimwarer-Emsea-Tot-Marich Pass) and (Nyarur-Kaptarakwa- Iten-Bugar-Kapsowar-Chesoi).

The county has 2 Airstrips; at Tot and Chepsirei. The airstrips are, however, not in good condition due to lack of regular maintenance. This means that they are not utilized optimally. The two airstrips require rehabilitation before they can be used again.

The county has 8 post offices at Iten, Chebiemit, Kapsowar, Tot, Kaptarakwa, Flourspar, Kapcherop and Chepkorio. It also has landline telephone services covering mainly the major towns of Iten, Tambach and Kapsowar. The Mobile telephone coverage is 90% with a few areas in the Kerio Valley and the Escarpment with no mobile phone network reception. Internet services are mainly in government offices and cyber cafes located in major urban centers.

Baringo County has a road network of 2912.55km with class D, E, G, R and U having 339.22km, 1811km, 20.85 km, 185.1km and 557.37km respectively. The roads are mainly earth and mixed

type. These roads are impassable during the rainy season. There is a railway with a length of 5 km.

There is also an airstrip at Kabarnet town and Lake Baringo area which is a 3 hours drive from Kabarnet town. There are 2 airstrips, one at Tot and another at Chepsirei. Kabarnet airstrip has a 1.2 km. runway which is in good status but requires some renovation and improvements (i.e. fencing and tarmac). The Kambi ya Samaki airstrip near Lake Baringo has a runway of 1.2 km. and is well fenced and managed. There is also a privately owned Tinomoi Airstrip in Tenges.

However, there is mobile telephone coverage in various parts of the county in varying degrees. Koibatek Sub-county has the highest mobile phone coverage in the county with 65.3 per cent; East Pokot has the lowest mobile phone coverage of 16.8 percent. Generally the county has an average mobile coverage of 45 per cent, which is very low. According to the KNBS (2012) figures, telephone connections in Baringo covered 75% of the territory, there were 15 cyber cafes, one private courier service (G4S located in Kabarnet) and more than 79% of the population had to walk for a distance of over 5 km. to access a post office.

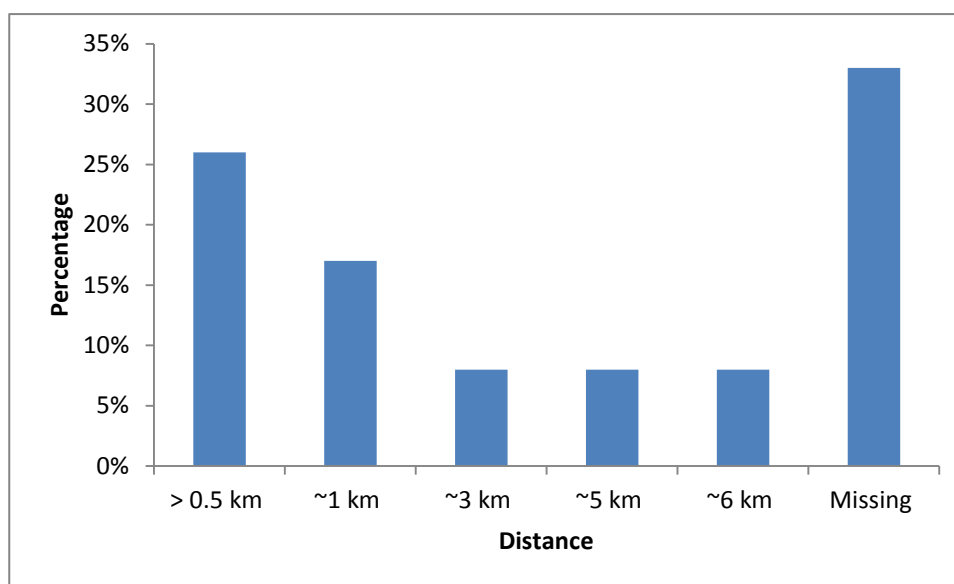


Figure 5-31: Percentage of households nearest to public road

5.5.6.2. Water and Sanitation

Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rainwater collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, jabia, water vendor and others

According to KNBS²³ and SID 2013, 37% of residents in Elgeyo-Marakwet County use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. There is no significant gender differential in use of improved sources with 37% of male headed house-holds and 36% in female headed households using it. Keiyo North constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 60% and Marakwet East constituency has the lowest share using improved sources of water.

24% of Baringo County use improved sources of water, while the rest rely on unimproved sources. There is no significant gender differential as 24% of male headed households and 23% of female headed households use improved sources. Eldama Ravine constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 46% and Tiati constituency has the lowest share of improved water source usage²⁴.

In Figure 5-32 first choice for main water sources include seasonal streams and piped water; followed by rainwater and springs.

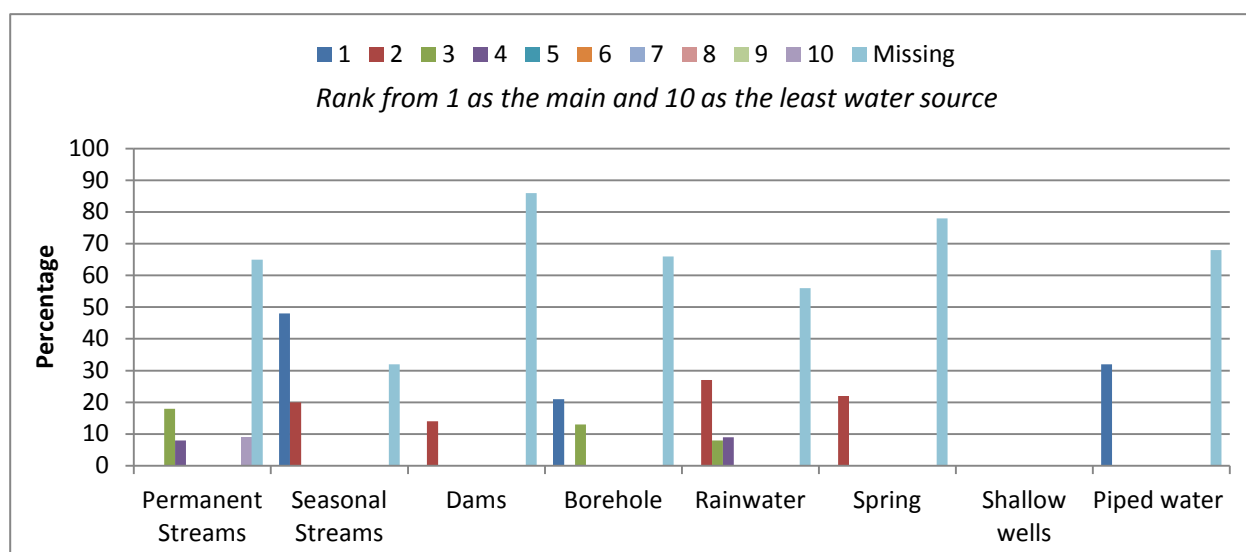


Figure 5-32: Percentage of main source of water for households in AOI

Fifty one per cent of Elgeyo-Marakwet County residents use improved sanitation, the rest use unimproved sanitation. Use of improved sanitation is insignificantly higher in male headed households at 52% as compared with female headed households at 50%. Marakwet West constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 65% and Keiyo North constituency has the lowest share using improved sanitation (KNBS& SID, 2013).

²³ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Society for International Development, 2013, Exploring Kenya's inequality: Pulling apart or pooling together? Elgeyo Marakwet County

²⁴ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Society for International Development, 2013, Exploring Kenya's inequality: Pulling apart or pooling together? Baringo County

Thirty nine per cent of the residents use improved sanitation facilities, while the rest use unimproved sanitation facilities. The use of improved sanitation is slightly higher in male headed households at 40% compared with female headed households at 38%. Baringo Central constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation facilities at 69% and Tiaty constituency has the lowest share of households using improved sanitation.

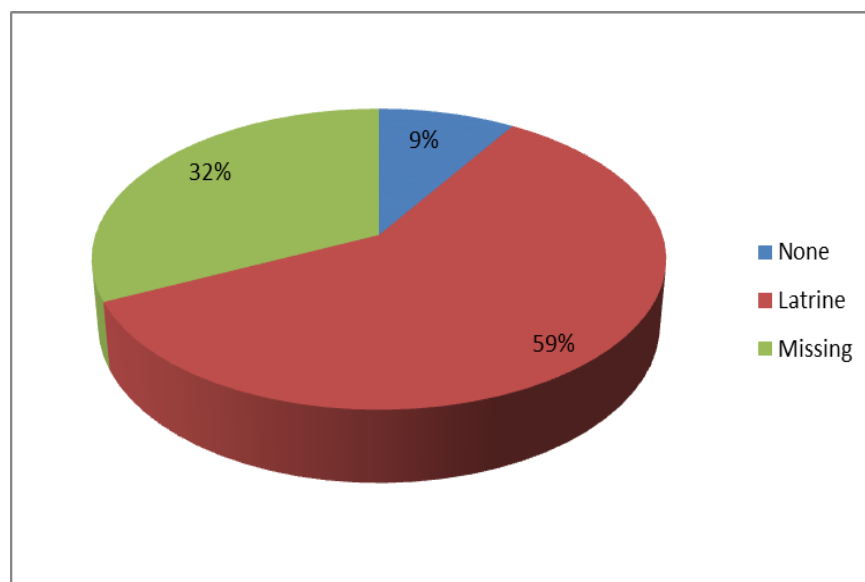


Figure 5-33: Household accessibility to sanitation facilities

5.5.6.3. Energy

According to (KNBS& SID, 2013) 90%, 8%, 1% and less than 1% of residents in Elgeyo-Marakwet County use firewood, charcoal, paraffin and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) respectively. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by gender at 90% in male headed households and 91% in female headed households. Marakwet East constituency has the highest level of firewood use in Elgeyo-Marakwet County at 95% and Keiyo North constituency has the lowest share.

Only 7% of residents in Elgeyo-Marakwet County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 47% use lanterns, 28% use tin lamps and 15% use fuel wood. There is no gender differential with the use of electricity, at 7% in households headed by either gender. Keiyo North constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 14%

Only 1% of residents in Baringo County use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and another 1% use paraffin. A full 87% of the residents use firewood and 11% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by either gender; with 86% of male headed households and 88% of female headed households using the resource. Tiaty constituency has the highest level of firewood use in Baringo County at 97% and Eldama Ravine has the lowest level of firewood use at 76%.

Eldama Ravine constituency has the highest level of charcoal use in Baringo County at 21% and Tiaty constituency has the lowest share. Eldama

As seen in Figure 5-34 the main source of energy for cooking in the AOI is firewood.

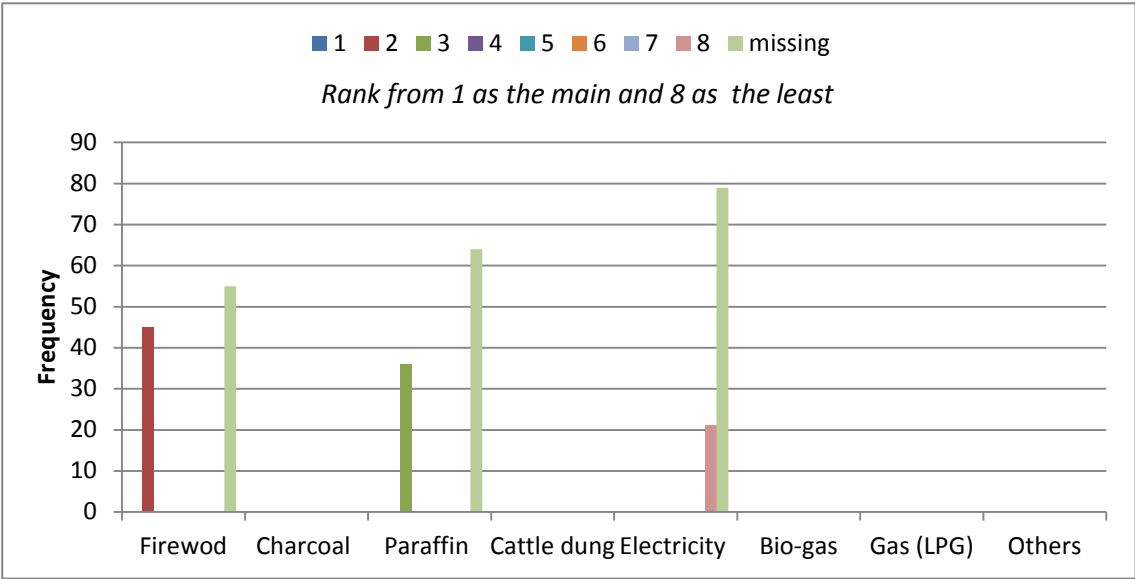


Figure 5-34: Source of energy for cooking

Only 9% of residents in Baringo County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 39% use lanterns, and 20% use tin lamps, while 28% use fuel wood. In terms of gender, electricity use is almost equal with 10% of male headed households using it as compared with 9% of female headed households. Baringo Central constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 24% and Tiaty constituency has the lowest level of electricity use.

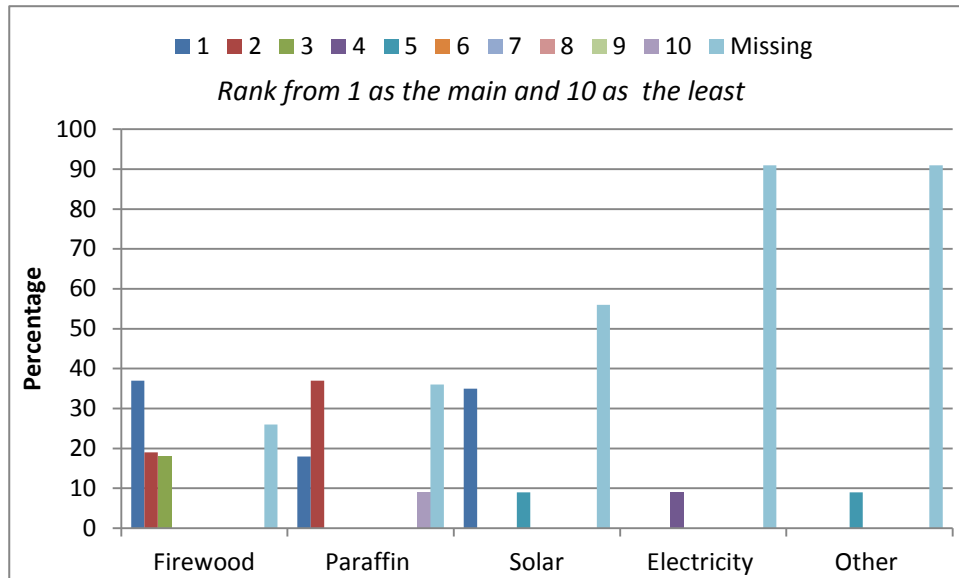


Figure 5-35: Main Source of lighting for households

5.5.6.4. Housing

About 21% of residents of Elgeyo Marakwet have homes with cement floors, while 77% have earth floors. Less than 1% have tile while 1% has wood floors. Keiyo North constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 33% and Marakwet East constituency has the lowest share of cement floors. Less than 1% of residents have homes with concrete roofs, while 58% have corrugated iron sheet roofs. Grass and makuti roofs constitute 39% of homes, and less than 1% has mud/dung roofs. Keiyo South constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 73% and, Marakwet East constituency has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Marakwet East constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 72% and Keiyo South constituency has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs.

About 16% of homes have either brick or stone walls; 61% of homes have mud/wood or mud/cement walls; 21% has wood walls and 2% have corrugated iron sheet walls. Less than 1% has grass/thatched walls. 1% has tin or other walls. Marakwet East constituency has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 29% and, Keiyo South constituency has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Marakwet West constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 77%.

In Baringo County, 25% of the residents have homes with cement floors, while 73% have earth floors. Less than 1% has tile floors and 2% have wood floors. Baringo Central constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 46% and Tiaty constituency has the lowest share of cement floors. Baringo County has less than 1% of its residents homes constructed with concrete roofs, while 58% have corrugated iron sheet roofing. Grass thatch and makuti roofs constitute 39% of homes, and less than 1% of roofs are constructed using mud/dung. Eldama Ravine

constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofing at 83% and Tiaty constituency has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Tiaty constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 92%. This is eight times the share of Eldama Ravine constituency, which has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs

About 9% of the homes in Baringo County are built of either brick or stone walls. Some 57% of homes in the county have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. Walls made of wood comprise 26% of structures and corrugated iron sheet walls are 7%, grass/thatched walls are at 2% while 1% are made of tin or other materials. Baringo Central and Eldama Ravine constituencies are equal in having the highest share of brick/stone walls at 15% each and Tiaty constituency has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Mogotio constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 77%.

From the household survey 55% of the respondent live in temporary houses (see Figure 5-36)

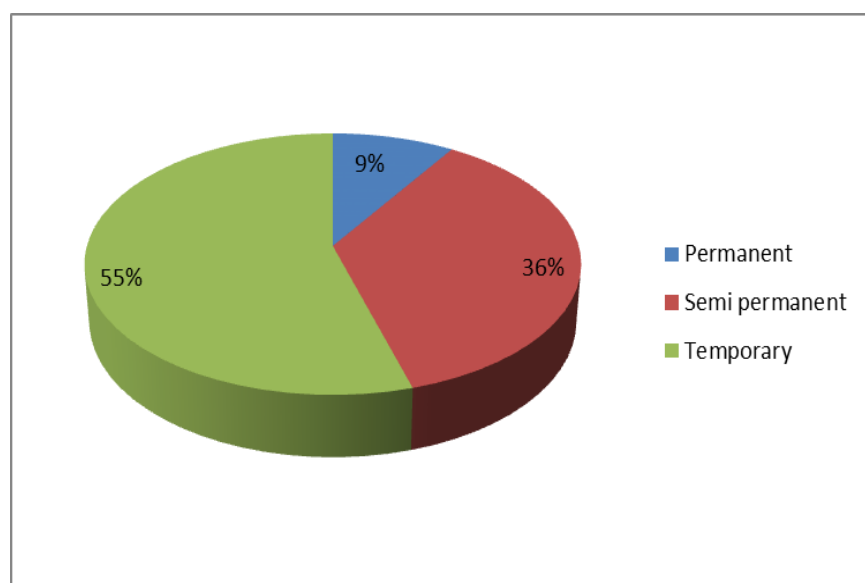


Figure 5-36: Percentage of housing structures from household survey participants

5.5.7. Health

5.5.7.1. Public Health and Safety including Diseases

Currently, Elgeyo Marakwet has 2 sub-county hospitals, 5 Level Five hospitals, 89 dispensaries (89), 15 health Centers, 1 medical clinic and 10 private clinics in the county. Notable hospitals include Africa Inland Church Kapsowar Hospital, Iten Sub-county Hospital and Chebiemit Sub-county Hospital. The doctor to patient ratio at the county is 1:50,000 in Marakwet and 1:156,471 in Keiyo whereas that of nurse to patient is 1:2,241. The average distance to a health facility is 8 km.

The life expectancy for residents of the county currently stands at 62.8 and 69.6 for males and females respectively. This indicates a relatively healthy population though emphasis should be placed on; providing adequate well-trained health workers, more health facilities, modern medical equipment, staff residential houses, enhanced immunization coverage, safe mothers' deliveries, disease prevention rather than treatment, efficient and reliable drugs supply and efficient service delivery. Infant mortality rate stands at 50 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 while under-five mortality rate stands at 72 deaths per 1,000 live births. The prevalence of stunting and wasting in children below 5 years is 20 percent.

On immunization, over 60 percent of children below five years complete immunization. Infant mortality rate stands at 50 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 while under-five mortality rate stands at 72 deaths per 1,000 live births. The prevalence of stunting and wasting in children below 5 years is 20 percent

The 5 most prevalent diseases are: upper respiratory tract infection, clinical malaria, pneumonia, eye infection, skin infection, HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis in order of prevalence.

Baringo County has 184 health facilities: 1 County hospital, 4 sub-county hospitals, 156 dispensaries, 19 health centers, 2 medical clinics and 2 others. The doctor-to-population ratio is 1:57,381 Baringo Central Sub-County) and 1:34,716 (Koibatek Sub-County). The infant mortality rates 63/1000.

The causes of infant deaths are due to respiratory diseases, pneumonia, malaria, worms and diarrhea. In the Valley deaths are mainly due to malaria, while in the Highlands deaths are due to pneumonia and respiratory diseases. Another cause of mortality is the effect of HIV/AIDS leading to orphan-hood; single parents; child headed family, child labor and street children. The most prevalent diseases in the county are Malaria, upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) and Pneumonia.

Malaria (80%), common cough (62%) and diarrhea (36%) are the top three common disease family members said they suffer from (see Figure 5-37).

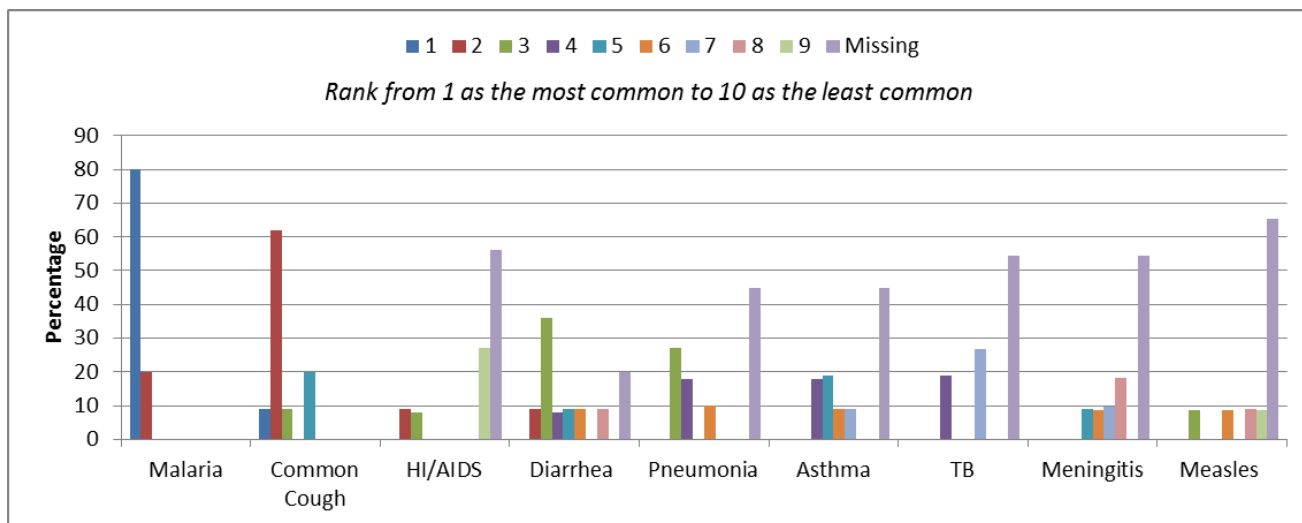
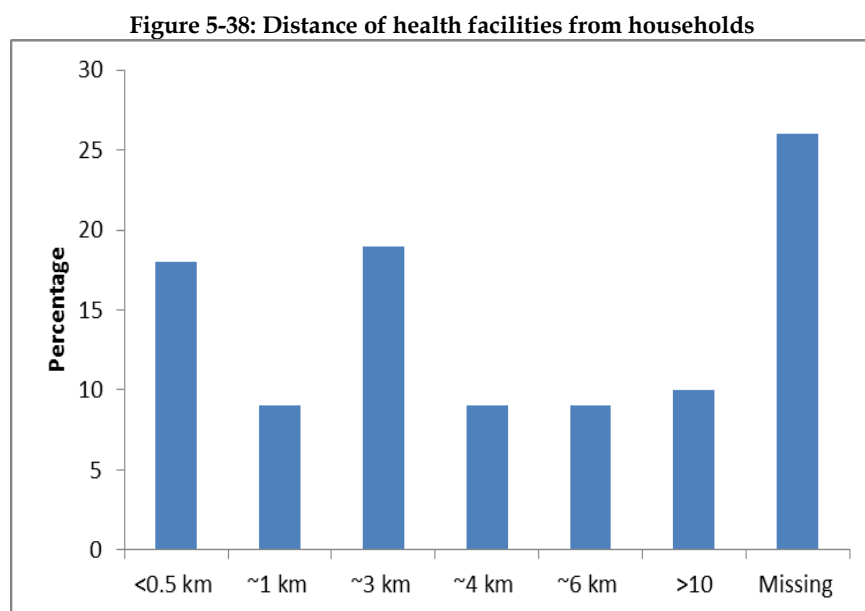


Figure 5-37: Common diseases family members suffer from

18% and 19% of the households leave <0.5km and 3km from the nearest health facility in the AOI.



7. IMPACT IDENTIFICATION, ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

7.1. IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

7.1.1. Impact identification

The method used for the identification and assessment of potential impacts to the physical, socio-economic and public health associated with the project have been developed to fulfil Kenyan legislative requirements and also to meet the Tullow Oil Environmental Standards (toes) and operational plans, procedures and guidelines.

The ESIA team relied on the internationally applied methodology that included lessons learnt from other producing nations, best practices in the oil and gas industries such as International Petroleum Industry Environment Conservation Association (IPIECA) and the IFC.

The proposed project impacts were identified using a developed checklist, public consultation information, literature, and professional knowledge. The checklist focussed on information gained from the scoping process and other cross-sectorial issues. Impacts were first distinguished as either positive or negative. The cross sectorial issues or aspects were: Health; Safety; Biodiversity; Air Quality; Pollution; Social Aspects; Water Resources; Climate; Infrastructure, and Utilities. These are hypothetical impacts from oil and gas projects to appraise those that may apply to the project.

The purpose of impact assessment and mitigation is to identify and evaluate the significance of potential impacts on identified receptors and resources according to defined assessment criteria and to develop and describe measures that will be taken to avoid or minimise any potential adverse effects and to enhance potential benefits.

7.1.2. Types of impacts and definitions

An impact is any change to a resource or receptor brought about by the presence of a project component or by the execution of a project related activity. The evaluation of baseline data provides crucial information for the process of evaluating and describing how the project could affect the biophysical and socio-economic environment.

The table below describes Impacts according to their nature or type

Table 7-1: Impact Nature and Type

Nature or Type	Definition
Positive	Impact that is of benefit to the receiving environment
Neutral	Impact that has No Cost or benefit to the receiving environment
Negative	Impact that is a considered to represent an adverse change or introduces a new undesirable factor; A cost to the receiving environment

Direct	Impact that results from a direct interaction between a planned project activity and the receiving environment
Indirect	Impact that results from other activities that are encouraged to happen as a consequence of the project activity

7.1.3. Impact Significance

Impacts are described in terms of 'significance'. Significance is a function of the **magnitude** of the impact and the **likelihood** of the impact occurring. Impact magnitude (severity) is a function of the **extent, duration, and intensity** of the impact. The criteria used to determine significance are summarised in the Table 7-2 below. Once an assessment is made of the magnitude and likelihood, the impact significance is rated through a matrix process as shown in Table 7-3 and Table 7-4 below.

Table 7-2: Significance Criteria

Impact Magnitude	
Extent	<p>Site-Specific: Impact that are limited to the boundaries of the project site</p> <p>Local: Impacts that extends beyond the site boundary; affects the immediate surrounding environment (i.e. up to 5km from Project Site Boundary)</p> <p>Regional: Impact that extends far beyond the site boundary; widespread effect (i.e. 5km and more from the Project Site Boundary)</p> <p>National and/or international: Impact that extends far beyond the site boundary; widespread effect</p>
Duration	<p>Short-term: Impact that is quickly reversible; 0-5 years</p> <p>Medium term: Impact that is reversible over time; 5-15 years</p> <p>Long-term: Impact that last approximate lifespan of the project; 16-30 years</p> <p>Permanent: Impacts that last over 30 years and resulting in a permanent and lasting change that will remain</p>
Intensity	<p>None: The impact on the environment is not detectable</p> <p>Low: The impact affects the environment in such a way that natural functions and processes are not affected</p> <p>Medium: Where the affected environment is altered but natural functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way</p> <p>High: Where natural functions or processes are altered to the extent that they will temporary or permanently cease</p> <p>Very High: Where affected environment is permanently altered</p>
Likelihood	<p>Improbable: Possibility of the impact materializing is negligible; chance of occurrence <10%</p> <p>Probable: Possibility that the impact will materialize is likely; chance of occurrence 10-49%</p> <p>Highly Probable: It is expected that the impact will occur, chance of occurrence 50-90%</p>

Definite: Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures, chance of occurrence >90%

Table 7-3: Significance Rating Matrix

Significance			
	LIKELIHOOD		
	Probable	Highly Probable	Definite
None	Negligible	Negligible	Minor
Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor
Medium	Minor	Moderate	Moderate
High	Moderate	Major	Major

Table 7-4: Significance Colour Scale

Negative Ratings
Negligible
Minor
Moderate
Major

7.1.4. Mitigation measures and residual impacts

In developing the mitigation measures, the ESIA team relied upon on the internationally applied methodology that included lessons learnt from previous studies and the best practices such as the IFC/World Bank general EHS Guidelines and from the insight gained during fieldwork and stakeholder engagement exercise.

For activities with significant impacts, the ESIA process is required to identify suitable and practical mitigation measures that can be implemented and this is achieved through the implementation of the ESMP. Finally, the impacts were re-evaluated assuming the appropriate mitigation measures are effectively applied, and this resulted in a significance rating for the residual impact under the ESMP.

7.2. DESIGN PHASE

7.2.1. Positive impacts

7.2.1.1. Planning for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the area

Tullow has a developed CSR framework strategy and plan which provides details of Tullow's commitment to creating and enhancing positive impacts of its activities. Expectations from stakeholders are that social investment from the project will focus more on the affected

communities. From previous projects undertaken, the key focus areas for the CSR strategy are likely to be health, education, employment, and water. These programmes are undertaken in full consultation with local communities, the county government, and national government. These programmes are designed to provide positive benefits to individuals and communities.

7.2.2. Negative Impacts

Locals against the project

Residents may be against the development of the project.

Significance Impact on noise and vibration impacts

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	There might be potential for theft and attacks by criminal within the area.
Extent	Site-specific	Impact may be felt within the boundaries of the project site
Duration	Short-term	Impact may be reversible if proper measure are put in place
Intensity	Low	The impact affects the environment in such a way that natural functions and processes are not affected
Likelihood	Probable	Possibility that the impact will materialize is likely; chance of occurrence 10-49%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Negligible

Mitigation

- Consult with local administration
- Liaison with community during the planning phase

7.3. CONSTRUCTION PHASE

7.3.1. Positive Impacts

7.3.1.1. Employment opportunities

There will be several employment opportunities during the project construction phase. The employment opportunities will be either directly in the project or indirectly through associated businesses (supply food stuffs in the camp). These include the generation of employment for skilled and unskilled labour in the short to medium term.

7.3.1.2. Improving growth of the economy

The consumption of these materials, fuel oil machines and others such as drilling mud, drilling bit will attract taxes including VAT which will be payable to the government hence increasing government revenue while the cost of these raw materials will be payable directly to the producers.

7.3.1.3. Improvement of Scenic beauty

The aesthetic beauty of the area is set to be improved on completion of the project especially by landscaping/ rehabilitation of the occupied site. During construction phase there will be minimal clearing of vegetation and landscaping thereby enhancing the visual quality of the area.

7.3.1.4. Infrastructure

Infrastructure within the area is set to improve especially the road leading to the site after the improvement of the road to ease access of transportation of civil engineering staffs, drilling rig and other construction materials to the site. The roads to the site will also serve other residents who are set to benefit from this infrastructure development brought by the project. This is highly beneficial due to the ease of access especially to people neighbouring the project.

7.3.2. Negative Impacts

Air Quality

Construction activities will also produce various air pollutants, which can have both negative effects on both human and environmental health. The potential for air quality impacts comes primarily from engine emissions and dust. Engine emissions include construction equipment, transport trucks, personal vehicles, power saws, and generators, use of fossil fuels (machines) will exhaust emission such as oxides of Carbon, Sulphur, and Nitrogen, which can pose risks to environmental and human health. Such emissions can contribute both regulated pollutants and greenhouse gases. Dust will be generated by vehicular, excavation among other sources; this will depend on several factors such as:

- The moisture and silt content of the materials
- Distances travelled on unpaved surfaces
- The mitigation measures employed
- The type of construction activities occurring (e.g. excavation)
- Volume of material being moved

- The area of exposed materials

The health effects of exposure to these fumes can include irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat), tightness in the chest, wheezing, lung damage, bronchitis, sight problems.

Significance Impact on Air Quality

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment.
Extent	Local	Impact extend beyond the site boundary
Duration	Short- term	Impact is expected to extend to operational, decommissioning phase of the entire project cycle.
Intensity	Medium	The increase in Air Quality will be temporary, but may create a nuisance and impact on the fauna and flora around the project site
likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation Measures

- Sprinkling water on soil before excavation and periodically when operations are under way to prevent raising of dusts;
- Use of low sulphur fossil fuel.
- Controlling the speed and operation of construction vehicles; drivers should adhere to the speed limit of 40 km/hr
- Regular maintenance and services of machines and engines
- In order to control exhaust, educate and raise awareness to construction workers on emission reduction, on emissions that are likely to occur during the construction of the propose establishment well pads and access roads leading to the sites, the following measures shall be implemented during construction.
 - Vehicle idling time shall be minimized
 - Alternatively fuelled construction equipment shall be used where feasible
 - Equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained
- To minimize air pollution due to dust emission or transport of waste materials during construction, the waste materials must be transported in covered vehicles especially if the route is through frequently used roads.
- Workers in dusty areas on the site need to be issued with PPE such as, dust masks and safety goggles during dry and windy conditions.

- Sensitize truck drivers to avoid unnecessary racing of machinery engines at loading, offloading sites, and parking areas and encourage them to keep the vehicle engines off at these points.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Air Quality to *minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Impact on Air Quality

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Biodiversity

- **Flora**

Loss of fauna is of great concern in any oil exploration site. The disturbances of the ecosystem lead to a slow recovery owing to long gestation periods. Further loss of vegetation also affects nutrient cycles, removes the organic litter, accelerates soil erosion, and reduces the availability of habitat for wildlife. Vegetation can also be lost or altered due to construction activities for access roads, drilling and production sites, support infrastructure, borrow sites, as well as habitat structure, prolonged changes in vegetation cover can disturb the ecosystem stability considerably possibly beyond redemption. Clearing of vegetation for the various project activities could result in the destruction of indigenous plant communities in the proposed project area, it could lead to the loss of economic, medicinal and food crops. In addition, the movement of equipment and materials creates the risk of introducing invasive species from one area to another.

- **Fauna**

Animal populations are largely affected by the changes in vegetation, soil, water and noise levels arising from these activities due to changes in – habitat, food supplies, migration routes, breeding areas, vulnerability to predators or changes in herbivore grazing patterns etc. Some of the major effects of exploration and production activities on wildlife include:

- Displacement in the immediate vicinity
- Habitat disturbance
- Direct habitat loss and modification
- Blockage of access to habitats

Habitat losses or modification could result from loss of certain 'key stone or endemic species resulting in irreversible loss in diversity. Also habitat disturbance could include vegetation or soil removal, erosion-changes in soil structure, changes in topology, sedimentation, and hydrology. Access to habitats can be blocked by the construction of roads and well pads. It is important to note that changes in the abundance and distribution of certain wildlife species can have significant impacts on the livelihood of indigenous people as well. Therefore it is important to consider, to the extent possible on the basis of existing knowledge when evaluating the likely effects of development on biodiversity that include:

- Rate of extinction occurring and likely to occur
- Minimum sustainable gene pools and population size
- Dynamics of ecosystems that support threatened or endangered species
- Status, distribution and vulnerability of individual species
- Regional differences in extinction rates

Significance Impact on Flora and Fauna

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Site specific	Impacts are limited to the boundaries of the site where construction and drilling will occur,
Duration	Long-term	The ecology of the area will be affected at least until the project decommissioning.
Intensity	Minor	Although plant species will be impacted, they can be replanted on a different location example along the perimeter of well pad. The intensity is minor since the vegetation in the area is already disturbed from human activities like over grazing and charcoal burning.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Minor

Mitigation Measures

- Education on the importance of flora and fauna in the areas, including the appropriate regulatory requirements

- Rapid regeneration of plant cover must be encouraged by setting aside topsoil during earthmoving and replacing onto areas where the reestablishment of plant cover is desirable to prevent erosion if it was necessary.
- Implement a tree planting program within the well pad to offset loss of trees due to the construction phase
- Clearing vegetation only in construction areas and demarcating areas where no clearing will happen
- Vehicles coming into the site must use designated roads;
- Develop a plan for control of noxious weeds and invasive plants that could occur as a result of new surface disturbance activities at the site. The plan should address monitoring, weed identification, the manner in which weeds spread, and methods for treating infestations.
- Apply spill prevention practices and response actions in refuelling and vehicle-use areas to minimize accidental contamination of habitats.
- Address spills immediately per the appropriate spill management plan, and initiate soil clean-up and soil removal if needed.
- Turn off all unnecessary lighting at night to avoid attracting migratory birds.
- Ensure protection of important resources by establishing protective buffers to exclude unintentional disturbance.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the loss of flora and fauna to Negligible.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Impact on Biodiversity

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Minor	Negligible

Traffic Impact

Activities related to construction works will undoubtedly induce uncharacteristic levels of additional vehicular traffic along access roads. Related issues of vehicle congestion on the local roads, trucks delivering camp facilities; trucks ferrying the rig, other small vehicles carrying workers to the site will be sources of annoyance, if not accidents, to local residents during the construction phase.

In addition, increased traffic may result in noise creation, dust generation, and safety impacts for other road users and the local residents living and working within a close proximity to the access roads of the site.

Significance Impact on Traffic Impact

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Regional	The potential impact will extend along the selected access routes.
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for duration of construction
Intensity	Medium	The increase in traffic will be temporary, but may create a nuisance and impact on the safety of other road users
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigations Measures

Control of traffic build-up during construction phase will be achieved by observing the following measures;

- Issue notices/advisories of pending traffic inconveniences and solicit tolerance by local residents before the commencement of construction works;
- Flagmen/ road marshals should be employed to control traffic and assist construction vehicles as they enter and exit the project site.
- Maintain on site a record of incidents and accidents;
- Ensuring that all drivers for the project comply to speed regulations;
- Ensure all vehicles and machinery used for the project are in good working conditions both legally and are commensurate to the intended use.
- Control dust along un-surfaced roads, especially near residences and farm fields.
- Instruct and require all personnel and contractors to adhere to speed limits to ensure safe and efficient traffic flow.
- Develop and implement measures to control off-highway vehicle traffic off of newly constructed access roads.
- Plan to use existing roads to the extent possible.
- Prepare an access road siting study and management plan to guide road design, construction, and maintenance standards, and to allow for successful interim and final reclamation. (For example, require operators to coordinate closely with the local governments responsible for maintaining roadways providing access to the project area. Compare the number, size, and weight of loads to service projects to the existing road infrastructure to determine if roads and bridges are adequate to support intended loads. Consider routing project traffic to minimize impacts on local residents.)

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Traffic Impact to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Traffic Impact

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Ambient Noise Levels

During the construction phase of the proposed project, there is expected to be an increase in the noise levels within the area due to machinery/ equipment including generators, metal grinders, vehicular traffic, and other construction activities, will contribute high noise levels and vibration within the site and along the roads to the site. Elevated noise levels within the site can affect project workers and the residents, passers-by and other persons within the vicinity of the project site. However, the level of discomfort caused by noise and vibration is subjective, and impacts emanating from increased noise generation include hearing loss, anxiety, and disturbance of sleep, interference of oral communication among others.

Significance Impact on Noise Pollution

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Local	Impacts will affect areas within the site and the immediate surrounding areas.
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for the duration of the construction of the facility
Intensity	High	Initially during the construction phase noise impacts will be high do to the movement of equipment. This, however, will be short term.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Major

Mitigation Measure

- Machinery should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction during operations.
- Workers to be provided with PPE such as earmuffs/earplugs and be trained on how to use them when operating in a noisy environment.
- Drivers to adhere to speed limits within the project site access roads and vicinity
- A grievance procedure will be established whereby noise complaints by neighbours are recorded and responded to
- Complying with the EMCA noise regulation Legal Notice 61;
- Restrict hooting of vehicular horns.
- Provision of warning signs should be made at the gate warning of construction activity and heavy machinery turning.
- Using modern machinery equipment with noise suppressing technologies in order to reduce the noise-rating as much as possible
- Locate all stationary construction equipment (i.e., compressors and generators) and exploratory wells as far as practicable from nearby residences and other sensitive receptors.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with Noise Pollution to **Minor**.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Noise Pollution

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Major	Minor

Generation of waste

Construction activities are expected to generate waste in form of solid (excavated material), liquid (lubricants and fuel for construction machines), gaseous (dust generation and exhaust emissions from construction equipment and locomotives) and biological waste (human waste) during the construction phase, while some of the waste materials including metal cuttings and plastics are not biodegradable and can have long-term and cumulative effects on the environment. Wastes generated during this phase, if not disposed of in a sanitary manner, could constitute suitable habitats for some disease vectors such as mosquitoes, rodents, houseflies etc. The diseases they transmit could cause increased morbidity and/or mortality.

Significance Impact on Generation of waste

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Site-Specific	Impacts are limited to the boundaries of the project site
Duration	Short-term	Impacts could persist after the construction phase
Intensity	Medium	Where the affected environment is altered but natural functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation Measure

- Waste should only be transported by NEMA licensed waste transporter and dumping of unusable materials done at the recommended and licensed dumping sites.
- Assessing and creating opportunities for Reducing, Reusing, and Recycling of waste generated.
- Making available suitable facilities for the collection, segregation, and safe disposal of the wastes
- Creating waste collection areas for segregation of waste with clearly marked facilities such as colour coded bins and providing equipment for handling the wastes. The bins should be coded according to biodegradable and non-biodegradable, reuse, recycling and reduce.
- Compliance with EMCA regulations on Waste Management of 2006, Legal Notice 121.
- Employing a waste management plan

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the generation of waste to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Generation of waste

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Visual impacts

Oil and gas activities may have negative impacts on visual resources that are valued by people who live in or use an area. Visual impacts from; worker housing units, oil and gas development mainly result from clearing of vegetation, the construction of oil and gas infrastructure (roads and well pad), and the presence of equipment in an area and equipment travelling throughout the project area will have a visual impact. Development can change the character of an area that has historical or cultural significance. In some instances, the facilities would be visible from the middle- and background and could, occasionally, dominate the view. Vehicles and the dust they generate would also contribute to visual impacts. Because drilling activities typically take place 24 hours per day, visual impacts would include lighting of drill rigs during night time hours. Night time lighting on drill rigs would be visible from long distances.

Significance Impact on visual Impacts

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Local	Impact will affect the immediate surrounding environment
Duration	Short-term	The impact will be felt for a short period of time for approximately 60days.
Intensity	Medium	The increase in Visual Impacts will be temporary during the construction phase, but it may extend to operational phase.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation Measures

- During construction of the well pads, existing vegetation around the perimeter of the site should be maintained to minimize views into the site. Following construction, natural vegetation should be restored in none operational areas of the site and/or additional landscape planting with local indigenous species used to improve views into the site.
- Consider site-specific landscaping in selected area to provide screening for resident whose property abuts the project.

- Restore disturbed surfaces as closely as possible to their original contour and vegetate them immediately after or contemporaneously with disturbance activities
- Ensure good housekeeping of the site in order to create a positive image in the eyes of the public.
- External lighting shall be as unobtrusive as possible and shall be shielded and directed downwards to prevent side spill. The use of tall mast lights shall be carefully assessed before being used due to proximity of fauna and residential areas.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with visual Impacts to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Visual Impacts

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Land Use

Land use impacts would occur during the drilling/development phase if there were conflict with existing land use plans (agriculture and grazing lands). In general, the development of oil and gas facilities would change the character of the landscape from a rural to a more industrialized setting. Existing land use will be affected by intrusive impacts such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and human activity, as well as by changes in the visual landscape. In some instances, these activities can introduce of invasive and noxious plants that could affect livestock forage availability, and possible increases in livestock/vehicle collisions.

Significance Impact on land use

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Site-specific	The potential impact will only be limited to the project site.
Duration	Short-term	Impacts will last during construction and operational phase
Intensity	Medium	The construction phase is temporary and the number of sensitive receptors is limited
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures

OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)	Moderate
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Mitigation Measures

- Depending on the individual site, consider steps to minimize the amount of vehicular traffic and human activity
- Provide adequate public notice of planned exploratory activities.
- Establish a reclamation plan that addresses both interim and final reclamation requirements. Ensure that interim reclamation of disturbed areas is conducted as soon as possible.
- Contact local stakeholders early in the process to identify sensitive land uses, issues, and local plans and ordinances.
- Compensate farmers for crop damage and restore compacted soils.
- Site the project on previously disturbed or altered landscapes whenever possible.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with Land Use Impacts to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Land Use Impacts

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Soil Quality

It is envisaged that the construction activities will involve vegetation clearing, mixing of soil horizons, soil compaction, increase susceptibility of soil to wind and water erosion, contamination of soils with petroleum products, loss of top soil productivity and disturbance of biological soil crust. Impact to soils would be proportionate to the amount of disturbance. Use of heavy vehicular (trucks, tractors etc.) will lead to increased changes top soil erosion at the project site. However, the impacts will be low, localized, and restricted to the project site. These activities could destroy the habitat of soil dwelling organisms or displace them from their natural habitats. The implication of this is that the soil could become nutrient deficient because some of these organisms are responsible for the breakdown of complex organic matter in the soil.

Significance Impact on Soil Characteristics

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Local	Impacts are predominantly limited to the boundaries of the project site but may extend beyond the site
Duration	Short-term	Although removal of topsoil and soil compaction will occur largely during the construction phase, the effect may continue through the project lifecycle.
Intensity	Medium	Although topsoil removal and soil compaction may be limited to specific areas of the site, potential erosion may affect a larger area beyond the site.
Likelihood	Highly Probable	It is expected that the impact will occur, chance of occurrence 50-90%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation Measure

- Restricting removal of vegetation and soil cover to those areas necessary for the project development;
- Manage storm and flood flash water effectively to avoid movement of loss soils.
- The disturbed areas should be rehabilitated with indigenous vegetation as soon as possible to prevent soil erosion if it was necessary.
- Work areas should be clearly defined and demarcated, where necessary to avoid unnecessary disturbance on areas outside the development footprint;
- Providing soil erosion control structures on the steeper areas of the site & controlling activities during the rainy season;
- Preventing pollution of ground from servicing of vehicles, construction wastes by having specific sites for collection, sorting, and transport of wastes;
- Construction vehicles should remain on designated and constructed roads and should avoid off-site driving.
- Compacting area with loose soils.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Soil Characteristics to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Soil characteristics Impacts

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Moderate	Minor

Surface Water

The potential for impacts to surface water primarily results from storm water runoff or spills. During construction, storm water runoff must be managed to prevent erosion of roads and slopes of well pads. Such soil erosion, if allowed to reach streams or lakes, can adversely affect surface water quality and may affect aquatic wildlife. In addition, if pads are not properly constructed, storm water runoff can wash lubricants and other chemicals from machinery or surface stains and transport these chemicals to surrounding soils or streams. Potential impacts from spills can result from construction machines (oil spills), fuels, or other chemicals that may be temporarily stored on site. If such spills are not contained on the well pad, they may reach surface water bodies and affect both water quality and aquatic life.

Significance Impact on surface water

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Local	The impact will extend beyond the site boundary and find their way into the water bodies if they are not mitigated properly.
Duration	Short- term	Impact is expected during the construction period but may extend to other phases if measures are not put in place.
Intensity	Medium	Potential spills may affect a larger area beyond the site, once they come into contact with runoff or storm water.
Likelihood	Probable	Possibility that the impact will materialize is likely; chance of occurrence 10-49%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Minor

Mitigation Measures

- Construct drainage ditches only where necessary. Use appropriate structures at culvert outlets to prevent erosion.
- Refuel in a designated fuelling area that includes a temporary berm to limit the spread of any spill.

- Refuel in a designated fuelling area that includes a temporary berm to limit the spread of any spill.
- Identify and avoid unstable slopes and local factors that can cause slope instability (groundwater conditions, precipitation, seismic activity, slope angles, and geologic structure).
- Minimize the planned amount of land to be disturbed as much as possible by use of existing roads.
- Closely monitor construction near aquifer recharge areas to reduce potential contamination of the aquifer;
- Save topsoil removed during construction and use to reclaim disturbed areas upon completion of construction activities.
- Dispose of excess excavation materials in approved areas to control erosion and minimize leaching of hazardous materials (oil contaminated soil)
- Any discharge of grey water should be treated first to avoid contaminating water sources.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on surface water to negligible.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Surface Water Impacts

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Minor	Negligible

Occupational Health and Safety Impact

Due to intensive engineering and construction activities including tents erection and mounting of the drilling rig among other construction activities, transportation of overweight and oversized machines which will impose danger to the other road users, also reckless driving by oil or gas workers would also create safety hazards and construction workers will be exposed to risks of accidents and injuries. Such injuries can result to accidental falls from high elevations, injuries from hand tools and constructor equipment cuts from sharp edges of metal. The biota of the project area included some dangerous animals (snakes, scorpions, bees), field workers engaged in vegetation clearing could be exposed to attack by these animals and contact with the plants. These may result in injuries, poisoning, and death.

Risk and their sources

OSH Risk	Source
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Injuries or Injurious substances, materials and equipment	Moving parts of equipment e.g. saws, tractors; and heavy materials. Working at height, unsafe housekeeping of metal casing,
Fire	Flammable liquids and gases, open flames among others
intoxication	Toxic substances, adhesives, waste gases, smoke, dusts and emitted particulate matter.

Significance Impact on Occupation Health and Safety

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extent	Site- Specific	The impact will be restricted to the project site
Duration	Long- term	Impact is expected during the entire project cycle.
Intensity	High	Persons may be temporarily or permanently affected by the project.
Likelihood	Highly Probable	Possibility of the impact materializing is high
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Major

Mitigations Measures

- The place should be cordoned off to protect the general public from dangers associated with construction work
- Placing signs around where there are risks. Signs should meet international standards and should be in English and Kiswahili.
- Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of unauthorized personnel
- Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the, and workers in the site
- Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as well as maintaining them regularly
- Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled
- Ensuring all potential hazards such as movable machine parts are labelled and have protective guarding

- Providing safe and secure storage for equipment and materials in the site and maintaining MSDSs
- Trucks carrying the rig and other heavy machines should travel at night when the traffic is low on the busy roads.
- All workers should be provided with PPE and trained on how to use them. These include safety boots, coveralls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, dust masks, gloves, safety harnesses among others
- Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management;
- Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment
- Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with impacts associated to occupational health and safety to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Occupational Health and Safety Impact

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Construction	Major	Minor

7.4. OPERATIONAL PHASE

7.4.1. Positive Impacts

7.4.1.1. Employment Opportunities

Direct employment by Tullow and indirect employment through contractors and suppliers will have a positive impact on those people employed, their families and their local communities from wages and other benefits. There will also be minor benefits to the wider economy through income taxes paid by employees and spending of earnings. The skills developed through training received and experience gained when employed in the oil and gas sector will be transferred to other sectors of the economy and will provide positive benefits.

7.4.1.2. Procurement of goods and services

Impacts from procurement of goods and services during the operation phase are likely to be positive through stimulating small and medium sized business development with investments in people (jobs and training) and generation of profits. Business investment in new and existing enterprises that provide goods and services can provide the basis for their longer term

sustainable growth as they diversify to provide goods and services to other industries. Secondary wealth generation from the development and use of local providers of goods and services can be reasonably expected to have a positive impact through the generation of revenue able to flow into the local economy.

7.4.2. Negative Impacts

Noise and Vibration

Drilling operations produce limited noise and vibration to the environment. Vibrations are localized and limited to the point of drilling. However, noise can negatively impact the operation crew.

Other impacts could also include vehicular movement and blasting.

Significance Impact on noise and vibration impacts

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative Direct	Impacts will directly affect those who are within the project site.
Extent	Site-specific	Impact will be directly felt by those who are within the project site.
Duration	Short-term	This will be felt during the project period time span
Intensity	Medium	Where the affected environment is altered but natural functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures, chance of occurrence >90%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation Measures

- Machineries should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction during operations.

- Workers to be provided with PPE such as earmuffs and be trained on how to use them when operating in noisy environment.
- A grievance procedure will be established whereby noise complaints by neighbours are recorded and responded to
- Complying with the EMCA noise regulation Legal Notice 61;
- Provision of warning signs should be made at the gate warning of construction activity and heavy machinery turning.
- All equipment should have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment should, Muffle and maintain all construction equipment used.
- Using modern machinery equipment with noise suppressing technologies in order to reduce the noise-rating as much as possible

Residual Impact

The implementation of the operation mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with noise and vibration to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Occupational Health and Safety Impact

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Operation	Moderate	Minor

Waste Generation

Wastes generated will be both solid waste and liquid effluent. Solid waste may be generated from containers, packaging, drinking water bottles, and miscellaneous waste form equipment. Liquid effluent will be from the drilling process, accommodation, kitchen etc.

Significance Impact on generation of waste impacts

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative Direct	Waste will be generated by those within the project site.
Extent	Site-specific	Waste will be generated by those within the project site.
Duration	Short-term	This will be felt during the project period time span

Intensity	Medium	Where the affected environment is altered but natural functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures, chance of occurrence >90%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation

Liquid effluent

Tullow Oil has developed an approach to deal with effluent management. Wastewater is recycled and used in the drilling process, domestic effluent is treated and recycled and sludge from site for safe disposal at a designated disposal site: such as:

- **Black and Grey water management**²⁵

Camp sewage and grey water shall be disposed of at three stages:

1. Septic tank of sufficient capacity to accommodate anticipated crew numbers
 2. Kitchen waste water will be channelled through a grease trap before going into the septic tank
 3. Kitchen sinks, wash basins and drains shall be permanently equipped with gratings to retain soils and avoid conduction line clogging
- **Site Drainage**
 1. Site outside national park: site run off will be collected through the site perimeter drains and channelled through oil and grease filters before being released.
 2. Site within national parks: Site runoff water will be collected through the site perimeter drainage channel and stored in an evaporation pit, which is fitted with oil and grease traps at the pit inlet. Rainwater catchment shall be checked daily for oil sheens
 3. If pit water is deemed uncontaminated it will be pumped offsite or reused as irrigation water for restoration of the site perimeters
 4. Where possible rainwater may be used in the drilling process.

²⁵ Tullow Kenya B.V. Waste Management Plan

A potential negative impact on groundwater quality arises from polymers and other additives used when drilling. Remnants and waste from these operations can pollute especially shallow aquifers. Poor disposal of these products could lead to pollution especially of shallow aquifers.

Solid waste

Most of the waste will be segregated and transported to NEMA approved off-site disposal sites

Biomedical waste

Subcontractor to collect medical waste

Residual Impact

The implementation of the operation mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with waste generation to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Occupational Health and Safety Impact

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Operation	Moderate	Minor

Hydrological Impact

Impacts on water availability

The site water demand is projected to be 150 m³/ day. This will be met either through surface or groundwater sources, based on the location of the well pads. The likelihood of using surface water is limited by the fact that Kerio River is the only permanent water source within the project area (although the river reaches the Kerio delta as a seasonal stream).

Based on the limited borehole yields within the valley floor, the groundwater potential here is poor hence a single borehole may not provide adequate water for a well pad; at least 2 to 3 will be required. The demand volume of 150 m³/ day is a small fraction of the annual renewable groundwater volume thus imposing no particular risk of over-abstraction in the aquifer system.

The project may decide to explore deeper aquifers that have hitherto been untapped. Most of the existing boreholes are less than 200m deep hence the data available is not sufficient to comment on deeper aquifers. Positive results for deeper borehole drilling – proof of existence of deeper aquifers – will add to the groundwater resources knowledge of the area.

The high potential of spring sources can also be tapped by the project. This option has the advantage of gravity flow since most springs are on the Elgeyo escarpment and the work sites would be on the valley floor. These are community water sources and both the Water Resources Management Authority and the water user community will have to be engaged in the use of these sources. Water sharing arrangements will have to be made; investments by the project in

these sources will have the impact of improving the water and sanitation conditions in the project area.

River water is not considered an option for the project due to poor quality (high treatment cost) and existing over abstraction. No negative impacts are therefore anticipated.

Significance Impact on hydrology

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	This are direct impacts that interact between the planned project activity and the receiving environment
Extent	Local	Impacts that extends beyond the site boundary; affecting the immediate surrounding environment
Duration	Short- terms	The impact will only be affected during the project implementation period.
Intensity	Low	The impact affects the environment in such a way that natural functions and processes are not affected
Likelihood	Probable	Possibility that the impact will materialize is likely; chance of occurrence 10-49%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Negligible

Mitigation

- Procure adequate water for the operations with a high yield
- Ensure no water use competition with the local community

Occupational Safety and Health Risk (OSH)

Risks and hazards may lead to serious injury associated with the exploration drilling process, such as:

1. Dust creating respiratory diseases,

2. Falls from drilling platforms, elevated equipment's
3. Working in confined spaces which has several hazards such as ignition of flammable vapours or gases
4. Insecurity
5. Possibility of fire and explosions due to ignition of flammable vapours or gases. These gases can be released from wells trucks, equipment's etc.
6. Ergonomic Hazards such as lifting heavy items, bending, reaching overhead, pushing and pulling heavy loads, posture: all these may lead to strains and sprains
7. High pressure lines and equipment hazards
8. Electrical hazards
9. Fatigue

Significance Impact on OSH

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	
Extent	Site-specific	This mainly impact those who are directly involved with the projects activities within the site
Duration	Long term	This will be highly dependent on the nature of the injury
Intensity	Medium	Where the affected environment is altered but natural functions and processes continue, albeit in a modified way
Likelihood	Highly Probable	It is expected that the impact will occur, chance of occurrence 50-90%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Moderate

Mitigation

- The place should be cordoned off to protect the general public from dangers associated with operations work
- Placing signs around where there are risks. Signs should meet international standards and should be in English and Kiswahili .
- Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of unauthorized personnel

- Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the, and workers in the site
- Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as well as maintaining them regularly
- Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled
- Ensuring all potential hazards such as movable machine parts are labelled
- Providing safe and secure storage for equipment and materials in the site and maintaining MSDSs
- Trucks carrying the rig and other heavy machines should travel at night when the traffic is low on the busy roads.
- All workers should be provided with PPE and trained on how to use them. These include safety boots, overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, dust masks, gloves among others
- Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management;
- Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment
- Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the operation mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with occupational health and safety to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance: Occupational Health and Safety Impact

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Operation	Moderate	Minor

Socio-economic and cultural/regional interaction with local community

The local population is likely going to opt for these new jobs thereby leading to change in their traditional occupations such as arable farming, cattle farming, and bee keeping. Supply of labor could attract third party agitation involving inter and intra communal conflicts and human rights issues. The workers and other migrants could include those who are from diverse cultural traditions and religious backgrounds. Cultural erosion could affect the values of the traditional society and lead to vices such as drug and alcohol abuse, promiscuity, spread of STIs

and decline in moral values. Also development phase will cause some adverse environment effects such as noise from the vehicular and other machines, impacts on visual, air quality impacts among others. This may also include destruction of cultural resources, unauthorized removal of artefacts or vandalism and visual impacts.

Significance Impact on the Socioeconomic

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for duration of construction
Extent	Regional	The potential impact will extend
Intensity	Medium	Increase in influx will be temporary, because the current stage employment opportunities will be minimal.
Likelihood	Probable	Possibility that the impact will materialize is likely; chance of occurrence 10-49%
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		Minor

Mitigation Measures

- Compliance with Tullow's local content policy that reflects the requirement to hire locally, where possible, with preferential treatment for those most affected by the Project (e.g. the residents of the nearest communities). The policy also prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, and political affiliation.
- Grievance Mechanism will be in place to resolve any employment and local supplier-related grievances.
- Transparent and accessible application and short-listing process of workers
- Where feasible look into vocational training programs for the local workforce to promote development of skills required by the oil and gas industry;
- Impacts of a new workforce on community health and wellbeing during construction and operation will be mitigated through the following:
 - Develop and implement a Health Risk Assessment; and

- Develop and implement a Workforce Management Plan

Residual Impact

The implementation of the operation mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with Socio-economic and cultural/regional interaction with local community to Negligible.

Pre and Post Mitigation Significance

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE(PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Operation	Minor	Negligible

7.5. DECOMMISSIONING

Oil production facilities are removed after their useful in a process called decommissioning. Following decommissioning, the area would be restored to approximate its original pre-project conditions or to some standard that results in stable environmental conditions. Typical activities during the decommissioning/reclamation phase include closure of all production and injection wells; removal of above ground components; and gravel from well pads, access road (the ones not made for other uses), and other ancillary facility sites. Similarly, re-contouring the land surface, and re-vegetation of the land surface takes place during this phase. It is important to note that decommissioning activities will be subject to community and land owners expectations and consent especially the access roads.

During the decommissioning phase, another comprehensive ESIA study based on the intended new use of the site will be conducted. The following impacts are anticipated during this phase.

7.5.1. Positive Impacts

7.5.1.1. Employment Opportunities

The decommissioning phase and its activities will create business for the contracting company that will be charged with pulling down the structure and transporting the resultant materials/debris. Additionally on shut down moving companies will also benefit from being contracted to move equipment and materials from the different businesses and residential units in the project. All these income streams will be taxed and generate income for the central government.

Additionally the decommissioning activities will create employment and job opportunities for the different professionals involved in them. These include engineers, demolition experts, landscaper and garners, supervisors, masons, truck drivers and crane operators amongst others.

7.5.1.2. Income Generation

Decommissioning the project will create recyclable materials and equipment such as: stones, bricks, metals, furniture, switchboards, pumps etc. may be sold for income albeit cheaper than new ones they will generate taxable income for the developer.

7.5.1.3. Provision of cheaper building materials

The decommission phase of the project will create recyclable building materials such as stones, metals, glass, wiring, furniture, electronics, and plumbing etc. which at present market trends will be cheaper than new materials. This will thus provide cheaper building material for future projects strategically increasing the productivity of the purposes the establishments in which they are used.

The materials may be donated and used for development projects (schools, hospitals etc.) in much needed areas. This will assist in promoting development where it's mostly needed and generally improve the quality of life in those areas and cumulatively in the country.

7.5.1.4. Environmental Conservation and Restoration

The recycling of the waste to be used as raw materials in other construction process reduces the demand for raw materials. This in turn reduces the potential impact to the environment that would have been felt if the demand of the raw materials hadn't reduced. For instance leaving the land derelict and destroying the habitat because of mining activities.

7.5.1.5. Rehabilitation

Upon decommissioning the project, rehabilitation of the project site will be carried out to restore the site to its original status. This will include replacement of topsoil and re-vegetation which will lead to improved visual quality of the area

7.5.2. Negative Impacts

Noise Impact

Noise will be generated owing to the demolition process at this phase though its impact will be short-term. The main sources of noise will include machinery; the civil works of pulling down the project's built structures (especially if explosives are used), and mechanized equipment that will be used in the processes involved in this project phase. Similarly, vehicular movement may also increase rates of noise impact. It is imperative to note that noise impacts must be regulated to the NEMA restricted limits.

Significance Impact on Noise

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment

Extend	Local	Impact will be confined to the vicinity of the site
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for the duration of the decommissioning of the facility
Intensity	Medium	Ambient noise levels are low
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation measures

Significant impacts on the acoustic environment will be mitigated as described below;

- Restrict decommissioning activities to normal working hours 0800hrs to 1700hrs
- Inform local residents beforehand, via notices and advisories, of pending noisy periods and solicit their tolerance well before the commencement of demolition works.
- Limit pick-up trucks and other small equipment to an idling time, observe a common-sense approach to vehicle use, and encourage workers to shut off vehicle engines whenever possible.
- All demolition equipment should be regularly inspected and service
- Providing workers with appropriate PPE's such as earmuffs when operating noisy machinery and when in a noisy environment.
- Shielding the area to reduce noise propagation

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Noise to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Noise Impacts

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Impacts on soils characteristics

Activities during the decommissioning phase that would result in impacts on soil characteristics include removal of access roads, removal of the well pad, and removal of tents and pipelines.

Surface disturbance, heavy equipment traffic, and changes in the run off patterns could cause soil erosion further compromising the existing soil structures and characteristics. Soil erosion impacts could lead to loss of soil nutrients and reduced water quality in the nearby surface water bodies.

Erosion, compaction, and invasion of the soil structures results into changes in the soil characteristics. Similar to the impacts recorded in the construction phase, movement of demolition machinery, excavation of erected structures, and loading and offloading of solid waste truck transport vehicles present a threat to the existing soil structures and characteristics.

Mitigation measures

- Soil originally removed in the construction phase should be stored on site and returned to its original stratigraphic level upon restoration of the drill site. During storage of such soils, separation of top soil, subsoil, and clays will be undertaken to assist in regeneration of pasture and/or crops.
- Well sites are rehabilitated following drilling or the lease area reduced to the minimum size necessary if the well is successful.
- Restoration of well site to be approved by landowners or in accordance with landowners' wishes should retention of specific parts of the site such as pad or access tracks be requested.
- During restoration and rehabilitation of the well site, the soil beneath the tracks, camps, and pads will be ripped after removal of imported fill and before returning of the stockpiled topsoil.
- Soil profile and contours will be reinstated upon completions of decommissioning phase.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impacts on Soil Characteristics to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Soil Characteristics

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Hydrological Impacts

Disturbance to natural drainage patterns

Removal of tents destruction of other construction materials opens up the amount of land areas exposed to surface run off during rains. These coupled with the disturbed soil structures patterns of interfere with the drainage of the project site.

Significance of hydrological impacts

Characteristic	Significance	Description
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Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Local	Impact will be confined to the vicinity of the site
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for the duration of the decommissioning of the facility
Intensity	Medium	The impact will occur within a short period of time and proper mitigation measures can be employed.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation measures

- Temporary sediment and erosion control measures such as sediment fences installed where necessary especially in areas in close proximity to drains or surface water features to avoid runoff to water sources
- Any soil removed during the construction phase will be re-spread over the disturbed area during restoration. Top soil and sub-soil will be stored separately and returned to their original stratigraphic level.
- Any area artificially elevated via pad or access track construction will be lowered to original ground level by removal of paving material unless otherwise instructed by the land owners.
- Original drainage patterns will be restored.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Natural Drainage Patterns to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Disturbance to natural drainage patterns

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
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Impacts on surface water and ground water resources

The greatest potential impact to water resource resulting from the decommissioning activities would be associated with the closure of production and injection wells. Well closures are usually done through plugging wellbore with cement and metal plugs in order to permanently seal off the subsurface formation. If this is not carried out properly, or in case the well is abandoned without any effort to close it, the wellbore can create a conduit for the migration of oils and non-portable formation waters into the water aquifers. Similarly, improper plugging and abandoned wells can also allow pesticides to leak into the groundwater supplies posing safety and health risks to both plants and animals.

During the decommissioning phase, water would be used to control dust from road traffic, dismantling of well pad facilities, pipelines, compressor stations, and pumping stations. Similarly, demolition workers will need water for residential use. Such water could be trucked in from site or obtained from local groundwater wells and nearby surface water bodies depending on availability.

Water quality could be affected by activities that cause soil erosion, weathering of new exposed soils causing leaching and oxidation that could release chemicals into water, discharges of water or sanitary water, spills of residual products remaining in the pipeline, and herbicide applications or spills. Surface water and ground water flow could be affected by withdrawals made for water use, waste water, and storm water discharges, and diversion of surface water flows for access road reclamation and storm water control systems. The interaction between surface water and ground water could also be affected if the two resources are hydrological connected, potentially resulting in unwanted dewatering or recharging of any of these water resources.

Significance Impact on Surface water and ground water resources

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Regional	The potential impact will extend along selected access routes.
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last during decommissioning phase
Intensity	Medium	Decommissioning activities will temporary lead to increased traffic at the site.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any

		prevention measures
OVERALL RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	MODERATE

Mitigation measures

- Upon completion of the decommissioning phase, disturbed areas will contoured and vegetated to minimize the potential for soils erosion and water quality related impacts.
- Any produced water from well operations must be properly disposed of in accordance with the management plan.
- Sterilize water through filtration, heat treatments, or deoxygenating with nitrogen prior to discharge.
- All must be untreated produced water must be re-injected into the well.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Surface Water and Ground Water Resources to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Surface water and ground water resources

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Impact on Air Quality

Emissions generated by activities during the decommissioning phase include vehicular engine combustion emissions; diesel emissions from large construction equipment and generators; and dust from source such as land clearing, structure demolition, cement removal, backfilling, dumping, and tuck movements. Similarly, reclamation of disturbed areas through grading, seeding, and planting may also emit limited dust levels.

These emission processes will also emit air pollutants either: as gases such as oxides of C, N, and S from the burning of fossil fuels in engines, or particulate matter from cuttings and breakages of steel, concrete, and movement of soil. These pollutants will pose risks to both human and environmental health such as air pollution, soil contamination, respiratory diseases, skin disorders, and irritations.

Significance Impact on Air Quality

Characteristic	Significance	Description
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Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Local	Limited to on-site of decommissioning activities
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last only for duration of decommissioning
Intensity	Medium	The site is sparsely populated and on-site activities will continue largely undisturbed, the dust is therefore likely to impact sensitive receptors
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation measures

High levels of dust concentration resulting from demolition or dismantling works will be minimized by implementing the following measures;

- Covering of all haulage vehicles carrying debris for dumping at approved sites.
- Stockpiles of fine materials should be wetted or covered with tarpaulin during windy conditions.
- Workers in dusty areas on the site should be issued with dust masks and safety goggles.
- Using well maintained equipment and machines with efficient engines meaning low emission.
- Using clean fuels such de-sulphurized diesel and unleaded fuels.
- Using dust screens.
- Removing components with potential of emitting hazardous gases or particulates separately and under caution to prevent emissions.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Air Quality to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Air Quality

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Hazardous materials and waste management

Substantial amounts of solid and industrial waste would be generated during the decommissioning and dismantling of the well pad. The waste will contain the materials used in construction including concrete, metal, drywall, wood. Although demolition waste is generally considered as less harmful to the environment since they are composed of net materials. There is growing evidence that large quantities of such waste may lead to release of certain hazardous chemicals into the environment. In addition, even some generally non-toxic chemicals such as chloride, sodium, sulphur and ammonia which may be released as a result of leaching of demolition waste are known to lead to degradation of groundwater quality.

Waste in form of debris and pieces of steel and wood will arise. Thus creating a need of disposing off of the waste and all the disadvantages associated with waste mismanagement will arise such as spread of diseases. It is hoped that this phase will be implemented only under unavoidable circumstances for instance aging of the building and/or pertinent rights arising.

Significance Impact on Generation of Waste

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Local	The impact will be restricted to the project site
Duration	Short term	Impacts could persist after the decommissioning of the Fish Farm.
Intensity	Low	The decommissioning phase is temporary and the number of sensitive receptors is limited.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation measures

Demolition waste will be managed by implementing the following measures;

- Following EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice 121.
- Employing a waste management plan, will involve assessing and creating opportunities for Reducing, Reusing, Recycling, and Recovering.
- Removing reusable and recyclable material from the site before demolition to minimize the amount of waste.

- Allocating responsibilities for waste management and identifying all sources of wastes, and ensuring wastes are handled by personnel licensed to do so.
- Making available suitable facilities for the collection, segregation and safe disposal of the wastes.
- Ensuring all wastes are dumped in their designated areas and through legally acceptable methods
- A site waste management plan should be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of demolition activities. This should include designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule, identification of approved disposal site, and a system for supervision and monitoring.
- Any combustible waste must not be burned on the site.
- Demolition debris should be stock piled at a safe place.
- Reusable materials should be sold to licensed scrap dealers.
- Provide solid waste receptacles and storage containers, particularly for the disposal of plastic bags, boxes, so as not to block drainage system and to prevent littering of the site.
- Make arrangements for the daily collection of litter and demolition debris from the site by a licensed solid waste transporter for dumping at approved site.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Generation of Waste to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Generation of waste

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Increased traffic

For the processes of these phase materials from the buildings and equipment will have to be ferried back and forth the site by trucks and tractors/bulldozers and these will increase the amount of heavy traffic in the area. This will translate to short-term increases in the use of local road ways creating temporary congestion in the roads especially due to the use of overweight and oversized loads. Although it is expected that at the time when the project will be decommissioned there will be substantial developments in infrastructure (transport), the trucks with limited manoeuvrability will pose a risk to the general public and other vehicles/drivers on top of placing extra pressure on the roads.

Significance Impact on Increased Traffic

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving

		environment
Extend	Regional	The potential impact will extend along selected access routes.
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last during decommissioning phase
Intensity	Medium	Decommissioning activities will temporary lead to increased traffic at the site.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation

- Placing signs around the site notifying other vehicles about the heavy traffic and to set the speed limit around the site
- Ensuring all drivers for the project comply to speed regulations.
- Making sure the demolition does not occupy the road reserves and complying to traffic and land demarcation obligations

Residual Impact

The implementation of the mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Increased Traffic to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Increased Traffic

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Occupational Safety and Health Risks

Potential impacts to worker and public health and safety during decommissioning and reclamation phase are similar to the health and safety risk impacts recorded during the construction phase. They relate to issues of earth moving, use of large equipment, dismantling of industrial structures, and transportation of overweight and oversized materials. If project sites are not properly closed, they pose a safety risk to the people around especially the workers. Similarly, increased and reckless driving by the demolition and transportation machine drivers and handlers create safety hazards. On the same note, health and safety issues

include working in potentially risky weather conditions with possible contact with natural hazards such as uneven terrain, dangerous plants, dangerous animals, and/or insects.

Decommissioning Phase OSH Risks

OSH Risk	Source
Injuries or Injurious substances and equipment	Falling objects Moving parts of equipment such as mechanized saws and other cutting equipment
Fire	Heat from gas cutters, friction from abrasive processes, fuel, electricity and electrical equipment
Intoxication	Particulates, dusts from debris; fumes and gases emitted from friction & cutting processes, engines burning fossil fuels

Significance Impact on OSH Risks

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Local	The impact will be restricted to the project site
Duration	Short- term	Impact is expected during the decommissioning period only.
Intensity	Low	Those who are directly affected will (in most cases) be able to adapt.
Likelihood	Improbable	Possibility of the impact materializing is negligible; Chance of occurrence <10%.
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Mitigation

- Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management
- Ensuring all hazards such as movable parts are suitably labelled with protective guarding.

- Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment.
- Providing the workers with adequate PPEs and monitoring regularly to ensure they are replaced on time when they wear out.
- Placing visible and readable signs around where there are risks and undertaking the riskier decommissioning activities first and in isolation.
- Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of people.
- Providing safe and secure storage for the waste and materials in the site.
- Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the site.
- Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as well as maintaining them regularly.
- Labelling chemicals and materials according to the risks they possess.
- Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled.
- Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Occupational, Safety & Health Risks to *Negligible*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Occupational Health and Safety Risks

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

Impacts on ecological resources

Impacts to ecological resources from decommissioning and reclamation activities would be similar in nature to the impacts that would occur during the constructions and operational phases albeit at a reduced magnitude. There would be temporary noise and visual disturbance associated with the removal of project facilities and reclamation. Negligible to no reduction in wildlife habitat would be expected and injury and mortality rates of vegetation and wildlife would eliminate the impacts to wildlife that occur during operations such as bird collisions and habitat fragmentation.

Removal of pits would also eliminate a potential source of concern to wildlife species. Following site reclamation, the ecological resources at the project site could eventually return to pre-project conditions depending on the end use selected for the field. Grasses and forbs may be initially more plentiful during the early years of reclamation than existed prior to project development. This could increase forage for some wildlife species.

Mitigation measures

- Education on the occurrence of importance ecological resources in the areas and the importance of their protection, including the appropriate regulatory requirements.
- Schedule decommissioning activities to avoid disturbance of resources during critical periods of the day (for example night) or year (for example periods of courtship, breeding, nesting, lambing, and calving).
- Avoid spread of invasive non-native plants by keeping vehicles and equipment clean and reseeding disturbed areas with native plants.
- Limit herbicide use to non-persistent herbicides and apply in accordance with label and application permit directions and stipulations for terrestrial applications.
- Apply spill prevention practices and response actions in refuelling and vehicle use areas to minimize accidental contamination of habitats.
- Turn off all unnecessary lighting at night to avoid attracting migratory and non-migratory birds.
- Reclaim all the areas of disturbed soil using weed free native grasses and shrubs. Undertake reclamation activities as early as possible on the disturbed areas.

Significance Impact on Ecological resources

Characteristic	Significance	Description
Nature	Negative, Direct	Negative and direct cost to the receiving environment
Extend	Regional	The potential impact will extend along selected access routes.
Duration	Short-term	Impact is predicted to last during decommissioning phase
Intensity	Medium	Decommissioning activities will temporary lead to increased traffic at the site.
Likelihood	Definite	Impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures
OVERALL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE RATING (PRE-MITIGATION)		MODERATE

Residual Impact

The implementation of the construction mitigation measures will contribute to reducing the significance of the residual impact associated with the Impact on Ecological Resources to *Minor*.

Pre and Post Mitigation Measures Significance: Impact on Ecological resources

PHASE	SIGNIFICANCE (PRE-MITIGATION)	RESIDUAL IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE
Decommissioning	MODERATE	MINOR

8. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

This section of the ESIA sets out the environmental, health & safety and community-related management controls and monitoring measures that Tullow (and its contractors) will implement to avoid, minimize and manage potential environmental, health & safety and community-related risks and impacts identified as part of this ESIA and as good international industry practice.

The measures identified in this section are aligned with Tullow internal EHS management, Social Performance and international standards and policies, and are also developed to comply with Kenyan environmental and permitting requirements.

The successful implementation of the ESMP will enable the project to co-exist with its ecosystem and the social systems in which the project falls. However to ensure the staff charged with implementing the plan have the capacity to do so, training will be a fundamental aspect through which the staff will be made aware of the project's aspects, risks and the know-how of reducing these risks. Thus training is a key recommendation of this ESMP whereby the proponent is recommended to develop a training program on EHS and all the aspects of the ESMP, thereby ensuring the project's employees can also respond or be proactive towards risks. Also all training should be recorded and reported as well as its effectiveness, productivity, and efficiency towards EHS management in the project.

Table 8-1: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
DESIGN PHASE							
Locals against the project	Negligible	Consult with local administration and security agencies for support on security issues Avoid areas prone to insecurity issues if possible Liaison with community during the planning phase		No harm to project equipment, personnel or local community Incident report	Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer (FSEO)	Grievance Mechanism	Daily
CONSTRUCTION PHASE							
Air Quality	Moderate	Sprinkling water on soil before excavation and periodically when operations are under way to prevent raising of dusts. Use of low sulphur fossil fuels. Controlling the speed and operation of construction	Minor	Should follow International Best Practice	Contractor and EHS manager	Vehicle maximum speed limit of 40 km/hr on murram roads Use of in-vehicle-monitoring-system (IVMS)	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>vehicles; drivers should adhere to the speed limit of 40 km/hr.</p> <p>Regular maintenance and services of machines and engines.</p> <p>In order to control exhaust, educate and raise awareness to construction workers on emission reduction, on emissions that are likely to occur during the construction of the propose establishment well pads and access roads leading to the sites, the following measures shall be implemented during construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vehicle idling time shall be minimized ➤ Alternatively fuelled construction equipment shall be 					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>used where feasible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained <p>To minimize air pollution due to dust emission or transport of waste materials during construction, the waste materials must be transported in covered vehicles especially if the route is through frequently used roads.</p> <p>Workers in dusty areas on the site need to be issued with PPE such as, dust masks and safety goggles during dry and windy conditions.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
Biodiversity	Minor	<p>Education on the importance of flora and fauna in the areas, including the appropriate regulatory requirements</p> <p>Rapid regeneration of plant cover must be encouraged by setting aside topsoil during earthmoving and replacing onto areas where the reestablishment of plant cover is desirable to prevent erosion if it was necessary.</p> <p>Implement a tree planting program within the well pad to offset loss of trees due to the construction phase</p> <p>Clearing vegetation only in construction areas and demarcating areas where no clearing will happen</p> <p>Vehicles coming into the site must use designated roads;</p> <p>Develop a plan for control of noxious weeds and invasive plants that could occur as a result of new surface disturbance activities at the</p>	Negligible	<p>No harm to species and habitat</p> <p>Record of species found in the project area</p>	<p>Contractor, Environmental Manager,</p> <p>Tulow Environmental manager</p> <p>Work with Kenya Forestry Service</p>	<p>Follow management plan and procedures to minimize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of Alien Invasive Species • Selective clearing of vegetation • Biodiversity management to try to control personnel and project to prevent causing harm to habitats or species 	Daily



Environmental Consultants



Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
Traffic Impact	Moderate	<p>Control of traffic build-up during construction phase will be achieved by observing the following measures;</p> <p>Issue notices/advisories of pending traffic inconveniences and solicit tolerance by local residents before the commencement of construction works;</p> <p>Flagmen/road marshals should be employed to control traffic and assist construction vehicles as they enter and exit the project site.</p> <p>Maintain on site a record of incidents and accidents;</p> <p>Ensuring that all drivers for the project comply to speed regulations;</p>	Minor	No accident incident report	Contractor, Tullow Road Transport Manager	<p>Follow Tullow management policies and guidelines</p> <p>Vehicle speed of 40m/h</p>	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Ensure all vehicles and machinery used for the project are in good working condition both legally and are commensurate to the intended use.</p> <p>Control dust along un-surfaced roads, especially near residences and farm fields.</p> <p>Instruct and require all personnel and contractors to adhere to speed limits to ensure safe and efficient traffic flow.</p> <p>Develop and implement measures to control off-highway vehicle traffic off of newly constructed access roads.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Plan to use existing roads to the extent possible.</p> <p>Prepare an access road siting study and management plan to guide road design, construction, and maintenance standards, and to allow for successful interim and final reclamation. (For example, require operators to coordinate closely with the local governments responsible for maintaining roadways providing access to the project area. Compare the number, size, and weight of loads to service projects to the existing road infrastructure to determine if roads and bridges are adequate to support intended loads. Consider routing project traffic to minimize impacts on</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		local residents.)					
Noise Pollution	Major	<p>Machinery should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction during operations.</p> <p>Workers to be provided with PPE such as earmuffs/earplugs and be trained on how to use them when operating in a noisy environment.</p> <p>Drivers to adhere to speed limits within the project site access roads and vicinity</p> <p>A grievance procedure will be established whereby noise complaints by neighbours are recorded and responded to</p> <p>Complying with the EMCA noise regulation Legal Notice</p>	Minor	<p>Should follow Good International Industrial Practice</p> <p>No incident report</p>	Contractor,	<p>Correct PPE to be worn at different zones</p> <p>Undertake at least one noise survey within the well pad operational area</p> <p>No incident report</p>	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>61;</p> <p>Restrict hooting of vehicular horns.</p> <p>Provision of warning signs should be made at the gate warning of construction activity and heavy machinery turning.</p> <p>Using modern machinery equipment with noise suppressing technologies in order to reduce the noise-rating as much as possible</p> <p>Locate all stationary construction equipment (i.e., compressors and generators) and exploratory wells as far as practicable from nearby residences and other sensitive receptors.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
Generation of waste	Moderate	<p>Waste should only be transported by NEMA licensed waste transporter and dumping of unusable materials done at the recommended and licensed dumping sites.</p> <p>Assessing and creating opportunities for Reducing, Reusing and Recycling of waste generated.</p> <p>Making available suitable facilities for the collection, segregation, and safe disposal of the wastes</p> <p>Creating waste collection areas for segregation of waste with clearly marked facilities such as colour coded bins and providing equipment for handling the wastes. The bins should be coded according to</p>	Minor	<p>Waste management</p> <p>Log book/waste tracker</p>	<p>Drilling Superintendent : to ensure that all waste originating from operations is managed in line with the Tullow waste management plan and ESMP</p> <p>Tullow EHS Field Advisor: Responsible for auditing all wastes generating from operation</p>	<p>Follow Tullow Waste management standards and/or policies</p> <p>Correct segregation of waste</p>	Monthly

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>biodegradable and non-biodegradable, reuse, recycling and reduce.</p> <p>Compliance with EMCA regulations on Waste Management of 2006, Legal Notice 121.</p> <p>Employing a waste management plan</p>			<p>site, monitor waste collections and disposal transfers.</p> <p>Waste Handling Contractors: to comply with Tullow management standards, EHS Policy and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP)</p>		
Visual Impact	Moderate	During construction of the well pads, existing vegetation around the perimeter of the site should be maintained to minimize views into the site.	Minor	Number of complaints and reports	Contractor	Grievance mechanism	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Following construction, natural vegetation should be restored in non-operational areas of the site and/or additional landscape planting with local indigenous species used to improve views into the site.</p> <p>Consider site-specific landscaping in selected area to provide screening for resident whose property abuts the project.</p> <p>Use dust suppression techniques to minimize impacts of vehicular traffic and wind on roads and exposed soils.</p> <p>Restore disturbed surfaces (at project site) as closely as possible to their original</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>contour and vegetate them immediately after or contemporaneously with disturbance activities</p> <p>Ensure good housekeeping of the site in order to create a positive image in the eyes of the public.</p> <p>External lighting shall be as unobtrusive as possible and shall be shielded and directed downwards to prevent side spill. The use of tall mast lights shall be carefully assessed before being used due to proximity of fauna and residential areas.</p>					
Land Use	Moderate	Depending on the individual site, consider steps to minimize the amount of vehicular traffic and human activity	Minor	Grievance mechanism	FSEO, and Tullow Land Access & Resettlement	Grievance mechanism	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Provide adequate public notice of planned exploratory activities.</p> <p>Establish a reclamation plan that addresses both interim and final reclamation requirements. Ensure that interim reclamation of disturbed areas is conducted as soon as possible.</p> <p>Contact local stakeholders early in the process to identify sensitive land uses, issues, and local plans and ordinances.</p> <p>Compensate farmers for crop damage and restore compacted soils.</p> <p>Site the project on previously</p>			Manager		

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>development footprint;</p> <p>Providing soil erosion control structures on the steeper areas of the site & controlling activities during the rainy season;</p> <p>Preventing pollution of ground from servicing of vehicles, construction wastes by having specific sites for collection, sorting, and transport of wastes;</p> <p>Construction vehicles should remain on designated and constructed roads and should avoid off-site driving.</p> <p>Compacting area with loose soils.</p>					
Surface	Minor	Construct drainage ditches only where necessary. Use	Negligibl	Use Tullow waste	Tullow Civil	Water surface	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
Water		<p>appropriate structures at culvert outlets to prevent erosion.</p> <p>Refuel in a designated fuelling area that includes a temporary berm to limit the spread of any spill.</p> <p>Refuel in a designated fuelling area that includes a temporary berm to limit the spread of any spill.</p> <p>Identify and avoid unstable slopes and local factors that can cause slope instability (groundwater conditions, precipitation, seismic activity, slope angles, and geologic structure).</p> <p>Minimize the planned amount of land to be disturbed as</p>	e	<p>management</p> <p>Checklist for monitoring and reporting plan.</p> <p>Follow guideline provided in ESMP</p>	Contractor,	flow test	

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>much as possible by use of existing roads.</p> <p>Closely monitor construction near aquifer recharge areas to reduce potential contamination of the aquifer;</p> <p>Save topsoil removed during construction and use to reclaim disturbed areas upon completion of construction activities.</p> <p>Dispose of excess excavation materials in approved areas to control erosion and minimize leaching of hazardous materials (oil contaminated soil).</p> <p>Any discharge of grey water should be treated first to avoid contaminating water</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		sources.					
OSH	Major	<p>Controlled : The place should be cordoned off to protect the general public from dangers associated with construction work</p> <p>Placing signs around where there are risks. Signs should meet international standards and should be in English and Kiswahili.</p> <p>Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of unauthorized personnel</p> <p>Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the, and workers in the site</p>	Minor	<p>Emergency response plan and records of training</p> <p>Incident report</p>	Drilling Contractor's EHS Advisor , Tullow Medic	<p>Safety observation card system</p> <p>Incident reports</p>	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as well as maintaining them regularly</p> <p>Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled</p> <p>Ensuring all potential hazards such as movable machine parts are labelled and have protective guarding</p> <p>Providing safe and secure storage for equipment and materials in the site and maintaining MSDSs</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Trucks carrying the rig and other heavy machines should travel at night when the traffic is low on the busy roads.</p> <p>All workers should be provided with PPE and trained on how to use them. These include safety boots, coveralls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, dust masks, gloves, safety harnesses among others</p> <p>Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management;</p> <p>Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.					
Operation Phase							
Noise and Vibration	Moderate	<p>Machines and equipment should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction during operations.</p> <p>Workers to be provided with PPE such as earmuffs and be trained on how to use them when operating in noisy environment.</p> <p>A grievance procedure will be</p>	Minor	Should follow International Best Practice	Drilling Contractor		Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>established whereby noise complaints by neighbours are recorded and responded to</p> <p>Complying with the EMCA noise regulation Legal Notice 61;</p> <p>Provision of warning signs should be made at the gate warning of construction activity and heavy machinery turning.</p> <p>All equipment should have sound-control devices no less effective than those provided on the original equipment should, Muffle and maintain all construction equipment used.</p> <p>Using modern machinery equipment with noise</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		suppressing technologies in order to reduce the noise-rating as much as possible					
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p><i>Liquid effluent</i></p> <p>Tullow Oil has developed an approach to deal with effluent management. Wastewater is recycled and used in the drilling process, domestic effluent is treated and recycled and sludge from site for safe disposal at a designated disposal site: such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Black and Grey water management²⁶ <p>Camp sewage and grey water shall be disposed of at three stages:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Septic tank of sufficient 	Minor	<p>Waste weight and amount</p> <p>Follow international standards and local law</p>	Drilling Contractor and Tullow EHS Field Advisor	Waste management Log book	Weekly

²⁶ Tullow Kenya B.V. Waste Management Plan

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>capacity to accommodate anticipated crew numbers</p> <p>2. Kitchen waste water will be channelled through a grease trap before going into the septic tank</p> <p>3. Kitchen sinks, wash basins and drains shall be permanently equipped with gratings to retain soils and avoid conduction line clogging</p> <p>o Site Drainage</p> <p>1. Site outside national park: site run-off will be collected through the site perimeter drains and channelled through oil and grease filters before being released.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>2. Site within national parks: Site runoff water will be collected through the site perimeter drainage channel and stored in an evaporation pit, which is fitted with oil and grease traps at the pit inlet. Rainwater catchment shall be checked daily for oil sheens</p> <p>3. If pit water is deemed uncontaminated it will be pumped offsite or reused as irrigation water for restoration of the site perimeters</p> <p>4. Where possible rainwater may be used in the drilling process</p> <p>A potential negative impact on groundwater quality arises from polymers and other additives used when drilling.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Remnants and waste from these operations can pollute especially shallow aquifers. Poor disposal of these products could lead to pluton especially of shallow aquifers.</p> <p><i>Solid waste</i></p> <p>Most of the waste will be segregated and transported to NEMA approved off-site disposal sites</p> <p><i>Biomedical waste</i></p> <p>Subcontractor to collect medical waste</p>					
Hydrological Impact	Negligible	<p>Procure adequate water for the operations with a high yield</p> <p>Ensure no water use competition with the local community</p>			Drilling Contractor	Grievance mechanism	Monthly

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
OSH	Moderate	<p>The place should be cordoned off to protect the general public from dangers associated with operation work</p> <p>Placing signs around where there are risks. Signs should meet international standards and should be in English and Kiswahili.</p> <p>Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of unauthorized personnel</p> <p>Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the, and workers in the site</p>	Minor		Drilling Contractor and Tullow EHS Field Advisor		

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as well as maintaining them regularly</p> <p>Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled</p> <p>Ensuring all potential hazards such as movable machine parts are labelled</p> <p>Providing safe and secure storage for equipment and materials in the site and maintaining MSDSs</p> <p>Trucks carrying the rig and other heavy machines should travel at night when the traffic</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>is low on the busy roads.</p> <p>All workers should be provided with PPE and trained on how to use them. These include safety boots, overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, dust masks, gloves among others</p> <p>Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management</p> <p>Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment</p> <p>Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.					
Socio-economic	Minor	<p>Compliance with Tullow's local content policy that reflects the requirement to hire locally, where possible, with preferential treatment for those most affected by the Project (e.g. the residents of the nearest communities). The policy also prohibits discrimination on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, and political affiliation.</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism will be in place to resolve any employment and local supplier-related grievances.</p>	Negligible		FSEO	Grievance mechanism	Throughout project activities

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Transparent and accessible application and short-listing process of workers</p> <p>Where feasible look into vocational training programs for the local workforce to promote development of skills required by the oil and gas industry;</p> <p>Impacts of a new workforce on community health and wellbeing during construction and operation will be mitigated through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a Health Risk Assessment; and • Develop and implement a Workforce 					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		Management Plan					
DECOMMISSIONING PHASE							
Noise Impact	Moderate	<p>Significant impacts on the acoustic environment will be mitigated as described below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrict decommissioning activities to normal working hours 0800hrs to 1700hrs Inform local residents beforehand, via notices and advisories, of pending noisy periods and solicit their tolerance well before the commencement of demolition works. Limit pick-up trucks and other small equipment to an idling time, observe a common-sense approach to vehicle use, and 	Minor	Grievance from the community	Drilling Contractor and Tullow Civil Contractor	Grievance mechanism	End of project

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>encourage workers to shut off vehicle engines whenever possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All demolition equipment should be regularly inspected and service Providing workers with appropriate PPE such as earmuffs when operating noisy machinery and when in a noisy environment. Shielding the area to reduce noise propagation 					
Impact on soil characteristics	Moderate	<p>Soil originally removed in the construction phase should be stored on site and returned to its original stratigraphic level upon restoration of the drill site. During storage of such soils, separation of top soil, subsoil, and clays will be undertaken to assist in regeneration of pasture and/or crops.</p> <p>Well sites are rehabilitated</p>	Minor		Drilling Contractor and Tullow EHS Field Advisor		

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>following drilling or the lease area reduced to the minimum size necessary if the well is successful.</p> <p>Restoration of well site to be approved by landowners or in accordance with landowners' wishes should retention of specific parts of the site such as pad or access tracks be requested.</p> <p>During restoration and rehabilitation of the well site, the soil beneath the tracks, camps, and pads will be ripped after removal of imported fill and before returning of the stockpiled topsoil.</p> <p>Soil profile and contours will be reinstated upon completions of decommissioning phase.</p>			FSEO		
Hydrolog	Moderate	Temporary sediment and erosion control measures such	Minor	Grievance	Tullow Civil	Grievance	End of

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
ical Impacts		<p>as sediment fences installed where necessary especially in areas in close proximity to drains or surface water features to avoid runoff to water sources</p> <p>Any soil removed during the construction phase will be re-spread over the disturbed area during restoration. Top soil and sub-soil will be stored separately and returned to their original stratigraphic level.</p> <p>Any area artificially elevated via pad or access track construction will be lowered to original ground level by removal of paving material unless otherwise instructed by the land owners.</p> <p>Original drainage patterns will be restored.</p>		from community	Contractor	mechanism	project

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
Air Quality	Moderate	<p>High levels of dust concentration resulting from demolition or dismantling works will be minimized by implementing the following measures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covering of all haulage vehicles carrying debris for dumping at approved sites. Stockpiles of fine materials should be wetted or covered with tarpaulin during windy conditions. Workers in dusty areas on the site should be issued with dust masks and safety goggles. Using efficient equipment and machines with efficient engines meaning low emission. Using clean fuels such de-sulphurized diesel and unleaded fuels. Using Dust screens. 	Minor	Grievance from community	Tullow Civil Contractor	Grievance mechanism	End of project

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removing components with potential of emitting hazardous gases or particulates separately and under caution to prevent emissions. 					
Waste Generation	Moderate	<p>Demolition waste will be managed by implementing the following measures;</p> <p>Following EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice 121.</p> <p>Employing a waste management plan, this will involve assessing and creating opportunities for Reducing, Reusing, Recycling, and Recovering.</p> <p>Removing reusable and recyclable material from the site before demolition to minimize the amount of waste.</p> <p>Allocating responsibilities for</p>	Minor		Drilling contractor and Tullow Civil Contractor	Waste management log book	End of project

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>waste management and identifying all sources of wastes, and ensuring wastes are handled by personnel licensed to do so.</p> <p>Making available suitable facilities for the collection, segregation and safe disposal of the wastes.</p> <p>Ensuring all wastes are dumped in their designated areas and through legally acceptable methods</p> <p>A site waste management plan should be prepared by the contractor prior to commencement of demolition activities. This should include designation of appropriate waste storage areas, collection and removal schedule, identification of approved disposal site, and a system for supervision and monitoring.</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Any combustible waste must not be burned on the site.</p> <p>Demolition debris should be stock piled at a safe place.</p> <p>Reusable materials should be sold to licensed scrap dealers.</p> <p>Provide solid waste receptacles and storage containers, particularly for the disposal of plastic bags, boxes, so as not to block drainage system and to prevent littering of the site.</p> <p>Make arrangements for the daily collection of litter and demolition debris from the site by a licensed solid waste transporter for dumping at approved site.</p>					
Traffic Impacts	Moderate	Placing signs around the site notifying other vehicles about the heavy traffic and to set the speed limit around the site	Minor	No incident	Tulow Land Transport and Logistics	Vehicle speed of 40 km/h	

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>Ensuring all drivers for the project comply to speed regulations.</p> <p>Making sure the demolition does not occupy the road reserves and complying to traffic and land demarcation obligations</p>			Manager	Incident report	
OSH Risk	Moderate	<p>Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management</p> <p>Ensuring all hazards such as movable parts are suitably labelled with protective guarding.</p> <p>Raising awareness, educating workers on risks from equipment, and ensuring they receive adequate training on the use of the equipment.</p> <p>Providing the workers with adequate PPEs and monitoring regularly to</p>	Minor	Emergency response plan and records of training	Tullow EHS Field Advisor	<p>Drills</p> <p>Correct PPE</p> <p>Observation cards system</p> <p>Incident report</p>	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>ensure they are replaced on time when they wear out.</p> <p>Placing visible and readable signs around where there are risks and undertaking the riskier decommissioning activities first and in isolation.</p> <p>Ensuring there is security in and around the site to control the movement of people.</p> <p>Providing safe and secure storage for the waste and materials in the site.</p> <p>Placing visible and readable signs to control the movement of vehicles and notify motorists and pedestrians around the site.</p> <p>Providing fire fighting equipment and in easily accessible areas as well as ensuring site personnel are well trained to use them as</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>well as maintaining them regularly.</p> <p>Labelling chemicals and materials according to the risks they possess.</p> <p>Creating safe and adequate fire and emergency assembly points and making sure they are well labelled.</p> <p>Establishing emergency procedures against hazards and ensuring the workers stay aware/educated on following them and commensurate to the magnitude and type of emergency, by conducting regular drills and involving the neighbours.</p>					
Ecological Resources	Moderate	<p>Education on the importance of ecological resources in the areas and the importance of their protection, including the appropriate regulatory requirements.</p> <p>Schedule decommissioning</p>	Minor	No harm to species or habitat	Environmental manager,	Records of species and habitat	Daily

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>activities to avoid disturbance of resources during critical periods of the day (for example night) or year (for example periods of courtship, breeding, nesting, lambing, and calving).</p> <p>Avoid spread of invasive non-native plants by keeping vehicles and equipment clean and reseeding disturbed areas with native plants.</p> <p>Limit herbicide use to non-persistent herbicides and apply in accordance with label and application permit directions and stipulations for terrestrial applications.</p> <p>Apply spill prevention practices and response actions in refuelling and vehicle use areas to minimize accidental contamination of habitats.</p> <p>Turn off all unnecessary</p>					

Nature of Potential Impact	Impact Rating	Proposed Mitigation Measure	Residual Impact	Indicator	Responsible Person / Function	Performance & Monitoring	Timing & Frequency
		<p>lighting at night to avoid attracting migratory and non-migratory birds.</p> <p>Reclaim all the areas of disturbed soil using weed free native grasses and shrubs.</p> <p>Undertake reclamation activities as early as possible on the disturbed areas.</p>					

9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

9.1. INTRODUCTION

The EMCA 1999 and IFC Performance Standards call for effective stakeholder participation and public in the EIA process, this case an ESIA. This chapter describes the Stakeholder Engagement Exercise (also known as Public Consultation Exercise) that was carried out for Tullow's proposed Drilling in Block 12A.

9.2. PUBLIC CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK ADAPTED

Stakeholder engagement is a key part of this ESIA process. One of the key aims of the stakeholder engagement exercise is to ensure all relevant stakeholders are provided with the opportunity to express their concerns and opinions and in turn have them reflected in the ESIA and ESMP. The stakeholder engagement exercise also provides NEMA with the necessary information to assist it in making an informed decision about the Project.

9.3. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

9.3.1. National Requirement for Stakeholder Engagement

The Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations (2003) provide for the stakeholder engagement within EIA and were relied upon while engaging the Stakeholders within the Project Area.

9.3.2. International Best Practice for Stakeholder Engagement

There are Standards for International Best Practice on Stakeholder Engagement that were relied upon during the consultation exercise. These include:-

- *IFC Performance Standard 1 on Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems, 2006*
- *IFC Policy on Disclosure of Information, 2006*
- *IFC Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability, 2006*
- *AFDB Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation*

9.4. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT EXERCISE

The stakeholder engagement exercise was undertaken in the three steps:

1. Stakeholder identification
1. Stakeholder analysis to establish the level and mode of engagement per stakeholder group
2. Stakeholder engagement through the use of appropriate tools and methods.

9.5. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The specific objectives of the stakeholder engagement exercise included:

- Obtaining local and traditional knowledge that may be useful to decision making including Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS)
- Facilitating consideration of alternatives, mitigation measures and trade-offs (if any)
- Ensuring that important impacts are not overlooked and benefits are maximized
- Reducing chances of conflict through early identification of contentious issues
- Providing an opportunity for stakeholders to influence the Project design and operational plan in a positive manner
- Improving transparency and accountability of decision making
- Increasing public confidence in the ESIA process

9.6. STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFIED

Stakeholder consultation was carried out in both Baringo County and Elgeyo Marakwet County. The list of stakeholders includes:

10. Members of Parliament
11. Members of County Assemblies
12. County Governors
13. County commissioners
14. Local authorities/government
15. Community Leaders
16. Relevant NGO's, CBO's, Community and religious leaders in the area
17. Communities in the vicinity of the project and directly or indirectly affected by it/its activities
18. Any other interested parties

Stakeholders identified include communities that were found in the seismic lines route as seen in Figure 9-1.



Figure 9-1: Map showing locations of meetings. Blue pins showing locations of leadership meetings, Yellow pins showing locations of community meetings and the black dots show the seismic lines

9.7. TOOLS AND METHODS OF ENGAGEMENT

The following documents were developed to support the Stakeholder Engagement Exercise:

1. Information presented to stakeholders included:
 - a. Background Information Document (BID-in English and Swahili), Appendix 3
 - b. Tullow's Oil and Gas life cycle, Appendix 4
2. Stakeholder Meeting Register – Appendix 5
3. Tullow and ESF meeting presentations Appendix 6 and 7
4. Newspaper advertisements for the meetings.
5. Emails and follow up telephone conversations

The stakeholder consultation process was conducted from September 22nd – 3rd October 2014 in both counties. The stakeholder engagement exercise was conducted at two levels. The first level included the following from both counties:

- i. Governor and County Executives
- ii. Sub-County Commissioners, officers and Assistant Chiefs
- iii. NGOs, CBOs and Churches
- iv. KWS, KFS, NEMA, WRMA, and department heads etc.
- v. Members of County Assembly
- vi. Media

The second level which included the community level:

Table 9-1: Locations of community meetings held in both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties

Baringo County	Elgeyo Marakwet
Salawa	Soy
Lelmen	Kibargoi
Kabutei	Epkei
Kipnai	Chepsigot
Kapsokoi	Kiptuilong
Lawan	Kamogtich
Kinyach	Keu
	Arror

The BID with information on the proposed Project and the EIA process was circulated during stakeholder meetings. The BID included the following information:

- Identification of the Project proponent
- A brief summary of the ESIA process, including the public consultation process and opportunities for stakeholder participation
- A description of the proposed Project (the nature of the exploration drilling activities, methods, equipment and activities schedule)
- A brief description of the project location as a map

The BID was circulated during the community meetings to aid in the understanding of the project and enable stakeholders to raise their concerns and comments. Stakeholders commented and contributed issues of concern either in writing (by telephone, fax or by email), in-person or by telephone. Where feedback was received by telephone or in-persons it was recorded and reflected back to ensure accuracy. All the issues raised are documented in the Issues and Response Report (see Appendix 8).

The study team at the meetings included representatives from ESF Consultants.

1. Dorothy Suleh
2. Linet Mbova
3. Anthony Kiovi
4. Stephen Ndungu

9.8. OUTCOME FROM ENGAGEMENT

This section provides a summary of the issues raised by stakeholders. All the minutes are documented in Appendix 9

9.8.1. Members of Parliament (MP) Representing both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties

A meeting with the MPs of both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties was held on Thursday, 11th September, 2014 in Nairobi. The following issues, concerns, and comments were raised in the meeting:-

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Wanted to exactly know the drive behind Tullow spending a lot of money in undertaking the project yet they are not sure to strike oil.
2. Inquired on the exact areas to be drilled in both counties.
3. Employment opportunities: Whether ESF would hire locals during the specialist studies or will they hire staff from other regions and will the pay be standard for everyone

4. Scholarship Opportunities: Beneficiaries to be people from the project area and fairly distributed
5. Bursaries to be awarded through the CDF for each county government to distribute to the needy

Meeting: Members of Parliament for Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties	S: 1°17'12.2424' E: 36°49'09.0552''	Date: 11 th September 2014
Venue: InterContinental Hotel Nairobi	Elevation (m):	

Photo:



9.8.2. Baringo County

9.8.2.1. Meeting Schedules

Table 9-2 represents the schedules of meetings that were held in Baringo County

Table 9-2: Stakeholder meeting schedule in Baringo County

Date	Stakeholder	Venue
Mon, 15 th Sep, 2014	Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs	School of Government, Kabarnet
Tue, 16 th Sep, 2014	Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and Assistant chiefs	School of Government, Kabarnet
Wed, 17 th Sep, 2014	Governor and Executive County Officers	Baringo Spa Hotel
Thru, 18 th Sep, 2014	KWS, KFS etc. and Heads of departments	School of Government, Kabarnet
Fri, 19 th Sep, 2014	Members of County Assembly	Baringo Spa Hotel
Mon, 22 th Sep, 2014	Salawa (Kabarnet soy), Community Meeting (Lelmen location), Community Meeting	Salawa Lelmen
Tue, 23 th Sep, 2014	Muchukwo (Kabutiei Location), Community Meeting	Kabutiei Location
Wed, 24 th Sep, 2014	Kipnai Location, Community Meeting	Kipnai Location
Thru, 25 th Sep, 2014	Kapsokoi Location Community Meeting	Kapsokoi Location
Fri, 26 th Sep, 2014	Lawan Location Community Meeting	Lawan Location
Sat , 27 th Sep, 2014	Kinyach Location Community Meeting	Kinyach Location

9.8.2.2. Key Issues, concerns and comments

A summary of the key issues, concerns, comments that were raised in the meetings are as follows:-

9.8.2.2.1. *Environmental issues*

1. Environmental issues

There are fears that the community will suffer from environmental effects associated with oil and gas projects, based on research/experience from other oil producing countries such as Nigeria, Angola etc. These environmental effects include waste management, oil spillage, soil

erosion, air quality and water quality. Hence the community suggest that these environmental effects to be adequately mitigated.

2. Protected Areas.

Stakeholders want that Tullow will not undertake drilling activities in Lake Kamnarok and Rimoi National Game Reserves without community consent. Tullow should also take into consideration migratory route for elephant in the ESIA study. Tullow assured the community that there will be no activities in protected areas or near a water body; relevant authorities will relay on the EIA report if an activity is to take place within a protected area.

3. Water Pollution

Members of the community are concerned that the drilling activities will discharge contaminants such as heavy metals in water bodies which may lead to abnormal development within the community. They urge Tullow not to carry out any of their operational activities near water bodies.

4. Air Pollution

The community fear that the project will realise emissions and generate dust leading to air pollution. They wanted to know the mitigation measures that will be put in place to this effect. ,

Tullow assured the community that up to date technology will be used to improve efficiency to reduce emissions. Tullow also has internal policies to ensure high performance standards such as vehicle will run on low sulphur diesel with a speed limit of 40Km/h on rough roads and also there will be regular watering of dust grounds to suppress the dust.

5. Soil Erosion.

During the consultation period, some of the community members claimed that some of the soil erosion in the area is due to the seismic activity that had been previously undertaken by Tullow. Stakeholders recommended that land should be restored properly by planting the grass vegetation which should be well taken care of not to wither off especially during the dry spell.

9.8.2.2.2. Socio-economic issues

6. Employment Opportunities

The community requested that the locals and the disabled should also be considered for employment throughout Tullow's activities in the project area. Interpreters should also be used during any communication with the community to ensure better understanding.

7. Scholarships & Bursaries.

One of the major concerns within the community was in the allocation of scholarships and bursaries. Members of the community suggest that criteria used in selecting awardees to be revised in order for the less fortunate within the project area to benefit more compared to other outside the project area.

8. Compensation

Compensation was also another major issue within the community. They suggest that the compensation plan be mutually and legally agreed upon on:

- i. Access to Private and Community land
- ii. Infringement on the right to own property
- iii. Destruction of vegetation, crops, pasture
- iv. Destruction of houses
- v. Water pollution

Payment for land compensation should be done to the actual land owners and not to the county Government as previously done as no information was passed on to the locals.

9. Education

Stakeholders suggested that Academia's or professionals within the County should be involved to a look at the laws and regulations to pass on more information to the community. This could help the community to better understand matters pertaining to oil and gas.

10. Land issues

The community demanded that before any commencement of the proposed drilling program, they should be given original title deeds and memorandum, to avoid conflicts in the future.

Land should be restored to its original or near original state and this should be well covered during the decommissioning phase of the project to avoid land degradation. The ESIA report should not only focus on the 200m×200m well pad area but should also consider the spill over effect such as dust impact on the community.

11. Transport and Infrastructure

Depending on where the oil rig will be developed, the development of access roads ought to be given first priority to facilitate the transportation of the drill rig. Stakeholders were positive about the development of an access road.

12. Health and Safety Issues

Stakeholders were also concerned on health and safety issues that might rise from the project such as working from heights, fire and oil spillage. They proposed that Tullow Kenya has to adhere to their internal policies, regional regulations, national regulations such as EMCA of 1999 and international regulations during the project cycle on environment conservation to mitigate threats of health of communities and their livelihoods. Safety of the community during the proposed drilling should be considered by fencing the well pad and not allowing unauthorized persons or animal enter the well pad.

13. Fear of conflict.

The community feared that the discovery of oil/gas will result to conflict in the area like most oil producing regions: which mainly are caused by none compliance of law/policies; unfairness

and injustice; and refusal to involve the communities in decision making and implementation of the project. There are also fears that once oil is discovered, there will be resettlement of people within the project vicinity causing wrangles among the community.

14. CSR.

Members of the community are keen to know what CSRs project Tullow Oil has been involved in to improve the general living standards of the people. Some of the suggested projects provided by the community include water projects, school bursaries, scholarships, zero campaign Baringo County. The community suggested that Tullow should be involved in more CSR activities in their areas of operation in consultation with the county governments and community leaders.

9.8.2.3. Pictorials

Meeting: Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs
Venue: KSG Kabarnet

N:0°29'21.5160"
E:35°44'18.0564"

Date:
15th Sept, 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and Assistant chiefs
Venue: KSG Kabarnet

N:0°29'21.5160"
E: 35°44'18.0564"

Date:
16th Sept, 2014

Photo:



ESF Consultants
 Environmental Management Consultants



Meeting: Governor and Executive County Officers
Venue: Baringo SPA

N: 0°21'24.3468"
E: 0°03'06.6852"

Date:
17th Sept, 2014

Photo:



Meeting: KWS, KFS etc. and Heads of departments
Venue: KSG Kabarnet

N:0°29'21.5160"
E: 35°44'18.0564"

Date:
18th Sept, 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Member of County Assembly
Venue: Baringo SPA

N: 0°21'24.3468"
E: 0°03'06.6852"

Date:
19th Sept, 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting	N: 0°58'34.6"	Date: 24/09/2014
Venue: Kipnai Location	E: 35°41'36.9"	

Photos:



Meeting: Community Meeting Venue: Kapskoi Location	N: 0°50'42.8568" E: 35°41'23.7412"	Date: 25 th September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Lawan Location

Date: 26th September 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting Venue: Salawa chief's office	N: 0°29'50.4" E: 35°39'53.5"	Date: 22 nd September 2014
Remarks/Description: Stakeholder Sensitization		
Photo: The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.		

Meeting: Community Meeting Venue: Lelmen	N: 0°32'18.0" E: 35°38'23.4"	Date: 22 nd September 2014
Remarks/Description: Stakeholder Sensitization		
Photo: The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.		

Meeting: Community Meeting Venue: Kabutiei	N: 0°35'48" E: 35°40'15"	Date: 23 rd September 2014
Remarks/Description: Stakeholder Sensitization		
Photo: The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.		

Meeting: Community meeting Venue: Kinyach	Date: 27 th September 2014
Remarks/Description: Stakeholder Sensitization	
Photo: The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.	

9.8.3. Elgeyo Marakwet County

9.8.3.1. Meeting Schedules

Table 9-3 represents the schedules of meetings that were held in Elgeyo Marakwet County

Table 9-3: Stakeholder meeting schedule for Elgeyo Marakwet

Date	Stakeholder	Venue
Mon, 22 th Sep, 2014	Governor and Executive County Officers	Boma Hotel, Eldoret
Tue, 23 th Sep, 2014	Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and Assistant chiefs	AIC Cheptebo
Wed, 24 th Sep, 2014	Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs	AIC Cheptebo
Thur, 25 th Sep, 2014	KWS, KFS etc. and Heads of departments	AIC Cheptebo
Fri, 26 th Sep, 2014	Members of County Assembly	Boma Hotel, Eldoret
Sat, 27 th Sep, 2014	Media	Boma Hotel, Eldoret
Mon, 29 th Sep, 2014	Muskut Community meeting Kibargoi Community meeting	Muskut Kibargoi
Tue, 30 th Oct, 2014	Epke Community meeting Chepsigot Community meeting	Epke Chepsigot
Wed, 1 st Oct, 2014	Kiptuilong Community meeting	Kiptuilong
Thur, 2 nd Oct, 2014	Keu Community meeting Kamogich Community meeting	Keu Kamogich
Fri, 3 rd Oct, 2014	Aror Community meeting	Aror

9.8.3.2. Key Issues, concerns and comments

A summary of the key issues, concerns, comments that were raised in the meetings are as follows:-

9.8.3.2.1. Environmental issues

1. Land Restoration

Stakeholders urged Tullow to do a proper restoration of land after the activities. It was noted that there are still eroded seismic lines from previous seismic activity which were not restored well.

2. Impacts on Biodiversity

Fear among the community that the project might lead to destruction of plants and animals in the area. They proposed that during the baseline survey, all indigenous trees and their uses

should be captured to ensure proper mitigation to gain the community confidence as they fear that the project will lead to destruction of trees which are used for medicinal value among the people.

Measures should be put in place to ensure that the wildlife in the area are conserved and not impacted on by the proposed activities by undertaking a detailed ecological baseline that will document all the wildlife in the area and their current status then recommend the best conservation measures in the report. Tullow should work with KWS to identify the wildlife areas and their migratory routes so as to ensure that the well pad is not situated in the protected areas.

3. Air Pollution

The community Fear that emission of gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide will lead to formation of acid rain. They proposed that proper mitigation measures be put in place to ensure that the project does not compromise the air quality in the area.

4. Water Quality

Stakeholders suggested to have a detailed hydrological survey that will document all the water sources in the area and their qualities should be undertaken and recommendations made for best conservation measures to ensure their quality is not compromised and to ensure River Kerio is not polluted and the water quality in the aquifers are not compromised.

5. Noise and vibration.

It was noted that during drilling there will be vibration from the drilling rig and noise from other heavy machines working within the well pad. Consultants were urged to come up with mitigation measures such as switching off machines which are not in use, people working within the well pad to be provided with PPE, also adopting the technology used in oil and gas drilling in Turkana County.

Consultants consented that during the development of the Environmental Management Plan, a monitoring and evaluation strategy would be included for example regularly or weekly monitoring of noise and vibration and who is responsible like the department heads within the camp, to check if they meet the regional, national and international standards.

6. Waste management

Stakeholders were concerned about waste that would emanate from the proposed activities such as effluent, domestic waste and drill cuttings. They proposed that within the well pad, there should be a waste management System e.g. waste water management plant; contractors who pick up solid waste as required by law; and inorganic waste are transported to recycling plants. This would ensure that the environment they are working n is not polluted.

9.8.3.2.2. Socio-economic issues

7. Compensation

Most of the lands in the area are owned by clans and stakeholders urged Tullow to make sure that compensation benefits are shared fairly within members when the well pad falls in a

communal land to avoid conflicts and high expectations. Consent should be given by land owners in cases of individual lands and compensation package should be agreed upon before the construction of the well pad. Tullow was also urged to get compensation rates from the right ministries, people to ensure fair compensation for all the destruction made during the drilling activities. In regard to this matter, Tullow promised to have a dialogue with the affected community or clan until they come into an agreement, before the project starts. If no agreement Tullow cannot force drilling or drill on lands with dispute.

8. Employment Opportunities and transparency

It is expected that the economy of the area will improve. Therefore, stakeholders wanted assurance be made that there will be equitable distribution of employment and tender opportunities in the two counties. Opportunities such as contracts, employment, tenders and social investment should be shared equally among everyone including the people down the valley as well as those up the valley.

Transparency should be maintained when offering employment and scholarship opportunities during the drilling activities. Once the opportunities are identified, Tullow should advertise them and inform the community accordingly for them to apply. Transparency and accountability of the amount Tullow given to the County government should be availed as well. Stakeholder meetings should not be divided rather a common meeting should be held to be sure same information is passed.

9. Community benefits

Equal distribution of benefits and resources is important to avoid conflicts in the area of influence and since block 12A is large, local people should be considered for employment whether civil work, casual labours, skilled or non-skilled.

10. Right to information

Stakeholders felt that any report released by Tullow on their activities, should get to the locals first, they also feel that the right information should be passed to the community members to manage expectations. Tullow should also take contacts to be sending updates to the administrators that would be used in giving the right information to the stakeholders. The information provided should be same from top management to the grassroots level.

11. Land issues.

Stakeholders felt that there are a lot of issues pertaining to Land in Elgeyo Marakwet and therefore it is good to give information and engage the clan leaders and the community leaders to ensure that the project is not frustrated. Community members feared that since top leadership have been consulted they might come to con the locals by buying land in the area due to the project they advised that public baraza should be held to prevent such happenings.

It was also noted that most of the people in the area do not have Title deeds. Stakeholders requested Tullow to liaise with the Government to fast track the issue of Title deed in the area.

12. Bursaries, Scholarship and capacity building

Stakeholders felt that the government needs to build capacity in the local institutions of higher learning through the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Education to offer oil and gas courses locally to the successful scholarship candidates unlike now when they have to be sent abroad for the same. Bursaries should be allocated in an open and transparent manner by utilising the existing bursary committees.

13. Share of the revenue/ Royalties

Stakeholders were concerned about revenue sharing once the resource is discovered. It was noted that stakeholders needed to participate in the Energy bill which has already been tabled in parliament for discussion. The Bill has three stakeholders: the National Government, County Government and the Host Community, which are on their final stages of stakeholder engagement to be able to agree on share agreement it talks about allocation of revenues

14. Conflict Management

Conflicts of oil as a resource is majorly as a result of Government Royalties and not agreeing on what is the share for the government and the community. To manage conflict everyone should contribute on the clauses touching on royalties so that the Government can have proper legislations on the same. The Government should also come up with legislations on how to manage oil resource at National Government level, County Government level and community level accompanied by institutional frameworks to win contracts and tenders.

15. Wells Naming

Stakeholders were concerned on the criteria used in well naming. Tullow proposed that naming of wells will be done in consultation with the community to have local names and acceptable names. Tullow will also consult the communities to know what names they would be comfortable with and the names will be permanently registered. Naming of wells in local language also has the advantage of selling local Kenyan culture in the international scene.

16. Agreements

Community leaders felt that formal agreements between Tullow and Elgeyo Marakwet County Government should be formed. Also, there should be agreements between Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet to ensure that the project is not implemented without consent of both counties in case one county accept the project

17. Culture preservation

Stakeholders raised a concern on cultural pollution as a result of the project. They suggested that a list of Do's and Don'ts should be established for people coming to work in Elgeyo Marakwet County from other areas so as to ensure that the culture of the area is maintained.

18. Population influx

Influx is expected with such projects. Tullow agreed to collaborate with the County Governments so as to plan for the expected influx and way forward on influx management.

9.8.3.3. Pictorials

Meeting: Governor and the County Executives
Venue: Boma Inn Eldoret

N: 00°30.296'
E: 035°17.019'
Elevation (m): 2071

Date: 22nd September 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Sub-County Commissioners, Officers and Assistant Chiefs Venue: AIC Cheptebo	N: 00°28.361' E: 035°36.189' Elevation (m): 1222	Date: 23 rd September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: Community Leaders, women representatives, NGO's, CBO's and Religious leaders Venue: AIC Cheptebo	N: 00°28.361' E: 035°36.189' Elevation(m): 1222	Date: 24 th September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: KWS, KFS etc. officials and ministerial departments Venue: AIC Cheptebo	N: 00°28.361' E: 035°36.189' Elevation (m): 1222	Date: 24 th September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: Members of County Assembly Venue: Boma Inn Eldoret	N: 00°30.296' E: 035°17.019' Elevation (m): 2071	Date: 26 th September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: Media Venue: Boma Inn Eldoret	N: 00°30.296' E: 035°17.019' Elevation (m): 2071	Date: 27 th September 2014
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Meting: Community Meeting Venue: Muskut Location	N: 00°21.959' E: 035°37.460' Elevation (m): 1363	Date: 29 th September 2014
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Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Kibargoi

N: 00°26.999'
E: 035°37.771'
Elevation (m): 1228

Date: 29th September 2014

Photo:



ESF Consultants
Environmental Management Consultants



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Epkei

N: 00°31.693'
E: 035°33.873'
Elevation (m): 1234

Date: 30th September 2014

Photo:



ESF Consultants
Environmental Management Consultants



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Kiptuilong Location

N: 00°35.524'
E: 035°33.371'
Elevation (m): 1197

Date: 1st October 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Keu Location

N: 00°47.424'
E: 035°35.487'
Elevation (m): 1154

Date: 2nd October 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Kamogich Location

N: 00°39.683'
E: 035°35.563'
Elevation (m): 1212

Date: 2nd October 2014

Photo:



Meeting: Community Meeting
Venue: Arror Location

N: 00°54.998'
E: 035°37.061'
Elevation (m): 1052

Date: 3rd October 2014

Photo:



ESF Consultants
Environmental Management Consultants



Meeting: Community Meeting Venue: Chepsigot	N: 00°32.812' E: 035°33.671' Elevation (m): 1212	Date: 30 th September 2014
Remarks/Description: Stakeholder Sensitization		
Photo: The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.		

9.9. CONCERNS SENT VIA EMAIL

9.9.1. Luka Kipyegen- Baringo 16th September 2014

- a. Concerned that the criteria used in selecting stakeholders was not clear and transparent.
- b. Feels that professionals and others e.g. CBOs have been side-lined in this stakeholder consultation
 - 1.
- c. Would like to know what was discussed in the meeting that have been held so far i.e. issues, complaints, inquiries
- d. Would like to get input on what has been discussed so far, to avoid tension that might arise during the community meetings

9.9.2. Cyrus Kulei- Baringo 22nd September 2014

How will the following be managed or mitigated before commencement of work?

1. Safety of our wildlife against exposure to poachers, and who will compensate for any loss of them.
2. Interference of our wildlife and our livestock grazing and migratory routes.
3. Interference with the overall eco system of the community.
4. Interference of social lifestyle of the community
5. Interference of surface and ground water sources and distribution networks.
6. Noise and general safety of school going children on their way to/from school and within their learning environment.
7. Effects on general infrastructures especially roads and bridges.
8. The mode and period of compensation on any damaged property including passing through unauthorised areas or shambas whether there are crops or no crops.
9. Method of conflict resolution between Tullow and any member of the community in case of a disagreement.
10. What are particular areas of operation? Are they limited to that area only and if no which other areas within the county of Baringo will the work be involved?

11. How meetings are held or shall be held on the exact spots of drilling and testing. Will the community members particularly the elders and the women be invited to air their views. The minutes and in attendance should be recorded.
12. How meetings are to be held off site and who shall be in attendance and what interest do they have in Kerio Valley? The minutes and in attendance should be recorded
13. What are your Corporate Social Responsibilities which affects directly the Kerio valley people?
14. Kindly furnish us with your works program
15. What percentage of the produced product will be ploughed back directly to Kerio valley?
16. What level of your staff will you be importing/employing outside Baringo County? Give assurance that 60% of all management and support staff are locals.

9.9.3. Joseph B Yegong – Baringo 23rd October 2014

- a. He did attend the meeting organized at Kerio Valley, Kaptara, Kapluk Muchukua, keturwo, Barwesa on 28 – 30 September 2014 with the stakeholders and all parties concerned in regards to the on-going oil excavation in block 12A done by Tullow International Company.
- b. Request the following should be handled in order to avoid conflict within the community
 - Make thorough survey in all block 12A.
 - Establish how many people will be affected
 - Issue of title deeds to all parties involved.
 - Arrange for compensation before embarking on the oil excavation.
 - Involve and employ the locals with relevant experience.
 - Improve infrastructure particularly the road network which is in pathetic condition from Anaimoi to Barwesa via Kolewa Division.
 - Revive and repair all the water piping systems which were undertaken in the early 1980s by Nyagio Construction Company.

9.9.4. Kipkoech Cherambei – Elgeyo Marakwet – 31st October 2014

- a. Requested for the dates and venues of the Elgeyo Marakwet meetings
 1. .
- b. Thanks ESF and Tullow for having a meeting with Civil Society, Faith Based and NGOs on the 24th September at AIC Cheptebo.
- c. He is in support for the project but requests that there should be accountability, transparency, justifiable programmes during this process.
- d. The community has formed a CSO called Chebai farmers block four to collect issues and concerns from the community and to act as a contact base between the community and Tullow/ESF

- e. Requests that ESF should conduct the EIA as per NEMA regulations
- f. Request for empowerment on environmental issues, peace building

9.10. CONCERNS SENT VIA PHONE OR SMS

9.10.1. 0712991624 - 29th September 2014 - Baringo

Baringo People are very friendly but the big worry is those few individuals who claim not to recognise the inhabitants, those who own land. It is also important to make agreements with the locals.

9.10.2. Andrew Sigei (0724920973) - 29th September - Nakuru County

He heard about the stakeholder consultation on the radio. Thanks Tullow and ESF for conserving the environment and undertake public consultation exercise.

9.10.3. Kimaiyo (0721309106) 1st October 2014 - Elgeyo Marakwet

1. When will the community meetings be in Keiyo County? 2. The land in Elgeyo Marakwet lower sego is still in dispute and some still pending unresolved.

All concerns raised via email, telephone calls or SMS were received positively and responded to immediately by ESF. These stakeholders were given schedules for the consultation meetings to enable them to attend. Those that were completely unable to attend, a BID and comment registration sheets were sent to them for them to register their views. The responses sent to this category of stakeholders on all issues raised are also recorded in the Issues and Response Register (see Appendix 8).

9.11. HOW THE RESULTS OF THE ENGAGEMENT HAVE BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE ESIA

In line with the objectives of the public participation and consultation exercise, the results of the engagement have been incorporated into the ESIA in the following ways:

- o The socio-economic section of the baseline of the ESIA has been informed by this consultation and engagement process;
- o Impact identification has been informed by the outcomes of the consultation and engagement process;
- o Development of Mitigation measures has been informed by the Public Consultation Exercise
- o The development of Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been informed by the engagement process.
- o The identification of stakeholders has led to the development of a comprehensive database of stakeholders to be consulted in the future

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

Tullow Oil is a leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company with Corporate Headquarter Office located in London, United Kingdom. The company signed a Productive Sharing Contract (PSC) with the Government of Kenya and obtained an Exclusive Prospecting Right (EPR) for Block 12A and now wishes to carry out exploratory drilling in the Block. The main objective of the project is to evaluate the presence of hydrocarbons thus this ESIA report focuses on the proposed drilling activities in Block 12A.

The objective of an ESIA process is to aid decision-making and environmental accountability as part of safeguarding sustainable development. The EMCA, 1999 provides detailed guidelines on ESIA in Kenya. The Act states that all new projects that are likely to affect the environment in any way must undertake an environmental impact assessment, and the ESIA report should then be submitted to the NEMA for review and approval. Schedule 2 comprises a list of specific activities that require an EIA. Among them is Item 6(j), which states..."exploitation for the production of petroleum in any form".

The impact assessment technique used determined that most identified impacts are classified as having a "Moderate" significance level, requiring the application of mitigation measures to reduce the level of residual impact. Impacts were identified for the four phases of the project which as Design, Construction, Operation and Decommissioning. For all the negative impacts identified, adequate mitigation measures have been proposed to protect the physical, biological, and socio-economic environments. An ESMP has been developed to manage the potential impacts of the proposed activities and ensure that they remain at acceptable levels throughout the course of the program A "No Action" alternative was determined to be unwarranted because the proposed program, which is required by agreement between Tullow Kenya B.V. and the Government of Kenya and is consistent with national economic development objectives, can clearly be executed with little measurable environmental impact. Other alternatives such as site location, layout and design will be under review with the geologist, proponent and engineers to find alternatives to better the project.

This ESIA also identified the National legal requirements and International Best Practices/Standards that Tullow will need to comply with to ensure that the proposed project runs harmoniously with environmental conservation. Stakeholder engagement process formed a key part of this report. Stakeholders were provided with the opportunity to express their concerns and opinions, which were reflected in the ESIA and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The National Environment Management Authority is advised to license the project, since it is a viable project subject to it following the proposed ESMP and complying with all other statutory requirements that the project subscribes to. A summary of the key recommendations is as follows:-

1. Develop a plan for continuous engagement with the stakeholders and a Grievance Response Mechanism that will be used throughout the project.
2. The Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer (FSEO) should keep the communities informed in all project stages as ensure sensitization of the community and stakeholders in relation to the project objectives, activities, schedules and potential impacts
3. Complying with the EMCA (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009 Legal Notice No. 61.
4. Complying with EMCA Waste Management Regulations, 2006, Legal Notice 121.
5. Waste should only be transported by NEMA licensed waste transporter and dumping of unusable materials done at the recommended and licensed dumping sites.
6. Providing the workers with adequate PPEs and monitoring regularly to ensure they are replaced on time when they wear out
7. Employing an OSH plan that will outline all OSH risks and provide a strategy for their management
8. Undertaking a Site Specific Assessment (SSA) for the exact points where the exploratory drilling will take place to establish the baselines of the areas and how best the environment can be conserved.
9. Minimize vegetation clearance as much as possible especially during the construction phase of the project
10. Making use of the existing access roads to the extent possible, limit traffic speed to minimize dust generation
11. Liaise with the local community during the recruitment process
12. All activities to be conducted in compliance with Kenyan laws, International best practices and Tullow EHS policy
13. Consult with local administration and security agencies for support on security issues

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11. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1:

**TULLOW EHS MANAGEMENT
STANDARDS**

Introduction

Purpose

The Tullow EHS Management Standards set out the minimum EHS requirements for business delivery across Tullow.

Scope

This document is written in a manner that:

1. Describes the framework of EHS documentation, including vision, policy, standards and procedures.
2. Defines the minimum EHS standards to support the development and implementation of EHS related processes across Tullow.

This document applies to the entire Tullow operations lifecycle of exploration, appraisal, development, production and decommissioning.

Responsibility

Business Units Managers (BUMs) are responsible for ensuring that operations are planned and conducted in accordance with the standards contained in this document.

Business Unit EHS Managers are responsible for supporting BUMs in the implementation of these EHS management standards.

All individuals working for, or on behalf of, Tullow are required to conduct their activities in a manner consistent with the EHS Policy and these EHS Management Standards.

EHS Management System Framework

The Tullow Integrated Management System (IMS) sets the framework for managing all Tullow activities. The IMS contains 10 elements which each contain a number of expectations that operating and support functions are required to meet. One of the IMS elements is Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) which forms the basis for all underpinning EHS processes and systems.

Group Level

The Tullow EHS Vision and EHS Policy set the direction for EHS within Tullow. The EHS Policy defines a framework of “respect, reflect and protect” and details a number of commitments. There are other supporting policies including Malaria Policy, Driving Safety Policy, HIV Policy, etc.

The EHS Policy is supported by these EHS Management Standards which further define EHS principles and requirements across Tullow activities. There are also numerous associated EHS Standards which compliment these EHS Management Standards, for example e.g. Malaria Management Standard, Security Standard, Tullow Safety Rules, Tullow Oil Environmental Standards, etc.

A number of Group level procedures and guidelines have been produced to provide an efficient and consistent approach to meeting the requirements of the EHS Standards within Tullow.

Operations/Country Level

We also require a certain number of operations/country level processes in place to manage operational risks.

The Tullow EHS Management System includes processes at both Group and Operations/Country level. The management system framework is illustrated in Figure 1

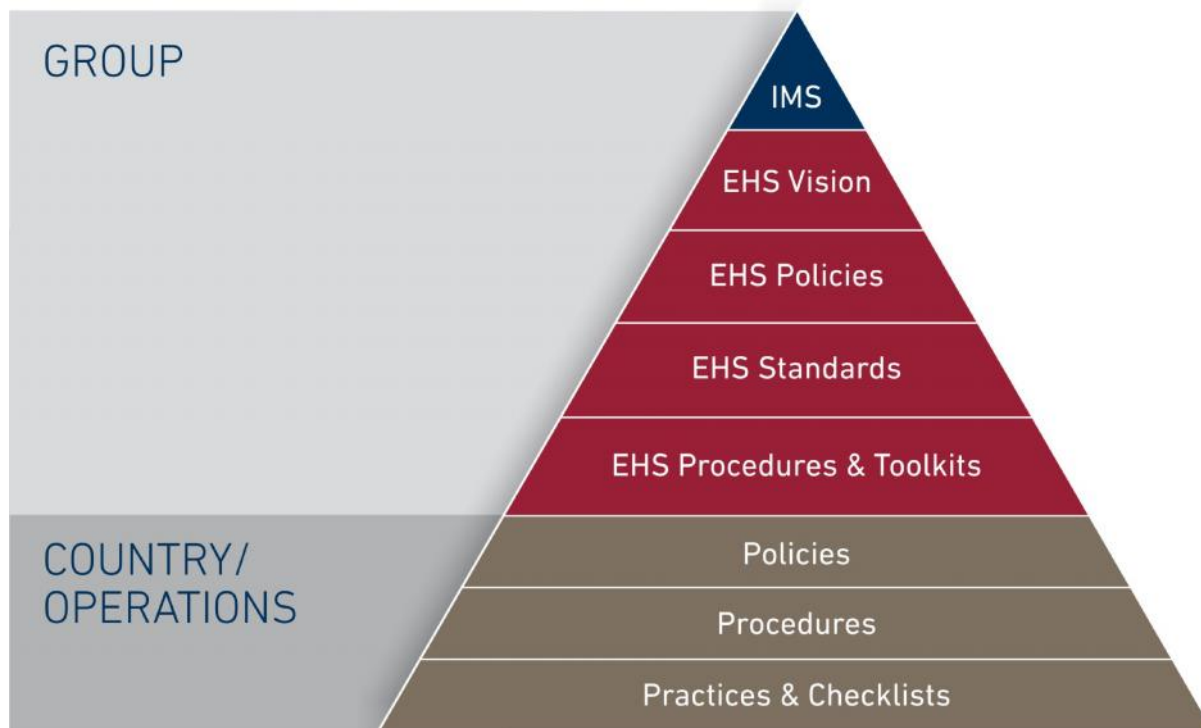


Figure 1: EHS Management System Framework

The EHS processes for our activities are designed to be compliant with ISO14001 and OHSAS 18001.

Definitions

Country / Operations	Country level processes need to be established to address country specific risks and regulatory requirements. Country level requirements must be established in accordance with Tullow's Group level policies, standards and procedures.
EHS Management Standards	The Tullow EHS Management Standards is a document that sets out minimum mandatory EHS requirements to support the development and implementation of EHS related processes across Tullow.
EHS Management System	<p>The EHS management system incorporates the following processes:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy setting • Organisation • Planning and Implementation • Measuring Performance • Review performance • Audit <p>The EHS management system includes group and country/operations level processes.</p>
Group	Group level standards, procedures and practices defines the requirements by which Tullow conducts its business.
Procedure	Procedures are documents that define how standards are to be met. Procedures may be developed at both Group and Country/Operations level.
Standards	<p>EHS standards set out minimum EHS requirements to support the development and implementation of EHS related processes by defining what needs to be done.</p> <p>The EHS Management Standards are comprehensive, however additional standards may be required to further address specific topic and/or "industry good practice" requirements.</p>
Toolkit	Toolkits are a set of tools i.e. software, checklists, etc that are established to support the systematic implementation of standards/procedures.
Tullow EHS Policy	The Policy defines a framework of "respect, reflect and protect" and details a number of EHS commitments.
Tullow EHS Vision	The EHS Vision encompasses many words and behaviours that are important to EHS management at Tullow.

EHS Management Standards

The Tullow EHS Management Standards consist of 14 Standards. Each Standard consists of a principle statement to provide the overall intent and mandatory EHS requirements. Each standard states a number of EHS requirements that all operations and activities within the organization must meet.

Standard 1	Leadership and Accountability
Standard 2	Regulatory Compliance & Consultation
Standard 3	Risk Management
Standard 4	Management of Change
Standard 5	Design, Construction & Commissioning
Standard 6	Operations, Maintenance & Integrity
Standard 7	Contractor Management
Standard 8	Asset Protection
Standard 9	Environmental & Social Management
Standard 10	Health Management
Standard 11	Incident Reporting & Investigation
Standard 12	Training, Competency & Behaviours
Standard 13	Information & Document Management
Standard 14	Assessment, Assurance & Improvement

Standard 1

Leadership & Accountability

Principle

Individuals in leadership roles within Tullow provide clear and purposeful leadership geared to meeting Tullow's EHS goals. Tullow leaders understand their accountabilities and demonstrate leadership and commitment to effective EHS management.

Tullow leaders create and support clear delegation and accountability consistent with Tullow Requirements.

Requirements

Leadership

- Managers and supervisors must establish positive behaviours through active and visible EHS participation and recognition of positive behaviours.
- Managers and supervisors must establish clear EHS goals for the business, and define and communicate individual roles and responsibilities.
- Managers and supervisors must engage in two-way communication with employees and contractors to foster a working environment that supports and encourages open dialogue about all aspects of effective EHS management.
- Managers and supervisors must integrate EHS goals into business planning and establish a risk based decision-making processes.
- Managers and supervisors must demonstrate continual awareness of EHS performance.

EHS Systems & Expectations

- Systems and practices must be established to manage Tullow EHS expectations and goals, Business Unit and country specific risks, local regulatory, permit and legal requirements; and must be aligned with the Tullow EHS Group policies and standards. Robust systems must be developed prior to activities commencing.
- Tullow employees will have clearly defined and documented EHS accountabilities. Individual EHS performance objectives will be in place.
- EHS responsibilities and accountabilities must be established, documented, understood and position descriptions communicated to all employees.

Right to Stop Work

- Tullow employees and contractors must understand that they have the right and responsibility to stop work or refuse to work in situations that may cause harm to themselves or others, and to immediately bring these situations to the attention to those at imminent risk.

Standard 2

Regulatory Compliance & Consultation

Principle

Tullow complies with all relevant regulations across its business areas and activities. Where regulations are absent or inadequate; Tullow complies with other nominated relevant standards or adopts accepted industry good practice.

Requirements

Compliance Process & Register

- A process must be established for each Tullow business area and activity to identify and demonstrate continual compliance with applicable regulatory, permit and legal commitments.
- The applicable regulatory, permit and legal commitments must be recorded in an accessible legal register.
- A process must be established to manage and implement changes to regulatory, permit and legal commitments.

Responsible & Accepted Practices

- Where regulations do not exist, or where applicable regulations fall short of internationally recognized standards, Tullow must incorporate the use of standards, practices and specifications that embody responsible and accepted design, construction, operational and business practices. The standards, practices or specifications used should be documented within the compliance register.

Consultations

- Where appropriate, Tullow must actively participate in consultation processes where new regulations are developed or existing regulations are revised, and seek to contribute to the establishment of pragmatic and effective regulatory controls and compliance.

Communication

- Individuals must be knowledgeable and competent in executing their duties in accordance with the applicable regulatory, permit and legal commitments.
- Changes to regulatory, permit and legal requirements must be communicated to all relevant stakeholders.

Demonstration of Compliance

- Management reviews must include a review of compliance with the applicable regulatory, permit and legal commitments, and where appropriate, actions to ensure the effectiveness of compliance aspects of the EHS Management System.
- Annual evaluation of compliance with legal and other commitments (such as permits) must be performed.

Standard 3

Risk Management

Principle

Tullow activities are subject to an appropriate level of risk identification and evaluation to ensure that EHS risks are managed and reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

Requirements

Risk Management Process

- Tullow Business Units must establish a formal documented risk management process to provide assurance that EHS risks are consistently identified, controlled and managed to ALARP.
- All significant EHS risks must be captured in a Risk Register.

Risk Assessments

- Risk assessments must, as a minimum, identify hazards, evaluate EHS risks, identify appropriate controls and mitigations and any actions required to reduce the EHS risks to ALARP.
- Risk assessments must be completed in advance of exposure to the activity associated with the risk and reviewed at appropriate intervals.
- An individual familiar and competent in the risk assessment technique must lead risk assessments.
- Risk assessment teams must comprise of individuals knowledgeable in the subject of review.
- Risk assessments must be documented in a secure and readily available location.

Controls & Mitigations

- Appropriate control and mitigation measures must be identified and implemented to ensure that EHS risks are adequately and effectively managed.
- Where existing controls or mitigation measures are not effective in managing EHS risks, further action must be taken to reduce EHS risks to ALARP.

Risk Tolerability

- Tolerability of EHS risks must be based on tolerability criteria defined by local regulatory regimes, Tullow EHS guidance and/or accepted industry good practices.
- If tolerability criteria are not met then appropriate action must be taken to reduce and/or mitigate EHS risks to ALARP, and thus ensure compliance with the selected criteria.

Management Review

- There must be a periodic review of the implementation of controls and closure of actions to ensure EHS risks are effectively managed to ALARP.

Standard 4

Management of Change

Principle

Planned, unplanned, temporary and permanent changes are subject to an appropriate level of assessment, evaluation, authorisation and managed to ensure residual EHS risks are reduced to tolerable levels.

Requirements

Management of Change Process

- Formal management of change processes must be established, commensurate with the EHS risk, to ensure EHS risks associated with changes are identified, evaluated, managed and authorized prior to the implementation of the change.
- Management of Change processes must be applied to the following changes:
 - Organizational change,
 - Work programmes or planned activities,
 - Management system standards and practices,
 - Equipment / facilities modifications.

Authorization

- Level of management authorization to proceed must be defined commensurate with the nature and impact of the change.

Implementation & Communication

- Implementation plans must be developed prior to the execution of the change and must consider:
 - Training and communication
 - Document revisions
 - As-built drawings
 - Pre-start reviews
 - Start-up & construction variances
 - Operating envelope variances

Document Management

- Management of change documentation must be stored and accessible.
- A management of change register must be maintained.
- Applicable documents and records must be updated to reflect the change and communicated to all impacted stakeholders.
- Where documentation changes have not been completed prior to implementation of a change, a record of the change, such as red line drawings, must be in place at the impacted location, until documents are updated, finalised and issued.

Management Review

- Following implementation and after an appropriate time period, changes must be evaluated to verify the effectiveness of the change in achieving the planned outcome.

Standard 5

Design, Construction & Commissioning

Principle

Tullow projects and changes are executed in a manner that provides inherent safe design while supporting the safe and environmentally sound construction and commissioning practices in delivering project objectives.

Requirements

EHS Management

- A project specific EHS Management Plan must be developed for all Projects and include the provisions to provide assurance of EHS management. The plan will be produced and updated and each stage of the Tullow Asset Delivery Model (Identify, Select, Define, Execute, Operate).
- Tullow Development Projects must establish a system to ensure an inherently safe design, and conformance to EHS aspects of the Tullow Asset Delivery Model including safety case requirements.

Project Reviews

- Projects must be subjected to review by independent competent experts, including EHS, at specific project milestones to ensure the proposed design meets project objectives.

Critical Equipment and Systems

- Tullow projects must establish a process for identifying and validating EHS critical equipment, systems and procedures.
- Operating parameters must be defined at the design stage and documented within the Design Safety Case.
- EHS critical equipment, systems and procedures must be included in the Design Safety Case.

Commissioning

- Commissioning plans must be developed prior to commissioning to ensure the safe, efficient and effective execution of the commissioning activities, and must include relevant EHS risk assessments, roles and responsibilities, and associated competencies.

Handover

- Tullow projects and operations must establish a formal documented handover process to ensure critical information is consistently transferred between groups.
- As a minimum, Handover information must include:
 - As Built Drawings
 - Procedures
 - Manuals
 - Documentation for critical equipment

Standard 6

Operations, Maintenance & Integrity

Principle

Tullow facilities are operated and maintained within designed parameters, and deviations and excursions managed in order to ensure integrity.

Requirements

Operational Risk Management

- Hazards must be systematically evaluated for all Tullow operated production facilities and an Operations Safety Case developed to demonstrate that relevant hazards are tolerable.

Operating Procedures & Practices

- Procedures for operating and maintaining facilities must be implemented. EHS critical procedures must be identified, controlled and readily accessible.

Operating Parameters

- All plant and equipment must be operated and maintained in accordance with the design data and manufacturer's operating parameters.
- Operating parameters must be periodically reviewed, commensurate with the EHS risk, or based on a change to ensure that the parameters remain appropriate for the current operational requirements.
- Deviations from operating parameters must be evaluated, authorized and managed.
- Any deviations to the designed operating parameters must be recorded and evaluated against the Operations Safety Case to ensure risks associated with major hazards remain tolerable.
- Performance standards must be established that include operating parameters and performance criteria for EHS critical equipment in accordance with the facility Operations Safety Case.
- Incidents of excursions outside the operating envelope must be reported to the appropriate Supervisor and reported within Tullow's incident reporting system.

Equipment Integrity & Maintenance Criteria

- Maintenance regimes must be defined for all facility equipment and establish a system for managing maintenance and testing schedules.
- Records of maintenance inspections must be maintained and documented.

Standard 7

Contractor Management

Principle

Tullow entities systematically assure that goods, equipment and services provided by suppliers, contractors and other parties meet contractual and Tullow Standards/Requirements.

Requirements

Contracting Strategy & Risks

- Contracted services must be evaluated, selected and retained using criteria that includes an assessment of the contractor's capabilities to perform work in compliance with Tullow EHS requirements.

Contracting EHS Capability Assessments

- Contract EHS capability assessments must be performed to screen potential Contractors in order to identify those Contractors that have the experience and capability to deliver scope of work in an EHS responsible manner, and to effectively manage with the associated risks.

Contractor Tender Evaluations

- EHS evaluation criteria must be prepared and documented prior to the selection process in the form of tender evaluation criteria.
- The overall risks associated with the contract, and Contractor's ability to manage these risks, must be evaluated when the bid evaluation criteria are established.
- The EHS appraisal of each technical bid package must be carried out to a level commensurate with the risk, and include EHS representation for all medium and high risk contracts.

Contracts & Agreements

- Contracts and agreements must contain standard EHS conditions supplemented by specific EHS conditions designed to manage risks associated with the specified scope of work and location specific risks.
- Any deviations from the contractual EHS conditions must be approved.

Contractor Performance Management

- Interfaces, commensurate with the nature of the contract and risk, between Tullow and the Contractor must be identified, agreed, documented and managed.
- Clear deliverables and EHS performance expectations must be communicated to the Contractor.
- Contractor performance must be monitored, evaluated, communicated and gaps addressed to ensure EHS performance is in compliance with Tullow's EHS requirements.

Standard 8

Asset Protection

Principle

Effective plans and resources are established to manage security risks and respond to incidents and emergency situations in order to reduce risks and mitigate the impacts on people, the environment, assets and reputation.

Requirements

Security

- Security risks and operational vulnerabilities must be assessed, recorded and monitored in accordance with the Tullow Security Standard.
- Security controls must be established for all Tullow activities with increased controls established to reduce prevailing risks and provide layered protection around critical or sensitive activities.
- Security plans must be established to manage security risks for all Tullow sites and activities.
- Effective security resources must be established to protect Tullow personnel and property within an operating framework that upholds respect for human rights.

Emergency Preparedness & Incident Management

- An effective emergency response and incident management capability must be established across all Tullow activities within a common framework in accordance with the Tullow Emergency Preparedness and Incident Management Standard:
 - Field or Facility Response Teams (FRTs) for every Tullow site.
 - Incident Management Teams (IMTs) for every Business Unit or main country office.
 - A single Crisis Management Team (CMT) based in the London headquarters.
- The scale of emergency response planning and resourcing shall be commensurate with the severity of potential risks and the credible emergency scenarios identified during the risk management process.
- Detailed emergency response and incident management plans shall be developed and implemented to mitigate, control, and recover from credible emergency scenarios.

Business Continuity

- Business Continuity Plans and Information Systems Disaster Recovery Plans shall be developed and implemented based on credible scenarios and a Business Impact Assessment for each Business Unit or main country office.

Training & Awareness

- Site specific security awareness and emergency response briefings must be included as part of site orientation briefings or EHS inductions.
- Regular training and exercises must be conducted to test emergency response plans and maintain competency of response team members.

Management Review

- Management reviews must be conducted in order to verify the continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of security controls and emergency response capabilities.

Standard 9

Environmental & Social Management

Principle

Environmental impacts, controls and products are identified and managed in accordance with the Tullow Oil Environmental Standards (toes) to deliver the consistent environmental management of Tullow activities.

Requirements

Biodiversity

- Impacts to local biodiversity from Tullow's operations must be continually mitigated and managed to avoid negative impacts to the local biodiversity as well as contribute to biodiversity conservation and net positive biodiversity benefit.
- Processes must be established to ensure:
 - Impacts are controlled and biodiversity actions are consistently prepared and managed
 - Biodiversity impacts are considered as part of the overall project ESIA's
 - Appropriate plans are developed and implemented to manage the risks

Greenhouse Gases

- Processes must be established in Tullow operations to reduce, monitor and continually manage greenhouse gas emissions and minimize impacts to the environment through the responsible use of energy resources. Greenhouse gas processes must include:
 - Flaring and venting
 - Identification and evaluation of renewable energy techniques
 - Energy monitoring and assessment programs to drive appropriate energy efficiency initiatives

Resources Management

- Processes must be established in Tullow operations to manage the efficient and effective use of natural resources in order to eliminate, minimize and manage impacts to ensure a sustainable and mutually beneficial balance between the local communities and Tullow operational needs. Resource management processes must:
 - Assess and manage the availability and use of raw materials
 - Demonstrate an appropriate balance between the use of recycled and disposal of wastes
 - Minimise the use of hazardous and environmentally harmful substances
 - Demonstrate the minimization of project footprints

Socio-Economic

- Processes must be established in Tullow operations to identify, assess and manage potential changes and disturbances in the socio-economic welfare of local communities arising from Tullow's operations. Socio-economic processes must include:
 - Identification and management of potential impacts to the local communities.
 - Engagement and compliance with local cultural and community groups.
 - The development and implementation of land acquisition, resettlement, compensation and indigenous community philosophies.

Standard 10

Health Management

Principle

Tullov businesses manage their operations to prevent harm to the health of employees, contractors, visitors and neighbours in local communities.

Requirements

Health Strategy & Risks

- Risks relating to the health and well-being of individuals must be consistently assessed, recorded communicated to impacted stakeholders and monitored for all Tullov sites and activities.
- Health management plans and controls must be established and implemented to manage relevant health risks for all Tullov sites and activities.

Medical Screening & Vaccinations

- Individuals working for, or on behalf of Tullov must undergo periodic medicals to monitor the health of the individuals and ensure they are deemed fit to travel and work under the expected conditions.
- Individuals travelling to, and working on, Tullov international remote sites must have valid vaccinations and medications appropriate to the area specific exposures.

Country Medical Assessments

- New country entry assessments must be performed prior to the commencement of Tullov activities to ensure that arrangements are adequate and effective in responding to area specific exposures.
- As a minimum, new country assessments must evaluate:
 - Medical facilities
 - Hospitals and clinics
 - Endemic disease profile
 - Evacuation of medical cases
- Continual assessment and management of medical facilities must be conducted.

Drug & Alcohol Programme

- Processes must be established to prevent and manage the possession and use of drugs and alcohol by all individuals involved in Tullov operations. As a minimum, the processes must be implemented in accordance with the Tullov Substance Abuse Policy and include management of:
 - The unlawful and unauthorised use, possession, transfer of sale of substances of abuse at the workplace
 - Impairment by alcohol or any other substances of abuse at a Tullov site or when reporting for onward travel
 - Testing programs with cause (following an incident, accident or suspicion of abuse) or without cause (sometimes referred to random)

Fatigue and Stress Management

- Processes must be established for the management of individual fatigue and stress related risks.
- Training must be provided to assist individuals in recognizing and managing individual fatigue and stress related risks.

Standard 11

Incident Reporting & Investigation

Principle

All incidents and near misses are reported to ensure incident details are communicated to the appropriate Tullow functions, investigated, corrective actions recorded and lessons implemented and shared.

Requirements

Incident Reporting

- All incidents or near misses, that have the potential to result in, an undesirable EHS impact must be reported.

Incident Classification

- All incidents must be classified based on the Actual and Potential severity of the incident to ensure the appropriate level of response, notification and investigation is performed.

Incident Investigation

- All incidents must be investigated and reported according to the incident potential severity level.

Action Management, Close-Out & Verification

- All actions must be recorded and managed within Tullow's incident reporting system.
- Effective closure and implementation of the actions in a timely manner will be monitored.

Reporting & Communication

- Findings, root cause(s) and lessons learned must be communicated to relevant internal and external stakeholders.
- All incidents, hours worked, kilometers driven and safety observations must be reported on a monthly basis.

Incident Management Review

- Systems must be implemented for monitoring and approving actions and ensuring close-out is effective in addressing findings in a timely manner.

Standard 12

Training, Competency & Behaviours

Principle

Individuals performing work for Tullow are adequately trained, competent and exhibit the appropriate behaviours to successfully execute their duties in a safe, healthy and environmentally conscious manner.

Requirements

EHS Training Process

- A training process must be established to ensure that all personnel are formally and thoroughly trained to competently perform their activities in accordance with Tullow EHS requirements.
- Initial and on-going training must be provided to meet job, legal and regulatory requirements.
- Training programs must be periodically reviewed for relevance to legal or regulatory commitments, or in the event of a change to risks, hazards or controls.
- Training records and certificates must be maintained, stored in a safe location and readily available for review.
- Management reviews must be conducted in order to verify the training programs to ensure the continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.

EHS Induction

- Site specific EHS briefings must be included as part of EHS induction to ensure personnel are aware and understand the specific EHS risks and controls.
- Site Management must define the frequency of refresher induction assessments commensurate with the risks. These refreshers may take the form of Toolbox Talks.
- Records of induction assessments must be maintained, stored in a safe location and readily available for review.

EHS Related Behaviours

- All individuals working for, or on behalf of, Tullow must:
 - Exhibit, encourage, reinforce and visibly support safe, healthy and environmentally sound behaviours.
 - Identify, control and manage risks associated with the execution of their specific roles & responsibilities.
 - Continually strive to eliminate own, and others, at-risk behaviours
 - Support and implement Tullow EHS Standards and associated processes

Standard 13

Information & Document Management

Principle

Documents and records are managed, readily accessible, available, stored in a secure location, and appropriately reviewed.

Requirements

Information Management System

- A process for the management, including initiation, development, authorization, and review, of EHS management system documents must be established.
- The document management system must provide a centralized, accessible and secure location to control and manage relevant EHS management system documents, including policies, standards, practices and guidelines.

Document Management

- The process must ensure that relevant documents are:
 - Current
 - Searchable
 - Uniquely identifiable
 - Periodically reviewed
 - Authorized
- Systems must be established to manage local EHS management system documents and demonstrate a link between the Tullow Group and local EHS management system documentation.

Record Management

- Records must be maintained in the established document management system to ensure their identification, maintenance, storage, retrieval and disposal.
- Access to records must be controlled to ensure authorised access, security of information and relevant levels of confidentiality.

Standard 14

Assessment, Assurance & Improvement

Principle

Regular monitoring and assessment of performance against goals and objectives, and conformance with Tullow systems are conducted to provide assurance that Tullow's EHS goals and objectives are met and performance drives continuous improvement.

Requirements

EHS Performance

- Systems must be in place for collating EHS and KPI performance data, to allow efficient and accurate monitoring, evaluating, recording and reporting of performance against goals and objectives and conformance against Tullow's EHS management system.
- Performance results must be trended to identify, evaluate and manage any areas of negative trends.

EHS System Audits

- Audit and inspection schedules must be established commensurate with the risks and also including:
 - Conformance with Tullow's EHS Management System requirements
 - Self-assessment against Tullow's Safety Rules and environmental standards (toes)
 - Compliance to applicable regulatory requirements
 - Effective management of major hazards, through the formal review of Operational Safety Cases.

Corrective Actions

- A corrective action management system must be in place to ensure all actions relating to audits and inspections are documented, reviewed and completed in a timely manner.
- Corrective actions must be reviewed by management to ensure the finding or deficiency is adequately addressed.

Improvements

- All negative performance, trends, findings or deficiencies must be addressed in a manner that addresses the root cause(s).
- All relevant learnings must be communicated to all internal Tullow stakeholders.



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T-EHS-STD-0013, Revision 4

APPENDIX 2:

GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Community Grievance Mechanism and Resolution Procedure

1. Introduction
2. Scope
3. Definitions
4. Roles and Responsibilities
5. Grievance Mechanism Design Principles and Criteria
6. Grievance Mechanism and Resolution Procedure
 - 6.1 Entry Level (Tier 1)
 - 6.1.1 Receiving
 - 6.1.2 Acknowledgement and Registration
 - 6.1.3 Review
 - 6.1.4 Investigation
 - 6.1.5 Resolution
 - 6.1.6 Closure
 - 6.2 Tier 2
 - 6.3 Tier 3
 - 6.4 Escalation to TKBV BU
7. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting

1. Introduction

Tullow Kenya B.V, (TKBV), a subsidiary of Tullow Oil plc, is the operator in several license blocks in Northern and Western Kenya including 10BB, 10BA and 13T in Turkana, 12 A in Baringo/ Elgeyo Marakwet and 12B in Kisumu. The BU Social Performance Department includes functions addressing stakeholder engagement, land access and resettlement, social impacts and social investment. Effective stakeholder engagement includes the implementation and management of a community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure.

The purpose of this document is to define the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure, specifically the process of receiving, acknowledging and registering, reviewing, investigating and resolving grievances submitted by individuals, families, groups and/or communities and other local stakeholders resident within the project affected area.

2. Scope

The community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure outlines how Tullow Kenya can provide effective remedy to individual, group, community and other stakeholders' grievances. It is intended to be utilised to receive all grievances pertaining to project activities, irrespective of whether they derive directly from Tullow or Tullow Contractor activities.

The procedure defines a process through which grievances are investigated and resolved. This process allows for three stages of resolution. Specifically: Entry - Tier 1 defines the means through which community-level grievances may be (i) received, acknowledged and registered by the project and (ii) field-level investigation and resolution of grievances can occur. Tier 2 allows for unresolved grievances to be escalated for further review at the field level. Tier 3 allows for the grievant to proceed to court in the event that the grievance cannot be resolved to the satisfaction of the grievant and the project.

The primary scope of this document addresses the key objective of the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure, namely that grievances are received, acknowledged, registered and resolved at the field level by the project and the grievant. As such it is intended that **individual, family, group** and **collective** community grievances are resolved through this process. However, in certain circumstances it is recognised that grievances of a more collective nature and shared by large numbers of the community may be better addressed through a different process such as open public meetings to discuss and collectively resolve the specific issue.

The community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure does not incorporate employee-related grievances, which should be addressed through the Human Resources department and other channels. However, the procedure does cover other non-HR related grievances from employees or contractors who live in the community. Furthermore in certain circumstances grievances may be directly escalated to the FSPM and/or BU level where they are of sufficient scale or severity or where they are deemed to pose specific risks to the project. Similarly grievance pertaining to human rights violations or other highly sensitive matters will be managed through a separate process.

3. Definitions

Concerns/Issues

Concerns/issues are questions, requests for information, or general perceptions not necessarily related to a specific impact or incident caused by project activity. If not addressed to the satisfaction of the complainant, concerns may become complaints. Concerns will be recorded

as part of the grievance mechanism and resolution procedure but will not be processed as a grievance.

Complaint

Complaints are generally related to a specific and identifiable impact caused by a project activity, which is raised by the affected individual, family, group or community of stakeholders with the intent of bringing the impact to the attention of the company or contractor and seeking that the impact be mitigated (e.g. dust, noise or vibration).

Grievance

Specific complaint raised by an individual, family, group or community of stakeholders who claim to be affected by real or perceived impacts of a company's operations for which specific, targeted corrective actions are required, possibly including compensation.

Grievant/Complainant

Person having a grievance (or complaint) against TKBV or its contractors and sub-contractors.

Grievance Mechanism

A risk management system through which grievances from local stakeholders resident within the project area of operations will be received, acknowledged, investigated and addressed following a standard operating procedure (SOP) aligned to other functions and management systems (e.g. operations, supply chain, national content, EHS, government and public affairs, communication, etc).

Grievance Mechanism Tiers

Entry Level (First Tier) refers to a process through which a grievance is received, acknowledged and registered and subsequently may be investigated and resolved directly between the grievant and the project through a process of direct and/or mediated dialogue either by the Grievance Officer (in collaboration with the relevant department) or by site management.

Second Tier refers to the process that needs to be followed when a Entry Level (Tier 1) grievance cannot be resolved directly between the grievant and the project (i.e., at the Tier 1 level) and is thus escalated to Tier 2, involving adjudication by a Tullow field operations Grievance Committee with appropriate external representation. The appropriate third party governance structure for the Grievance Committee will be determined at each site and in collaboration with the community to ensure transparency and adequate independence.

Third Tier refers to the process that is followed to address grievances that cannot be resolved through the Entry Level (Tier 1) and Tier 2 processes and which the grievant seeks to redress by using the formal Judicial System of the host country or other applicable judicial or non judicial systems outside of the host country.

Grievance Officer

Person assigned to manage the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

(a) Promote Awareness and Understanding of Grievance Mechanism and Resolution Procedure

Grievance Officer Develop an internal training strategy (for TKBV departments and functional areas); develop a Contractor awareness building strategy; and external engagement strategy (for community stakeholders).

Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer
Promote awareness and understanding of the existence and purpose of the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure in communities within the project area of operations

Community Communications
Promote awareness and understanding of the existence and purpose of the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure with all visitors to the community communications offices

(b) Receive, Acknowledge and Register Grievances

Field Stakeholder Engagement Officer
Holds primary responsibility, by virtue of primary and continuous contact with the communities lying within the project area of operations to receive, acknowledge and register grievances.

Community Communications
Holds responsibility to receive, acknowledge and register grievances submitted by visitors to the Community Communications Office.

Grievance Officer Primary responsibility is to manage the implementation and management of the community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure but may, from time to time, be required to receive, acknowledge and register grievances.

(c) Investigation and Resolution of Grievances

Grievance Officer Management of grievance process including: direct registration and collation of all grievances from various registration channels; first level review of grievances; investigation of grievances as required, engaging other functional staff whose department is implied in the complaint or grievance as required; resolution of the grievance.

Functional Representatives
Representatives from TKBV functions and Contractors and Sub-Contractors may be required to participate in the investigation and resolution of a grievance if the submitted grievance pertains to impacts associated under their area of jurisdiction.

(d) Maintenance of Grievance and Complaints Register

Grievance Officer	Tracking and reporting on grievances, and managing the Complaint/Grievance Register in the Tuwasilane Information Management System.
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(e) Reporting

Grievance Officer	Generation of monthly reports providing: (i) status of grievances received – number received; resolved; pending resolution; escalated; (ii) analysis of number and nature of grievances received by thematic area; (iii) analysis of number and nature of grievance received in relation to geographical area; (iv) analysis of number and nature of grievance received in relation to project activity, type of activity (e.g. civils, seismic, drilling) etc. Reports should be submitted to management but also to relevant stakeholders within the Above Ground Risk group for action if appropriate.
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5. Grievance Mechanism Design Principles and Criteria

A grievance mechanism offers communities an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies, promotes a mutually constructive relationship and thereby provides a way to reduce risk for TKBV projects. A well-functioning grievance mechanism:

- Provides an equitable and context-specific process which respects confidentiality of all parties, protects all parties from retaliation and builds trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities.
- Provides a predictable, accessible, transparent, and legitimate process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, rights compatible, effective, and lasting;
- Enables more systematic identification of emerging issues and trends, facilitating corrective action and pro-active engagement.

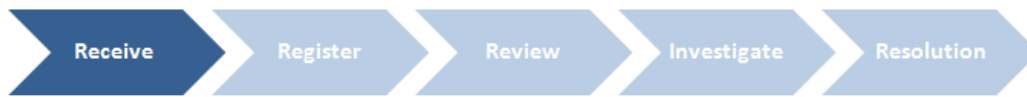
6. Community Grievance Mechanism and Resolution Procedure

The TKBV community grievance mechanism and resolution procedure sets out a step-by-step approach of receiving, acknowledging, registering, investigating and addressing complaints and grievances from all stakeholders resident within the project area of operations. The grievance mechanism comprises three tiers through which grievances are sequentially addressed. The Entry Level (Tier 1) is the foundation of the grievance mechanism and resolution procedure aiming to ensure that grievances are addressed at the grassroots level by the Company as and when they arise. Implementation of Entry Level (Tier 1) process involves the following steps: (i) receive (ii) acknowledgement and registration; (iii) review; (iv) investigation (where appropriate); (v) resolution (where appropriate); and (vi) closure.

6.1 Entry Level (Tier 1)

All grievances (or complaints) enter the community grievance mechanism through the First Tier. It is anticipated that many of the concerns, complaints and grievances raised by individuals, families, groups and/or communities will be able to be resolved directly between the grievant and the staff member registering the grievance and/or the grievance officer through a process of direct consultation and/or mediated dialogue to seek mutually agreed solutions. To facilitate this process

staff should be clear about responses to FAQs and the limits to their ability and authority to make decisions regarding redress (including compensation).



6.1.1 Receive

Grievances (and complaints) may be received through a number of channels that may include:

- a. Grievance hotline
- b. Grievance email (dedicated email address)
- c. TKBV Community Communication office.
- d. TKBV staff who hold responsibility for stakeholder engagement and who visit the communities within the project area of operations on a regular basis
- e. TKBV Grievance Officer

All staff assigned to receive grievances (complaints) must have:

- ✓ Appropriate training on this Procedure;
- ✓ Relevant grievance forms available;
- ✓ Clear and agreed expectations in terms of forwarding grievances to the Grievance Officer (e.g. within 24hrs, in writing or verbally).

Process for Handling Sensitive Grievances

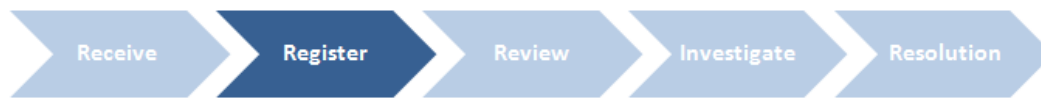
In the event the grievance is of a sensitive nature, for example an allegation against company staff or against authorities witnessing the grievance review, the Grievance Officer should inform the Field SP Manager at the earliest appropriate time.

Human Rights and Related Legal Violations

For purposes of this Procedure, an alleged violation of human rights involves alleged transgressions by TKBV (or its contractors) of one or more rights to which all human beings are entitled, as defined and recognized by the **International Bill of Human Rights** (or by certain other international humanitarian or local legislation as may be applicable, such as certain provisions of *Domestic Constitutions and Legal Codes*, of *Domestic Civil and Human Rights Codes*, etc.)

As set forth in TKBV Human Rights Policy, TKBV has a zero tolerance for human rights violations and related misconduct. Every TKBV employee, affiliate, and third party contractor or supplier is required to report information they learn or hear concerning potential violations of human rights. As such, *any possible* human rights and legal violations must be reported appropriately as set out in the TKBV **Reporting and Escalation Procedure for Human Rights and Related Legal Violations**. This document also explains what constitutes a human right, and a human rights violation. The TKBV **Procedure for the Investigation of Human Rights Allegations** sets out how human rights allegations are evaluated, investigated, brought to the attention of host-nation authorities, monitored, and reported on.

If the complaint is an allegation of a suspected violation of the TKBV *Code of Business Conduct & Ethics* or the *Anti-Corruption & Anti-Bribery Policy* then the suspected violation must be reported through the formal reporting or to local management as applicable, in accordance with the TKBV *Code of Business Conduct and Ethics*.



6.1.2 Grievance Registration and Acknowledgment

The following procedure should be followed when a grievance (or complaint) is presented:

- ✓ The TKBV staff member receiving the grievance will carefully note and record the grievance (or complaint) onto the **Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement Form**, when the complainant cannot do it by her/himself. If appropriate, the TKBV personnel registering the grievance could take pictures related to the issue to substantiate the claim. Also, where relevant GPS coordinates should be noted.
- ✓ Once completed, the TKBV staff member will read and explain what has been recorded to the grievant (or complainant) to confirm that the facts of his/her grievance (or complaint) are as written. If at all possible grievances (or complaints) should be in writing. However, verbal grievances (complaints) should also be accepted especially in circumstances where written grievances may be a barrier for some individuals. The form will be signed or thumb printed by the grievant (complainant), a witness (if necessary) and the TKBV staff member.

Each grievant (complainant) receives a copy of the **Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement Form** (a copy of which should be also kept with the Company) which acknowledges that the grievance (complaint) has been received. The Acknowledgement Form has a reference number and includes a commitment from the Company to provide a response within a pre-specified time period (e.g. thirty (30) days) of logging the grievance. Duplicate booklets with pre-printed and numbered forms (using carbon copy paper) are often used for this purpose.

- ✓ If possible, and if within the authority and capacity of the SP team member to determine, grievances should be addressed immediately through a process of dialogue. As noted above, the details of the grievance will be recorded from respondents and witnesses contacted during the grievance review and will be detailed on the **Grievance Registration and Acknowledgement Form**. If accepted the agreed resolution is documented on the **Resolution Form**, the latter signed by the complainant, witnesses or any other individuals who choose to make comment with regard to the particular grievance.
- ✓ If further review is required, the TKBV staff member describes the process and the timeline for further review to the grievant/complainant.
- ✓ If the grievance is urgent and requires immediate attention, the complainant is directed to the Field SP Manager.
- ✓ Complex claims – defined by the scale of the grievance (scale of event, number of grievants) and/or related to project aspects that could have adverse impacts on the claimant's livelihood, health and safety and cultural norms and traditions - should be escalated to TKBV BU.

6.1.3 Review

- ✓ All forms must be handed over to the Grievance Officer within 24 hours of receipt of the complaint or grievance. The Grievance Officer will screen each form and determine if it is a grievance or a complaint.
- ✓ In the case of a complaint, where the complaint has not already been closed out by the recipient recording the grievance, the Grievance Officer will provide the complainant with a response from the Company.
- ✓ In the case of a grievance, the Grievance Officer will investigate the grievance to determine its validity and where appropriate ensure appropriate redress as part of the process of closing out the grievance (Steps 6.1.4 -6.1.5). For grievances, the Grievance Officer will always provide a response as a matter of procedure.

6.1.4 Investigation

The Grievance Officer will determine how to investigate the grievance.

- ✓ The investigation should be started within 1-7 days after the grievance has been registered. The aims of the investigation are: (i) to determine the validity and veracity of the grievance; (ii) to verify the claims made by the Grievant, and evidence provided to substantiate the claims; (iii) to determine appropriate redress where required.
- ✓ Investigation should seek to investigate the event leading to the grievance and to verify the impact thereof. Investigation may involve visiting the location of the event leading to the grievance; photographs of the scene; engagement with other stakeholders in the field (i.e., triangulation) to confirm reliability of the account; etc.
- ✓ Potential redress options include an apology, compensation of the aggrieved or any other resolution option within the limits and capacity of the field staff and their local networks.
- ✓ If investigation and resolution cannot be achieved within 30 days, a letter will be sent to the Grievant informing them that their grievance is being investigated, setting out the reason for the delay and advising the Grievant of anticipated closure date.

6.1.5 Resolution & Closure

- ✓ The Grievance Officer shall communicate the outcome of the review to the aggrieved person in writing (and/or verbally where literacy may be an issue) and through the **Grievance Resolution Form**. This response will be either: a) an outcome of the grievance review, or b) a notification that the company needs additional time to examine the issue further. The final grievance review outcome is communicated both through the **Grievance Resolution Form** as well as through a verbal explanation. The Grievance Officer makes two (2) copies of the form; one for the complainant and one signed by the complainant for the company records. The Grievance Officer will ask the complainant to sign the form at three places: one signature to acknowledge receipt, another signature to acknowledge satisfaction with the outcome, and another signature to acknowledge that the complainant has been respectfully informed about the outcome of the reviews and has no objections.
- ✓ If the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome of the review, alternative resolutions should be considered and discussed among site management and with the complainant before the case is escalated to the Second tire Mechanism.

- ✓ Where resolutions have been approved and agreed upon by the complainant, the Grievance Officer ensures that the administrative process for redressing the grievance is immediately initiated. The resolution details and target timeframe should be updated in the **Complaint/Grievance Register**.
- ✓ In cases where the complainant “walks away” without signing the Grievance Review Outcome Form, the grievance can only be closed out following agreement by site management (including site Legal Officer) after it is determined that everything reasonable has been done to resolve the case.
- ✓ **In addition to the process outlined above, the Grievance Officer may use his discretion to bring grievances directly to the attention of the site management.**

6.2 Second Tier

The Second Tier process is for grievances that cannot be resolved directly between the site staff member and the complainant and requires involvement by a Grievance Committee with appropriate **external** representation. In the event that a grievance is escalated from the First Tier to the Second Tier, the Field Social Performance Manager (FSPM) should sign off that appropriate measures have been taken to resolve the grievance through the Entry Level (First Tier) process. The appropriate third party governance structure for the External Grievance Committee will be determined in collaboration with the community to ensure transparency and adequate independence.

The Second Tier process is used when TKBV and the complainant decide together that the procedures are not acceptable to one or more parties for the situation of concern; there are disputes of fact or conflicts about data; or the parties have been unable to reach a voluntary settlement. In such cases:

- The complainant can contact the Grievance Officer in the first instance to seek further clarification if for any reason he/she is dissatisfied with the explanation of the review (*not for further negotiation*).
- The Grievance Officer points out the third party resource mechanisms available to the complainant
- To demonstrate good faith, TKBV will, within reason, attempt to comply with the requirement of that third party.
- In the event that a case is referred to an approved third party or subject specialist, the Grievance Officer reports on the status of the case on a bi-weekly basis to the Field SPM.

6.3 Third Tier

The Third Tier process is for issues that are referred to official agencies or the statutory judicial processes. A grievance that remains unresolved despite following all available avenues to resolve it through first and second levels grievance resolution may become a Tier 3 Grievance if the grievant elects to pursue resolution through the courts.

- The complainant has the right of appeal to any recognized institution open to any citizen as stipulated by the laws of the host country if still not satisfied with the outcome and explanation of the review.
- If not satisfied with a ruling in any case, TKBV has the right of appeal to any recognized institution in accordance with the laws of the country or as dictated by relevant investment agreements or other mechanisms.
- In the event that a case is presented by the complainant's legal counsel, or in case an unresolved grievance is forwarded to the Legal Counsel for further action, all past and future correspondence with regard to the case is forwarded to the Legal Counsel for further action.
- Upon request of the Legal Counsel, the Grievance Officer or someone with delegated authority will attend court whenever a legal issue is to be heard.
- In the event the grievance is determined legitimate by any institution referenced in the Third Order Mechanism, the Grievance Officer ensures that the administrative process for redressing the grievance is immediately initiated.

This is a legal determination that must be authorized by the Legal Department to ensure appropriate documentation is in place in the event the Company needs to make an appeal or protest a court decision.

7. Monitoring, Recording and Reporting

The Grievance Officer will update the **Complaint/Grievance Register** on a weekly basis to indicate resolved (closed-out) and unresolved cases, those pending on third parties or those that have been passed onto the local judicial system. All complaints and grievances whether deemed legitimate or not, should be logged into the Register, along with the relevant target resolution dates.

- All records of grievance settlements should be archived in TIMS as evidence of resolving the grievances.
- The Grievance Officer shall ensure that the status of all complaints and grievances is kept current, and shall forward a complaints and grievances summary to the Field SPM on a weekly basis.
- On a monthly basis, the Grievance Officer produces a summary report that defines trends in the types of complaints and sends this report to the Field SPM, the SP Manager, and relevant Heads of Departments. The analysis of trends and patterns in complaints and the effectiveness of remediation are critical to helping TKBV identify systemic problems and adapt our practices accordingly.

Example indicators of complaints with high potential to become grievances include:

- Frequently recurring complaints from various stakeholders.
- Potential severity of impacts on the business if the significance of the complaint escalates.
- Potential of community's day-to-day activities being disrupted.
- Perception of severity of impacts to community stakeholders

Note that responses to common complaints should be communicated through the broader site stakeholder engagement process as one way to prevent complaints from becoming grievances.

- On a monthly basis, the Grievance Officer produces a status report (using the Sample Grievance Report (Template) as an example – Appendix X) that summarizes the timeliness/effectiveness of grievance resolutions. The content of monthly reports should include: (i) status of grievances received – received; resolved; pending resolution; escalated; (ii) analysis of the time required to close grievances; (iii) analysis of number and nature of grievances received by thematic area; (iv) analysis of number and nature of grievance received in relation to geographical area; (v) analysis of number and nature of grievance received in relation to, project activity, etc. Reports should be submitted to the Field SPM, the SP Manager and all the Heads of Departments and also to relevant stakeholders within the Above Ground Risk group for action if appropriate.
- Where deemed appropriate the relevant state authorities shall also receive a copy for information purposes.

APPENDIX 3:

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION
DOCUMENT (BID)**

Background Information Document (BID)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Exploratory Drilling Project in Block 12A

Background Information and Invitation for Stakeholders to Comment

FIRST DOCUMENT FOR COMMENT

SEPTEMBER 2014

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document provides stakeholders with the first opportunity to comment on the proposed Exploratory Drilling programme in Block 12A located within parts of Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties. This forms part of ESIA process for the proposed project.

Further documents will be available at various stages of the EIA process, for your information and comment.

This document provides stakeholders with initial information on the proposed project, the ESIA process that will be followed and the opportunities available for public consultation.

Stakeholders will have an opportunity to contribute issues of concern and suggestions for enhanced benefits, to verify that their contributions have been considered and to comment on the findings of the specialist assessments. The findings of the ESIA will be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority of Kenya for consideration for environmental authorization.

**YOUR COMMENTS PLEASE BY
31ST /OCTOBER/2014**

Your comments will ensure that all relevant issues are evaluated by the ESIA, and that you receive further documents for comment. Complete the enclosed reply sheet and post to the address below or email the nominated contact below and request for an electronic version.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OFFICE AND RETURN ADDRESSES FOR COMMENTS:

Attention Mr. Duncan Oyaro

Tullow Kenya B.V Environment Representative for ESIA

Public Participation Officer

East Africa regional office, ESF Consultants

P.O Box 7745-00100 Nairobi.

Cell: +254 736 100 205

Email : duncan.oyaro@esfconsultants.org

All ESIA documents will also be available on the following website:
www.esfconsultants.org

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Proposed exploratory drilling programme will be under a well pad area of 200m × 200m as shown in **Figure 1** below.

Figure 1: Outline of the Well Pad



The drilling is estimated to take an average of **60** days. There will be use of a drilling rig approximately 50m high to drill the well involving rotation of drill bit attached along the string of drill pipe down the well as shown in **Figure 4**. The well will be cased with steel and reinforced with cement. A Blowout Preventor will be used to control the well's pressure.

Synthetic Based Mud will be used as drilling fluid. The drilling fluid will be pumped through the string through the drill bit, which returns up the annulus between the drill string and bore. The drilling fluid will be used: To cool the drill bit while drilling; Removing cuttings from the well; Control formation pressures; Suspend and release cuttings; Seal permeable formations; Maintain well-bore stability; Minimize reservoir damage and; Cool and lubricate the bit

The drilling cuttings will be separated from the drilling fluid in shale and the fluid recirculated. If presence of hydrocarbons is detected during drilling, production testing will then be conducted. The production testing will be carried out to ascertain the reserves and economic viability.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) PROCESS

The National Environment and Management Authority (NEMA) requires the preparation of an EIA prior to issuance of a permit for the project, in conformance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999. The EIA will therefore be prepared in accordance with applicable EMCA, 1999 requirements, and will be considered complete upon the issuance of an EIA License, which will require conformance to or application of international standards or other international guidelines where NEMA has not established their guidelines. This assessment is expected to be completed by the end of June. A general outline of the EIA Process is shown in Figure 2.

Literature and Legislative Framework Review

This activity will entail review of relevant secondary material and broad assessment of the project, policies, regulations and baseline data.

Baseline Survey/Data

Collection/specialist studies

We will collect and collate information and data from various sources and use this to determine key environmental impacts both positive and negative and the recommendations we provide.

Public Consultation

Stakeholder consultation process will be undertaken by the consultants and will occur all through the EIA project cycle from the initial phase all the way down to the development of an Environmental Monitoring Plan.

Public consultation will be critical in assisting the study understand the local conditions and use of Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) existing and inherent within the local communities and institutions in the project area.

We will identify all the people, groups, and institutions that could affect or be affected by either the seismic surveys or the drilling; these will be listed as "Stakeholders."

The stakeholders will further help in highlighting the serious social and environmental concerns and impacts that could arise from the proposed project and will be instrumental in helping to come up with feasible mitigation measures.

Once we have a list of all potential stakeholders, we will review the list and identify the specific interests or concerns these stakeholders may have in relation to the project. The issues that we will consider include: the project's benefit(s) to the stakeholder; the changes that the project might require the stakeholder to make; and the project activities that might cause damage or conflict for the stakeholder.

Impact Prediction and Evaluation

This exercise will identify and critically analyze any anticipated impacts as a result of project implementation. It will consider both positive and negative impacts of the project. While considering the impacts, the study will examine them in light of their characteristics i.e. nature (positive or negative), extent (spatial), occurrence (one-off, intermittent or constant), magnitude, whether reversible or irreversible, direct or indirect, probability of occurrence and significance with and without mitigation. The exercise will also examine the cumulative effects of impacts and particularly on air quality.

From the baseline data collected, specific key indicators will be identified to provide benchmarks for environmental effects. A number of tools will be applied then to identify and assess impacts.

A simple structure checklist will be used to identify environmental impacts while a matrix will be used to analyze impacts. An impacts network will identify indirect and cumulative networks and the weighted matrix will then be used to analyze the impact.

Mitigation Measures

Mitigation measures will be recommended for each particular adverse impact identified. The measures will be designed to ensure that they are economically feasible, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable. A Cost Benefit Analysis will be undertaken for the various options for mitigation in order to arrive at the most suitable. The mitigation plan will include description of activities and/or technological aspects to be introduced, removed or applied. Specifications for equipment will be in line with intended mitigation goals and nationally/internationally acceptable.

Once impacts are identified and analyzed appropriate intervention measures will be proposed to either completely avoid or minimize as much as possible negative effects. The impacts of such alternatives will also be examined to curtail any spin-offs.

Impact mitigation measures will focus on various alternatives in terms of technology, equipment used during the survey operation procedures during all phases, risk management and pollution abatement methods. The alternatives will also seek to address minimization or abatement of impacts to national standards as well as globally accepted standards.

Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan

The study will develop an Environmental Management Plan that will include a monitoring schedule. It will refer to local and international standards and environmental best practices to ensure that implementation and operation of the project are in keeping with global standards.

The EMP will highlight all anticipated impacts and their areas of occurrence. It will also provide the mitigation measures to be undertaken and the duration within which such measures are to be instituted. The plan will identify the personnel responsible for implementing particular action plans as well as give an indication of the approximate costs of these activities. The Management Plan will be again divided into the Planning & Construction Phase, the Operation Phase and the Decommissioning Phase.

Figure 2: EIA Process

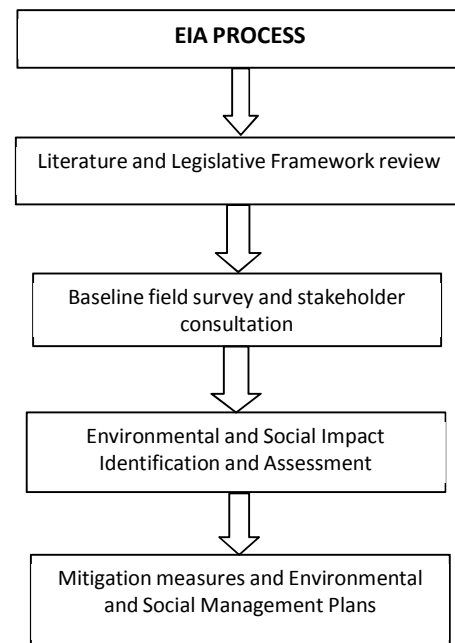
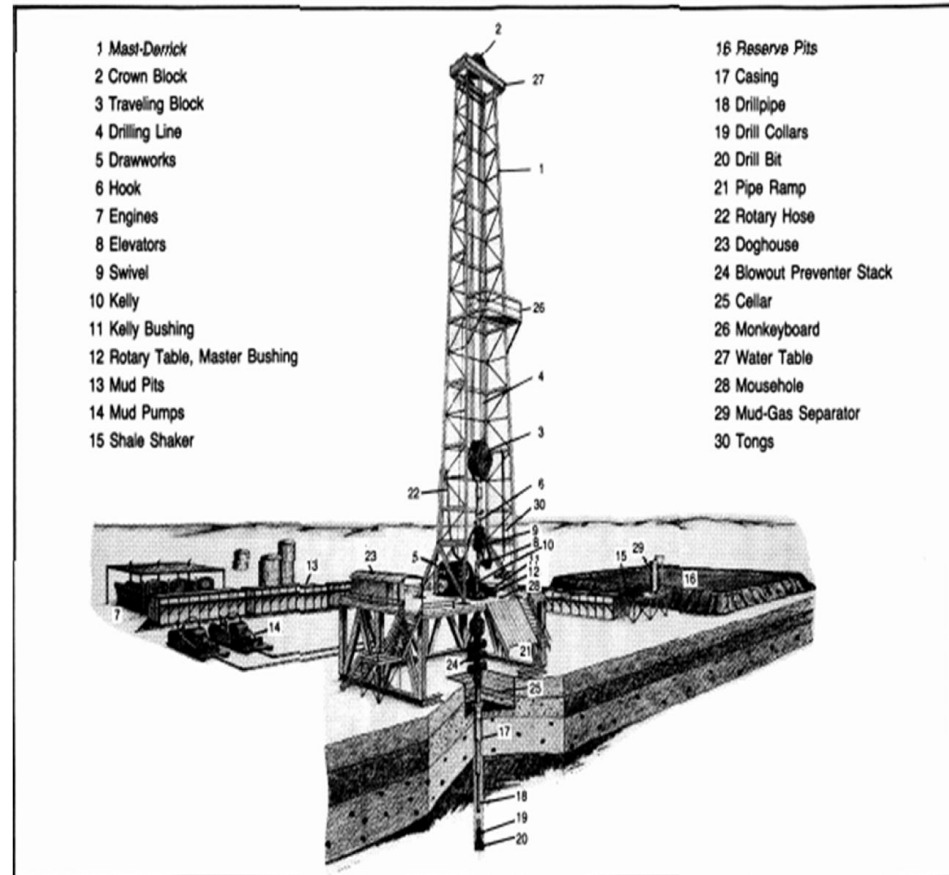


Figure 3: Project Location



Figure 4: A Drilling Rig



STAKEHOLDER'S ROLE IN DEVELOPING MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Mitigation measures will be prescribed for each potentially significant impact identified for the project to either avoid (where possible) or reduce them to acceptable levels. Mitigation and other risk reduction measures will be included in various management plans. Stakeholders are given an opportunity to participate in the process of identifying potential impacts and developing management measures, through this public participation exercise. The key objective of the ESIA is to develop adequate management measures through a holistic, open, and participatory process to ensure the project co-exists harmoniously with other stakeholders whilst also ensuring natural resources are utilized sustainably.

Stakeholders are also welcome to raise any comments, questions, issues, and concerns through oral submissions, Comment Registration Sheets, and Phone/Email to:

Attention Mr. Duncan Oyaro

Phone: +254 736 100 205

Email: info@esfconsultants.org

P.O Box 7745-00100, Nairobi , Kenya

Hati ya Habari Kuhusu Mradi

Utathmini wa Athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii wa Kutafuta Mafuta katika eneo la Kitalu 12A Habari Kuhusu Mradi na Mwaliko kwa Washikadao Kutoa Maoni Mbadala

HATI YA KWANZA YA MAONI SEPTEMBER 2014 LEGO LA HATI HII

Hati hii inaweza washikadao nafasi ya kwanza ya kutoa maoni yao kuhusu Utathmini Utakaofanywa Katika eneo la Kitalu 12A katika maeneo kati ya Jimbo la Baringo na Jimbo la Elegeyo Marakwet.

Nafasi hii ni sehemu mojawapo za Utathmini wa Kuchunguza athari za Kimazingira na Kijamii za huu mradi. Hati zingenezo zitapatikana katika sehemu zingine za mchakato huu wa Utathmini wa Athari za Mradi kukuwezesha kutoa maoni vilivyo.

Hati hii inawapea washikadao habari kuhusu: Mradi, Mchakato wa Utathmini wa kuchunguza athari zake, nafasi na jinsi ya kuwasiliana zitakapopatikana. Washikadao watakuwa na nafasi ya kuchangia masuala na mapendekezo kuhusu mradi, kuhakikisha michango yao imezingatiwa na kutoa maoni kuhusu matokeo ya utathmini huu. Matokeo ya Utathmini huu yatawasilishwa kwa Shirika la Kitaifa la Usimamizi wa Mazingira (NEMA) kuamua idhini ya Kimazingira ya mradi huu.

TAFADHALI TOA MAONI YAKO KABLA TAREHE OKTOBA 31, 2014

Maoni yatahakikisha masuala yote yanayohusika na mradi kutathminiwa na kuhakikisha kuwa washikadao wote wamepata hati zingenezo za kuchangia maoni/maswala. Waweza jaza karatasi/fomu iliyoambatanishwa na hati hii, kuandika barua, kupiga simu ama utume barua pepe kwa:

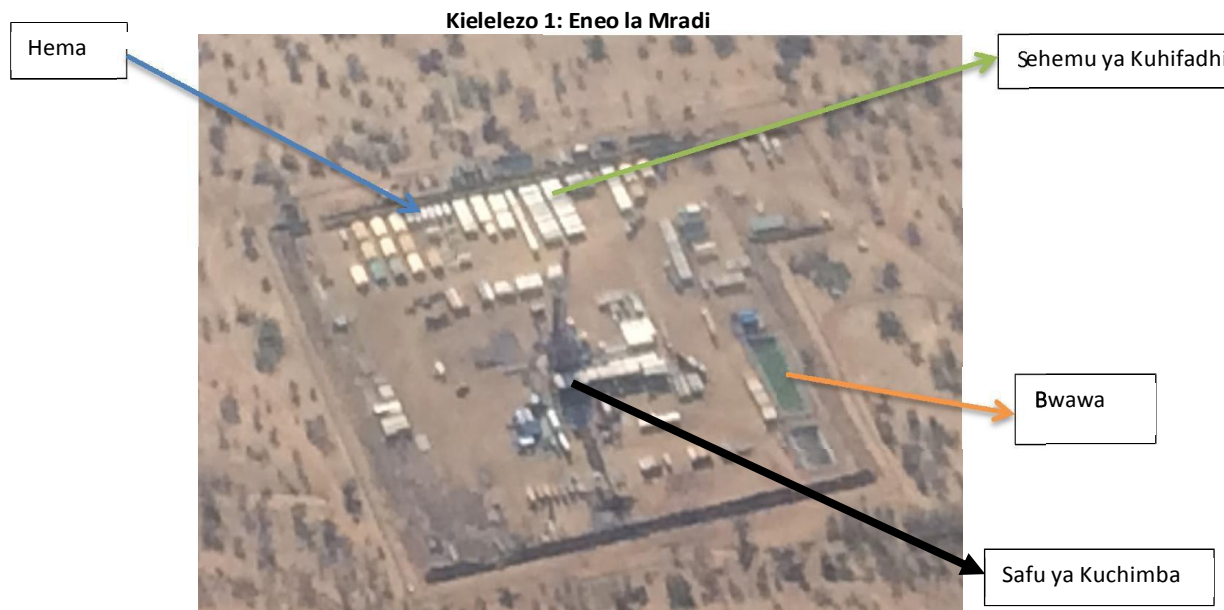
Afisa waushiriki wa umma, kwaniamba ya Tullow Kenya.

Duncan Oyaro
Shirika la Kimazingira la ESF Consultants
Saduku la Posta : 7745-00100 Nairobi.
Nambari ya Simu : +254 736 100 205 Barua
Pepe : duncan.oyaro@esfconsultants.org

Nyaraka Zote za repoti hii zitapatikana kwenye tovuti:
www.esfconsultants.org

MAELEZO KUHUSU MRADI

Mradi huu wakutafuta mafuta utakuwa katika eneo la mita 200 × 200 kama inavyoashiriwa na **Kielelezo 1**.



Mradi huu utachukua takribani siku **Sitini (60)**. Kutakuwa na Safu ya kuchimba kisima urefu wa mita hamsini (50) kama inavyoashiriwa na **kielelezo 4**. Kisima kitalainishwa na chuma na kuimarishwa na simiti maalum. Kutakuwepo na kifaa cha chuma kizito kitakacho wekwa kuziba kisima ikiwepo mafuta yapatikane na pia kudhibiti shinikizo kisimani.

Tope ya sanisi itatumika kwenye uchimbaji. Tope hii ya sanisi itapitishwa ndani ya chombo mfano wa kamba hadi kwenye ncha chombo hicho cha kuchimba, ambapo tope hii maalum itarudishwa juu kupitia nafasi baina ya kamba na bomba. Tope hii maalumu itatumika kupoesha ncha ya chomba cha uchimbaji wakati wa kuchimba; kutoa vipandikizi vya mawe/mchanga kwenye kisima; kudhibiti shinikizo kwenye bomba; kuelea na kutoa vipandikizi vya mawe/mchanga; kuzuia upenyaji wa maji kwenye bomba; itafanya bomba kuwa dhabiti; itapunguza uaribifu wa hifadhi la mafuta; na pia kusisima na kupoesha ncha ya chombo cha kuchimba.

Vipandikizi vitokanavyo na uchimbaji vitatawanywa na tope ya uchimbaji nakisha maji haya yatasambazwa kwa mzunguko kwenye chombo cha uchimbaji. Kama ma mafuta au gasi yatapatikana, utathmini zaidi utafanyika kujua kiwango cha mafuta/gasi hii.

MCHAKATO WA TATHMINI YA ATHARI ZA KIMAZINGIRA NA KIJAMII

Shirika la kitaifa la Usimamizi wa Mazingira huhitaji kabla ya kuruhusu mradi wowote, utathmini wa athari za mradi huo kufanywa, inavyohitajika na sheria la Environmental Management and Coordination Act la 1999. Utathmini huu basi utafanywa inavyopendekezwa na sheria hio na utatumiwa kwa uamuzi wa mradi, na pia lazima ijilainishe na miongozo za kimataifa popote NEMA haijatoa mwongozo wake. Utathmini huu unatarajiwa kuchukua muda wa wiki nne.

Mapitio ya Fasihi na Mfumo wa Kisheria

Zoezi hili litahusu mapito na utathmini wa fasihi zinazohusika na mradi, sera, kanuni na takwimu za msingi.

Utafiti wa awali/Ukusanyaji wa takwimu ya msingi

Tutakusanya na kupanga habari na takwimu kutoka eneo kadhalika na kuzitumia kuamua athari nzuri, mbaya na mapendekezo tutakazotoa.

Ushauriano na Umma

Mchakato wa kushauriano na umma utafanywa na washauri na utafanyika katika kila hatua ya mchakato ya tathmini hii, kutoka mwanzo mpaka hatua la kutengeneza mpango wa usasimizi wa mazingira wa mradi. Tutatambua vyama vyote vitakaoathirika ama vitavyokuwa na nia lolote kuhusika na mradi.

Ushauriano na umma utakuwa muhimu kwa kusaidia utafiti huu kuelewa hali ya ndani ya sehemu hii na utumizi wa mifumo ya maarifa ya jadi (Indigenous Knowledge Systems - IKS) yanayopatikana na yaliyoasili katika jamii na taasisi yaliyomo kwa eneo la mradi.

Washikadao pia watasaidia kwa utambuzi wa athari, masuala na wasiwasi kubwa zinazoweza kutendeka kutokana na mradi na zitakuwa muhimu kwa kusaidia kubuni hatua 'upembuzi yakinifu' za kukabiliana na athari hizo.

Tutatambua watu wote, vikundi vyote na taasisi zote zitakoathiri au kuathirika na utafiti huu wa mawimbi ya kisauti na kuwaandikisha kama 'Washikadao'.

Tutakapokuwa na orodha la wanaoweza kuwa washikadao, tutafanya mapito ya orodha hili na kutambua nia/maslahi maalum yao yote kuhusu mradi huu. Masuala ambayo tutazingatia yata kuwa kama: faida wa mradi kwa mshikadao; magoezi mradi utahitaji mshikadao kufanya; na shughuli za mradi zinazoweza sababisha madhara ama mgogoro kwa mshikadao (migogoro kati ya washikadao).

Utabiri na Tathmini za Athari

Zoezi hii itatambua na kutathmini athari yatakayotarajiwa kutokana na utelekezi wa mradi. Itazingatia athari zote zenye faida au madhara za mradi. Itakapozingatia athari hizi, tathmini hili litayachunguza kwa hisani ya sifa yao, yaani asili (faida au madhara), kiasi cha anga, tukio (mara moja, vipindi au mara kwa mara), ukubwa, kama yanawezakubadilishwa au la, moja kwa moja au la, uwezekano wa kutendeka na umuhimu bila hatua za kubadilisha. Zoezi hii pia itachunguza athari nyongeza ya matokeo ya mradi san asana kwa usafi wa hewa.

Punde takwimu ya msingi yakikusanywa, viashiria muhimu maalum yatatambuliwa kutoa lengo/vikomo la/vya athari za kimazingira. Zana kadha wa kadha zitatumika kutathmini na kutambua athari.

Orodha iliyo na muundo sahihi itatumika kutambua athari kwa mazingira wakati tumbo zitatumika kuchambua athari. Pia mtandao wa athari itatumika kutambua athari zisizotendeka moja kwa moja na athari nyongeza, na pia tumbo ya aina ya kipima uzito wa athari itatumika kuchambua athari hizo.

Tathmini na utabiri wa athari za mradi za kimazingira na kijamii utafanywa nakutathminiwa ipasavyo.

Hatua za kabadilisha yatapendekezwa kwa kila athari lenye madhara. Hatua hizi zitaundwa ili ziwezekane kiuchumi, zikubalike kijamii na kimazingira pia ziwe na uendeleu. Uchambuzi wa gharama na faida utafanywa kwa kila hatua kabadilishi ili kupata zitakazofaa zaidi. Mpango wa hatua hizi utakuwa na maelezo za shughuli na/au mamba za kiteknologia zitakazoanzishwa, kutolewa au kutumiwa kwa mradi. Undani wa vifaa utakuwa sambamba na lengo ya hatua vibadilishi na kukubalika nchini na kimataifa.

Punde athari zikitambuliwa na kuchambuliwa hatua ya viingilivu na virekebishi yatapendekezwa ili kuzuia au kupunguza mathara iwezekanavyo na ikubaliwavyo. Athari ya njia mbadala pia yata chunguzwa kuondokana na 'mabaki'.

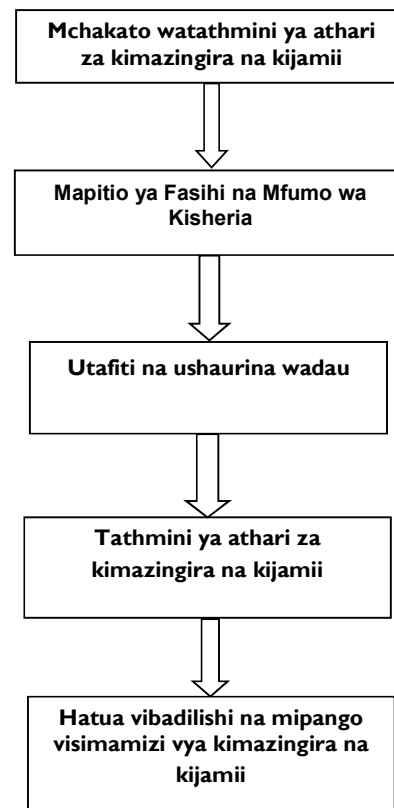
Hatua vibadilishi vitazingatia mabadala kadha wa kadha kwa jinsia ya teknolojia, vifaa vitakavyotumika wakati wa utaratibu wa uendeshaji wa utafiti na pia wakati wa hatua zote usimamizi wa hatari na njia za kuzuia uchafuzi wa mazingira. Hatua mabadala yatalenga kushugulika upunguzi au kuzuia athari kwa viwango vya kitaifa na viwango vilivyokubalika kimataifa.

Mpango la Kimazingira cha Usimamizi na Ufuatiliaji

Utafiti huu utatengeneza mpango wa usimamizi wa mazingira lenye litazunguka ratiba ya ufuatiliaji. Itarejea viwango vya kitaifa na kimataifa na vitendo bora kimazingira kuhakikisha ya kwamba utekelezaji na uendeshaji wa mradi utafuatana na viwango vya kimataifa.

Huu mpango kisimimizi utazingatia athari zote zinazotarajiwa na eneo zitakapotokea. Itatoa hatua vibadilishi vitavyofanywa na muda zipasavyo kufanyika. Mpango huu utatambua wafanyikazi watakoajibika kutekeleza mipango ya utekelezaji na pamoja na dalili ya takriban ya gharama ya shughuli hizi. Mpango huu utagawanywa kwa awamu wa mradi: awamu ya upangaji na ujenzi, awamu ya utelezeshaji au operesheni na awamu kisimimizi (cha kusitisha mradi).

Picha 2: Mchakato wa Utathmini wa Athari

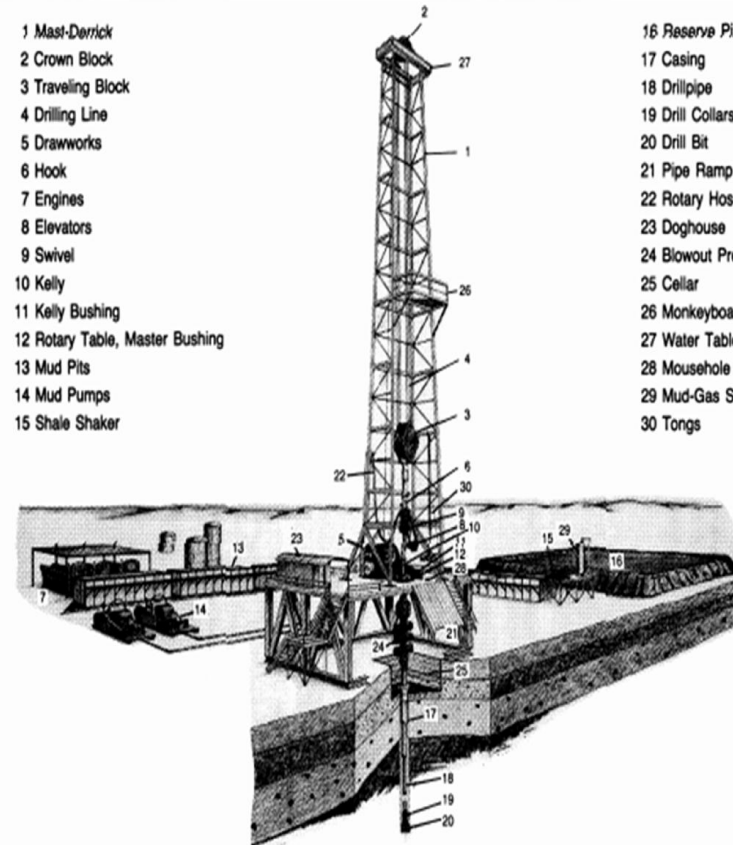


Kielelezo 3: Eneo la Mradi



Kielelezo 4: Safu ya Kuchimba

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Mast-Derrick | 16 Reserve Pits |
| 2 Crown Block | 17 Casing |
| 3 Traveling Block | 18 Drillpipe |
| 4 Drilling Line | 19 Drill Collars |
| 5 Drawworks | 20 Drill Bit |
| 6 Hook | 21 Pipe Ramp |
| 7 Engines | 22 Rotary Hose |
| 8 Elevators | 23 Doghouse |
| 9 Swivel | 24 Blowout Preventer Stack |
| 10 Kelly | 25 Cellar |
| 11 Kelly Bushing | 26 Monkeyboard |
| 12 Rotary Table, Master Bushing | 27 Water Table |
| 13 Mud Pits | 28 Mousehole |
| 14 Mud Pumps | 29 Mud-Gas Separator |
| 15 Shale Shaker | 30 Tongs |



JUKUMU LA WASHIKADAO KWA KUTENGENEZA HATUA ZA KUSIMAMIA HATARI NA ATHARI

Kila athari na hatari kuu za mradi utakuwa na hatua kisimamizi ili kuizia (ikiwezekana) au kuipunguza. Washikadao wanapewa nafasi ya kushughulika kwa mchakato wa kutambua na kutathmini athari na hatari, na pia kuendeleza hatua visimamizi. Lengo kuu la Utathmini huu ni tengeneza hatua visimamizi vya athari kwa njia inayohusisha washikadao wote, iliyowazi na ujumla wa kijamii, na zitakozoweza mradi kuendelea na uelewano na shughuli za washikadao wengine. Pia hatua hizi zitahakikisha mazingira itumike kwa njia zisizohatarisha.

Washikadao wanakaribishwa kutoa maoni, hofia, mapendekezo, changamoto au kuuliza maswali wakitumia simu, S.L.P ama Barua Pepe kwa:

Duncan Oyaro

Nambari ya Simu: +254 736 100 205

Barua Pepe: info@esfconsultants.org

Saduku la Posta: P.O Box 7745-00100, NRB, KEN

APPENDIX 4:

TULLOW OIL AND GAS CYCLE

UNDERSTANDING THE OIL AND GAS LIFECYCLE

The exploration of Oil undergoes many stages, which can last between 7 and 10 years before actual production can start.

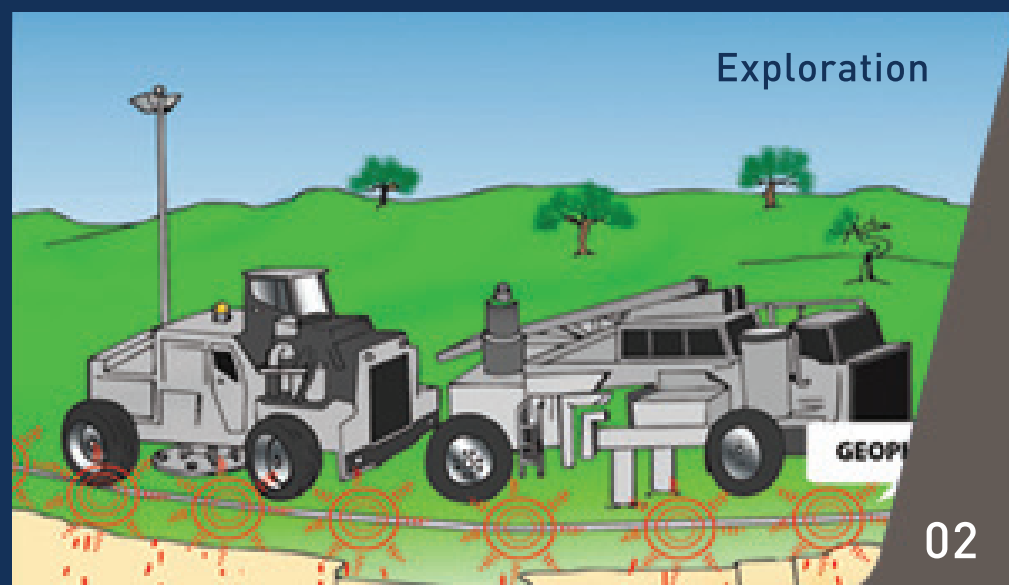
OIL AND GAS LIFECYCLE



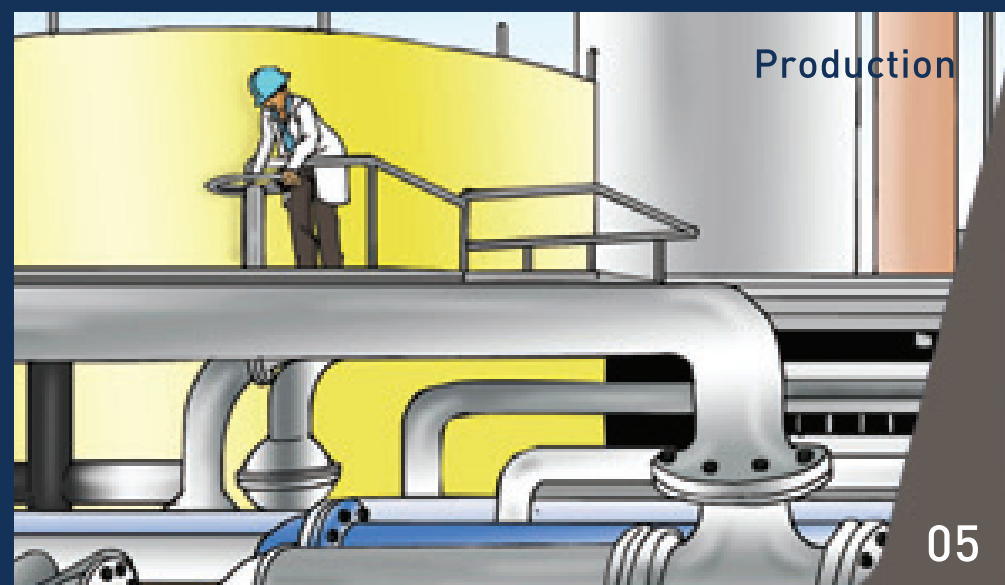
The company and the government sign a license which gives them permission to identify the likelihood of oil & gas in an area.



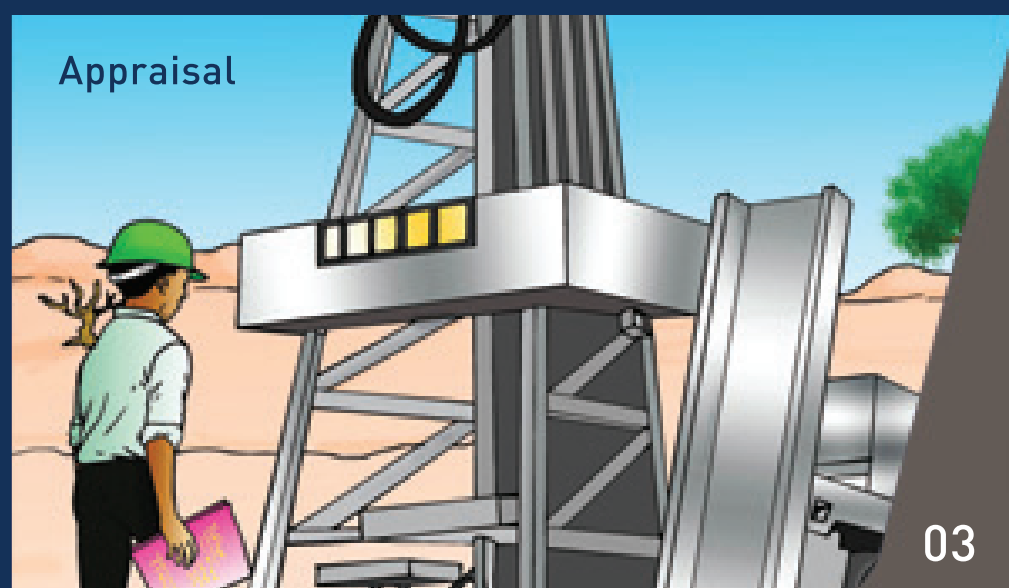
The company and the government then decide on the best development plan and proceed with it. This stage can take up to 5-10 years or less.



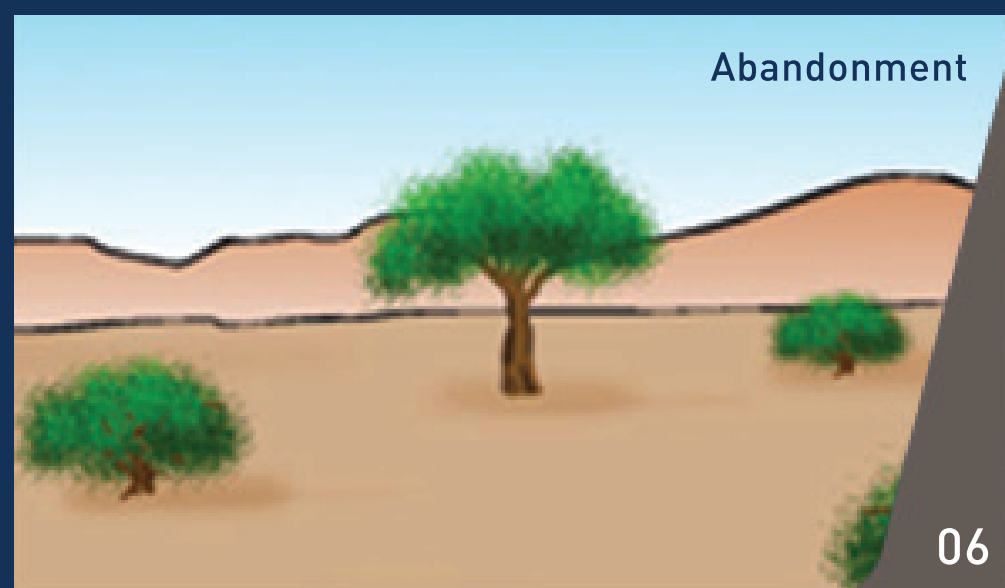
The company then undertakes the actual process of identifying if an area has oil & gas by drilling well.



The company drill more wells in preparation of oil and gas production and commences on producing oil for commercial purposes. Production can last decades but all natural resources are limited.



Once successful exploration takes place, the company drills more wells to determine the potential oil & gas in the area. Some wells find oil and some don't.



When production ends an oil well is sealed and the area restored to its original state.

HATUA ZA UCHIMBAJI WA MAFUTA NA GESI



Katika hatua ya kwanza, kampuni ya kutafuta mafuta huweka mkataba na serikali ili kupata leseni ya kufanya utafiti wa mafuta na gesi. Hii hutekelezwa kupitia Wizara ya Kawi na Petrol. Kampuni inayofanya utafiti wa mafuta na gesi hupatiwa idhini ya kukusanya habari za kisayansi kuhusu uchunguzi huo ili kubaini uwezekano wa kupata mafuta na gesi katika mahala fulani. Maeneo ya ardhi na maji ya kufanyia utafiti wa mafuta na gesi huitwa 'BLOCK'. Hatua hii ya kupata idhini/leseni huchukua takriban miezi sita au zaidi kabla ya shughuli zozote za utafiti wa mafuta na gesi kuanza kutekelezwa.



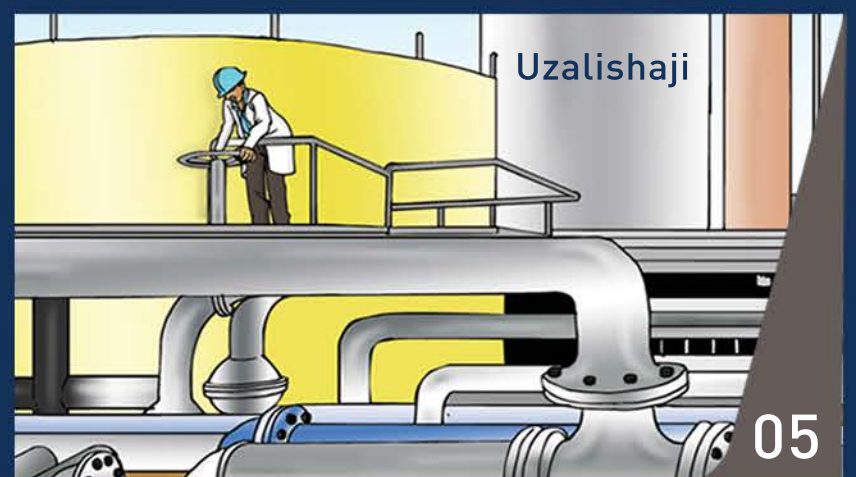
Katika hatua hii, ukaguzi wa kina hufanywa ili kutambua na kutathmini uwezekano wa kupata mafuta. Shughuli za uchunguzi katika hatua hii hujumuisha; uchunguzi wa angani, uchunguzi ya yaliyomo ardhini. Baada ya kuchunguza picha tofauti zilizochukuliwa, hatua inayofuata ni uchimbaji. Kazi hii huhusisha uchimbaji wa visima ili kutafuta mafuta na/au gesi. Shughuli hii inaweza kuchukua muda wa kama miaka mitatu kwa kila eneo. Ni muhimu kutambua ya kwamba baadhi ya visima hupatikana mafuta na vingine huwa hakuna kitu. Iwapo katika kisima hakuna mafuta yanayopatikana, kampuni inayohusika na kutafuta mafuta hufunga maeneo hayo na kuyarudisha kama yalivyokuwa na kuweza kutumiwa na watu tena kama awali.



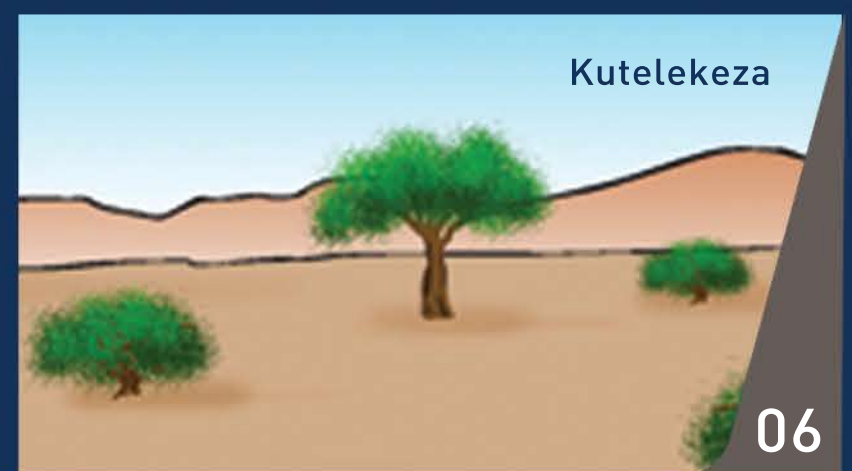
Hatua hii huhusisha uchimbaji wa visima zaidi ili kujua kama kuna uwezekano wa kupatikana kwa mafuta na gesi zaidi. Uchimbaji utanza tu baada ya mitambo kuwekwa mahali pake. Ukadriaji wa mazingira wa hali ya juu hutumiwa katika hatua hii ili kuhakikisha vigezo vilivyowekwa na Tume ya Kitaifa ya Kusimamia Mazingira (NEMA) na sheria vya mafuta na gesi vimezingatiwa. Visima hivi vilivyochimbwa katika hatua hii vinaweza kuwa vingi kuliko vya hatua za hapo awali na hii inaweza kuchukua miaka kadhaa. Baadhi ya visima hupatikana mafuta bali vingine huwa havina kitu. Visima vingi vinavyochimbwa wakati wa tathmini hufunikwa na kuachwa na huku vingine vikisitishwa kwa muda wa madhumuni ya kurudiwa tena baadaye.



Maendeleo yanahusu uchimbaji wa visima vya uzalishaji na kufanya uamuzi kuhusu chaguo bora zaidi za kuendelea na shughuli humo, ili kuhakikisha kunapatikana mafuta ya kutosha. Pia inahusisha ujenzi wa kiwanda cha uzalishaji na muundo msingi. Kuendelea shughuli katika kisima cha mafuta kunahitaji maamuzi baina ya washikadau kadhaa. Ya kwanza, ni kuhakikisha kuwa mafuta yaliyopatikana yatakuwa ya faida kibiashara. Hii ikithibitishwa, hatua za maendeleo huchukuliwa. Hii huhusisha mikutano na maafikio na washikadau na hutilia maanani maswala ya mazingira, kijamii, uchumi na shughuli za kiufundi ili kuelewa mtazamo wa serikali, jumuiya na washikadau wengine wakuu. Katika sehemu hii, Kampuni la Uchimbaji na Serikali hufanya majadiliano ili kujua njia zipi bora zaidi katika mipango ya maendeleo. Mipango hii huidhinishwa na serikali na wathibiti kanuni na utekelezaji wake kufuatiliwa kwa makini. Hatua hii inaweza kuchukua miaka mitano hadi kumi.



Hatua hii pia inahusu uchimbaji unaotayarisha kazi ya uzalishaji wa mafuta na gesi, ujenzi wa mitambo ya kudumu inayoweza pia kukimu mauzo ya mafuta hayo. Muundo msingi unajumuisha bomba za kusafirisha mafuta ambazo ujenzi wake, utendaji na usimamizi wake utategemea mambo mbali mbali na hali ya utirikaji wa mafuta. Lengo kuu la ufanisi wa maendeleo ni kupata uzalishaji kwa njia salama, inayojali hali ya mazingira na iliyo na gharama nafuu. Uzalishaji unaweza kudumu kwa miongo; hata hivyo, rasmali yoyote ya asili iko na kikomo chake.



Hatua hii ya mwisho inajumuisha harakati na shughuli ambazo zinaambatana na kusitisha shughuli katika kisima aidha kabisa au bila kuweka kikomo cha muda. Hii inaweza kuwa ni kutokana na kisima hicho kutoweza kuzalisha au kuwa uzalishaji wake hauna manufaa kibiashara. Kisima ambacho shughuli za uchimbaji zimesitisha unaweza kurudiwa tena na kurejeshwa hadi hali ya uzalishaji mafuta. Wakati uzalishaji unapositishwa, kazi husimamishwa na eneo hilo kurudishwa katika hali yake ya awali. Hii hutekelezwa kwa mujibu wa viwango vilivyowekwa na sheria.





APPENDIX 5:

ATTENDANCE REGISTERS

ATTENDANCE LIST

Activity: BARINGO MPs Meeting



Date: 11/09/14

	Name	Organisation	Title/Position	I.D Number	Cell No.	Signature
1	Lessonor Moses	KNA	MP	9777035	0722619114 -	
2	William Chepkoech	KNA	MP	10080348	911-696756	
3	IAN ROSS	TULLOW	DRILLING MANAGER			
4	HON. MWAITA	BARINGO CENTRAL	MP.	0835077	0722-312009	
5						

ATTENDANCE LIST

Activity: Baringo MPs Meeting

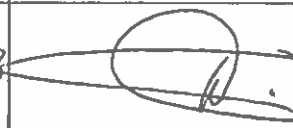
Date: 11/09/14

	Name	Organisation	Title/Position	I.D Number	Cell No.	Signature
1	Alex Mutiso	Tullow Kenya	Environment Manager	13427199	0708988607	
2	George Lumbi	Tullow	CPTA	A111/858	0726225759	
3						
4						
5						

ATTENDANCE LIST

Activity: ELGEYO MARAKWET MPs Meeting






Date: 11/09/14.

	Name	Organisation	Title/Position	I.D Number	Cell No.	Signature
1	DR JK MURGON	MP		6980996	0704270003	
2						
3						
4						
5						

ATTENDANCE LIST

Activity:

Date:

	Name	Organisation	Title/Position	I.D Number	Cell No.	Signature
1	Dorothy Suleh	ESF Consultants	Consultant	27214948	0736100205	
2	ANTHONY N. KIOVI	ESF Consultants	Researcher	25134702	0736100205	
3	LINET M. MBOVA	ESF Consultants	Consultant	25172801	0736100205	
4	Stephen Nlungu	ESF Consultants	Consultants	25147858	0723596893	
5	DUNCAN OYARO	ESF Consultants	Principal	00353772	0726100206	

BARINGO COUNTY

**Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church
Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs**

15/09/2014

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	I.D Number	County	Position/Role	Phone	Email	Signature
15/09/2014			Baringo				Kenya School of Government, Kabarnet.
1	REUBEN CHEPCHOR	4548281	KAMNAROT RIGHT HOLDER	SECRETARY	0722263185	reubenchechong@gmail.com	
2	Nak Kiptacha	25320629	NW Baringo org (CBO)	SECRETARY	0729247218	NakKiptacha@gmail.com	
3	LOICE KIPCHOB	4020737	M.T.W.O COUNTY CHAIRMAN	CHAIRMAN	0722256055	loicekipchob@gmail.com	
4	Marg Kipchoge	10377776	M. J.W.O Chair Baringo	Chair Lady B. north	0726126099	Nancykipchoge@gmail.com	
5	Nancy Kiptoon	2500650	Secretary Sub County	B. North	0726126099	nancykipchoge@gmail.com	
6	Dominic Kiboro	20527617	Disabled	leader	0721648066		
7	SYMON KOMEN	20249905	KAPUKH HOLE	you leader	0729810622		
8	Michael Lengua	12852787	Trainers	Blind	0723844000		
9	Samuel Chepkor	21103407	Atatya	Teacher	0722108321		
10	FRANCIS KOSGEY	24015200	CHAIRMAN PPSC Baringo COUNTY	CHAIRMAN	0725510785	francesco.kosgey@gmail.com	
11	Jeremiah Chesiro	20011078	CHAIRMAN MEMBER BUSINESS ASS	PPSC CHAIRMAN	0721-251001		
12	CHEPKHONY CHEPCHOR	1371701	KAMNAROT WARE	FORMER Ch.	0721303785		
13	JOHN P. KOMEN	9778234	SOTICU FORMER STRAWA BLV.	CHAIRMAN	0723843487		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register






DATE	15/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Baringo SGK
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email Signature
1	JOHN DITO	0888917	Church Kapluy	Chairman	072924462	
2	NICKSON Othman	25320242	BARWESSA	Youth Leader	0725245455	
3	RONCORS CHELANGA	23712217	KINYACH	Town Leader	072210805	
4	David K. Kinyach	11841713	KINYACH	Church Leader	072222352	
5	Joseph Kimweli	20261714	Full Gospel	Pastor	0720249038	
6	HELLEN KIPTOD	14527741	KINYACH	WOMEN'S REP	0710617774	Hellen
7	VONNE J. BARWESSA	26353963	KINYACH	YOUTH	0727595447	IRB
8	Catherine S. Kulel	10376541	KABOSHEI	W. REF	0729986704	Catherine
9	KIPPY KIPTO	28378462	KABOSHEI	YOUTH	072645600	KIPPY
10	JACOB CHEUNG	4542558	1st AIC	Church Leader	0724854773	JACOB
11	GODFRID KIPTO	23697079	Mwafrika NGO	Chairman	072559757	GODFRID
12	JOSEPH KIPKAT	16058922	KARINIAOIC Farmers Group	CHAIRMAN	0723276338	JOSEPH
13	Kennedy K. Ngunjiri	29530616	KIPKAT	Chairman	0700889476	Kennedy

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register








DATE	15/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGK
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email Signature
1	Ruth Kamugel	7077814	W./represent	T	0723361066	
2	Loice chorogony	4548931	PAG Church	church leader	0726621427	
3	John S. Abd	24586742	North Baringo	Youth Rep	0724124148	
4	Chw. William Kona	0835627	Kipkond SDA	CHAIRPERSON	0722756521	
5	WILSON KANKAGO	22190940	NYC	Youth leader	0726084386	
6	Harun Brew-	0336899	Rev J.C Kiplime	Chairman	0721587161	
7	JOSEPH B. KIMOGU	4548613	KINGNET AIC	CHAIR-MAN	0710920080	
8	Joshua Bawoton	12850542	K/Kend ccl	former ccl	0725935593	
9	Tulius Kiptisia	23236087	Kabonnet K. New dawn	Youth Leader	0728926850	
10	Joseph Kibir	13548692	Kabonnet K. New dawn	Youth Leader	0722424917	
11	Samuel Chembo	11841427	Hale Rosey Koro valley	Chairman	0725447748	
12	Stephen Lokuko	20356279	Fellowship Church	Chairperson	0725713447	
13	Sote Kepsam	6436356	Maendeleo wa wanandee	Vice chair	0721731143	

Kabonnet ward

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	15/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SG-H
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email-Signature
1	PETER MAKILAP	0336896	KABOKET KBRIO	COMMUNITY OPINION LEADER	0726438316	
2	Harun K. Rorah	20011169	Human Right Baringo	Member	0713133986	BH1
3	Charles Chebi	12851078	Baringo	Member	0725328035	
4	Joseph Kamken	25084530	Kolawa. Baringo	Youth Rep	0728546410	
5	Francis Kelson	21356808	Baringo C	Org-CEO REP	0714891012	
6	MAS Tui Kong	7372562	Mandeco Wana	Chair Lady P. Central	0725887632	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	15/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGK.
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email Signature
1	ALIAN KIPKOL	23556634	NYC	Locational Chairperson	0724067603	allankipkol@yahoo.com
2	JOSEPH K. CHABOI	20715577	M.T. G.	Secretary	0702620413	
3	PETER KULEI	24102491	CHAIRMAN NYC County	Chairman	0725761699	Peter.kulei@yahoo.com
4	PR JOEL	45433 27	Kin ⁹ AIC	Church leader	0713535274	
5	KOMEN					
6	Rev JACOB	9493602	WORLDWIDE KABOKET KERO	Rev JACOB	0724973104	
7	Andrew Rabot	5285379	Kingach church of	Elder	0717629980	
8	JOSHUA ROTIC	7898384	AIC KABOKET Kerio	church leader	0720822072	
9	REV BENJAMIN K. CHEPKORGA	4542430	METIMOSO SKILLS TRANSFER CENTRE	V. CHAIRMAN	0710221321	
10	JOEL K. RUTTO	27730875	SALAWA FORTH	LEADER	0725777350	changrutto@yahoo.com 
11	Zipporah Kibet	6979333	SALAWA W.L.	Idmen	0729688785	
12	Lydia Kusa	28297899	AIC church	Secretary	0729723350	
13	Raphael chene	22342205	NYC	chairman	0706714177	











**Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and
Assistant chiefs**

16/09/2014

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	16/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGK
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email / Signature
1	O. MUSEWE	3423947	OCPD Baringo	OCPD	072282198	musewe@yankee.com
2	GEORGE K. MAMANI	0053209	OCPD N. Baringo	OCPD	07281225	georamamas@yahoo.com
3	MICHAEL R. KILIT	10772270	County Administrator	ADMINISTRATOR	0721951034	M. Kilit c.c. heringe@gmail.com
4	PAUL K. CHEPTUM	12535031	KARUTIEI	CHIEF	0726733043	Paul K. Cheptum
5	JULIUS T. TIRINGO	2342706	KARUTIEI	ASST. CHIEF	071278073	Julius T. Tiringo
6	PAUL K. KOMEN	4548267	LELMEN	SNR ASSISTANT	0722464123	Paul K. Komen
7	CHRISTINE RUMOH	11615086	CID-BARINGO	AG SECIO	0726486426	Rumoh Christine@gmail.com
8	SAMUEL K. TIRINGO	12852244	LAWARI	CHIEF	072609413	Samuel Tiringo@gmail.com
9	WILLIAM K. DONIET	0336635	KABARWETSI	CHIEF	072335051	William K. Doniet
10	JAMES B. KAMUNDA	9776221	KARUTIEI	CHIEF	0728304870	James B. Kamunda
11	DANIEL K. BAKAR	0602348	KARUTIEI	ASST CHIEF	072390885	Daniel K. Bakar
12	GEORGE O. OJONGO	825301	DCC Baringo	DCC	072258046	George O. Ojongo
13	H. K. NYANJIRA	7983336	AP COM/Baringo North	SUB-COUNT AP COMMANDER	0710639055	H. K. Nyanjira

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register



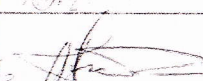







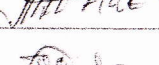


DATE	16/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGH
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /Signature
1	SILVANO KANDI	4545001	WATA SACHO	WATA ADMINISTRATOR	0722601183	silvano.kandi@gmail.com
2	WILSON KIBIRI	9778399	Kinyaal	SNR chief	0721248921	
3	SAMUEL Amole	0339783	AYATHIA	AG CHIEF	0720105506	
4	TOBOL S WOKO	9172213	KABOLKE	out group chief	0724450191	
5	LEVI BAWINGO	25322697	ILCHAMUR	WARD Admin	0715683322	
6	Daniel Chepchi	2360995	Bawingwa ward	Ward Admin	0726494093	
7	BEN CHENTOR	10745367	KIBOINDO LOCATION	CHIEF	0726621000	
8	ELIJAH CHEBOI	21412574	EPRIKOT	ACC DRIVER	0725-774-753	
9	TONGOKRAPA JACKSON	21501513	KUYAMOROK	Ward Admin	0720-878946	
10	MOSEH COMI	20209484	Baringo Central	D-C-C	0718014765	
11	Aengwo D. Lukhi	14564359	Baringo North	SCA-Admin	0722203574	Amwo
12	JAMES KIPKIRI	9493199	SPHO	Ward Admin - SCHO DRIVER	0728144696	JAMES
13	ROBERT KIPKIRI	1370768	TENGES	DRIVER	0726296622	

PCC

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	16/09/2014		COUNTY	Burigo	VENUE	SGH
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email / Signature
1	JOSEPH M CHED	1371651	Lochen	CHIEF		
2	JUW K BOKI	6104127	B/CENTRAL	SEA - B/M INGO	0720382521	
3	LUM J KOROS	13366364	KABARNET WARD	CENGRAL	0722783420	hokjke yishan wick
4	Michael Kakuka	11662707	Burigo	WARD ADDON KABARNET	0722423022	WLYKOROS@yaho-com
5	Simon K thopis		Burigo	Chief Kiprai	0726634761	
6	Joshua IG MBE	6104346	Burigo	A/Chief Kiprai	0708341017	
7	Ken Nadeiwa	25297857	Leimen	Chief	073373366	
8	JAMES KIBI	20747052	Koloo	Ward Admin	0722013767	
9	DANIEL M OMUKOKO	10717817	KIBOIMO S. BONGI	ASSI CHIEF	0722451140	
10	Leonard Kichiki	237-87377	E/POCOT	ACC	0777700219	
11	Emmanuel Tutok	11847480	E/CHAPCHAP	WARD ADMIN	0720269197	
12	Joe K...	20764220	Salawa	Ass-Chief	0729772392	
13	STEPHEN M WEMA	23167008	Burigo North	APC	8128908888	Steve

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	16/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGK.
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /Signature
1	CAROLINE J. KIPKUNDU	20010053	KIBOINO LOCATION	ASSI- CHIEF	0713869433	
2	Alfred K. Chemutol	0246710	KABUTIGI	SNR. CHIEF	0712715650	
3	Simon (Kibuni)	4013479	BALWISA S/L	ASST CHIEF	0723576496	
4	SIMON K. CHIRICH	40743568	KETURWO	ASST/CHIEF	0720658257	
5	ANDREW KIGEN	25283644	KELYO KARISSO N.	SECURITY	0724856176	
6	RICHARD TUMENYO	22624182	BARINGO SOUTH	WARD ADMINIST RATOR	0715855296	
7	Benard Mugasia	12163887	N. District N. D APC-B.C	Sub County Commander	0722973344	
8	John Bungei	2214581	NIS	Field Officer	0722813470	
9	JACOB KAPTON	11844742	KUiku	ASST CHIEF	0723295162	
10	JACKSON KIDALU	7141816	LINYAU	ASST CHIEF	0724363338	
11	JAMES CHEBON	1787834	LAWAN	AST. CHIEF	0724844558	
12	MARSHAL MOWA	12854704	LALANEN	A/CHIEF	072222861	
13	FRANCIS KOSKEI	24015200	PPSC	CHAIRMAN	0725510785	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	16/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SGK
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /Signature
1	SEPHREN MWOMA	25167008	Baringo North	APC	0725906580	Steve
2	Philip Kipruto	13069918	Baringo North	security As	0711382702	John
3	MUSA KEMIA	20814056	Baringo North	DRIVER 2	0723523551	MR
4	Hugo Kandie	24916131	Baringo Central	Secretary	0724774920	BY
5	BEN KUTU	23534113	Baringo Central	DRIVER	0720119000	John
6	WINE NJOGU	3524529	Baringo North	DRIVER 2	0724493193	John
7	JOSEPH Kimani	0810583	Baringo Central	DRIVER AC 10	0727888857	John
8	Samuel CHEBI	13062273	Baringo Central	ASSEMBLY	0720522432	Samuel
9	Charles Karutei	11378737	Baringo Central	Driver - Ward Admin	0724429743	John
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Governor and Executive County Officers

County Government
17/09/2014

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	17/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria Spa Hotel
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Stella Kere	8892 474	Baringo County	County Secretary	0702495 642	shoringo@gmail.com
2	Riamangura Edwin	9173627	"	CEC	729520758	riamanguraedwin@gmail.com
3	ATUKO MORIS	22066319	"	CEC	0702456197	sechwa@baringo.go.ke
4	Kerimba KETANY	917280	"	CEC	0702766690	ketany-torison@baringo.go.ke
5	Lilian Sical	09741123	"	CEC	072282596	lilian-sical@gmail.com
6	Hon. Benjamin L.		Baringo County	Governor	0722701132	benjamin@gmail.com
7	Evans Lokael	22903133	Baringo County	County Asst. Vice	072262371	elovase@baringo.go.ke
8	G. K. Bartley	0634058	Baringo County	CEC	0722260278	bartley@gmail.com
9	B. K. Lino	21419904	Baringo County	Comms. Officer	0702240788	linobk@gmail.com
10	D. Andrew Kwonyike	9778223	Baringo	CEC	0722220823	akwonyyike@gmail.com
11	Ratich Liko	9778228	BCG	CEC	072238244	cecagriculturalbaringo@gmail.com
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Support Team

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	17/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria spa hotel
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email / Signature
1	Sylas Kimani	21052890	Baringo	Governor's Driver	0721 35405	[Signature]
2	Vincent Koech	23012000	Baringo	Governor's Escort	070779200	[Signature]
3	Denis Mwangi	22431670	Baringo	CC Tourism Driver	072381708	[Signature]
4	Richard Koech	20756700	Baringo	DRIVER CEC	071242530	[Signature]
5	Kimuge cheboy	6104044	Baringo	C/officer	072126207	[Signature]
6	Caroline Tege	10081612	Baringo	CEC ENFNL	0720055540	[Signature]
7	Emily KIBOI	8093557	11	CEC Education	072236416	[Signature]
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Support Team

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	17/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogorra Spa Hotel,
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email Signature
1	• CALER TUBE	22505079	BCS	DRIVER CS	0722290529	ER
2	• HILLARY CHEWET	23579205	BARINGO	SECURITY GYN	0725475309	Yauk.
3	• ALGE CHEBO	20820343	BARINGO	CEC TR DRIVER	0713021321	TH
4	• JACKSON KIRWA	21053942	BARINGO	CEC AG DRIVER	0720665069	DR
5	• JAMES EKANW	1120066L	"	" CEC AG	071417699	DR
6	Kibet Chemel		BARINGO	CEC LAND DRIVER	0724372586	GR
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Quasi Government and Heads of departments

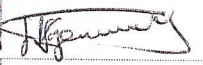



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	18/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SCHOOL of GOVT	kabarnet
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /signature	
1	Kibeit J. Maina	8548529	Agriculture	SCAO	0722630391	daebaringo@hotmail.com	
2	JALUWILINE BUBI	23524166	KWS	Deputy Warden	0721289885	jbubi@kws.go.ke	
3	Joseph Bait	5997336	WRMA	FMLO	0724845988	josephbait@gmail.com	
4	Daniel Saito	20004706	Baringo County	CO-TFI	0720355117	dansaito@gmail.com	
5	LENNITAN DENIS	28399746	Design & Cons. KENYA POWER	ARTISAN	0729812970	dennisnait@gmail.com	
6	ELIJAH IG MANGO	4012803	Water	CWO	0724113250	elmango@rockwell.com	
7	ELIJAH KALOK	13067603	Env/Nr	C-O	0720992358	Elu Kalok Co	
8	ENOCH KIPKIMA	11187879	CO Env & Relays	Chief Officer	0723729736	enochk@gmail.com	
9	SAMUEL ODERO	12600263	NEMA	CDE	0721551977	Samondeng@yahoo.com	
10	Lynnet cheruiper	25452598	NEMA	EO	0727561015	lynnetcheruiper@gmail.com	
11	JACKSON NGILIL	6104797	Water & Imp.	Driver CWO - Water	0722861629	Jack	
12	William Kimosi	7400555	Baringo County Govt. County	Chief Reg. Warden	0720317760	gratnft.outdoors@gmail.com	
13	Stephen Kipmu	10960273	Baringo County	Adm	0708954634	Kipmstevens@live.com	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	18/09/2019		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SCHOOL OF GOVT
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /Signature
1	V.K.S. TOLE	4840345	BARINGO NORTH MOE	MOE	0723256716	tolevictor@gmail.com
2	MICHAEL RUTTO	10377766	BARINGO NORTH MOE	SC PHN	0729316423	dphn_baringo_north@yahoo.com
3	Ronald Tamui	0338336	Baringo North	Municipal LIVESTOCK	0724271571	dlpobaringo@yahoo.com
4	Kiprono Kimani	10377295	Baringo	S.C.E.O Baringo North	0723148118	Kimani.K.P@gmail.com
5	Daniel K-TOO	3276928	Kenyaprech Soc	2nd Floor Manager	072521144	dt2014@yahoo.com
6	Michael Ngetich	20507878	Devolution / Planning B/North	DDO	072577342	ngetichmichael@yahoo.com
7	Daniel K. Koe	2237223	Devolution / Planning	County Treasury Economist	0721587442	Daniel.Kepchur@yahoo.com
8	MARY SANG	5548906	MOALUP	County Director Livest.	0721975359	Marysangsi@yahoo.com
9	ARTHUR OBIENO	8227848	NEMA	Driver of NEMA	072085690	Arthur
10	Alex CHEBU	20820343	Roads	Driver	0713021321	HP
11	CAREN CHEBOEL	20112045	NEMA	INTERM	0724923161	CE
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	18/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	SCHOOL OF GOVT
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /signature
1	PHILIP CHUMA	0246214	EDUCATION	DEO	0722-468010	philip.chuma@yahoo.com
2	Daniel Tator	25380330	County Women Rep Representation	P-A	0710811963	
3	Jonah Kiplagat	4877552	WATER	CDW	0722859522	dwobaringo@yahoo.com
4	Jennifer Kipkagi	22343735	ENVIRONMENT	DIRECTOR	0722914153	Jenniferkipkagi@gmail.com
5	ROBERT K NG'EM	22649437	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	DRIVER OF DIRECTOR	0724835909	
6	HELEN CHEPTICHO	13069476	NEMA	Intern	0718351952	
7	JOSEPH KIMUNYA WILLIAM	28367984	COUNTY RESERVES	DRIVER WILLIAM KIMUNYA	0720317760	
8	ALFRED KORTER	10377208	BARINGO	ADMINISTRATOR	072274171	
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Members of County Assembly

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	19/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria Spa Hotel
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution / Party	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Hon. Saich Keben	4537428	MCA		0722388715	
2	Daniel Kipyeg	11662079	staff	Driver of Clerk	0721590260	
3	HON. CHERETEI KIBET	25292373	LOTANOROK	MCA	0727448931	
4	Hon. Julia Letambyia	22765389	BCA	MCA	0727827068	
5	Hon. Sophia Chogor	10377781	BCA	MCA	0721898832	
6	Hon. CYRUS KIBI	22892276	Lembus kwen	MCA	0729744644	
7	HON AMASILE PETER	11379876	Tongulbei/Kibori	MCA	0721931672	
8	Hon. LeKakimani W.	7898400	MCA - Kethamur	Ministry leader	0722278993	
9	Hon. Jennifer Kipin	9777991	Ilchamus	MCA	0720874021	
10	Hon. CHEPTA	10745378	TENGES	MCA	0722991373	
11	Hon. JHANA NUNYA	13064890	LEMBUS	MCA	0722162634	
12	Hon. Richard	1107298	Saimo Sa	MCA	0722807266	
13	Hon. QUSPA KIMAT	9779103	Baringo County	MCA	0720465848	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	19th / 09 / 2014		COUNTY / WARD	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria spa Hotel
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Joseph C. Koech	5302465	BARINGO ASSEMBLY	CLERK TO ASSEMBLY	0724463885	In [Signature]
2	HON. DANIEL TUWIT	13161320	BARINGO C. ASSEMBLY	M. CA	0705218448	[Signature]
3	HON. PUAITY TALLAM	12936086	BARINGO	MCA	0700839942	[Signature]
4	Parkei Renson	20162876	Mukutani	M-CA	0723999216	[Signature]
5	Hon Linal L. Sote	20626680	Baringo	MCA	0727148363	[Signature]
6	Hon. Lydia L. Francis	12853754	Baringo	MCA	0727993856	[Signature]
7	Hon. Rensen Cheptoyl	9677680	Baringo	M-CA	0723364667	[Signature]
8	Hon. Richard K. Kikili	20976778	Emole/Chaplo	M-CA	0720915615	[Signature]
9	Benard Borus	24622308	Koibatek	MCA	0722870693	[Signature]
10	HON. JUDY J. T. T. T.	22345553	Baringo	MCA	0727715341	[Signature]
11	Hon. Joseph Makilap	13067805	Baringo	MCA	07244331236	[Signature]
12	Moss Chemel	2422329	Ribika	staff escort	0710933301	[Signature]
13	Hon. Valentine Segan	243777	Marigat	MCA	0728402843	[Signature]

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

19/09/2014

DATE	NO.	Names	I.D Number	COUNTY	Institution / Ward	Position/Role	VENUE	Phone	Email / Signature
	1	Hon. J. K. Chacha	0094013	Baringo	B.C. Assembly	Chairman	Bogoria Spa Hotel		
	2	Hon. Letosiek	4532867	Baringo	County	Member		0722828791	
	3	Hon. Vincent Kiro	1285504	Baringo	M.C.A			0727586465	
	4	Hon. Eljah K. Toroitich	4018992	Mogotio	Kipsaraman MCA			0722999668	
	5	Hon. Euntha Kiptili	22635811	Baringo		majority leader		0721355226	
	6	Hon. Emmy Butuil	9779924	El Ravine	MCA			0723736587	
	7	Hon. Kamet	1306237	Speaker	MCA			0721672416	
	8	Hon. Beatrice	25563949	Nominated	MCA			072676807	
	9	Hon. Thomas	21525763	MCA				072490950	
	10	Hon. Lucy	9777117	Baringo	MCA			0724993240	
	11	Hon. Magdeline	8602498	MCA	Nominated			0722497978	
	12	Hon. Jennifer Kabon		Baringo	Womwale			072158672	
	13			M.C.A Baringo				0725332137	

Margdeline

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	19/09/2014	COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria Spa Hotel	
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email /Signature
1	LOPEYORK L. JONATHAN	20123036	HEAD OF BAKER'S OFFICE	BARINGO COUNTY ASSEMBLY	0723-780047	Lopezcharing@gmail.com
2	EV AWS	21416550	BARINGO	DRIVER/MANAGER	0705579957	
3	Julius KIPKORUR	11427003	BARINGO	DRIVER MANAGER	0716327621	
4	KIPLAGATI SHADRACK	20413457	BARINGO	Driver Cynthia	0729363880	
5	KIPCHUMBE KIPKORUR	24177477	Baringo	DRIVER BULEY	0700373099	
6	ELIAS MAIYO	21053950	BARINGO	DRIVER MUTAI	0723955037	
7	Johana Chebon	11427808	BARINGO	MCA	0722457625	
8	DANIEL KID	21779319	BARINGO	DRIVER OF MCA	072667961	
9	Emmanuel Kilegaa	20131125	BARINGO	DRIVER OF MCA	0703990502	
10	Elijah Kemei	7115799	BARINGO	DRIVER MCA Lotela	021603849	
11	VINCENT KITCH	21132412	BARINGO	DRIVER MCA LINA	0713053596	
12	Daniel Kibet	2714220	BARINGO	DRIVER MCA	072531570	
13	Roy Kimutai	28174313	Baringo	DRIVER MCA	0727449806	
1141	STEPHEN L. RAHA	21025834	BARINGO	DRIVER MCA	0710965906	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	19/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Bogoria Spa Hotel
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	SAMUEL RON	2392132	BACON	072269505		
2	Bernard Kenja	2744640	Baringo	DRIVER	0724553004	
3	MAKAL SOLOMON	25884573	BARINGO	MCA	0727823987	
4	Aggrey Solomon	25001703	Baringo	Driver	0110165264	
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Salawa (kabarnet soy)

The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.

Kaptara (Lelmen location)

The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.

Muchukwo (Kabutiei Location)

The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.

Kipnai Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnari
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Samuel chepet		Community	Village elder	0725554747	
2	Musa Kayole	30716802	Community	Youth	0706142426	
3	Paul Kokwo		Community	Pastor	0706944285	
4	Samson Lesute	27 47 8588	Community	Youth	07 40180346	
5	Wilson Poyel	1316 4961	Community		0729869036	
6	Moses Kakuko	24822610	Community		0720534620	
7	Ngoriatepa Ngwaleu		community			
8	Charles Lonerii		Community			
9	Isaac Kiptuya		Community			
10	Barnaba Losikar		Community			
11	Joseph Lokuko		Community			
12	Nicholas Namoo		Community			
13	Nakapel Tepapus		Community	Elder		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnori
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	PAULINA ACHAU		COMMUNITY		0713232609	
2	LINAH PAUL		COMMUNITY		0706944285	
3	NANCY PAUL	12852759	COMMUNITY			
4	ROSE LIMANGELE		COMMUNITY		0724303528	
5	DORIS KUSAA	26880340	COMMUNITY		0704412334	
6	MARGRET NAMOO		COMMUNITY			
7	CHEPONOT MARKO		COMMUNITY			
8	CHEPUSHA NYILIT		COMMUNITY			
9	CHEPOCHERUWUW AKIRO		COMMUNITY			
10	CHEMKEA CHARLES		COMMUNITY			
11	CHEPTUI LIMANGELE		COMMUNITY			
12	CHEPTUI KAMANGORA		COMMUNITY			
13	LOICE DEPA		COMMUNITY			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Buriryo	VENUE	Kipnail
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Ladite Lomerii					
2	Samson Kadunga	23591616				
3	James Kipturu					
4	Kimutai Longole					
5	Paulo Depa					
6	Kachi Kachurwa					
7	Kennedy Naduma	29530616				
8	Murio Ngolekeny					
9	Mtai Amador					
10	Evans Kondolei	28298223				
11	Musa Riamakeng					
12	Moses Kamkan					
13	Kemochang Lokuko					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Bariung	VENUE	Kiprai
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kamarpong Korwapis					
2	John Loponge					
3	Musa Lokere					
4	Marko Moru					
5	Michael Kakuko					
6	Felix Kiprop					
7	Tuwot Kachumwa					
8	Lokitok Angaleruk					
9	Solomon Mormoria	28297850				
10	Amador Francis					
11	Stephen Kasait	6597080				
12	Stephen Lokuko					
13	Natim Kamangira					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnail
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEMKAN ISAAC		Community		0714631375	
2	CHEPO KIJIRAN LOKUKO		Community			
3	CHEPINTANY LOKUKO		Community			
4	MARIA LORUKUTO		Community			
5	MASDALINA CHEMILLOT		Community			
6	LINAH KIPROP		Community		0727801627	
7	CHEMKET ARONI		Community			
8	CHEPTUI NGORIANGOLOL		Community			
9	ESTHER JOSEPH		Community			
10	SUSAN DEPA		Community			
11	LINAH KAPLICH	11841753	Community			
12	CHEMKEA NAMINIT		Community			
13	CHEPEKE NGURA KERUS		Community			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnari
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPHAMU KEMOJONG		Community			
2	CHEPOCHERUNYO PAUL		Community			
3	CHEPORET DEPA		Community			
4	CHEPOKARIAL NGAREHONG		Community			
5	WONGAR KAPEL		Community			
6	CHEPSONGOKU		Community			
7	CHEMKEA NGAREHONG		Community			
8	CHEPTUI SAMUEL		Community			
9	CINTHIA DAVID	28297500	Community			
10	CHEPTUI APIRA		Community			
11	CHEPOKARIAL SAMUEL		Community		0702039600	
12	MONICA KIPCHUMBA		Community			
13	CHEPOSOKE RAMUNIO		Community			
14	CHEPOKATUW NASIA		Community			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kiprai
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPOSETEM KAMUNYO		Community			
2	CHEPURAI KANARUS		Community			
3	CHEPORET RIANAGOU		Community			
4	BEATRICE NAMUNT		Community			
5	CHEPTANU KIREW		Community			
6	TALAA RONGEITA		Community			
7	CHEMRET MEGOLERUK		Community			
8	CHEPONAREWO MOIBEN		Community			
9	CHEPOKARIAL LOKERE		Community			
10	CHEPINTANY PKORIR		Community			
11	ELENAH YATICI		Community			
12	CHEMKEA HIMANGOLE		Community			
13	PURITY SAWIL	28594747	Community			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kiprai
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPNOKOR CHEPKOROI		Community			
2	CHEPNATANY KOHORO		Community			
3	CHEPKOCHIREK KOTUKIALE		Community			
4	KAMAMATA TUKEL		Community	Youth		
5	CHEPNATANY MAIPEN		Community			
6	CHEPKOSUNTORU LOKWIAKOL		Community			
7	CHEPKET NGOLEI		Community			
8	CHEMCHIN NYANGA		Community			
9	CHEPKORET KORIMUK		Community			
10	KIANEKO TUKEL		Community	Youth		
11	CHEKIMO TUDODI		Community	Youth		
12	CHEPKERE TIMO		Community			
13	CHENANGAT SIMION		Community	Youth		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnai
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPTUI KAPETOM		Community			
2	MERCY YUWANYANG		Community			
3	IRINE NICHOLAS		Community			
4	CHEPOCHEPNYO MUDANG		Community			
5	CHEPOSH KOTOME		Community			
6	TERIKI KORUOL		Community			
7	CHEPORONY Roko		Community			
8	PERIS Simion		Community			
9	CHEMIRKEW KOPONGE		Community			
10	CHEPHOKI KIMARUS		Community			
11	MARIA KAMKET		Community			
12	CHEPORET KOSAITA		Community			
13	CHEPONYO ROKO KOSAITA					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kipnail
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPOSEZIAN TULIAN		Community			
2	CHEPONYORIO AKORIPERE		Community			
3	CHEMURREW STIPHAG		Community			
4	HAWAH DAVID		Community			
5	CHEPOCHEPWAYO KWARUKWAR		Community			
6	MIRIAM KORUB		Community			
7	CHEPONYORIO LOPETA		Community			
8	BRIGID STIPHAG		Community			
9	KIAPROT KOROLE		Community			
10	CHEPHOKO TIRONG		Community			
11	CHEPHUTANY KORTILE		Community			
12	CHEPINTANY DOMOCHOLIA		Community			
13	KOCHENYOKO AMASILE		Community			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kiprai
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHEPOCHEPKA1 KOSIWARANG					
2	TULA AKORPOW					
3	STERA Dmoo			YOUTH		
4	CHEPINTONY Koko					
5	CHEPO					
6	CHEPTOO LONTANGAI			YOUTH		
7	CHEPON LONERISIA			YOUTH		
8	CHEPOKUBOH KONERINEROL					
9	CHEPOKARIAL RONGON					
10	CHEPOKARIAL NGAREI					
11	CHEPO CHEPTIREK MONGES					
12	CHEMASIA MYANGA					
13	CHEPOCHEPTIREK Kopoo					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Barro	VENUE	Kipron
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Monges Kamosong					
2	Musa Ledomo					
3	Francis Tepupus					
4	Joseph Riamareng					
5	Keskei Rokoo					
6	Joseph Kamayo					
7	Dickson Kukat					
8	Joseph Cholokol					
9	Todongos Lechikran					
10	Nyanga Lemerngol					
11	Pikopus Limatudo					
12	Kura Tidong					
13	Elijah Lokong					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	hiprai
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Limo Demochetia		Community	Youth		
2	CHEPONDREUO CHOKOR		Community			
3	Ken Nadeun	2529787	Kolosa Ward	Ward Admin.	0722213767	kennadeiwa@yahoo-on
4	Michael Kuku	11662701	Chief	Chief	0726634761	
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13						

~~Ken Nadeun~~
Chief

Kapsokoi Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	BENJAMIN	7677993	Baringo	farmer	Kaboskani Kerio	0721774167
2	Peter C. Kokubu	7140971	Baringo	farmer	Kaboskani Kerio	0711722789
3	Sokomon cherop	22670121	Baringo	farmer	Kaboskani Kerio	0723609676
4	Isaiah Chekimo	7066921	Baringo	farmer	Kaboskani Kerio	0709532946
5	CHARLES CHEKETE	30718039	BARINGO	BI MAN	0720086216	Charleschekete@gmail.com
6	CHEROP Komer	23104171	Baringo	BI man	Kabosger	0729512103
7	KNAPIKE KENAMBO		BARINGO	FARM	—	—
8	JOSEPH	CHEBON	BARINGO	FARM	0729574458	
9	HARON	ROKOK	Baringo	FARM		
10	CHARLES-ROKOK	20390152	Baringo	FARM	0722475754	
11	Paul Kapkero	12830553	Baringo	Farmer	07274881	
12	Samuel K. Kabutia	11841065	Baringo	Farmer	070245001	—
13	William Rotel	25219192	Baringo	Farmer	07272601	shidphale@gmail.com
14	Rencer Chelag	23712217	Baringo	Farmer	0722108085	0722108085
15	Samuel Achepebibu	12851798	Baringo	farmer	0703742131	
ESF Consultants	16. KIPWONKA SILAS	21096172	Baringo	farmer	0726167264	
	17 JOHANA H. TOROITICH		0723371417	Baringo		
	18 TOROITICH KIBITIK					
	19 James Kimus		0718838850	Baringo		

September 2014

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kap Sokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Thomas Kondiga	12852250	Baringo	elder	0728222508 Kipchar	Box 241 KBT
2	Wilson J. yego	7140882	Baringo	Elder	Kipchar	241 KBT
3	Joseph Kiptun	9493841	Baringo	elder	0710227188 Kipchar	241 KBT
4	Ben Kimoso	25914953	Baringo	As. secretary	Kipchar	241 KBT
5	Joseph Andam	7140834	Baringo	herder	0727712498 Kutchar	241 KBT
6	Joseph	118708	Baringo		0712162115	241 KBT
7	Simon C. Rotich	28417529	Baringo		Kipchar	241 KBT
8	Symmychun	11841063	Baringo	ELDER	0728802994	241 KBT
9	Thomas Andam	7140744	Baringo	elder	0712116286 Kipchar	241 KBT
10	James Kiptun	12872802	Baringo	herder	0728017459 Kipchar	241 KBT
11	Wycliffe Atabei	29192807	Baringo	elder	0717596594	241 KBT
12	Mariake Andam	24489327	Baringo	elder	0715062200	241 KBT
13	DAVID KAHNIE	22569501	Baringo	elder	0720833802	241 KBT
	UP David Chemeli	10941873	"	Elder	0725921302	"

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kap Sokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Mark Sumukwa	11841348	Baringo		0722223618	N/K
2	Barnabas Toroitich	27583186	Baringo		0705320815	rela
3	FELISTAS MAILLAL	25758720	Baringo		0787972665	
4	MOSES CHOROMENG	29314089	Baringo		0702801878	N/A
5	Kimosop Rotuno	2929555	Baringo		0724281156	Kimosop
6	TOROITICH AENGWA	32020346	Baringo		0703989815	ALIAS
7	Leben Yater	28802978	Baringo		0729561224	Lawyer
8	Moses chichir	27659340	Baringo		0727529617	Chichir
9	LAURENCE KIBET	22537974	Baringo		0725002910	KIBET
10	Wesley K. KipKend	29334630	Baringo		0720734734	Wesley
11	John Kimeto		Baringo		0724872350	Kimeto
12	MUSA TOROITICH	21430938	Baringo		0714811469	
13	KISICI-B-JOHN	28617982	Baringo		0710280833	N/A

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JOSHUA C. KIPKENT	12852711	Baringo	Speaker	0707972663	
2	Samuel T. T. T.	26736280	Baringo		078964325	
3	CHERIMO BARINABA	27586069	BARINGO			
4	Benjamin	27835893	Baringo		28333608	
5	Thomas Chept	2459820	Baringo		070313762	
6	Cheburet Botich	25758814	Baringo		0726114155 Kipchar	B. 241 0726114155 241
7	Lemoita Chebor		Baringo	Elcu	-	
8	Moses Chebor	12852708	Baringo	Resident	0708409918	
9	JOHANA CHEKUR	23161690	BARINGO	Resident	0727163246	John
10	JOHN KATILONGO	27586154	Baringo	Resident	0714811498	John
11	Joshua Chepkirga	21627291	Baringo	Resident	0705795010	
12	William M.C. Kipkacha	21041256	BARINGO	Chairman	0712424588	
13	Moses K. Chebor	25754727	Baringo	Chairman	0704057058 0704057058	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	7/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	MICHAEL C. CHESANG	11378832	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0723943964	chesangmichael@gmail.com
2	STEPHEN C. CHOBET	5285455 EXT 5746679	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0715716671	
3	NOAH CHESANG	7141345	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0725942666	
4	MOSES KAKUKU	5285400	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0725827257	
5	PAUL KAKUKU	20030363	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0720469322	
6	JOSEPH CHEBOM	5285444	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0726915460	
7	Andrew Baliat	5285379	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0717629580	
8	JOSEPH TATICH	11378779	BARINGO	ELDER KUKU SUB LOC	0729330161	
9	JAMES CHERUJIT	7141015	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0711641211	
10	WILFRED TELU	22074558	BARINGO	MPP KUKU	0725166170	
11	SIMON MOSES	10940057	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0722573598	Mosessimon@gmail.com
12	SEGUTION WIPKETO	0876973	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0737618405	
13	JOSHUA CHERKETANY	6104591	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0722659455	joshuacherketany@gmail.com

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Isiah Chirchir	7040760	Baringo	elder	07-	241 KBT.
2	Charles Sime	0245969	Baringo	elder		241 KBT
3	Rhesa Sunday	7110746	Baringo			241 KBT
4	Masa Ougwo	9673369	Baringo	elder		241 KBT
5	JULIUS CHEPKERES	7140742	BARINGO	TEACHER	0715561810	Box 241 KBT
6	SAMSON KIPTALAM	20415983	Baringo	ELDER	0715031060	Box 241 KBT
7	Nicholas	287433	Baringo	Farmer	0715549889	Box 241 KBT
8	Gill Port	27586338	Baringo		070702385	Box 241 KBT
9	Chiburek	—	Baringo	—		Box 241 KBT
10	makke		Baringo	—	0707262589	Box 241 KBT
11	Chelosa	—	Baringo	—		Box 241 KBT
12						
13						

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	28/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi ✓
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHRISTOPHER Kaimo	24122277	Banwessa Ward	Business man	0715255228	
2	Samson Ayesei		Banwessa			
3	SARAH - Chelima Chelima	0708609920	Banwessa			
4	MIREM MIRIAM	KPKIRIH	Banwessa 9677980	0710263607		
5	JANE CHEPTANO	9172565	Banwessa		0729844404	
6	Talaa Kipchepko		Banwessa			
7	Jane cheserek	5286153	Banwessa		0702805089	
8	ELIZAB TALAA	7092324	Banwessa			
9	ELIMAH TALAA	20415709	Banwessa		—	
10	John Kohnson	25385231	Banwessa		072582925	
11	John Kaitany	7140065	Banwessa		0709063321	
12	Solomo Chebet	25767604	Banwessa		0712572898	
13	Joshua Raktor		Banwessa		0701694710	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsowoi
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	WALTER CHEMBET	538287				
2	MUSA CHEBURE	4507964			0713331033	
3	BARMASAI KIBOK	21181847				
4	MICHAEL CILIPKENE	11437920			0727700513	
5	Moses CHEPCHIBO	24721472904			0728656435	
6	Christopher				0744296509	
7	Musa Keter	7140886				
8	Sammy Chetich	10376489			0729780148	
9	Keshil Naimon	22987171				
10	Michael Clipping	-	-			
11	Reuben Abigwa	11841141			0729029813	
12	James Ruto	7233467			0721227593	
13	Solomon	77143355			0724566755	
					0714490757	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	28/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Napso Koi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JOSEPH YATOR	7087575	BARINGO	Member Community	0720173682	JYator
2	Peter Makilap	033896 0726438316	BARINGO	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0726438316	Pm
3	Joblu Chesere	7140747	BARINGO	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0723146949	JChesere
4	Mark C Chelimo	30620797	Baringo	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0722891761	MC
5	ELIJAH CHEPCHIERO	30 6636 44	Baringo	community	0705459888	EC
6	JEERAMIA TEMO	9493695 0725172382			0725172382	TEMO
7	Isaac Kipsang	0240578	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0721944579	Isaac
8	JOHANNA CHEBET	20033157	BARINGO	RESIDENT	0725093751	HC
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/09/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kapsokoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	MARK CHEMWEVO	22386458	BARINGO COUNTY		0725646242	
2	PAUL EHIRHIR	4568476	BARINGO COUNTY		0727390083	
3	Stephen Kumboso	131149302	BARINGO COUNTY		0718565336	
4	Joshua CHELAUGA	24800447	BARINGO COUNTY		0710233925	
5	Waqar Komen	29283315	Baringo		07155192	241 KBT
6	Christopher Kamau	22599782			0727849597	241 KBT
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	28/09/2014		COUNTY	Burigo	VENUE	Kapichoi
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Nathan Chetalam	24081341	KABOSKEI KERO Loc. (AYATTA)	TEACHER	0727649715	nathanchebaku@yahoo.com
2	Haroon Sumukha	18062965	Kuikui Sub-lo	Rider	0727834929	
3	CHARLES POLIX	12850613	Kuikui Sub-lo	Farmer		
4	Joel Chelamga	27496588	Kuikui Sub-lo	Farmer	0720202091	
5	DAVID ROKOK	7087332	Kuikui Sub-lo	Farmer	072451867	
6	WILLIAM TEMO	12850670	Kuikui Sub-lo	Farmer	0726132609	
7	Nath Kipuri	2538882				
8	David Burchani					
9	Joseph Kapichoi					
10	Zippoch Kipichoi					
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Lawan Location

Kinyach Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Daniel Chepchirang	23609995	County Official	Ward Admin Baringo	0726494673	rotichdaniel85@gmail.com
2	NILSON KASSWA	9778399	Kingach Loc	SENIOR CHIEF	0726248921	
3	LUNA BARTUOT	20052599	Kingach location	Farmer	0714563684	
4	JOSEPH B. KIMOGU	4548613	KINGACH LOCAL	FARMER	0710920086	
5	KIMOSUP CHEPION	7141204	Kingach location	Farmer		
6	SOLOMON CHEPION	22670121	Kingach. loc.	Farmer	0723609676	
7	Peter Maklar	0336896	Kingach	Community member	0726438316	P.O-BOX 42 KBT KE
8	Reuben Chlan	7140509	Kinkisiya	Kanuu	0710674909	
9	Symon Chesang	20043912	KINGACH			
10	David Kimotho	11841713	Kingach	Farmer	0722522352	
11	NORAH CHEPCHIRANG	22552585	KINGACH	FARMER	0721701102	
12	Stephen Kising	200445668	KINGACH	FARMER	0724128370	
13	Paul Wanya TALAM	25597804	KINGACH	FARMER	0704868456	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kingari
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Rôle	Phone	Email
1	Jackson Kibaka	7141518	Baringo	Asst Chief	0724363338	
2	Bamukho Kibet	22499560	Baringo	Staff Warden	024 390024	Bkibet24@yahoo.com
3	Nicholas K. Luker	12852852	Baringo	Chief	0724525665	
4	Samuel C. KIPRO	5285946	Baringo	Village	0713625309	
5	Sila Chebo		Baringo	V. Elder	0728714598	
6	Daudi Tutoye		Baringo	V. Elder		
7	Kabulei Jirob	13062116	Baringo	Teacher	0721227343	Kabulei.jirob@gmail.com
8	KIPRO P. KIMESIP	12952670	BARINGO	TEACHER	0723709404	
9	MICHAEL CHEBANGA	0603251	Baringo	V. ELDER	-	
10	JOHN OTTZANG	26312388	Baringo	Teacher	071630556	Johnotzang745@gmail.com
11	Kipkech Syman	24441456	Baringo	Resident	010-374424	Kipkech@yahoo.com
12	Johana Farus	5286231	Baringo	Resident	-	-
13	Plotich	Kembai	Baringo	Resident	0725522673	Plotichkembai@co.ke

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Barings	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JOSEPH CHAKA	12852794	BARINGO	Stakeholder		
2	Brian Tego	23023764	BARINGO	Stakeholder	0724564444	
3	Chebor Kanneb	2849945	Barungo	"	0723052733	
4	Wilson Chebet	0868809	"	"	0722699196	
5	Sam Kokwon	7493655	"	"	0723864909	
6	Meinbachesung	28647700	"	"		
7	Nicholas Keter	29387760	"	"		
8	STEPHEN KIPKOP	31547972	"	"	0721804398	
9	LAWRENCE ROKON	27602439	"	"	0727623037	
10	JOHANA KIPKAGN	21197148	"	"	0728058387	
11	MARIKO CHELAGA	9394800	"	"	0714484377	
12	SAMMY KOKOS				0728517045	
13	SAMMY JESEREK	25296875				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	PAUL KAMOIWA	11577628	North Baringo sub-	-	0723769384	
2	Pius Lomorek	20899981	Baringo		0713747406	
3	William Lomorek	27804190	Baringo		0726388669	
4	Kibaret Chebon		" "	-	-	
5	LAURENCE A. KUHET	28313413	Baringo		0728177248	
6	JOSEPH KIOK		Baringo		-	
7	Raphael K. Kiptisa	27219770	Baringo		0727543907	
8	BENSON S. Kokwa	10745868	Baringo		0700840298	
9	Gideon Kwonike		"		0708816573	
10	Isaac Kipsang	0240578	"		0721941579	
11	Luka Lokoro		"		07290940003	
12	JOEL KOMEN	4340327	NORTH BARINGO	FARMERS	0713525374	
13	PAUL CHELOLAT	6597544	" "	Farmer	-	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Loserell Chesang		Baringo County			
2	Thomas Kipkor	12826000	Baringo County		072204109	
3	Laban Jorich	12852361	Baringo County		0716226197	
4	Joseph chebich		Baringo County			
5	Samuel Kariuki		Baringo County			
6	Elisat chesai	10080203	Baringo		0701154375	
7	Daniel Kipkor					
8	Thomas Komen	9776480	Baringo County		0707248911	
9	Paul Koro		Baringo			
10	John Kibor	10745994	Baringo		0715484415	
11	Solomon Koro	21192140	Baringo			
12	Philip Rongura	24668991	Baringo County		070788436	
13	Marko Kestani					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	kingaoh
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Flora W'simotoo	21133154				
2	Borlas Kimetto	2689789				
3	Lidya cherop	23106155				
4	Kisang Regina	11662563				
5	Joan Jator	12850688				
6	Eric Obo	1184167				
7	MAUMIN E					
8	maria					
9	Tungo sembolei					
10	Susant Kipkoru					
11	Zindiya David		28297500			
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baring	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	MUSSA Othman	11601893	Bomulu		0723350625	
2	JABO K. LOKORIO	20044540	BARINGO	Leader	0720295640	
3	Tony Barbutio	2846466	//	//	0727759979	tonybarbutio@gmail.com
4	(Kilokum) Festus Simstun	25061767	//	Consultant	0725014559	festusimstun@yahoo.co.uk
5	Nuri Tumo	24224902	//	Leader	0722267277	Nurietumo@gmail.com
6	John Kabutia	7077971	Baring	leader	0776387360	
7	John C. Kimurio	24152247	BARINGO	Leader	0726710392	Kimuriojohn@gmail.com
8	Michael Ochi	4508197 072873716	Baring	Re	0728773716	
9	Hiserit Kipkomei		BARINGO	Farmer		
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Samuel Ksayo	1119647	BARINGO	-	0713729688	
2	JUSTINE CHEBOI	30238587	BARINGO		0707969295	-
3	EDWIN NCHAGA	25758695	BARINGO		0724668901	-
4	John TEKEU	-	BARINGO		-	
5	RONCEOS chelag	23712217	BARINGO		0722108085	-
6	DICKSON KIPLARU	10080283	BARINGO		0720308760	
7	Thomas Lamony	0602326	Baringo		072117451	Box 11A KBT
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Barngö	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	IVINE JELAGAT	30275144				
2	Kipyeko Biwet					
3	SAMUEL TARUS	0708074059		PASTOR		
4	CHEPCHEREN STANLEY	25922929 0725800961		TEACHER	0725800961	
5	PURIT TOGUCH	29249984				
6	Isaiah Chelimo	7086921	Barngö	Teacher	07045394	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kingach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Methusela Peter	3311594	Kingach	President	0720459127	
2	Johana Chesire	128536628	Kingach	President	0706142629	
3	Michael					
4	Isaac Kiprot	20013918	Kingach	President	0734622837	
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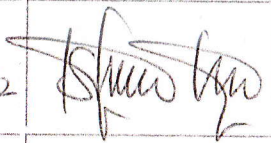




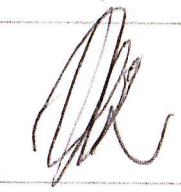
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	Baringo	VENUE	Kinyach
NO.	Names	I.D Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	LAZARO K. GHEPCHENG	0241976	KINACH LOCATION	RESIDENT ELDER	0726583673	Apulig
2	KAPLICH SIMOT MOSES	10940057	Kunkun	RESIDENT ELDER	0722573598	Moses simot@gmail.com.
3						
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ELGEYO MARAKWET

Governor and County Executives

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE	22/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Boma Inn, Eldoret
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Ishmael chelangat	EMC	Chief officer Energy	20246046	0721792232	
2	Thomas Kuttoh	EMC	CEC-Land, Water, Environ & Nat. Res.	5312343	0723500200	
3	Stephen Smith	Emc	CEC HEALTH SERVICES	15724046	07228333/9	
4	KARIE CHRISTOPHER	Emc	P.A GOVERNORS OFFICE	11863436	0724466674	
5	DANIS KIPATU	Emc	Chief & Staff	21733841	0722287345	
6	Pius Chesere	EMC	Chief Office Agriculture	7394326	0721360154	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	22/9/2019		COUNTY		VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Alex Tolgos	EMC	Governor	22000028	07 22591629	
2	John Ondego	Emc	County Secretary	6600037	0722919669	
3	MORRIS ROTICH	EMC	C.E.C GOVERNOR	7286485	0722626279	
4	GABRIEL K LOUAT	EMC	DEPUTY GOVERNOR	80327177	0721586472	
5	Peter Isisi	Agriculture	EMC DLCPA-ops	7351128	0721845459	
6						





EMC
Staff

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	22/9/2014		COUNTY	Eldoret	VENUE	Boma Inn - Eldoret
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Charles Kirini	EMC	SEC GOVERNOR	21669325	0720568112	
2	DAVID NYAKWUJI	Emc	SEC COUNTY SEC	24835558	0714317170	
3	KANA BARETHI	EMC	SEC D/GOVERNOR	22551053	0727780603	
4	Julius Kimutai	EMC	DRIVER/GOVERNOR	23629133	0722324417	
5	ELKANA KIBET	EMC	DRIVER/D GOV	13146417	0723378157	
6	JOHN APACHEI	EMC	DRIVER LS	11867909	0725660328	


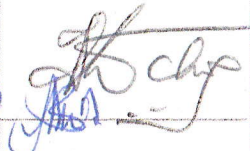




EMC
Staff

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

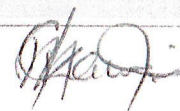

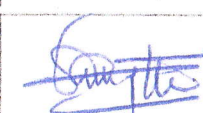
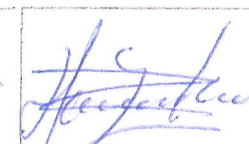

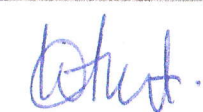
DATE	22/9/2019		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Roma Inn - Eldoret
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	IAN SEREN	EMC	SEC COORDINATOR	23617322	0720616732	
2	KIPROP KOECH Pius	EMC	Agg CECA Driver	21410124	0707893655	
3	Pius Kimutai	EMC	Drive CECA Worker	7395031	0720768445	
4	RAYMOND KIPCHOMBA	EMC	C:E:C EDUCATION Driver	239216889	0724290306	
5						
6						

Sub-County Commissioners, officers and Assistant Chiefs

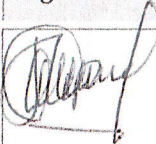
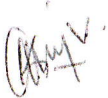
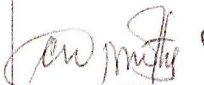

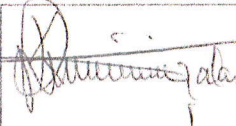

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet		VENUE	AIC Cheptelat
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	Kiplangat Kirui	CID KEIYO SOUTH	PRESENTING O.C.P.D	22397015	0724545642		
2	JOHN CHIRCHIR Peter Opale	A.C.C. KEIYO NORTH KEIYO NORTH	REP A.C.C. D.C.C	10377508 7373086	0722904798 6726859249		
3	JOSEPH LIMO	KEIYO SOUTH	EMC	6209922	0721990988		
4	CHRISTINE OPONDO	KEIYO NORTH	EMC	25904111	0711765498		
5	Jenson Muechale	Keiyo North	EMC	28151999	0721726707		
6	Gideon Kaitia	marakwet	Driver	17682518	0710111422		






Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC cheplebo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	Gerald Kamau	CID Kenya	Representing CID Kenya South	70890492	0726912608	
✓ 2	WILLIAM CHEMBOI	Chief IRONG	CHIEF	0876821	0723270389	
3	Sammy M. MUNTOKI	(D) CID	DRIVER	2003042	0727-147723	
4	HADEN KATHURIA AP. PHILIP KEMBOI NIS	AP.	DRIVER	24239663	0725842345	
5	PHILIP KEMBOI	NIS	DRIVER	8770192	0725663481	
6	LUIKA KIPTOO	POLICE	DRIVER	11328095	0720216157	





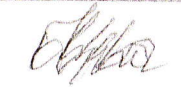

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY		VENUE			
23/9/2014	Elgeyo Marakwet		Aic Cheptobo			
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	STEPHEN C TELLO	SSWIOR ASST/CHIEF	RESIM SUB-LOCATION	4507322	0720552319	
2	AMBROSE K. CHERUMBO	CHIEF Utepsimot Loc.	CHIEF	8770869	0710505346	
3	CHARLES KIKEN	CHIEF SOT LOC.	CHIEF	3799777	0720 000 805	
4	JONAH CHERUMBO	ASST/Chief Chop.	ASST/Chief.	11866821	0700639622	
5	P.K. TALAM	LECTURER D.O.E	ELDER	5228017	0720238467	
6	EDINA-C. KIGEN	ASST CHIEF EPKE	Assistant chief EPKE	13207696	0727235807	







Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2019		COUNTY	Eigyo Morakwet	VENUE	AIC Cheptebo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	✓ Pius K. Chemisi	Ken Location	Asst. Chief Chepteko	9865358	0723609722	
2	✓ Francis K. Kandie	Kipturkoni	Asst Chief	1084659	0712606478	
3	✓					
	Enock Chebo	Chepsigot		2333032		
4	✓ Charles K. Fritich	CO-ORDINATION KEN LOCATION	Asst. Chief	13149110	0720 32285	
5	✓ Timothy K. Kikimo	ARROR LOC.	SNR. CHIEF	6708224	0728645785	
6	✓ Robert Korir	Kipturkoni	Asst. Chief Kipturk	22148311	0723491061	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Eldoret	VENUE	AIC Cheptebor
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	CHACHA DKWACH	CID (SECURITY)	Δ CID	0569054	0722699145	
2	RICHARD BARSAMBA	KIPTULONG LOCATION	^{AK} CHIEF	0244452	0723745319	
3	J. K. BUNDETICH	KIPTULONG	CHIEF	0242608	0714883972	
4	WILLIAM KICHEMUKI	LIBARASI	CHIEF	7395181	0720794341	
5	KIPKOELI WIGEN	CHEPTEBO	ASST/CHIEF	4456621	0722904741	
6	Barnaba m Cheserece	Chesuman B cheptebor 509-16	Asst Chief	4507262	0721169885	





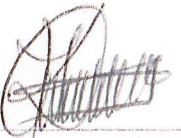

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Aic Chepteko
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	SIMON K. KAMETH	KEN LOCATION	CHIEF	0245533	0724392461	
2	DAVID K. KIPKAGAT	Dokocoto	ASST/CHIEF	11615935	0721676477	
3	MILSON MATHO	N.I.S	Sub County Intelligence Coordinator	8713847	0726278299	
4	JAMES SUTER	KAMOUICH	CHIEF	21749707	21749707	
5	SAMUEL K. KIPSAI	EPRE	SNR CHIEF	0243547	0722870787	
6	ALBERT K. KIPKAGAT	CHOSIST LOC. CHOSIMY SUB LOCATION	ASST CHIEF	0246809	0721821745	




Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2019		COUNTY	Egeyo Marakwet		VENUE	AIC chepteb
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	JONATHAN K. RUTO	SUB-LOCATION	SUB-CHIEF	1116243	0725301132	[Signature]	
2	SIMION K. SUTER	chief chesuman	chief	5284521	0732358874	[Signature]	
3	JULIUS K. CHEBOI	ASST CHIEF KOTILUAL SUB LOCATION	ASST. CHIEF	1224474		[Signature]	
4	Katice Gideon	ASST. chief chaptembere	ASST. chief	12688218	0710111422	[Signature]	
5	PAUL O. CHEBII	ASST. chief. Kamogich	ASST. Chief Rimoi	7060209	0725405337	[Signature]	
6	Philip Lepton	LEIYO SOUTH	sub county representative office on behalf of sub-county administrator	23218147	0724466823	[Signature]	






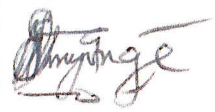
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet		VENUE	A/C Chepteko
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I:D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	Vincent Chemiso	Ken	Asst. Chief	0242056	0726430642		
2	Sammy K. Kizony	ARROK LOCATION	Asst. Chief	11338261	0722431424		
3	CHARLES CHERONO	ARVIN SUB LOC	Asst Chief	9959072	0719895009		
4	FRANCIS NGAANG	ADMIN POLICE	SP	7981887	0727343522		
5	TITUS KARUKI	Admin Police	APC	11380288	0717770038		
6	PAUL TALAM	NIS	SCIC	5228085	0722887938		



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet		VENUE	AIC cheptelo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	KEITANT J. BERNARDINE	KIBARGOI EMSEA SUB-LOC	ASST/CHIEF	13148710	0727151530	BSP.	
2	CEDRIC K. CHANGWONY	KESSUP SUBLOCATION	ASST/CHIEF	21362493	0723702679		
3	TRUPHENA KIPTOO	MUSKUT SUB LOCATION	ASST/CHIEF	20414308	0714957192	J/S	
4	WILLIAM R. MUTWA	KABULWO S/LOCATION	ASST. CHIEF	10704096	0722874913		
5	FREDRICK O. OCHIENG	DEA KEIYO NORTH	OCPD	10265501	0726473924	Fredrick Ochieng	
6	PETER K. KIPTOO	EPKE LOC CHEPSIGOT S/LOC	ASST/CHIEF	0244285	0721978812		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	23/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC chepteko
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	JOHN K. LETTO	KABITO S/Loc.	A/CHIEF	12827686	0727063152	
2	CHRISTOPHER S. KILICO	AKROR	A/CHIEF	3534697	0727666881	
3	MATHEWS MANGIRA	KENYA POLICE	DCPD MARAKWET WEST	8203581	0722466914	
4	JOSIAH NGEWO	ADMIN. POLICE	DAPC M/WEST	4270579	0721358683	
5	JANET CHERUTICH	SECO S/LOCATION	A/CHIEF	10705044	0723104000	
6	EMMANUEL DIDA	SUB- MARAKWET WEST	SUB-COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR	11512735	0721478014	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE			COUNTY			VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	Dominic MAIMA	CONSOUND	DRIVER	14571224	0729697531		
2	VINCENT CHEBI	MARAKWET WEST SUB COUNTY	DRIVER	13148426	0721-223021		
3							
4							
5							
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE			COUNTY			VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	JEREMIAH MWAHA SKIOKA	POLICE	KEIMO	9548521	0713124863	<i>Jema</i>	
2	DAVID KIPTARUS	MOROP ASS/CHIEF	ASS/CHIEF.	20294319	0710887082	<i>David</i>	
3							
4							
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NGOs, CBOs and Churches





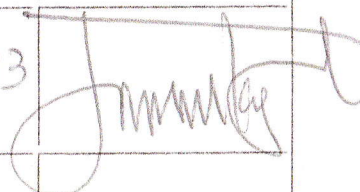

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2019		COUNTY	Elgeyo Kharar	VENUE	AIC cheptele
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	JOSEPH K. RONO	CATHOLIC KEU COM UNIT	CATECHIST (Chairman)	0242411	0713307759	
2	JOCC Kengogo	FULL COPEL Church		61505130	0726430644	
3	KIDIKO FCH CHERAMBEI	KENYA CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP- ELGEYO MARIKWET NETWORK	Member	9571429	0700154146	
4	Obadiah K. Chebii	Elgeyo South Tourism	MA Chairperson	9865138	0722296370	
5	ABRAHAM KIPRONU	Church of Restoration	PASTOR	20025513	0723793316	
6	PATRICK K. KIBET	CATHOLIC ARBOR	CHAIRMAN	22264724	0725098303	

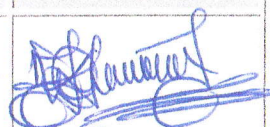





Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC Cheptelo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	PST. Abraham KIPCHUMBA	F.G.C.K BIRETWO	Pastor	23060594	0714871363	
2	RISPER CHESIR	ARRAR AIC	W/REP	21196898	0716199037	
3	REV MARIK KURUI	BAPTIST CHURCH Konyo / Marakwet	Reverend	21 22149518	0723283775	
4	EVERLINE KIPSEDEM	C.I.D.P LIPDA	CHAIR LADY	20025399	0728999164	
5	PR JOSEPH CHEBET	AIC RIMO	Pastor in Charge	11867437	0723659474	
6	Joseph Kinel	AIC Cheptelo RCentre	Centre Manager	4549545	0721343821	






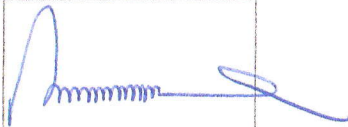
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Atc Chepteko
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	Jellal Chumba	CHURCH OF CHRIST	PASTOR	1263951	0725596930	
✓ 2	Samson Kibet Samson Kibet	Full Gospel Kimaret	Elder	1115887	0722960079	
✓ 3	PURIT CHELIMO	GMF Church CHEPYOGOT	DORCAS MINISTRY V. CHAIR LADY	20210088	0715790938	
✓ 4	William Chemiso	A.C Kessup	CHAIRMAN	0244309	0723985276	
✓ 5	John Rina	Chau Tambach Word Dev Committee	Chairman	0876554	0721481293	
✓ 6	Billy Kiplagat	FGCK TAMBACH	PASTOR	22942677	0728525069	




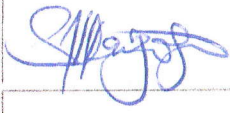

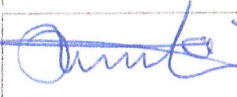
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE			COUNTY			VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
✓ 1	NILSON K. KURUI	KAKO-KOKEU CBO	CHAIRPERSON	12682968	0723490377		
✓ 2	Philip Kosgei	BERESE ALTAR.	PASTOR	23196806	0726835048		
✓ 3	PHILIP KADOC	CHURCH OF CHURSI	ELDER	13149376	0727563288		
✓ 4	DANIEL LIMU	AIC-CHURSI	PASTOR	22507530	071983248		
✓ 5	ELIZABETH KARIK	myw. Secretary	Secretary	9864620	072254425		
✓ 6	REV JAMES KEMEI	ANGELICAN CHURCH OF YENTA	PASTOR	072 24621088	0723635 610		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Ageyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC cheptebo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	BISHOP HARLEN KWAMBAT	OUTREACH RENEWAL CHURCH	BISHOP	11063411	0722434717	
✓ 2	SAMUEL KURUI	KAPTUBET CATHOLIC CHURCH	CHAIRMAN	3556162	0712100712	
✓ 3	ALHAN AKA	TAMBACH YOUTH REP	YOUTH REP	25812542	0717211377	
✓ 4	NATHAN KORIR	KAMOGICH YOUTH REP	CHAIRMAN	23995361	0710100146	
✓ 5	RODGERS BOWEN	Embudo YOUTH REP	CHAIR	25772424	0726531969	
✓ 6	KOSLIN TADIRI	YOUTH LEADER	COUNTY PRESIDENT	25912765	0727272149	





Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Aic Chepteso
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	Peter Walter Kimutai	AIC CHEPTESO BO S.C.C	PASTOR	12828638	0721266275	
✓ 2	JULIUS KISANG	ATERCEA CHEPTESO MOROP	VICAR MOROP CHURCH	1115481	0724274046	
✓ 3	ANNE SUTER	MWO	chair	0881262	0724962276	
✓ 4	SHADRACK KIMUTAI	K.V.D.G	Chair	20767606	0713 117835	
✓ 5	Meshaack K Kibet	Aic church	chair	075729779	0722432413	
✓ 6	Joseph Kwambai	Keigo Cultural Educational Research Centre	chair	0728410232	4542372	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Aic cheptabo
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	ALIST KEMBEI	KINGS OUTREACH BIRCHWOOD	PST Pastor	23276054	0720 062925	AKS
2	RAHMOM NLETICH	Holy Redeemer Church cheptabo	pastor	20095646	0727458146	PR
3	HAROLD KRUO	SDA CITRAH KAPINBEI	ELDER	11615765	0710612098	[Signature]
4	REV. TIUS K. ROTICH	CITRAH PASTORS FELLOWSHIP	PASTOR	23074558	0723 579 204	[Signature]
5	Katherine Kipsaina	Darcas Ministry	F.B.O	0878363	0712403258	[Signature]
6	Paul M. Sany	CHILDREN KABITO PROJECT	NGO	60104596	0723-705237	[Signature]

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register




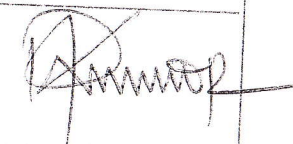


DATE	24/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Michael Kirunga	Cheptebo Bonding	chairman	1549221	0722141364	
2	BARNABAS CHEPKENDI	KATSHOKWEI FOCUS GROUP	CHAIRPERSON	11378180	0724889170	
3	Abuhag Toroitich	SDA CHURCH	SEC	25249624	0724037844	
4	Rono Josphine	Kings outreach	Cheptebo	7391514	0702370921	
5						
6						

Quasi-government





Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	25/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC Cheptero
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1 ✓	HERMAN WAKHANGA	KFS-MARAKWET	D.F.O.	0549904	0721589380	MWanda
2 ✓	Sammy c. Othman	MOA-KENYA SOUTH	WAEO.	0401591	072158674	Samuel
3 ✓	Eric Kiptai	MOA-Kenya North	DRHCO	6104747	0724738947	Eric
4 ✓	ABRAHAM GEMWORO	MARSO ^{Main land} Kenya North ^{stakeholders}	SECRETARY	0876573	0721-785575	Abraham
5 ✓	Christopher Rot	Ag Livestock Production	SCLPO	6539567	0727 489471	Chris
6 ✓	KIPKOECH SUNDU KWO	Planning	MAA	9778192	072763908	Kipkoech

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE	25/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	KIC Chapter
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	Kiplagat Duncan	County Economic Planning	DDO	28228246	0723 072853	
2	Dominic Lilougo	KWS	County WARDEN	173621	0721905034	
✓ 3	Susan Cheboi	Elgeyo-Marakwet County Township	County Chief Wardle-	11338995	0723 672838	
✓ 4	PATRICK KIPROP	Elgeyo School Board - Middle East bank	Branch manager middle east bank	11867655	0727-234-190	
✓ 5	PATRIC K KIBOZ	LBO KAKKID LED	STAFF	12826269	0722569574	
✓ 6	PAUL ONGOS	DEO MOESI	DEO ELM	7 372003	0722971930	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE	25/9/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	AIC Chepteso
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	ID Numbers	Phone	Signature
✓ 1	JONATHAN CHESIO	CSO EACC (Civil Society org)	Chair Person	10201575	0722698521	
✓ 2	BENEDICTO CHERBOI	PUBLIC HEALTH	ANUPSE Representing Public health Officers' Dept	26674666	0715099794	
* ✓ 3	Jan ICOTET	ICWS	Driver of County Kanden	08580899	0714973049	
✓ 4	LILIAN J. KIPRO	NEMA	Intern Rep. County Environment Officer	25149896	0729477068	
5						
6						

Members of County Assembly






Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	26/9/2014		COUNTY	Eldoret Marakwet	VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	✓ Hon. Wilson BOIT	E/MARAKWET	MCA Kapemut	11868244	0727 47027	
2	✓ ARTHUR BUNGE	REP. County Commissioner	Sub County Commissioner Tigeto Marakwet	16056638	0725453257	
3	✓ Faith chepkur	E/Marakwet	MCA GENDER	21881677	0721597928	
4	✓ PAUL SUTER	D/Speaker E/MARAKWET	MCA SAMBIRIR	9958434	0721867374	
5	✓ VINCENT KETANT	E/MARAKWET ASSEMBLY	MCA TAMBACH	7372046	0721223066	
6	✓ DANIEL CHIRCHIR	E/MARAKWET	MCA METKEI	23477474	0721987135	



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	26/9/2014		COUNTY	Ejeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Hon DAVID TEGO	EMCA	MCA KAPLOWAR WARD	11338257	0727408329	
2	HON EUNICE CHEBII	Emca	GENDER REP	9571280	0728461872	
3	HON TILUS K BIWOIT	YOUTH EMCA	YOUTH REP	21071119	0716146813	
4	HON CHARLES CHEMARE CETERENO	EMCA	MCA LELAN	12825259	0722176582	
5	Gilbert Kidorop	P.A CHEBONBACH E.M.C	MCA ENISO WARD	24884361	0714135290	
6	Hon DAEL Lino	EMCA	MCA NOMINATO	3936257	0721833857	





Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	26/9/2019		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
✓ 1	Phileas Kweh	Emc	mca C/CHERZORIN	24662869	0710740801		
✓ 2	Hon KIPKEFER DAVID	EMCA	MCA- SENGWER WARD	22677576	0725740323		
✓ 3	HON SALINAH CHEROP	EMC EMCA	MCA- REF GENDER ILAPYEGO WARD	20776283	0786462049	Seip	
✓ 4	KIMATHO JOEL	EMCA	D/clerk	10704064	0721393841		
✓ 5	Edwin Cheserek	EMCA	Hansard Reporter	25084830	0721989507		
✓ 6	SUSAN CHERBOT	EMCA	Snr. clerk Assistant	9328692	0712100550		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	26/9/2014		COUNTY	Eldoret Marakwet	VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Posit on	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1 ✓	ROSE CHEROP	Eldoret Marakwet County	MCA Karehennipig ward	5294065	0725569258	
2 ✓	Hon Emmanuel K Chenogot	Eldoret Marakwet County	MCA. Awd,	25900252	0710214026	PLK For Em
3 ✓	PATRICK .K. Kiptum	Personal Aid to Hon. Emmanuel	Eldoret Marakwet	23566780	0723276532	PLK
4 ✓	Hon BEALSON K. KIPRIE	Eldoret Marakwet COUNTY	MCA KAPTEHO WARD	21153257	0721702382	
5 ✓	Hon THOMAS K. KHEW	ELDER MARAKWET ASSEMBLY	MCA KAPTEHO WARD	11864059	0700844977	Thg
6 ✓	Hon EMILY J. KOGCH	Eldoret Marakwet	MCA EMC (HOUTH)	24849927	0712822519	J-Koch

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE			COUNTY		VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	HON CHRISTOPHER K. EKE CHIEF OF DISTRICT	MCA EKE MARKWA	MCA EMCOO WAR	200078 20	0724637080	
2	HON CHRISTOPHER KIBON	EMCA	MCA ADEN WARD	20817781	208 0720020 653	
3	HON FESTUS KIRIP	EMCA	MCA ENDO	1863569	072674473	
4	HON NEDDY KIPTO	E/m C MCA	Special elected	22709478	0738371376	
5						
6						

EMCA
staff

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	26/9/2019		COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	✓ Samuel Kibet	EMCA	Hon. Kipketer Driver	22433020	0726669753	Head
2	✓ Gideon Kosgei	E.M.C.A	Hon. Festus Driver	25342071	0728454334	Head
3	Simion Kipchumba	EMCA	Driver to Clerk	220814553	0720987140	Head
4	✓ Philemon Kipruto	L	LEADER Driver	266916	0712267382	Head
5	✓ Thomas K. Rono	MCA	METHEI Driver	21881619	0722900175	Head
6						







Media

MEDIA





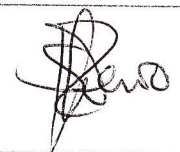

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	FESTUS KIPCHUMBA	BHD NEWS	BARINGO	27737125	facebok@gmail.com 0723515586	Cfe
2	EVANS KIMAIYO	CITIZEN TV	BARINGO	27924136	maiyoeh@gmail.com 0729634177	2
3	VINCENT MININGWO	K24 TV	BARINGO	22670426	vinkeze10@gmail.com 0721146020	Minigwo
4	W/CLIFF KIPSANG	DAILY NATION	U-GUSITU	24826286	cliffSange8@gmail.com 0726110080	CL
5	Anne cheruige	KN.A	E. MARAKWET	22681981	nulakwa@gmail.com 0723398835	Ange
6	Philemon Suter	NATION	REPORTER E. MARAKWET	24624328 0726861769	0726861769 Philemonsute@gmail.com	Philemon


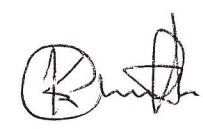
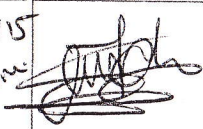



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1 ✓	KIPGON NICHOLAS	Baringo County News	Reporter	29442290	0722 608 038 k.pgon@ke5@gmail.com	
2	KENNETH RUTTO	NATION MEDIA	REPORTER	24431567	Kenneth Kibor @gmail.com 0724 037100	
3	KENDELE LIMO	Baringo Journal Magazine	Editor	27490062 0722 224430	224 6711270430	
4 ✓	B. K. Limo	B C G Communications	Comms. Officer	21419904	0702240758 limobk@gmail.com	
5	Alex Mutiso	Tulaw Kenya	Environment manager	13427199		
6	Kaitau Lyne	Kenya News Agency (KNA)	intern	31161292	0721901996 lynnkaitau@gmail.com	





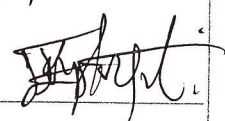

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Alfred Kimasop	EDUCATION NEWS	BARINGO	25818728	Kimasopalfred@gmail.com 0726573876	
2	ZUBEDA ALI	BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT PRESS	BARINGO	24762175	Zubedaalis@yahoo.com 0723418561	
3	KENEDY K. ROTICH	BARINGO COUNTY PRESS	BARINGO	25352427	kenkiprotich@yahoo.com 0720209559	
4	KIPRON NICHOLAS	Baringo County News (BCN)	Baringo	29942290	kptonnicholas@gmail.com 0722608008	
5	STANLEY TONYEW	Baringo County Government	BARINGO	22777248	tonyewc@gmail.com 0726876283	
6	BRIAN YATICH	KENTA NEWS AGENCY	BARINGO	31530418	0705696056 brianyatich@gmail.com	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Stanly magu	Ru Uta	Journalist	27422261	mgtstan@gmail.com 0723046633	
2	Kiptarus C Serger	The People Daily	Journalist	27696769	Sergentoon@gmail.com 0711414557	
3	FRANCO O WECHE	Freelance photo Journalist	Journalist	610244	072224215 Franco.weche@gmail.com	
4	FRANCIS KOSICEI MAGUT	PPSC BARINGO COUNTY	CHAIRMAN	24015200	francesca07@yahoo.com 0725510785	
5	KOMEN K CALER	Baringo County press	Journalist	30700258	Komenngoh@gmail.com 0710802357	
6	KIMUGE CHEBOYWO	BARINGO COUNTY	BCG Communication officer	6104044	0721262679 Kimuchelbo@yahoo.com	




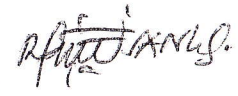

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY	XXXXXXXXXX	VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Kosmon Solomon	Baringo County News	Editor	26151137	0728 418165 skkoman@gmail.com	
2	VICTOR MURUKI	Royal Media	Journalist	25891545	0710-490388 murikero@royalmedia	
3	JUDITH KEMEI	KASS MEDIA	Journalist	29892381	0703 854 837. Judithkemei@gmail.co	
4	CHEBOITE KIGEN	Nation	Journalist	25018433	cheboitekigen@yahoo.com 0728983611	
5	BROCK KIPTURGUT	INSET VENTURES LTD	JOURNALIST	23697096	KipturgutD8@gmail.com 0722699204	
6	BEN WADINE TIEMOI	Royal media	Correspondent	22432314	0724803338 Keechtemoi@gmail	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

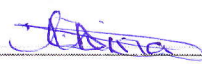
DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Raphael Kinkorir	Baringo County Government	reporter	29624772	0723118609 koroosraphae@gmail.com	Rko.
2	Florence Koech	Daily Nation.	Correspondent.	24915589	0718644731 florencekoech@gmail.com	Florence
3	✓ Andrew Kmetto	Kass media	reporter	25200689	0725103144 kmetto2009@gmail.com	AKmetto
4	✓ Winstone Chisere	The People Daily	Bureau Chief	9915232	0720254235 winstone20@gmail.com	Winstone
5	✓ ROSE LUKWID	Radio Mwananchi	Reporter	23961630	0735552256 thornsgen@gmail.com	Rose
6	* ISAAC KORE	AFRICA NEWS	Reporter	22952263	0721157854	Isaac

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	27/9/2014		COUNTY		VENUE	Boma Inn
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Joshua Chesire	Baringo County News	Reporter	27804854	0714871515 joshua.chesire25@gmail.com	
2	✓ HARISON AMDANY	KASS TV/RADIO BARINGO	REPORTER	25478221	0720787442 amdanyh@gmail	
3	JOSEPH KANGOGO	THE STAR	REPORTER	24229648	0720613618 kangogojk@gmail.com	
4	Kiplagat Sacy	KENYA NEWS Agency	Reporter	29089429	0760131506 kiplagatsacy88@gmail.com	
5	Justice Kimani	Kenya community Health Network	Communications	0721854393	Kelwenge	
6						

Soy Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29/9/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Mushub Soy location
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Amos Kungeb-	El Marakwet	Farmer	072534220	—
2	ALFRED KIPLAGAT	—	—	0725655211	—
3	PHILIP K. CHEPKICHU	El Marakwet	Employed	N/A 0725881520	Philip.Chepkillo@kpc.co.ke
4	MUTHONY KIPROP	El Marakwet	farmer	0700742248	—
5	WILLIAM MUNSI	El Marakwet	farmer	—	—
6	Joseph Kandie	El Marakwet	Community	0721300739	Joekipsa@gmail.com
7	MUSA Barsoket	—	—	—	—
8	John Chesire	El Marakwet	farmer	0701502247	—
9	PAUL KONGA	El Marakwet	farmer	0720316186	—
10	KENNETH K. LIMO	El Marakwet	farmer	—	—
11	HGSEA KIPSAT	El Marakwet	farmer	0717534465	—
12	Edina Maina	El Marakwet	farmer	—	
13	MICHAEL TANNI	El Marakwet	farmer	0701320318	—

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29/9/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	MUSKUB Soy Loc
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	JOHN Cheeriyot	Elgeyo Marakwet	Business	0728469613		
2	JOSEPH SEREM	Elgeyo / Marakwet	farmer	0722900454		
3	HON. VINCENT KIPROTICH	Elgeyo / MCA	MCA - SOY NORTH	0722244059	vinruviki@gmail.com	
4	Fred Kiptus	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Director	0721495989	Kiprutt2@gmail.com	
5	William Kipet	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Farmer	072788379		
6	Michael Kipagat	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Farmer	0722419968		
7	RISCAH J KIPROTICH	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Teacher	0721340416	Pkerr15@yahoo.com	
8	Hosea K. Kiplacat	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Farmer	0725724573		
9	Hosea Kiplacat	Elgeyo / Marakwet	Farmer	0712000300		
10	SEMION IMAACHA	Elgeyo / Marakwet	FARMER	0724396913		
11	JAMES CHEBII	Elgeyo / Marakwet	FARMER	0729926497		
12	WILLIAM SOGOT	Elgeyo / Marakwet	FARMER		Joseph Chelimo	
13	RODGERS KIPROTICH	Elgeyo	farmer	0728456326		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29/9/2014	COUNTY	ELGEYO MARAKWET	VENUE	MUSKUT SOY LOC.
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JOHN K. KIPTUM	E/marakwet	Farmer	0716884203	
2	JOHN K. CHIRCHIR	E/marakwet	" "	0712902050	
3	Samuel Limo	E/marakwet	" "	—	
4	MICHAEL K. KIPITABUS	E/marakwet	"	0714282591	
5	Ismael Kemboi	E/marakwet	Youth leader	0706944366	
6	MICHAEL K. CHEMWENO	E/marakwet	Farmer	0720959630	
7	Barnaba Cherop	E/marakwet	Farmer	0722924473	
8	Phlamin T. Cheriyot	E/marakwet	Resident	0722172243	
9	Ensha	K chebi-ego	B/m	0722601148	
10	ISAIAH K.	CHEMASSE	B/m	0723570883	
11	Gilbert H. Song	E/marakwet	Resident	0728944920	
12	ALEX CHEBIEGI	E/MARAKWET	Farmer	0726823436	
13	LUKA LIMO	E/MARAKWET	Farmer	0724221181	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29/9/2014	COUNTY	ELGEYO	Elgeyo marakwet	VENUE	MUSKUT-SOY LOC.
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	EV ISMAEL CHESTRE	SOIN M.A	PASTOR	0711143031	N/A	
2	LUKA KIPLOGAI	E/m		0712103830		
3	BARILLOT CHEPTOD	E/m				
4	JOSEPH SIWA	E/m		0708537461		
5	DAVID K. JOKO	ELM-ADDA Dm	Aelny Chier	0727711300		
6	JOSEPH CHEPUNTO	E/m	ASS/CHER	0700639622		
7	RICHARD ROTICH	EL/m	B/man	072053543		
8	SAMUEL KIGEN	EL/m	B/man	0715139703		
9	VICTOR TADOR	EL/m	B/man	0711184601		
10	MULTENGER-CHEPUND	EL/m	Farmer	0724004469		
11	FRANCIS K. CHEBET	EL/m	FARMER	0717-455369		
12	JOSEPH LAUAT	EMC	FARMER	0722381831	Kemwari@yahoo.com	
13	JOHN KIPYEGO		V. ELDER	0726320349		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	21/9/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	MUSKOT & Say local
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Daniel Kipkurgat	B/M / County	Farmer	0715220851	
2	FRANCIS KIBIWOT	NHIF	"	072593119	
3	Kanda Mark	NHIF	"	0721848031	
4	Mackine sergon	NHIF	"	0722437131	
5	KIPSEREM KIMUTAI	#/M County	"	0723625764	
6	KIMUTAI KIPLIMO	County GRT. WARD Administrator	WARD ADMIN	0723758372	Kiplimokimutai@yahoo.com
7	DAVID Chemwend		"	0712940352	
8	Isaac Kimutai	EL marakwet	Farmer	0717782108	
9	Flomena Ketany	EL marakwet	"	0729520160	
10	FREDRICK Kipkurgat	EL marakwet	"	0700080713	
11	Samuel maina	EL marakwet	"	—	
12	Kenneth Kimutai	EL marakwet	"	0721946354	
13	Joseph K. Chehimo	EL marakwet	"	—	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
29/9/2014					
1	Victor Kiptoo	E/Marakwet	Resident	0722372100	
2	ISAAC CHIRWA	E/MARAKWET	RESIDENT	0729520146	
3	Joseph Kubiogo	E/Marakwet	" "	0720259000	
4	Clement Chelelo	E/marakwet	Resident	072290866	
5	DAVID KIRIAR	E/MARAKWET	ASS/CHIEF MOROP	0710337082	
6	JANET CHERUTICHA	E/MARAKWET	ASST/CHIEF SEGO	0723104000	
7	KIMAEILLU E KOTUT	E MARAKWET	Former	0726 088 6402	
8					
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12					
13					

Kibargoi Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29th Sept 2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo Marakwet	VENUE	Kibergoi
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	William (Lund)	Kenya South	Chair	0720794341	
2	William Chanyol	Kenya South	M.	0722348146	
3	WILLIAM KAAP MAINA	Kenya South		0722-716023	Maina@gmail.com
4	Dr Solomon Taus	Kenya South	Lecturer of University of Eldoret	0722256232	
5	Joseph Kmagat	Kenya South	Advocate Eldoret	072550027	Kmagatadvocate@yahoo.com
6	Jonathan Butts	Kenya South	Env. Asst/Chief	0725301132	
7	Hon. VINCENT Kipchumba	Kenya South	MCA-SOUTH	0722244059	vinnuviki@gmail.com
8	Lagat Barnabas	KN.U.T	Executive Secretary	072807255	Lagatbarnabas@gmail.com
9	KATODI KIBII Chanyol	Farmer	-		(Signature)
10	Julius Kangogo	Farmer	Retiree Chief	0705400120	(Signature)
11	Julius Kotut	Farmer		072054991	(Signature)
12	Kimani Kipimo	EMC	WARD ADMIN	0723758372	Kipimo Kimani@yahoo.com
13	Keitany J. Bernadine	Kenya South	Asst Chief	0727151530	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

202/medn

DATE	24 th Sept. 2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo marakwet	VENUE	Kibargoi
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	DAVID TUTOEL	FARMER	FARMER	0722230966	—
2	JOHN KIPRONO	FARMER	FARMER	0716481605	
3	WILSON MITCI	FARMER	FARMER	0722900854 0722900854	
4					
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	29 th Sept 2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo-Marakwet	VENUE	Kibargoi
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Philip Kiplagat	Rokochi	ASST/CHIEF	0721676477	
2	Purity Koria	Rokochi	Youth	0725241643	puritykoria123@gmail.com
3					
4					
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Epke Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	COUNTY	Position/Role	VENUE	Email
30/09/2014			Egeyo			
1	Simon Kiptoo					
2	Isack Kibii					
3	John Torotich					
4	Hilla Tanvi					
5	Barabir Koin					
6	Kimor Sirma					
7	Tapyolin Chesaini					
8	Jackson Chemusca					
9	Thomas Tobosee					
10	Daniel Kwambai					
11	Musa Kipseng					
12	Mathew Kitit					
13	Melad Kibor					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014		COUNTY	Eldoret	VENUE	Eple
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Christopher Kite					
2	Sammy Kosgei					
3	Nicholas Kaulie					
4	Venonah Koech					
5	Gloria Kiaraka					
6	Armas Kirichir					
7	Wika Kiptoo					
8	Kumotie Kirichir					
9	Patricia Sumiya					
10	Samuel Kiriaip					
11	Samuel Kirui					
12	Celestine Kimetui					
13	William Kirangei					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014		COUNTY	Ageyo	VENUE	Ephe
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Reuben Kigen					
2	Bernard Kipka					
3	Wilson Gwira					
4	Barclay Ronald					
5	Christopher Kiprot					
6	John Chumo					
7	Ronald Kipyator					
8	Helany Kiplagat					
9	David Wandie					
10	Ben Rono					
11	Christopher Kigen					
12	Michael Chepkoe					
13	Titus Kibwott					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo		VENUE	Ephe	
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email		
1	John Chesaria							
2	Francis Mungor							
3	Andrew Kimbori							
4	Henry Chepkerey							
5	Luka Kanelwa							
6	Ezekiel Khoru							
7	Salina Kongsori							
8	Joakim Cheritei							
9	William Chepyogor							
10	Daniel Tutoeck							
11	John Chepkokuro							
12	Clement Muriya							
13	Charles Rongh							

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epue
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Philiph Clebi					
2	Wesiley Kiplagat					
3	Cornelius Kiprop					
4	Barnaby Tuiterek					
5	Martin Chemtor					
6	Joseph Kigen					
7	Barnabas Chemitei					
8	Kibor Woiyo					
9	Mic'k Wacem Kipchumba					
10	Adler Patrick Kimutai					
11	Daniel Chemitei					
12	Raymon Bunges					
13	Sammy Rotich					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014		COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epuei
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kipkoroch Legat					
2	Paul Khoroch					
3	David Khoroch					
4	David Khoroch					
5	Andrew Kemboi					
6	Barnabe Chemongwa					
7	Rivaldard Sima					
8	Wilson Khandu					
9	Joseph Kiriga					
10	Oliver Toroitich					
11	Isaac Cheptoch					
12	Raphael Kiriga					
13	Kosgei Chemwoko					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Chief Samuel Kipsat				
2	Ass chief Peter Kiptoo				
3	Chepmurto Council				
4	Joseph K. Chebon				
5	Joseph B. Komen				
6	Joseph Ruto				
7	Ernest Komen				
8	Peter Kora				
9	Joseph Cheboi				
10	John Chehimo				
11	Thomas Kati				
12	William Karani				
13	Dani Bantolano				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kipkorir Tonotich				
2	Johns Kiprono				
3	William Kandi				
4	Dominic K. Kibor				
5	John K.A. Tutoek				
6	Michael K Chesine				
7	John Serehenei				
8	Daniel K. lelei				
9	Pius K. Chemase				
10	Samuel Rotich				
11	Jacob Tutoek				
12	Joseph Tunoi				
13	Johns Kigen				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Eigoyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kandue Chebici				
2	Geofrey K. Kibor				
3	Paul. H. Kigera				
4	Barnaba Chelagat				
5	David C. Chemare				
6	Charles Sang				
7	Paul M. Sang				
8	Pius Kipron				
9	Bickson K. Baronet				
10	Patrick Chebone				
11	Elizabeth Kiprop				
12	Charles Kiplagat				
13	Duncan Koiri				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Raymond Kosgei				
2	Philip Sego				
3	Thomas Kiplani				
4	Michael Kipsang				
5	Philip Chemuro				
6	Wilson Rotich				
7	Zacharia Magot				
8	Sack Mahago				
9	Daniel Keter				
10	Philemon Tanui				
11	Stanley Kiplimo				
12	Michele Bartambu				
13	Dinah Bartambu				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	EPKPI
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Haron Saigore				
2	Chenogony Kullei				
3	Mose chelimo				
4	Bannaba' kibet				
5	Julius Katam				
6	Isaack Kosgei				
7	Julius Kwambai				
8	Vincent Changwony				
9	Leonard Kwambai				
10	Bernard Mungor				
11	Ruben Kiboss				
12	Onesmes Kiboss				
13	Philip Ronoh				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	VENUE			
30/09/2014	Elgeyo	Epnei			
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Joseph Tobosei				
2	Dominic Kikat				
3	Moses Kiprono				
4	Sylvester Koech				
5	David Kipkoech				
6	Barnabe Kiptoo				
7	Ambrose Koech				
8	Taitus Chirchir				
9	Samuel Mairyo				
10	John Chemommet				
11	Stowatus Chesina				
12	Peter Chirchir				
13	David Chepkaka				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Andrew K. Kertany				
2	Kereth Kandia				
3	Plus Tanni				
4	Daniel Kambai				
5	Alexander Chebi				
6	Ben K. Kiprot				
7	John K. Karago				
8	Amos K. Chebei				
9	Joseph K. Mutai				
10	Abraham Komen				
11	Benny Kiprop				
12	Rael Chemwom				
13	Loice Chesira				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	VENUE			
30/09/2014	Elgeyo	Epnei			
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Salina Kemboi				
2	Teresia Sabine				
3	Samuel Chekese				
4	sister Terese				
5	Rose Kosgei				
6	Kabito Kipchope				
7	many unknown				
8	Rubean Kosgei				
9	Joseph Chepkoror				
10	James Kitilit				
11	Charles Cheboi				
12	Fred Kiprotich				
13	David Kipaga				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Ernest Kiprongo				
2	MulKwai Tandu				
3	Moses Tanco				
4	David Moses Kimun				
5	Charles Rubto				
6	Emmanuel Kipton				
7	Andrew Kiptoo				
8	Cherutich Joel				
9	Keneth Koroeh				
10	Philip Kosgei				
11	Daniel Rotu				
12	Philemon Kim				
13	Luka Kimani				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epnei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Michael Chemutich				
2	Joseph Kipreu				
3	Samuel Ng'oro				
4	Paul Kenboi				
5	Barnabas Chonoo				
6	Samson Cherop				
7	Joseph Kiplagat				
8	John Chepkwony				
9	William K. Kerani				
10	Francis K. Tibai				
11	John Kenboi Francis K. Tibai				
12	Joseph Kiprop				
13	Josphat Kiprop				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Eppei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	William Doro				
2	Sammy Kebii				
3	Samuel Bawa				
4	Samuel Chesome				
5	Pius Kiptoo				
6	Joseph Chemase				
7	Kipkoea Cherotell				
8	Robro Kimutai				
9	Wolke Kuman				
10	Lawrence Chepkilis				
11	Philip Kioni				
12	Samuel Marintua				
13	John Chepyego				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	89 Vinsat Chemait				
2	90 Mose Cheronkooh				
3	91 Moses Chemiso				
4	92 David Chemweno				
5	93 Johang Kemba				
6	94 Abrams Chebii				
7	95 James Biwott				
8	96 Kiplagat Barbas				
9	32 Richard Cheruyot				
10	33 Michael Kimayo				
11	34 PAUL RUTTO				
12	35 Kiboko A. Kasot				
13	36 Daniel Kodut				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09 /2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei.
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1 37	MARK K KIBOR				
2 38	Daniel Letigo				
3 39	Paul Cheboswony				
4 40	Bernard Wemba				
5 41	Mauvel Cheino				
6 42	Francis Simator				
7 43	John Tebet				
8 44	Wilson Kiprono				
9 45	Agustino Kipsat				
10 46	Joseph Kipsat				
11 47	Bernabaz Chasoo				
12 48	Luke-K Chemoi				
13 49	Cherop Cheptoo				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Egeryo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	50 James Kogge				
2	51 Ego Davine				
3	52 Joseph Chenguony				
4	53 Shadrack Kipchichi				
5	54 William Bayes				
6	55 Daniel Tanvi				
7	56 Francis Chebet				
8	57 Anthony Chelimo				
9	58 Ernest Kitaru				
10	59 Luka Kiplagat				
11	60 William Chebet				
12	61 Gideon Mainyo				
13	62 Amos Kibiwat				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	62 Raymond Kipkor				
2	201 Josephine Tarus				
3	202 Rose Kangogo				
4	203 Millicent Chochir				
5	204 Rebecca Sengon				
6	205 Philipp Kiprotich				
7	206 Mary Kipyego				
8	207 Frances Kisan				
9	208 Frances Kimagech				
10	209 David Kipyego				
11	210 Raphael Kibae				
	2011 Chemage Kirge				
	2012 Abraross Chepkange				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Ephel
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	76 Barnaba Cheruot				
2	77 ELKanga Cheru Kimutai				
3	78 John Letyo				
4	79 Moses Kiprono				
5	80 Joseph Kipchumba				
6	81 Vincent Kiprono				
7	82 Luky Kurgat				
8	83 Joseph Cheboso				
9	84 Kimutai Kipchumba				
10	85 Stephen Kiambo				
11	86 Paul Sing				
12	87 Richard Chemareno				
13	88 Nicholas Kipkaget				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
163	ELDEPAS K. Kasgei				
264	CLetk Basore				
365	PIUS K. Lang				
466	BEN K. RONOH				
567	SILA TANUI				
668	Benjamin Chemwero				
769	Jacob Kurlagat				
870	Stephen Barmao				
971	Ismael K. Kibii				
1072	Clement Nyogei				
1173	Philip Limo				
1274	Daniel Kiprono				
13	Joseph Chemwero				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1					
213	Philip Ng'ethe				
2					
214	Chamosi Kaitabo				
3					
215	Richard Rono				
4					
216	James Kangogo				
5					
217	Hilla Kiplimo				
6					
218	Disson Rombo				
7					
219	Vincent Kusingi				
8					
220	Frances Muiywo				
9					
221	John Katwa				
10					
222	Luka Cherutich				
11					
223	Nieson Korir				
224	Mark K. Keboi				
225	Joseph Kuggal				
226					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Migori	VENUE	Epuei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
¹ 227	Edwin Kurgat				
² 228	Philemon Kuroi				
³ 229	Eric Baymasi				
⁴ 230	Joshua Kinserau				
⁵ 231	Edwin Kimutai				
⁶ 232	Sarak Mungo				
⁷ 233	David Kadier				
⁸ 234	Keneth Cheroyot				
⁹ 235	Samuel R. Kumatyo				
¹⁰ 235	Christa bars clau				
¹¹ 236	Festas cheroyot				
237	Harang Kiplagat				
238	Nathaniel Chepkemai				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Zigya	VENUE	Epupa
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
¹ 239	Cicili Kilonzi				
² 240	Graces Chosegar				
³ 241	Rev. Abraham diebiga				
⁴ 242	Hilari Kumbui				
⁵ 243	Dawid Ruto				
⁶ 244	Eding. C. Kigen				
⁷ 245	Majar John Kiboso				
⁸ 246	Sir John Kiboso				
⁹ 245	Nicholas Tulaka				
¹⁰ 246	David chamo				
¹¹ 247	Emmanuel dienyae				
248	John chance				
249	Festus Kasse				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30/09/2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Epkei
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1 250	Prose Cherutich				
2 251	Moses Chemase				
3 252	Prose Kosgei				
4 253	Fidas Kosgei				
5 254	Mary Makhale				
6 256	CipL Joseph Ruto				
7 257	Hikarions Kirom				
8 258	Nancy Akimase				
9 259	Belamant Koinas				
10 260	Keneth Akimaga				
11 261	Stephen Kiperem				
262	William Tandi				
13					

Chepsigot Location

The community did not want any photos or attendance registration taken but they were happy to continue with the meeting.

Kiptuilog Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	10 th OCT 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kiptwikung location.
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Mercy Jerono	22277529	Elgeyo/Marakwet		0722-488365	-
2	Alaa Chelanga	5284261				
3	Sarah Kiptoo					
4	Charles Chelanga	23407755	E/Marakwet		0719629630	
5	Ismael Kiptoo	0929415	"		0722417797	
6	Shadrack Kiptoo	23057609	"		0726 051127	
7	Philine Kiptoo	31046435	E/Marakwet		0718059511	
8	Ebini Kiptoo	23753493	E/Marakwet		0723629510	ekiptoo@gmail.com
9	Simon Kiptoo	25294678	E/Marakwet		0720002832	
10	Shadrack Kiptoo	3027737	E/Marakwet	Member	070587651	
11	Andrew Chemurungu	12826028	E/Marakwet		0702125660	
12	Andrew Chemurungu	272337				
13	Jackson Kibet		E/Marakwet			

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipkilonog Location
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	BARNABA K. CHEKURU	Elmarakwet	Farmer	0722588281	
2	f. Manu	Elmarakwet		0721463088	
3	Martin Kaboror	Elmarakwet	farmer		
4	Thomas K. Chemwaka	Elmarakwet	farmer	0725554357	thomaschemwaka@yahoo.com
5	WILLIAM KIPLAGAT	Elmarakwet	Farmer	0716359297	
6	Paul Kiplagat	Elkeyo Marakwet	farmer		
7	ZAHANIA KIPKEMEI	Elmarakwet	former	0726620079	
8	chris ang Daniel	Elmarakwet	Farmer	0714/06970	
9	JACKSON KIPKAGAT	Elmarakwet	Farmer	072116532	
10	Sila Musyoki	Elkeyo Marakwet	Farmer		
11	WILSON K. ROTICH	Elmarakwet	farmer	0704722592	
12	KIPKEMEI ELLUMBA	Elmarakwet	farmer	0719187472	
13	Samuel Cheluk	Elmarakwet		0714722226	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	BARNABAS KASIER	22309713	Songeto	H/T Songeto	0723 2838 80	barnabas_ronoh@gmail.com
2	ABRAHAM KIPOTOK	12829298	SESEK	KBP	092056093	
3	Joseph Uemeter	0245041	Songeto	Farmer	0726353056 0724502	
4	CHEPANGET William K.	0878778	KIPK	Farmer	0724307176	
5	ELIAS C. KIPOTOK	20820448	KAPTERIK	FARMER	0726213520	
6	STEPHEN MUNYOKI	22872537	KAPTERIK	FARMER	0721394265	
7	Wilson Omonei	0242501	KAPTERIK	F"	0725953669	
8	JOHN KIPOTOK	7060380	KAPSANIAK	INFORMANT	0720545293	Kipoto.young.com
9	JOHN CHESTALAM	0878847	KAPSANIAK	Farmer	0728402292	—
10	CORNELIUS K.C.	2319988	KAPSANIAK	CLERK F. Chien Sub Clan	0721765323 0721765323	
11	ISAAC LONGET	4494245	KAPSANIAK	V. SUB-CLAN	0702396057	longei hao@hoo
12	NICHOLAS KIMEL	25635530	KAPSANIAK	V. SUB-CLAN	0712263852 0712263852	
13	HUMPHRY KEMBOI	28574206	KAPSANIAK	FARMER	0710294805	—

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Email
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	
1	Dani K Chelwa	0245582	K/MARAKWET	KAPSANIIL MEMBER	072364584	
2	Kimwani Kaula	1670583	K/marakwet	KAPTERIK MEMBER	0706836261	
3	Baronine Kibama	11027271	K/marakwet	KAPTERIK member	—	—
4	Paul C. Chelwa	23594968	EP/mar	KAPTERIK	0713113412	—
5	COANILUS MUSA	24883199	K/marakwet	Kapsaniik	0726177399	—
6	SAMSON CHERNYOT	24998500	K/MARAKWET	KAPSANIIL	0727426350	—
7	TIMOTHY CHERNYOT	31805406	K/MARAKWET	KAPSANIIL	0727850131	—
8	EDWIN KIPKAT	28729978	K/MARAKWET	KAPSANIIL	073048562	—
9	LABAN YATICH	12852361	Kap tiki		07162261	h
10	Sammy W. Talam	22532098	K/MARAKWET	Kap tiki	0721263872	
11	Miriam Jatiche	20054457	K/marakwet	Kanner		
12	Alfred Chirchir	0244412	K/marakwet	Kapngai clan	0722-368365	
13	Sally Rutto	4638108 3648108	K/marakwet	Kapngai clan	0721456550	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipwiroga
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	BARNABA KIMUTAI	KIPKA	Farmer	0704411562	
2	HAIABU KIBET	KIPKA	Farmer	0714294848	
3	VITALIS KIPYEGO	KIPKA SUB-LOCATION	Farmer	0726275146	
4	ANGELINA KIRAGGO	Chelungu	farmer	0701065997	
5	Miriam Cheruti	Chelungu	Farmer	0724536358	
6	MARIAN VOZIA	KAPTURI IL	V-ELDER	0720560506	
7	SAMMY SEUREI	MOIBOI	FARMER	0724883367	
8	HILARY KEMBOI	KIPKA	BUSINESSMAN	0720380802	
9	FELIX K. KWAMBAY	KIPKA	Teacher	0723579157	
10	COSMUS IL. KIGEN	KIPKA	Mechanic	0726674771	
11	ALFRED W. KANGO	KAPTURI IL	PRISON OFFICER FARMER	0727850196	
12	JITUS IL KANGOGO	ORUANGA	FARMER	0726426128	
13	PAUL MUTU MULI	KIPKAA	FARMER	0711, 08770490	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st OCT 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipkilon
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	VINCENT KIPKOSHE	KEIYO		0726357984	
2	PETER KIPCHOGE	KEIYO	CHAIRMAN SETRA	0720648237	email kipchoge@gmail.com
3	SKAH Chemwend	Ra/Marakwet	Commissioner	071022335	
4	HILLARY KEITANI	EL/MARAKWET	secretary	0728890683	
5	CORNELIUS KIPROTO	EL/MARAKWET	member	0724858810	
6	FRANCIS CHIRCHIR	EL/MARAKWET	member		
7	ISAAC Namboi	EL/MARAKWET	"	0722428250	
8	EDWIN KIPTO	" "	"		
9	SAMUEL CHEROP	" "	"	1282656	
10	PHILIP CHEROP	" "	"	0877788	
11	PAUL AUKINGOMI	" "	"		
12	BENARD KOBER	" "	"	0729477162	
13	John Kumsyo	" "	Farmer		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	County	Position/Role	Phone	Email
5 th Oct 2014		EMC			Kipkuning
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CLEMENT KIPYA	E/MARAKWET	MEMBER	0722-309262	-
2	FRANCIS CHEPLAT	E/MARAKWET	STAKEHOLDER	0722128822	
3	COSMA K. CHEPLAT	E/MARAKWET	MEMBER	0723826765	
4	FRANCIS C. KIMUGU	E/MARAKWET	Stakeholder	0724113021	
5	Joseph Chebot	E/MARAKWET			
6	KIPIDO KIPLAGAI	E/MARAKWET	Member	0707606085	
7	TIMOTHY KANDU	E/MARAKWET	Member	0717549234	
8	Stephen Kileo	E/MARAKWET	member	0728255788	
9	William Chemeno	E/MARAKWET	member	0713991783	
10	John Sengede	E/MARAKWET	member		
11	Pius Cheror	E/MARAKWET	member		
12	James Chemboi	E/MARAKWET	member		
13	KANGWONY J. CHEPTUNG	BARINGO/E/MARAKWET	member	0725582699	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JACKSON TUM	5597750			0728305767	
2	BEN KWAMBAM	8032712			0723056935	
3	WILLIAM KUTWO	0 -			0724668271	
4	SIMION KIPKAT				0728572302	
5	EBENIEL chebor				0727109855	
6	AMM KIPKUMBER				0717711683	
7	TITUS TADU				0727686921	
8	JAEOS KIPTO	-			0727373770	
9	PAUL LOMURIA	7086970	EL/MAR	KAPTERIK	0727001180	-
10	AMOS KIGOGON		EL/Marakwet		-	
11	KIPKEME KURESH		EL/Marakwet		-	
12	ISAAC chebor		EL/Marakwet		-	
13	SAMSON JAMU		EL/Marakwet		-	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kiplilonga
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Torotich Ego				
2	Thomas Chesereh			0725923080	
3	JONATHAN K. BONDITCH			0723857233	
4	GEORGEY K KIMAIYO	E/MARAKWET		0728061698	GEORGEY KIMAIYO@GMAIL
5	MATHEW IK KIPKEMOI			0718059527	
6	Daniel Rimmer			01 08 964 999	
7	Victor Kebet	R/ Marakwet		0722933426	
8	PETER KWAMBAI	E marakwet		0702500586	
9	JOSEPH C KIMRUGI	R/MARAKWET		0725214332	
10	Niteli Kiprotich	R/Marakwet		0724595978	
11	John Kwambai	E marakwet		0719399333	
12	REUBEN KANGOHO	EL Marakwet		0727691983	
13	MOSES KOECH	EL-KBUYO MARAKWET		0720075489	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1-10-2014	COUNTY	Emc	VENUE	Kiphitony
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Evance Ngetich	Keigo North		0710879195	
2	John Kibel	Keigo North		0751989196	
3	Bernaber yego	Keigo North		0723332545	
4	Sylvester Sudi	Keigo North		0721551663	
5	Bensament Kibumi	Keigo North		07	
6	Sammy Chepugo			0712298522	
7	Cornelius Chirchir			072823400	
8	DOUGLAS CHEPKOLTANY			0723210852	
9	Robert Sudi	Keigo North		0710513083	
10	Robert Koen			0721703132	
11	Franci Kikulwa			0724510780	
12	Henry Kibito				
13	Sara J. Yego			0720065420	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipthulony	
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	GABRIEL K. KIBOR	1110300	FARMER	—	07298691-64	—
2	PAUL K. CHESIRE	6677252	FARMER	—	0727089698	—
3	MUSA KODIA	2060194	FARMER	—	0708771866	—
4	NOEL K. KIBIWO	30872669	FARMER	—	0728677658	—
5	EVANS LACAI	28646722	Businessman	—	071586031	—
6	ALFRED KIPKOTIK	31149156	farmer	—	0714843841	—
7	HILARY TANU	2985152	Farmer	—	070360352	—
8	HENDY MDECH	—	Farmer	—	0703579511	—
9	Kiplagat Titus	—	Officer Kipka	Student	0703571406	—
10	MOSES K KIBOR	KAPTERIK	FARMER	—	—	—
11	FRANCIS CHESIRE	KAPTERIK	FARMER	—	—	—
12	JONATHAN KIPKOTIK	KAPTERIK	FARMER	—	0707653807	—
13						

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EM C	VENUE	Kipkungan	
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	PETER K. CHEMITET	0242172	Community	LAND OWNER	0722-367823	PETER KIKOECH 4
2	EDWIN BRECH	23711338	Community	OWNER	0729009992	EDWIN RONDOH
3	Philip K. Ruto	30957194	Community	Owner	0717145888	
4	NICHOLAS K. KIWACHA	22361727	Community	FARMER	0726393770	Nicholas Kibiwot K@ymail.com
5	philson ^{Tony} Ith	0729421840	Community	Owner		
6	LUKA K. KIMWIAH	22256638	Community	OWNER	0710992344	
7	WILLIAM CHEMBIA	0242600	"	land OWNER	075384584	+
8	JONATHAN K. TOROICH	11866238	"	OWNER	0717794563	
9	THOMAS K. KIMUGIE	10705103	"	Owner		
10	HILARY K. CHISIRE	26794985	Community	Owner		
11	David Toroidu		Elder	farmer	075559861	
12	Sanny Kandie		Elder	farmer		
13						

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st OCT 2014	COUNTY	FMC	VENUE	Kipthulung
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	VINCENT K. KESITAT	E/MARAKWET	MCA	0721223066	Vkesit7@gmail.com
2	RICHARD BARABARA	ADMINISTRATION	CHIEF	0723745319	richardkigen@gmail.com
3	JOHN KIPKORIR	E/MARAKWET KIPTHULUNG	CHAIRMAN COMMUNITY	0710970272	kimitei52@gmail.com
4	FRANCIS KANDIK	ADMINISTRATION	ASST. CHIEF	0713606479	Francis@700m
5	CYRUS K. KIGEN	E/MARAKWET	STAKEHOLDER	0722682114	—
6	COSMA K. KECO	E/MARAKWET	CHAIRMAN KIPTHULUNG W. PROJECT	0724172444	COSMA
7	PATRICK TAPUS	E/MARAKWET	STAKE HOLDER	0725887722 0710275498	—
8	WALTER KIBET	E/MARAKWET	STAKE HOLDER	0724865971	Walter
9	ABRAHAM CHEMWOLO	E/MARAKWET	CEO NAPK LANDOWNERS STAKEHOLDERS ORG.	0721-785575	Abrahamchemwolo@gmail.com
10	VINCENT TANUI	E/MARAKWET	STAKE HOLDER	0721782328	Vincent Tanui G6@gmail.com
11					
12					
13					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	County	Position/Role	VENUE	Email
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	cosma c. ngelich	SETERIK	Kaptui clan.		
2	WILLIAM K. Cherop	KAPTERIK	Vice chairman	0711451090	—
3	PHILIP CHEROP	KAPTERIK	KAPTUIK clan	0723323429	N/A
4	FRANCIS KANGOGO	KAPTERIK	Kapken clan	0727-681231	
5	THOMAS K. KIPKHE	KAPSANIAK	MEMBER	0721167645	
6	KIPTAHUI NUISIREI	KAPSANIAK	MEMBER		
7	Robert Kiptoo	Kapsaniak	MEMBER	0721559298	
8	Sosten Mungich	Kapsaniak	Member	0724249706	
9	SAMSON KAPTUN	KAPSANIAX	MEMBER	072854628	
10	PAUL Koech	KAPSANIAX	MEMBER	0715890423	N/A
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	NO.	Names	ID Number	COUNTY Institution	Emc Position/Role	VENUE Phone	Kipbura Email
1st Oct	1	Asman K. SOROGA	1450176 0720143361	Keiyo North	Resident	0720143361	asman.kiprotich@yehos.com
	2	Luka Cheptum	0245452	Keiyo north	Resident	0716905670	
	3	BARIKABA KUTIM	0244571	Keiyo north	Resident	0722664360	
	4	EMMANUEL CHOMWES	11818151	Keiyo north	Resident	0718362218	
	5	DAVID RUNDIK	0898637	Keiyo North	Resident		
	6	ENOCK DATONG	11867958	KEIYO NORTH	11	0715162845	
	7	JACKSON CHEPTUM	23224246	Keiyo north	11	0715162845	
	8	HILLARY KIECH	30353696	Keiyo north	11		
	9	MATHEW KORIR	23375796	Keiyo north	11	078534357	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	Em	VENUE	Kipulungu	
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	CHAMPAGNE CHRISTOPHER	0242564				
2	Joseph Bunethi	4639731	E/marakwet	Farmer		
3	Benard Kiptani	20611733	E/marakwet	Farmer		
4	Benard Chemutich	22318942	E/marakwet	Farmer		
5	Isaac Kiptani	22448613	E/marakwet	Farmer		
6	Timothy Kimani	25504052	E/marakwet	Farmer		
7	PETER K. ORO	21448223	E/marakwet	Farmer		
8	Raymond Mases	13149469	E/marakwet	Farmer		
9	Jacob Kinyata Kiproti	2703907	E/marakwet	Member	072665399	Jacks@fms
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	COUNTY	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
19 Oct 2014			EMC				Leptiloma
1	VINCENT CHEWIR	11615303	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0721526303	N/A	
2	ANDREW KIGEN	22152201	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0726818319	—	
3	SAMUEL KIPCHUMBA	231554283	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0702194465	—	
4	PATRICK KIPTANUI	22872542	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0721988661	—	
5	CHRISTOPHER KIMUGE	24884316	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0715470954	—	
6	Daniel (Irus)	22366867	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0700217711	—	
7	NICHOLAS KEMBOI	22352223	EMARAKWET	Stakeholder	0724353539	—	
8	SHADRACK KOECH	22725994	EMARAKWET	S/holder	0722844899		
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY					
1 st Oct 2014	EMC					
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	REUBEN K. KIPLAGAT	23608642	KIPKA		0726088820	
2	HILARY HIPRATO	23795882	KAPTEREK		0727565545	
3	Kangogo Chepligat	0839460	KAPTEREK		0720-10443	
4	JOSEPH CHEMWEND	10704457		SETEK	0723325603	
5	NOAH CHIRCHIN	24625267	KIPKA		0724-112170	
6	EVANS SIEMENDO	20719142	KIPKA		0728727651	
7	JAMES KIPLAGAT	9101135	KIPTULONG		0724826095	
8	William KASTRO	23154848	KIPTULONG		0711720746	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct 2014	COUNTY	Eme	VENUE	Kipthilong
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	KIZITO CHESSESIO	KAPSANIAK CLAN	CLAN SECRETARY	0733432885 0722976568	chessk69@gmail.com
2	DANIEL K. SANE	KAPSANIAK CLAN	MEMBER	0720301085	sanekiprop@gmail.com
3	Pius K. CHERUIYOT	KAPSANIAK CLAN	MEMBER	0720750650	keitanghur@gmail.com
4	ROBERT BARSCA TANUI	KAPSANIAK CLAN	MEMBER	0720118262	N/A
5	RAYMOND K. TOROTICH	KAPSANIAK CLAN	MEMBER	0721894972	torotichraymond132@gmail.com
6	Godfrey Sane	KAPSANIAK CLAN	Member	0721144934	'
7	KIBET HILARY	KAPSANIAK CLAN	MEMBER	0724608538	K.hillam@gmail.com
8	ROBERT KORIR	DOP	ASSISTANT CHIEF KAPTERUK	0723491061	Robert.Kipthor@gmail.com
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	County	County	Position/Role	VENUE	
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	RICHARD CHEMUNO	ELGEYO MURAKWET	Community	0721666439	chemunorichard@gmail.com
2	RAYMOND K. SAWA	ELGEYO MURAKWET	Community	0722504441	
3	Kibet Hilary	ELGEYO MURAKWET	Community	0724608538	K.hilary@gmail
4	Stephen Karoso	Elgeyo murakwet	Community	0725725189	
5	PHILIP K CHEPTUM	Elgeyo murakwet	Community	0722425824	
6	SOLOMON CHEBET	EMKONG	Community	—	—
7	Vincent Chidwo	Elgeyo murakwet	Community	0701443413	
8	Rodan murese	Elgeyo murakwet	Community	—	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

Mr. Pauline

DATE	1 st OCT 2014	COUNTY	GMC	VENUE	Kipwiro
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	JOHN K. CHANBWONY	E/MARAKWET	MEMBER	0722372032	
2	GEORGE KIPLAGAT	E/MARAKWET (HEALTH)	PUBLIC HEALTH	0720043319	georchesoo@gmail.com
3	PAUL CHERUTOT	ELGETO-MARAKWET	MEMBER	0723201877	
4	SIMON TANUJI	E/MARAKWET	Member	0721910694	
5	David K. KIPHANU	E/MARAKWET	Member	0710217523	
6	WILSON K. CHERUTIKH	E/MARAKWET	Member	0720179623	
7	Vitalis KIPKOR	E/MARAKWET	Member	0726110661	
8	Mathew Kibet	E/MARAKWET	member	0723 967 370	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	19 Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Leptokarya
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Henry Tanui	E.M.C	—	—	—
2	FELIX KIGEN	ELKEIYO	—	0712299660	—
3	JAMES KORIR	ELKEIYO MARKET	—	0707246235	—
4	Nixon Tomlich	E.M.C	—	0710704575	—
5	JOACHIM CHEPCHET	E.M.C	—	0720755788	—
6	JOHN KORIR	E.M.C	—	07281002655	John.korir@gmail.com
7	FRANCIS TANUI	EMC	—	—	—
8	William Chelimo	ELKEIYO MARKET	—	0727538222	—
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kiptulon
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	MICHAEL KWAMBAI	E/M C		0723688159	
2	BENJAMIN NYIRIBAI	EM C		0714573849	
3	RICHARD OLSAMUJOI	EM C		0725166799	
4	CHRISTOPHER KISUR	"		07715547036	
5	VINCENT OLSAMUJOI	"		0702966353	
6	John Kiplagat	"		0723407224	
7	ERASTUS TANLOI	EM C		0717083007	
8	STEPHEN WENDOT	EM C		0710434416	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct 2014					
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Eme Position/Role	VENUE Phone	Kiptuilom Email
1	PAUL K CHEROP	8771195			07226894705	—
2	VINCENT B KONGE	0235237			0720812703	—
3	WILLIAM KURUI	0244037			0244037	
4	John Chelangat	0727104139				
5	KIP TUIJONG	29281572			0703664822	
6	William Kingogo	0244107				
7	KIP TUIJONG	7141631				
8	JAM KIM	7001355835				
9	RG3 MR					
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	15 th Oct 2014		COUNTY	Eme	VENUE	Uphulor
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kennedy ROP	23851438	E/MARAKWET	V/C-Karagelech	0725906660	ROPERKIBI@gmail.com
2	Kipsaina depono	0244547	E/MARAKWET	Mzee/Karovic	0726839968	
3	DORSON KIRAGEI	25592749	EL MARAKWET		0700445508	
4	Barnaba Kosgei	10704224	" "	Teacher	0729700036	
5	JOHNS KIPRUTO	10705447	" "	TEACHER	0725727901	joelkipruto42@gmail.com
6	Christopher -/AND	3138709	" "		072778008	
7	Fedrick Kiptoo	22093869	E/MARAKWET		0723760242	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EME	VENUE	Kipchorwa
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Kiprotich Samuel Mibet	E. Marakwet	Catechist	0729512816	
2	Francis Kwambui	E. Marakwet	Farmer	0719522751	
3	Michael Komen	E. Marakwet	Farmer	0729428073	
4	Raymond LAGAT	EL Marakwet	Farmer	0715390486	
5	COS Makelony	EL Marakwet	Farmer	0727401611	
6	CHRISTOPHER Kangogo	E. MARAKWET	FARMER	0723072805	
7	JOHN NGETICH	E. MARAKWET	FARMER		
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Leptuila
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	J. K. Bunduchi	E/MARAKWET	CHIEF	0714853972	
2	JOHN CHEPTOM	E/MARAKWET	FARMER	0720715633	
3	JOSEPH KIMBATA	E/MARAKWET	FARMER	0723225632	
4	PATRICK KIPCHUMBA	E/MARAKWET	FARMER	0712259482	
5	JOHN KICHELE	E/MARAKWET	FARMER (P)	0723768939	
6	KIDROP KIBOR	E/MARAKWET	P-FARMER	07	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Uiptulom
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Jochim moten	Elgeyo Marakwet			
2	MARK KEMBOI	ELGEYO MARAKWET		0728284676	
3	William K. Chirchir	Elgeyo Marakwet		0725620313	
4	ISAACK Kiptoo	ELGEYO MARAKWET		0724767572	
5	Obed Kiechumba	Elgeyo Marakwet		0703819223	
6	GERARD KOSGET LARAT	ELGEYO MARAKWET		0704-722932 0735-354400.	
7	NICHOLAS KOECH	ELGEYO MARAKWET		0722775465	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	County	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1-10-2014		ELGEYO MARAKWET				
1	WILLIAM KIPRUTO	ELGEYO MARAKWET	JASPER CONSTRUCTION Box 5495 ELDORET	M.D.	0722376682	Jasperconst@gmail.com
2	CHEBELGO KUKUYO	ELGEYO MARAKWET	RESIDENT	RESIDENT	0703579441	-
3	SAMUEL KIPCHOGI	ELGEYO MARAKWET	KIBENDO SECONDARY	TEACHER	0721222328	Kipchogisam@gmail.com
4	JOEL KEMBOI	ELGEYO MARAKWET	RESIDENT	FARMER	0705646668	
5	MATHEW. K. TALAM	ELGEYO MARAKWET	RESIDENT	FARMER	0725242515	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	1st Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipkuihony
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	VICTOR KIPCHIRICHIR LIMD	32278576	Waringa	Student	0715389804	LIMOV50@yahoo.com
2	RICHARD KIMANI KIPCHIRICHIR	22274235	ELGEYO MARAKWET	Driver	0720370822	Raniel
3	CHRISTOPHER NGETICH KOMEN	10704053	ELGEYO MARAKWET	SPECIAL NEEDS TEACHER	0720987073	chrisyKomen@yahoo.com
4	LUKE SAWE	3311239	ELGEYO MARAKWET	FARMER	0723247995	Phineas 374 ITEN
5	ISAAC KIPKIRI	0717148765	ELGEYO MARAKWET	FARMER	07777770	374 ITEN
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	COUNTY	Position/Role	VENUE	Email
1 st Oct 2014			Eme			
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	WILLIAM K. CHERUTICH	0246674	ELGEYO MARAKWET	COMMUNITY MEMBER	0722403031	WilliamCherutich@gmail.com
2	PHILIP KOSERA	0879766	11	11	0710657481	374 ITEN
3	CHRISTOPHER CHELIMO	0715345480 1108085	11	11	5480 071534	
4	WILLY KIRCHUMBA	28347854 0724706722	11	11	0724706722	118 ITEN
5	ERNEST Cheruani	0243588	11 11	22 22	0725409283	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register






DATE	1st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kipkiloni
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	HILLARY K KIPCHUMBA		stakeholder	0726317786	
2	David Kipyego		stakeholder	0725318834	
3	WILSON K. Kiptum		stake	0726-361064	
4	ANDREW K. Kiptoo		stake holder	0725483742	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register





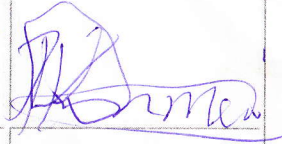

DATE	NO.	Names	ID Number	INSTITUTION	EMC	VENUE	EMAIL
1 st Oct 2014	1	Isaac KANDIE	2308345	SETEK			
	2	Reuben So	11427719	KAPTERIK		0729981892	
	3	Stanley Ruth	0876654	KAPTERIK		0701186625	
	4	Philip Tanui	22001654	Saniak		0723346934	
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Kamogtich Location




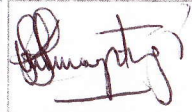


Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Komogich
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	BARANIABA CHEANISBA					
2	Emmanuel KipKangor	Kancuwo clan	clan representative	10704005	0724277882	
3	ISAAC CHEBET	KAPSIR CLAN	clan Member	22445907	0724-877383	
4	Pr. Joseph Chebet	AIC	Pastor	11867437	0723659474	
5	Sand Kipngich	Kayoi clan	clan member	12528394	0721565853	
6	ABRAHAM KIPIO	KAPTOLos	clan member	20211030	0710195677	



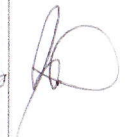


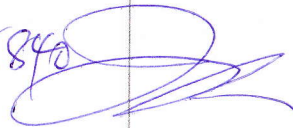
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	NO.	Names	Organization	COUNTY	ID Numbers	VENUE	Signature
2 nd Oct '14				EMC			Kamogich
1		KOIMA CAROLINE	TAMBACH WARD	WARD ADMINISTRATOR	24484307	0725343319	
2		CHARLES UHEROND	ASSISTANT CHIEF	ASSISTANT CHIEF	092902	0714395629	
3		Joseph K. LIMO	SNR CHIEF	CHIEF OF LOC	0244615	0723987122	
4		JANE SUTER	CHIEF Kamogich	Kamogich LOCATION	2749707	0717283971	
5		Philip Kimmari	Meri University Information Dept	11	7064702	0716-075838	
6		John S. KEBURGE	CHAIRMAN SHIGWET GR	CHAIRMAN	0262381	072534316	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register







DATE	2 nd October '14		COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Kamogochi, local
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Nicholas K. Chepkiray	Kamogochi clan	Church Elder	0243520	0700000402	
2	Paul Kipkorir	"	farmer	7394192	0711786597	
3	Richard K. Chebeton	" "	stan farmer	0246412	0724980433	
4	Stanley Somong'	Kamogochi "	farmer	12829424	0726337665	
5	Stephen K. Koral	"	B. man	12678356	0727610575	
6	Francis Bartholomew	Zirock	Farmer	2474139	0722-485115	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2/10/2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	KAMOGICH
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	PAUL G. CHABII	Kamotich	ASSISTANT	7060209	0725405387	
2	PAUL KIPAINA	KAMOGICH		9958069	0723311643	
3	Samuel Kiplimo			4505366	072710446	
4	Samuel Kemato	Kamotich		3538347	0727659488	
5	Wilson Arusei	Kamotich		11863337	0722390866	
6	Simon Rouo	KAMOGICH	RESIDENT	0242323	0723725840	



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kamagichi
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	SEREM K. YUSUF	resident		21013967		
2	KIMUTAI SHADRACK	Visitor	farmer	/	0732396008	
3	HASSAN MAIKO		farmer	3005427	0715268271	
4	SEREM K. DAWUMU	Resident	farmer	23078082	0726 018860	
5	HILLARY B. KIPTO	Resident	farmer	25744190	0717283908	
6	PHILIP KIMUTAI	Resident	farmer	7395011 0771307720	0771307720	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kamogich
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Boz Kipkogei	Resident		20774019	0724751774	Buh
2	Charles Kipyego	Resident		6209019	0729238804	Q
3	Peter Kangogo	Resident		0844074	0702363141	Plus
4	Thomas Kimoto				0717094088	
5	ELIAS Kiptum	Resident		23803656	0723378518	HP
6	Joseph Clebor	Resident		6209015	0727886206	Flower

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd Oct 2014		COUNTY	enl	VENUE	Kamogoch
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Kiptun Mwangi Nicodemus Mwangi					
2	ANDREW KETER MARK KIPRUTO PAUL Kipsaina					
3	Cosmas Kipsaina Joseph Kipsaina					
4	Charles Kipsaina Chemosi Tum					
5	Daniel Kiptoo Cornelius Kite					
6	Paul Chemosiwa					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2/10/2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	KAMOGIOTH
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Sulieka Kugat	Kamogith	Resident	1109525	0710267561	
2	Charles Chemwero	Kamogith Seng	Resident	0246390	0725892084	
3	Anne Suber	MXND	Women Representative	0881262	072496227	
4	Mary Korir	Kembo				
5						
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

2nd Oct

~~25/9/2014~~

Komogithi

~~Atc Chaptelo~~

DATE	NO.	Names	Organization	COUNTY	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	VENUE	Phone	Signature
	1	JACOB K. LAGAI	KAPCHEBOS CLAN	Eldgeyo Marakwet	CHAIRMAN	0604388		0727004500	
	2	WILSON Kibet	KAPCHANGI		03	20020796		0724641309	
	3	SAMUEL KIMLIAH	KAYOI CLAN		MEMBER	11062581		0725646671	
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	5								
	6								



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

2nd Oct 2014

Kamogichi

DATE			COUNTY	ELGEYO MARGUKU	VENUE	
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Francis Kiprono	Resident		13148292	0713284486	[Signature]
2	Clement R. R. R.	Resident		0716125589	0716120587	[Signature]
3	Lucas Chuma	Resident		13149124	0727599320	[Signature]
4						
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

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY		VENUE			
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	JOSEPHAT.K.ROTICHI		E/MARAKWET	9571258	0727734995	
2	JOHN.K. KIPROP		K/MARAKWET	20169149	072779551	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd oct 2014		COUNTY	ENC		VENUE	Kamogya
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature	
1	Ezekiel Chorono CHRISTOPHER KASCEI						
2	VICTOR PLATO						
3	CHRISTOPHER CHEMOIYWO						
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kamogich.	
NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	Sammy Binott	22349184		Kamogich		
2	WILLIAM KOMEN	5228680		Kamogich	076929948	
3	SAMUEL KIBELIO	24895706		KAMOGICH	0724532092	
4	BARTHOLOMEW KUBET	23518605		KAMOGICH	0921575572	
5	VINCENT KIMOSIP	27046053		KAMOGICH	0711267003	
6	Joshua Kwaribani	0243619		Kamogich	0722928208	
7	PLUP CHEBII	02437572		Kamogich		
8	Joseph Tootich	5228546		Kamogich	0706241354	
9	Takut K. Kiptind	0242683		Kamogich	07197776	
10	BENJAMIN CHEPKINYEN	0245169		KAMOGICH	0716382491	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register




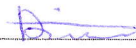



DATE	COUNTY	VENUE				
2nd Oct 2014	EMU	Kamogich				
NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	Mark Koech					
2	Wilson Komen					
3	George Malyo					
4	Vincent Kimani					
5	PETER ROTICH					
6	JOHARIA K LEMISO					
7	CYRUS K CHUMBA	24172851				
8	DAVID Kiptum	20005843		Farmer		
9	Kosgei Kevin					
10	James Chepko					
11	Michael Chesergan	10705934				
12	Gilbert Chelimo	0243280		B/Mam.	0721529345.	
13						

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register




2nd Oct 2014

DATE	NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	VENUE	Phone	Signature
	1	MILIAM KIPRAT					
	2	PATRICK KIMOTA					
	3	EVER TARUS					
	4	Miriam Chieboi					
	5	Thomas Ruto					
	6	John Tonui					
	7	daitea moryo					
	8	Hilary Kemboi					
	9	mark Kosch					
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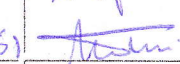



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	VENUE	NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
20 OCT		Kamogochi	1	Margaret Cheboi					
			2	Monica Kwambai					
			3	John Kipchoge					
			4	Dimah Chepkongor					
			5	LUKA Kimaniyo					
			6	Joseph Momo					
			7	Joan Kigen					
			8	Rashid Nanyeta					
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	COUNTY	VENUE	Karogoch		
NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	Paul K. Chamusolo					
2	JANE J KIBIEGO					
3	JOEL K. Chesire					
4	JOHN KIPROTICH CHERONO					
5	ALEX KEMBOI	2840388	clan member	Family	071210552	
6	Christopher Tanzi	0246525	Songorwa	clan rep.	072363859	
7	COSMAS KIPSHINA	0243276		Rimoi	0727985201	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	21 st Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kamogich	
NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	John Wiplogel	6209162	PTN.C	S. Chief	0728655739	
2	Daniel K. Shumba	0722894914	Community	Farmer	0722894914	
3	DANSON C. KURUI	0728293	community	ELDER	0723015051	
4	ERNEST K. SUTER	07242626 07232984	"	ELDER	072291861	
5	MICHAEL C. (CWAH)	07240074	"	Elder	072021652	
6	JOSEPH KIWAMBAY	0876253 072	"	FLD	0725025121	
7						
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DATE	COUNTY	VENUE				
2/10/2014	EMC	KAMO GUCHA				
NO.	Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	PATRICK KOBIA					
2	MUTTER CHIRCHIR					
3	RICHARD KIBET					
4	KEVIN K KIPTOO					
5	MARY KOSGEI					
6	ISAAC KIROR					
7	BARNABAS KUEDI					
8	WILLIAM CHEBANE					
9	JOHN K. WERUKON					
10	CHRISTOPHER KIGER					
11	JOHNSTONE KAMZEM					
12	NICHOLAS CHIRCHIR					
13	WILSON chemitei					

DATE	COUNTY	COUNTY	VENUE			
NO.	Names: Surname, Initials, Organization	I.D Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	ERNEST UHIA GAT		Kamagiciu	Member	/	
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	COUNTY	VENUE				
28 Oct 2016	EMC	Kamogochi				
NO.	Names	I.D Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
1	Michael Kiplangat					
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A

Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2/10/2014	KIMUTAI CHEMITEI 24423522	CI MARAKWET	EMC	674 268823	Kimutai.chemitei@yahoo.com
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	B Chemitei	0243595	TEAMER	KAPTOROK CLAN	0712567285	
2	C Chemitei	0999711	MOI UNIVERSITY	KAPTOROK CLAN REP	0711162138	Lino char@gmail.com
3	William Chemitei	23114517		Kamogich CLAN	0707246859	
4	PETER Kipkor	0242650	Farmer	CLAN	0720140850	
5	MATHEW KAMOGICH	25981120	Kamogich	CLAN	0700641539	
6	Edwin Kipkor	28696563		KAMOGICH CLAN	0776579019	
7	Benjamin cheptim	0603735		Kamogich	0714276250	
8	John Ngetich	0406447		Kamogich		
9	Josphab G. Doro	12826565	R. Menaiwel	CLAN REP	0744763976	
10	Cyrus seren	24314904	Tambuch	Kamogich		
11	ELIAS-KIPCHGE	21492827		PASTOR	0713146540	
12	BENJAMIN KIPKOR	1109628		KIPKOR	0771323779	
13	Charles Sangar	9776200				

Jonathan Kipkor 10704427
Raphael chebor 11338566

Farmer

KIPKOR

0720498054

0723678744

CBO

Chair

0721489293

September 2014

ESF Consultants

John Rono 0876934

Consultant Civil Engr.

0722-860415

→ Eng JOHN CHEMITEI 1228198
MR. PATRICK KURUI 0401135 Representing KAMOGICH 0727564045

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	NO.	Names	ID Number	CNTY Institution	EMC Position/Role	VENUE Phone	Email
2nd Oct 2014	1	Peter Kimaiyo	1279410		FARMER	07139	
	2	EVANS CHEBOI	20061179		FARMER	0713927706	
	3	FELIX KIMUAI	24963608		FARMER	0711416619	
	4	JUSTUS KEROR	29897439			0702206416	
	5	ALEX KIPTOO	29905130			070823439	
	6	BRIAN KEROR	29882148			0708234339	
	7	EDWIN KIPLIMO	29863084		FARMER	072067900	
	8	Edwin KURATI	29469669		FARMER	072724785	Edneo.com
	9	BONOMO KIBET	31202560		FARMER	0725464257	
	10	Augustine Kibagat	20772061		FARMER	0716601824	
	11	Joseph Toroitich	5286655		FARMER	0708635644	
	12	TANVI TITOS	31303217		ENGINEER	0703200567	
	13	Michael Cherogor	10705934		Farmer	0702694147	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	Elgeyo	VENUE	Kamogochi location
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	NICHOLAS CHEMWOLO	El MARAKWET		0722905156	
2	DANIEL OTERBOI	II		0702264501	
3	JOHN KANDIE	El MARAKWET		0712422024	
4	LUKA CHEPKWONY	El MARAKWET		0710640307	
5	Andrew Chebet	El MARAKWET		0705341889	
6	WILLI KIPROD	El MARAKWET		0726674320	
7	JOHANA SUTER	El MARAKWET		—	
8	Luke Kiprot	El MARAKWET		0725309873	
9	MARTIN KIPROD	El MARAKWET		0725526749	
10	RADUAED KIPROTICH	El MARAKWET		—	
11	JAMES OTERBOI	El MARAKWET		0712451285	
12	HILHANY-K. KIPROT	El MARAKWET		0728965248	
13					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kimogichi
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	EDWIN KIPROP					
2	STEPHEN KIMUTHI					
3	Raphael Kiprotich Chagwa					
4	Leonard Kosgei					
5	ROTTA	KOMERI				
6	Joseph Mplaga 087674		Sarumer			
7	Peter C. Chemurui					
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd OCT 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Kamogichi
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	PAUL KIPKORE	EMARAKWET			
2	LUCAS KURGATT	11			
3	JOSEPH KERRICH	EMARAKWET			
4	SAMMY MOISO	1			
5	GILBERT KOOCH				
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Keu Location

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	KCU
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Ambrose Komen	E.M.C	Farmer		Kamaingon
2	Peter Chesire	Em.c	" "		Kermak
3	Alex K Chebot	E.M.C	C.H.W	0714975457	Cheptarit
4	Samuel cheptarus	E m c	Kalekroto	0715200617	Kaburwo
5	Joseph moes	"	Farmer		"
6	Dirah Kimra	"	"	0710500983	Kamaingon
7	Nignte Kiplagat	"	"		"
8	Stella Chesire	"	"		Kaburwo
9	Paul Chebi	"	"		"
10	Salina Chemreno	"	"		Kaburwo
11	HASEA KIPCHUMBA	"	"	0704380158	"
12	Mashank Kiplagat	"	Farmer	0712904860	"
13	Kipkoech chepi	E.M.C	"		"

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	EMC	VENUE	KRU
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	Joseph Kosgei	Ehretio/Marakwet	Farmer	0728-017609	Joseph.Kosgei@gmail.com	
2	Gilbert Kembai	"	"	072601931	gilbertkembai@yahoo.com	
3	ALEX KOECH	Ehretio/Marakwet	Farmer	0721108380	Kiberto	
4	NICHOLAS KANGOGO	"	REPRESENT	0723797020	nickangogo@gmail.com	
5	John Kembai	"	Farmer		Kamaingon	
6	William Kurui	EMC	"		"	
7	PETER Kiptoo	"	FARMER	0722699600	KABULWO	
8	John Ruto	"	Farmer	0714296278	"	
9	PETER KORI	"	farmer	0713504068	Kamaingon	
10	FRANCIS MAYO	"	FARMER	0726607522	KOKWAO	
11	ABRAHAM KOECH	"	Farmer	0725682523	Kamaingon	
12	JOHN R. CHEPTORUS	"	FARMER	0724834653	KABULWO	
13	JOHN S. CHEPTORUS	"	V. ELDER KIMANYUA	0703579879	CHEPTARIT	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	COUNTY	Position/Role	VENUE	Email
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Abraham chegeon	Emmet	Farmer		Kapchela
2	Lucia Atabei	Emc	Teacher	0722 278984	
3	BARNABAS KANDIE		Farmer	0711448209	CHEULET
4	KIPCHUMBA K. ISAAC	Emc	GEOLGIST	0726574724	Kipchumbaisaac@gmail.com
5	PHILIP KANDIE	Emc	VILLAGE ELDER	-	KABULWO
6	Cheserek Timothy	f.m.c	Teacher	0720631694	CHAGULU
7	Japhet Cheptum	Emc	Farmer	0717794968	Kibendo
8	William cheboi	Emc			Kamungu
9	Richard Kengoi		Business	0722983406	K I I I
10	Benard Kiplagat		Farmer		
11	Abraham Rotich	Emc			
12	Jonathan Tator	Emc			
13	Timothy cheboi				Cheptumit

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	2014 Keo
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Leamant Kibat Wambari	Elkemo Marakwet	Farmer		
2	Samson Komen Tobasei	Elkemo Marakwet	"		
3	Clement Kiplagat	" "	"	0720602782	
4	Joseph Kangogo	"		0723341695	
5	JOHN KIPKOI	"	"	0717176160	
6	Samson Kwarar	"		0713883344	
7	Edwin K. Rotich	"	"	0711257125	
8	Barnabai K. Rotich	"	"	0700204017	
9	JOSEPH K. CHEROP	" "	"	0729799014	
10	Stanley Toroitich	" "	Sec. Kapsabore Community Assoc.	0729 279928	
11	LILIAN YAIOR	ELKEMO MARAKWET	FARMER	0705344436	
12	PETER K. CHENIMO	EL MARAKWET TEACHER	TEACHER	0720436279	
13	ANDREW CHANGWONY	EL MARAKWET FARMER	FARMER	—	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	EMC	VENUE	KEU
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	Thomas chepkwony	E.M.C	Farmer			KapKoi
2	Edwin Koech	EMC	Farmer	0728402226 LSC		Kamaingon
3	Philip chebii	E.M.C	Farmer	0726131493		Kamaingon
4	PHILIP K. CHEPKWONY	EMC	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT	0712588132		KAPKOI / S.T. B.
5	BARNABA K. KIRAGATI	EMC	WATER MELON FARMER	0716769577		CHEERLEI
6	Luka Lagat					Kamaingon
7	Paul serem chelimo		Farmer	0715057743		
8	Paul Rono					
9	Felix Komen		Farmer	0720980698		Kamaingon
10	Daniel cheptum		Farmer	0715591523		
11	Barnabas K. Kiga		Farmer	0701096575		Kamaingon
12	Joseph suter	E.M.C	Farmer	0720891642		Kamaingon
13	William Katam	E.M.C		0714725312		

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Keo
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Hillary Chesagon	E.M.C	Farmer	0710592091	Kabulwo
2	Arson Barmosop	E.M.C	"	0719395311	Kabulwo
3	Felix Koech	EM.C	Farmer		Kapchemotwo
4	Kibet Ayabei	E.M.C	Farmer		Simat
5	Emilia K. KIMACHO	EM-C	Teacher	0725013590	Kaplogat@gmail.com
6	RENNALD K. HAMBIE	EMC	MTI	0720437727	Kabulwo
7	KIPKEMOI EGIO	EMC	Farmer	07010619082	CHBOMST
8	Hillary Kosgei	EM.C	Farmer	0727073257	CHEGILET
9	Francis Lino	E.M.C	Farmer	0725908184	CHegilet
10	Richard Hambo	EM.C	Farmer	0726749307	N7MIL
11	Kibet Ayabei	EM.C	Farmer	"	Kapchem
12	Pius Chelimo	EM.C	Farmer	0724321564	Net Farm
13	Thomas Rono	EMC	Farmer		KABULWO

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	EMC	VENUE	KEU
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	Abraham Kigen		Farmer	0729 506 427	Kabulwo	
2	Patrick Kibet		Farmer	0700294457	Cheptarit	
3	CHARLES KOSGEI		Farmer	0714555189	KABULWO	
4	William Kiptum	m	FARMER	—	KAMONGOR	
5	Christopher chelanga	E.M.C			KABULWO	
6	Robert Limo					
7	John Kinyeg				CHEPTARIT	
8	MATTHEW KIMUTAI	TECHNICAL	TECHNICAL		KABULWO	
9	Charles Kigen	E.M.C	Farmer		Cheborom	
10	Michael cherop sitani				Kermuk	
11	Maurine Kangogo	E.M.C	Farmer	0702 980911	Kermuk	
12	Joseph Kiplagat				Kessup	
13	Benjamin chemp	E.M.C			Kabulwo	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2nd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	KEO
NO.	Names	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Abraham Chemator	11	Business		chegilet
2	Edwin Ego	11	Farmer	0712152411	chegilet
3	Anthony cheboi	11	Teacher	0727342413	chegilet
4	Kiprotich Suter	11	Farmer		chegilet
5	Paul Ego	11	Farmer		chegilet
6	Paul Cheglet	11	Farmer	0726469332	Kamaingon
7	Ezekiel Kiptoo	11	Student	0734973565	chegilet
8	ERNEST K. SAGE	11	TEACHER	0700259278	Kiptoo
9	Laurence cherono	11	Farmer	0719788709	Kamaingon
10	Charles Rono	11	Farmer		chegilet
11	KEVIN KIPTOO	11	DRIVER	0720673762	KAMAINGON
12	JOHN RONO	11	Driver	0713163712	JOHN KAMAINGON
13	JOHN KIPSON	11	Farmer	0712841970	chegilet

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for the Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2.10.14	COUNTY	EMC	EMC	VENUE	Kobukwo - KEO
NO.	Names	Institution	KEN LSC	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Lasaro Clebis				0721176544	
2	Patrick Kangogo				0707559801	
3	DAVID LAGAT				0724662414	
4	ALEX NGETICH					
5	BEN Lagat				0725380208	
6	GEORGE KLIMO				0703738401	
7	GRISON K. LABOT				0723614661	Kabukwo
8	VINCENT T KIPTOO				0713658472	
9	JOSEPH K. CHEMWEBO				0707863360	
10	STANLEY KURGAT				0710913804	
11	Raphael Kattam				0723343953	Cheptanit
12	Benjamin Chemiso				0729437201	Kamungon
13	Alexander cheptoo				-	Kabukwo


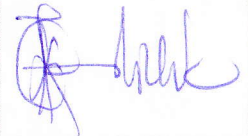

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Simon Chesire	20622873	EMC	Business	0723239017	KIPP TUM
2	Rubio Albert	13808338	EMC	teacher	0721896432	Kamomigon
3	WILLIAM KOROI		EMC	Farmer		UHEPTARIT
4	MICHAEL TARUS		EMC	II		ILABULWO
5	JACKSON K KOSGEI	072284949	EMC	FARMER	0715905400	KAMAMKON KAPCHELAL
6	BARNABA RUTO		EMC	II		KAMAMKON/MATANY
7	DAVID RUTO		EM	II		KAMAMKON
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	NO.	Names	COUNTY	EM C	VENUE	KEU LOCATION	CHIEFS OFFICE
		Names	ID Numbers	Organization	Title/Position	Phone	Signature
2nd Oct	1	Vincent K. Cheruho	0242086		Asst. Chief Kamanga	072643262	THG
	2	Joseph K. Cherono	8033844		TEACHER	0723358277	Alfred
	3	Joseph K. Rono	0242411	CATHOLIC CHURCH	Catechist	0713307159	John
	4	Pius K. Chemutoko	9865865		Asst. ch of chelet	0723609722	John
	5	CHARITY Kimario	22107304	COUNTY EMT	WARD Admin Enso	072742346	John
	6	Gilbert Kiprot	27884361	COUNTY EMC	NCA office	0714135290	John
	7	HON CHRISTOPHER K. CERSON	20007872	NCA	OFFICE CHIEF	0744633787	John
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE			COUNTY	EmC	VENUE	Key
NO.	Names	Organization	Title/Position	I.D Numbers	Phone	Signature
1	Simon K. Lomen	CHIEF	E/MARAKWET	0245553	0724392461	
2	CHARLES K. TOROTICH	ASSISTANT CHIEF	E/MARAKWET	13149110	0720 322085	
3	CHARLES K. ROTICH	S/ACHIEF	E/MARAKWET	9865329	0723653410	
4						
5						
6						

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	COUNTY Institution	EMC Position/Role	VENUE Phone	Key Email
2 nd Sep 2014						
1	Justine Kyeng	22995378	EMC	Accountant	0725257989	Kermur Kyengjustine@lms.co
2	Joseph Rotich		EMC	Farmer	0715305349	KAPKOI
3	ANTHONY KANDIE	30617963	EMC	farmer		KAPKOI
4	MILHAET SANE	5286222	EMC	II		KAPTUBET
5	Reuben K. Kiantao	21547410	EMC	Farmer	0710212680	Kotkwao
6	Maurice Y. Barchok	9865145	EMC	Teacher	0724234020	Mauricego@gmail.com
7	ELIZABETH KATUBETO		EMC	Saloon BH		KAPSAIAPK
8	MOSES SIRMA		EMC	Farmer	0716945074	KILAWI
9	EVANS KIBET	29909171	EMC	Student	0710493823	evanskibet1989@gmail.com
10	STANLEY KANDIE	10705758	EMC	Farmer		KABULWD
11	ANDREW KANDI	21136637	EMC	II		CAEPTARIT
12	VINCENT KIPLAGAL	23089347	EMC	Farmer	0724700788	CHL SALABA
13	JACOB LELE	24166834	II	II	0724457890	SALABA

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	INSTITUTION	Position/Role	Phone	Email
OCT 21 Sept 2014			EMC			KCU
1	Clement Cheruvot	9855595	ELG/Marakwet	Farmer	0720724414	
2	BONIFACE CHERUVOT	22252020	ELG/Marakwet	farmer	0728597102	
3	Thomas Cheruvot		EMC	II	0727768355	CHEGILET
4	SITENAT KUTSANG	129372	EMC	II	—	CHEPTARIT
5	MICHAEL KIPRONO		EMC	II	.	KAPKOI
6	ERIC ILGICH	30110913	EMC	student	0729398265	erickquoch@yahoo.com erickilgich@gmail.com
7	Jacob Kotir Kembai		EMC	B/m	070797148	KAPCHILAB
8	MICHAEL KOSGEI		EMC	B/m	0711495638	KAPKOI
9	Colegei Komen		EMC	Farmer	070585557	Rephoi
10	DAVID KIPRONO		EMC	FARMER	—	MATANY
11	KEVIN KETANY	25194594	EMC	FARMER	07167757	KABULWO
12	RAPHAEL CHESEREM	22507595	EMC	II	0727050887	Chettarie
13	Felix Idiyanto	23075073	EL/Marakwet	Businessman	0724758000	K. Kormuk.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	2 nd Sep 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Keo
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	HILLARY CHEBII	28632394	ELGEYO MARAKET	FARMER	0720216938	
2	Susan Kimaniyo	31941816	EMC		0701145133	KABULWO
3	Jackson Kimaniyo		EMC		070321535	Kamagion
4	JOHANA KIGEN	7394684	EMC	FARMER	0723048394	KENDUR
5	FRANCIS KURUI		E.M.C		0727732008	KIBENDO
6	VICTOR KIPLAGAT		EMC	FARMER	0703270971	KAMATWON
7	TIMOTHY KIPLAGAT		EMC			
8	JOHANA BARMASOP		EMC			KABULWO
9	MOSES KIBOR	28359218	E.m.c		0724420812	KOKWAO
10	EMANUEL CHEIAL		E.M.C			KABULWO
11	ESTHER KIPLAGAT		EMC			KAMATWON
12	EDWARD CHORO	12678190	E.M.C		0721890416	
13	BERNARD CHEMASE	28284225	EMC		0726210859	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	NO.	Names	ID Number	COUNTY	Institution	Position/Role	VENUE	Phone	Email
21 st Sep 2014				EMC			KEU		
1		PAUL KIPTUM	9864942	EMC				0723444276	CHEGILET
2		AMOS KIPBAT	02483030	EMC	Former			071327207	KAMOUNGON
3		EDNEO KIBII		EMC	FARMER				KIBENDO
4		JONATHAN K. KUJO	0242304	EMC	FARMER			0717415395	KIPKONDA
5		JOSHUA SIOMA	20230697	ELKETO	FARMER			0727312394	CHEGILET
6		WILFRED CHEBII	22478409	EMC	II			0714489003	CHEGILET
7		HILLARY K CHEBO	22993708	EL-County	FARMER			070008709	KABULWO
8		PETE KIBUNDA	2242222	EMC	FARMER			11 11	KAMOUNGON
9		HOSEA KIPTOO	22144277	EL-COUNTY	FARMER			0723-884979	KIBENDO
10		MAURICE CHEBII	21508535	ELMC	FARMER			0716945945	KAMOUNGON
11		JOSEPH SITIENGO	0400381	EMC	FARMER			073366157	CHEGILET
12		REOPRET KANINDO	26338378	EMC	II			0713261825	KABULWO
13		BENSON KIMATO	22995792	EMC	FARMER			0704413972	KABULWO

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
2/10/14			COUNTY <i>Emc</i>			<i>KOBILWO - Kev</i>
1	<i>MACHAEL BARKWANY</i>	<i>7082916</i>	<i>LSEYO/MADAKWET</i>		<i>077169803</i>	<i>KABULWO</i>
2	<i>JONATHAN CHERWOT</i>	<i>20958295</i>	<i>// //</i>		<i>0723977201</i>	<i>//</i>
3	<i>REUBEN KUMIR</i>	<i>23332110</i>	<i>// //</i>		<i>0703469803</i>	<i>CHEGWEI</i>
4	<i>John KANGA</i>		<i>//</i>			<i>Kap/Koi</i>
5	<i>Benjamin Kendo</i>		<i>//</i>			<i>KapKoi</i>
6	<i>PHILIP CHEROT</i>	<i>21197422</i>	<i>//</i>		<i>0711789210</i>	<i>KABULWO</i>
7	<i>ANDREW K. ROTTO</i>	<i>23708348</i>	<i>// // //</i>		<i>0701080709</i>	<i>CHEGILET</i>
8	<i>MICHAEL CHEPKIRIA</i>	<i>1119140</i>	<i>// // //</i>		<i>0728299509</i>	<i>KABULWO</i>
9	<i>Ronald Biwoi</i>	<i>13149435</i>	<i>// // //</i>			<i>KABULWO</i>
10	<i>Chemists Cherot</i>	<i>5285840</i>	<i>// //</i>			<i>Chegilef</i>
11	<i>Barnabas</i>	<i>0400502</i>	<i>// //</i>			<i>Kinendo</i>
12	<i>Beneston</i>		<i>//</i>			<i>Kinendo</i>
13	<i>Fidelis Kiplimo</i>		<i>// //</i>	<i>Pastor</i>	<i>0723278368</i>	<i>Kinendo</i>

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	Names	ID Number	COUNTY	Position/Role	Phone	Email
2.10.14			EM C			KOBULWO-KEU
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	FREDERICK CHEMWEI	2000793	BALUBO KIRAKWE		07217688	
2	Paul chebor		"		0748618413	
3	Thomas chebor		"		0748618413	
4	KIPROTICH		"		0710213575	Cheptario
5	Charles chebor		"		0713119181	Kabulwo
6	Margrate, chebu		"		0701028120	CHEBOR
7	CHABBI JUSTINE		"			
8	Ian Kiplagat		"		0710657418	chegilet
9	Benson chebu		"		0717586894	chegilet
10	FELIX Kiplimo		"		0705306199	KABULWO
11	CHARLES CHEPOM		"		0704381563	KABULWO
12	Collins Kangogo		"		0729543234	KABULWO
13	Benson yego		"		0724033118	chegilet

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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arroo loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	John Komen	6208230				
2	Elisia Cherop	0867374			0725796840	
3	William Kaptoje					
4	Cheboi Elkanah	28216482			0734828029	
5	Benjamin Chesera	12681168			0726797318	
6	Abraham Bowen	12828126			0725711614	
7	Shadrack Koro	11363087			0722631034	
8	Francis Kimani	1278302			0734577601	
9	Michael Komen	14507877				
10	Samuel cheboi	0400203			0724403351	
11	Richard Kibor	1224786			0729231263	
12	Mike Kogee	21333195	ELGEO-MBORANG		0728467873	
13	SUSAN KEMBI	12822851				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3 rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arror loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Caleb Korir				0702486926	
2	Timothy Ruto	28328707			0724687761	
3	Michael Komen	12825844			0704680215	
4	Paul Kambori	12822716			0720610532	
5	Benjamin Mutai Kimo	11730334			0713553577	
6	Julius Legich	5284738				
7	Stanley Kibet	23931169			0716351588	
8	Julius Kosgei	12822615			0723460304	
9	John K. Kibet	1224489			0701934505	
10	Titus Ruto	29223385			07	
11	Timothy Kiprono	25646874			0708536122	
12	Johana Kibet	12825845			0718699950	
13	Elias Kiptoo					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Agros loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Elias Kiptoo Barasa	22435052	EL			
2	Noah Chemeno	28328052			0723981114	chemenoah@yahoo.com
3	EVANS CHEMENO	30342044	ELGEYO/MARAKET		0729414999	lacheva87@yahoo.com
4	Jane Kanda					
5	Joseph Cherop	5285488				
6	David Keino	21134044			0728908822	
7	Reuben Kising	10705837			0789725729	
8	Richard Konga	13062452			0729686315	
9	Johnstone cheptoo	0851087			0723370815	
10	Philemon Kising	25432671			0722360622	
11	BENEDICT Kiptoo	22929395			0700125497	
12	Jonah chebet	32108209			0736058418	
13	Kilikim chebi	20913907			0728265592	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arnor 100
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Edwin Kibet	26585967			0727536670	
2	Edwin cheptor	20381358			0715330631	
3	Thomas Kippa	20367673				
4	Mwaiyo Philemon	88162468			074841285	
5	Beatrice maiyo	20319066			0714012462	
6	Benjamin Koeu	12822650				
7	Fredrick chebi	20385137			0726304987	
8	Charles chehino	20366285				
9	Joshua K. chebi	26697259				
10	Joseph K. Tanai					
11	Thomas chepkor	9959399			0710545042	
12	Philip kemboi	20318226			0734191037	
13	John chemweno	95053599				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMK	VENUE	Arror loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Paul Mutari	21389590			0728115192	
2	Kosgei Limo Jacob chelimo	24719853			0724432721	
3	Mark Kiptoo	25901786			0728-816-571	
4	James Kiptoo	3142726				
5	Michael Tego	11730911			0723638195	
6	John Kimosop	12828078			0727172471	
7	Paul Kimutai	7355989			—	
8	JUSTINE KIPETUMBA	23226075			0725946010	
9	OLIVER ROTICH	32098172			0725143872	
10	Elias Kibet	20962672			0701718454	
11	EDWARD K. YMO	23898503			0704269045	
12	Daniel Cheserek	14485135			0728016552	
13	Stephen cherutoi					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd OCT 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arrar loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Joseph Chebet	11062444				
2	ABRAHAM K KIPROP	2772 96 50			0720503993	
3	ABRAHAM KIPTAT	24851425			0725095716	
4	PHILIP KIPINGEN	20320362			0724037889	
5	EMMANUEL TARUS	26265043			0727072610	
6	TARUS LAWRENCE				0716617821	
7	KIBARI RUTTO					
8	PHILAMON CHEBI	30788459			0712661389	
9	Keneth chebi	23147780			0712135588	
10	Peter Cherop	4503337			0714082653	
11	PAUL K. TOO	9958242			077026458	
12	Joseph KIPROP JEPKOR					
13	Michael Kimeli	0401506				

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arros loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	William M. KAPISAG	11863342	KIPKORUR Primary	TEACHER	0728354100	
2	GILBERT KASHO	27686350			0738358394	
3	Florian Kiprono	24671414			0789931955	
4	Kiuly cheboi	23159729			0706115341	
5	Kanda Jonah	31737858			0734844837	
6	Rotich Cleophas	29546246			0702808556	
7	Elias Koin	20 20234938			0722-216289	
8	MATHEW KIPKORUR	23171577			074346073	
9	Julius Rutto	20191697			0723088491	
10	Sylvester Kiplagat	22636891			0731303133	
11	Daisy Jephrossie				0717909670	
12	John chegeles	12824489				
13	Michael cheboi	11730951			0711209992	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014	COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arkor loc	
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	MATIGI CHEAMUK	12822767			—	
2	Solome Kalega					
3	Reuben R. Tego	26777395			0725067754	reubenyoga@yahoo.com
4	Johnstone Kaino	5531672			0712274615	John Kaino
5	JOHN CHERWON	1225142			0725068772	John CHERWON
6	Mathias Tego					
7	Kiptoo Timothy	32370099			0732383649	
8	Julius Mairo	12682962			0716932694	
9	Amos Kemboi	23158810			0738845336	
10	Wilson C. Too	4507679			0704331857	
11	chebi Kaino					
12	Richard chehmo	5530024 553000				
13	Agustine Tano					

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	30 Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arrar loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	BRIAN RUTTO	26143295			0734875355	
2	JENNIFER KIBET	5284850			0710180547	
3	ISAAC YANO	27646271			0705051803	
4	SAMMY K. TAIA	20371151			0711 997 190	
5	Cheserek cheptoo	5285075				
6	Paul Kiplagat	9328534				
7	Julius Kiptarus					
8	Abraham cherop	12828727			0705472631	
9	Abraham Kemboi	21043633			0726049738	
10	TITONAK CHEROYOT	24223264			0724874183	
11	JUSTINE MAYO	25610093			0719239123	
12	PAULEMON MAYO				0707232551	
13	WILLY CHERDONGUCH	23078558			0727 650663	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arron loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Christopher K. Kiptoo					
2	Johnstone Kibor	1111671				
3	Tanui Mairo					
4	Masop Kipkemei					
5	Kisang Kibet					
6	Cheserek Cherut					
7	Philip Cherop	0879109			0706788182	
8	Newton Cherut	12682612			0712804397	
9	Koeli Mairo					
10	Stanley Kipkuto	25516848			0716651583	
11	Kilian Rotich	284554			0719249947	
12	Joseph Kibor	0242667			0728497236	
13	Samuel Lekich	5530592			0707307208	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3 rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arrow Loc.
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Sammy Koehl	23278381			0728618505	
2	Julius Chemiso	9959393	Youth Therman Mawet		0710649106	
3	Sammy Moch	20484168			0728686108	
4	Paul Chebet	7372182			0720622298	
5	Kipchumba Kipkurwa	7372024			0734830709	
6	Regina Chebet	5284681				
7	Adeljah Charles					
8	Benard Chebi	31033864			0768458106	
9	Joseph Ngetich	6597970				
10	Joseph Ruto	3838888				
11	Thomas Moina					
12	Stanley Jey	27192760			0737916707	
13	Joel Rotich	23273102			0714349488	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Aror loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Galeb ochiengmwalo	7861656			0729614372	
2	Jackson mrefu					
3	Wahy Kipruto Wangula	5284796			0714081705	
4	Benjamin Bartore					
5	Timothy Kilimo	6268284			0728645785	
6	Kabel Kimani Salbut					
7	Evans Kiprono				0719781108	
8	Justine Tano	29318241				
9	Kanda limo					
10	Mathew Bartore	11063240				
11	Joseph Cleptan	11730952			0726660788	
12	George Tarus	29529191			0724982021	
13	Alwang Kiplagat	30114332			0707615487	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3 rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arkor
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	Benamina chelimo	11063479			0707429909	
2	Jacksonine Kimesop	20396623			0723616154	
3	Mary chebi	26			0729719200	
4	Sheila Rutto				0722360474	
5	Eunice Kimutai	20374249			0732435525	
6	Isaac Kimwocho	29929223			0727807845	
7	Angelina Atieno	2618131029			0709383669	
8	Sophy Jerotich				0713897257	
9	Julius Intany				07	
10	Sarah Gelagat	26182702			0710654613	
11	Michael Koiru	9958098			072827449	
12	Titus Kimutai	12826284			072712097	
13	Peter Kosgei	26697522			0714288641	

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EM C		VENUE	Arrow 100
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email	
1	Timothy K. Kilimo	6208284	INTERIOR	SNR CHIEF JOB. K.	0728645785		
2	ZEDY CHILALA	11615353	ARROW WARD	WARD ADMINISTRATOR	0725305099		Zedek @g mail.com
3							
4							
5							
6							
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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for Proposed Drilling in Block 12A
Stakeholder Meeting Register

DATE	3rd Oct 2014		COUNTY	EMC	VENUE	Arror loc
NO.	Names	ID Number	Institution	Position/Role	Phone	Email
1	John Kinguel	ID 5285667				
2						
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APPENDIX 6:

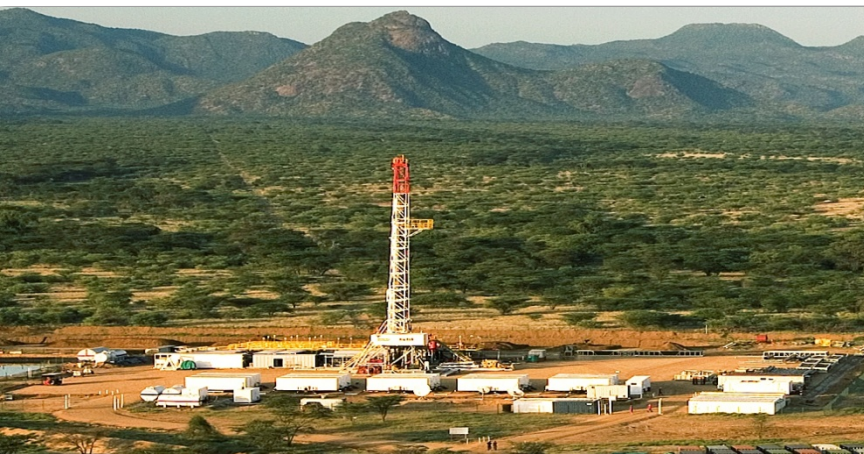
TULLOW PRESENTATIONS

SEPTEMBER, 2014

Exploration in Block 12A

Tullow Kenya

DRILLING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Who owns Tullow?



- Founded in 1985 by CEO Aidan Heavey in a small town called Tullow.
- Listed on Dublin, London and Ghana stock exchange
- All shareholding as per disclosure requirements and available at www.tullowoil.com

Bored accountant who set up Tullow

Firm that discovered oil in Uganda and repeated the feat in Kenya was set up by employee who did not find working the numbers challenging enough and so turned his sights on exploring for petroleum and gas in new regions

News of the recent discovery of oil in Tanzania spread like a bush fire all over the world. Major news channels covered it and wherever Tullow Oil Plc operates, its shares rose rapidly. But almost unheard of is the bored accountant who founded the firm.

In the 1980s, Mr Aidan Heavey left his job as a financial controller to work at a firm operating a fleet of oil tankers in Tullow, south of Dublin, Ireland. Before that, he had worked as an auditor.

Mr Heavey did not find figures interesting enough. He hated studying accountancy and says he took the course at university because it was the easiest degree at the time.

"It was bored stupid. But it was great training because I can see through figures very quickly," Mr Heavey told the British newspaper *The Independent* in 2009.

years ago, two consultants and I sat in a serviced office in Dublin trying to finalise the Senegal deal with absolutely no money. Looking back, getting that deal off the ground was a miracle. But the fact that the Senegalese gave us that licence in the first place is a great credit to them and we did a good job for them," Mr Heavey is quoted as saying during the 25th anniversary of Tullow.

The firm's first 15 years were a lot of trial and error. For instance, Mr Heavey was unusually good at finding oil in 2008, with 17 successful strikes out of 22 attempts. He now commands 23 out of 24 strikes.

The Tullow Oil plc (Tullow) website says that the oil and gas company has 53 licences in 15 countries, covering an area of 215,000 square kilometres.

Nearest oil treasure

Tullow's operations in oil and gas explore





WEST & NORTH AFRICA (WNA)

- 9 countries
- 36 licences
- 80,533 sq km acreage
- 65,000 boepd

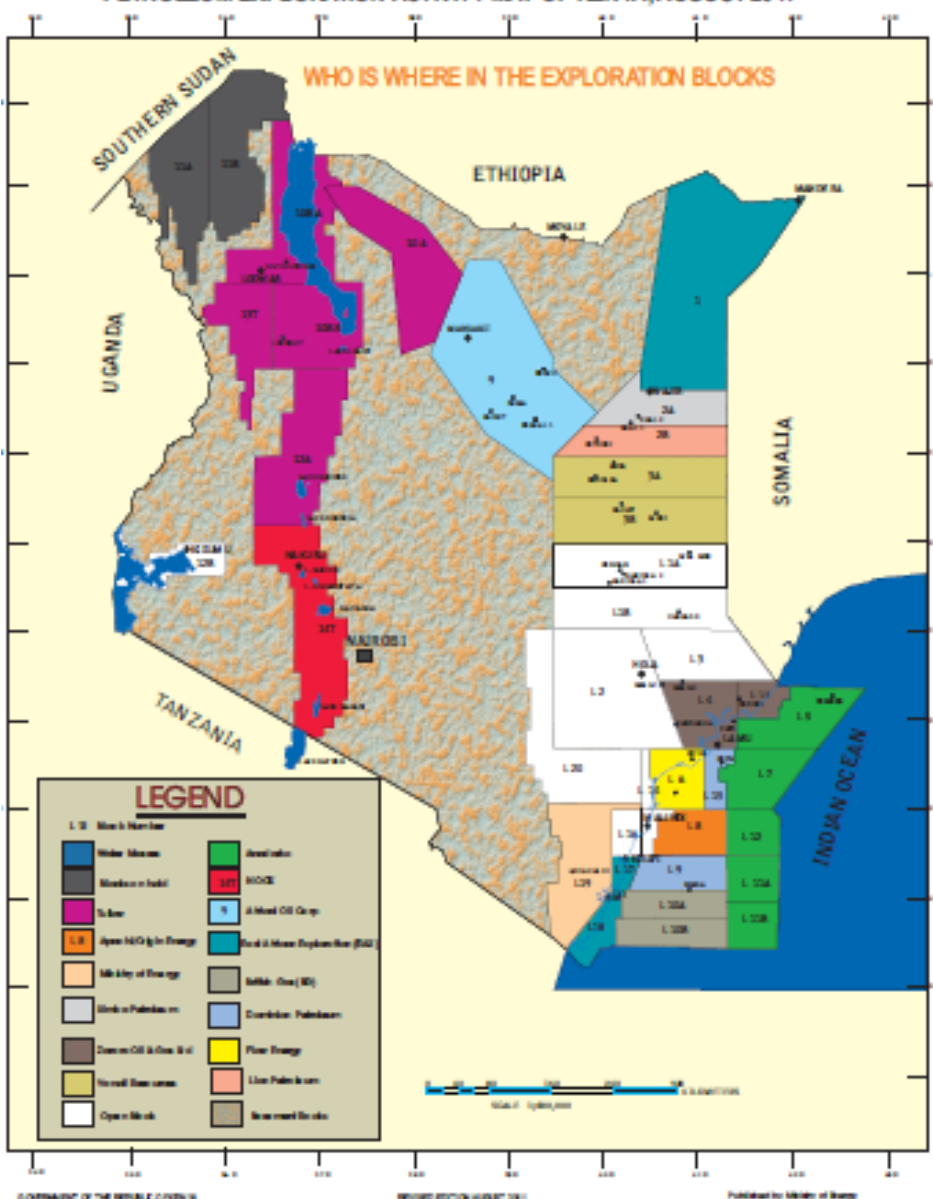
EUROPE, SOUTH AMERICA & ASIA (ESAA)

- 9 countries
- 96 licences
- 107,282 sq km acreage
- 19,200 boepd

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA (SEA)

- 5 countries
- 14 licences
- 125,962 sq km acreage

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION ACTIVITY MAP OF KENYA, AUGUST 2011



Anadarko Petroleum

5 Blocks

British Gas (BG)

2 Blocks

Total

2 Block

Tullow:

5 Blocks

Africa Oil Corp

1 Blocks

Flow Energy:

1 Block

Dominion Petr.

2 Blocks

East A. Exploration

2Blocks

Lion Petroleum

1 Block

Zarara Oil & Gas

2 Blocks

Simba Petroleum

1 Block

NOCK

1 Block

Tullow in Kenya- Acreage & Participation

Tullow Operated Blocks - Equity Positions

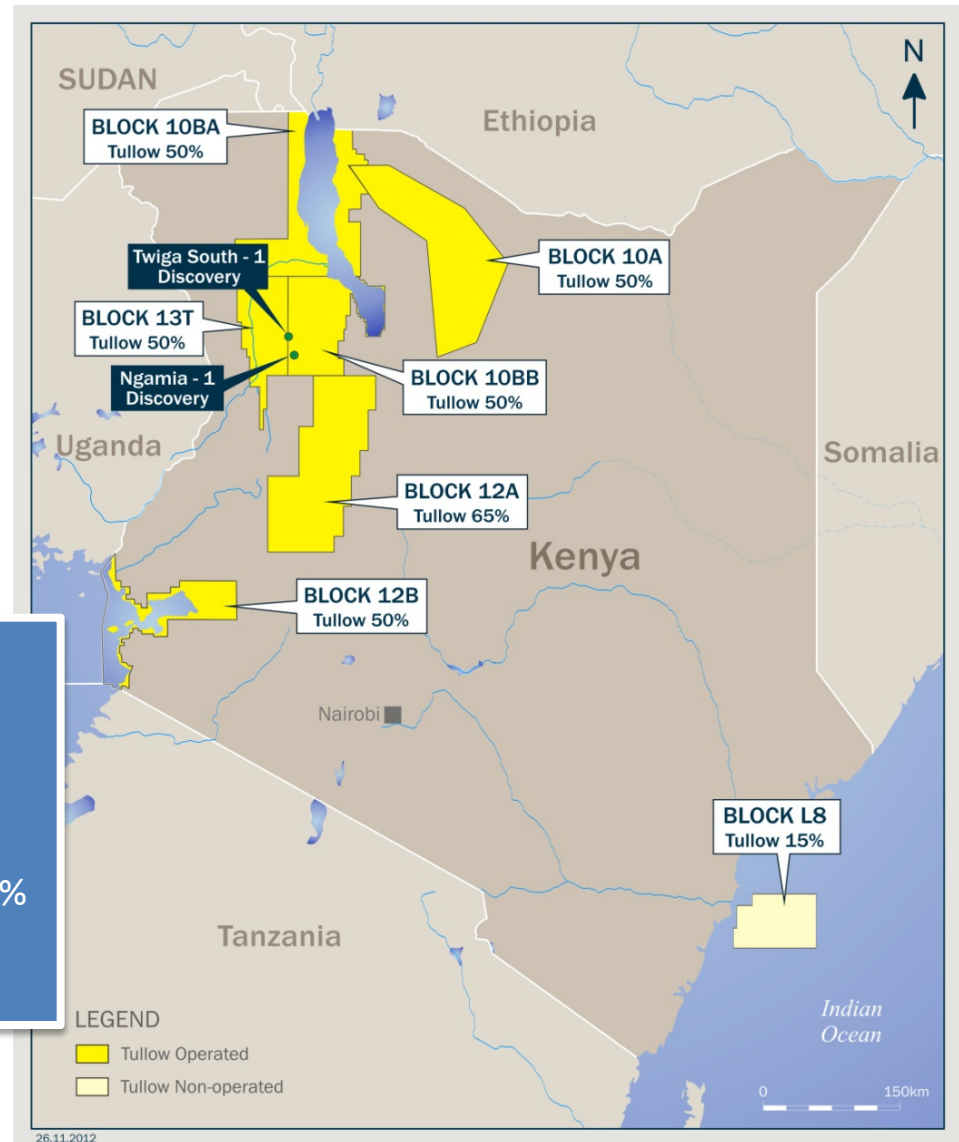
Block 10BA: TLW 50%; AOC 50%

Block 13T: TLW 50%; AOC 50%

Block 10BB: TLW 50%; AOC 50%

Block 12A: TLW 65%; AOC 20%; Marathon 15%

Block 12B: TLW 50%; Swala 50%



Stakeholder Management

OIL EXPLORATION

Kenya to gazette 7 offshore oil fields

Exploration activities are expected to intensify in 2012 as US firms plan to drill two wells.



Government, Government Agencies, NGOs, Civil Society, communities Media & other interest groups



Stakeholder engagement-

Managing expectations

Oil exploration area carved out in Turkana

Commissioner of Petroleum Martin Heya says the percentage of the allocation will be increased depending on the viability of the exploration

BY MATHEWS NDANYI

AN area covering an estimated 150,000 square kilometres will be under oil exploration in Turkana



Turkana community question oil deals

By RAISIO LIREGION

Turkana community want Ministry of Energy to key them posted over issues pertaining to ongoing oil exploration.

led by Labour minister John Mwangi, Assistant minister Joseph Njiru and local civic leaders. The ministry team was represented by Petroleum Energy commissioner

real and legal cession of Turkana trust land" said Ekaru Aulok. Speakers said issues pertaining to land, its allocation, non-involvement of the council and concerns of the Turkana as a community should

Ngamia 1 oil field not sold, says Nyoike



Officers also assure they will not be taken from their way for black gold

the Mineral Commission. We now have active commercialisation of commercialisation already in progress. The contract is already in the hands of the negotiators.

THE NUMBERS

Search to continue

63,000

Square kilometres of land under oil exploration in Turkana

35

Number of commissioned blocks

7 years

Projected period for exploration

Kenya's oil find: The untold story

>> Minister Wetang'ula, PS Nyoike and former government adviser linked to a company

>> PS accused of colluding with Turkana Development Corporation to 'steal' results of chemical analysis

>> Discovery set to change regional politics and Kenya's future relations with neighbours especially Uganda

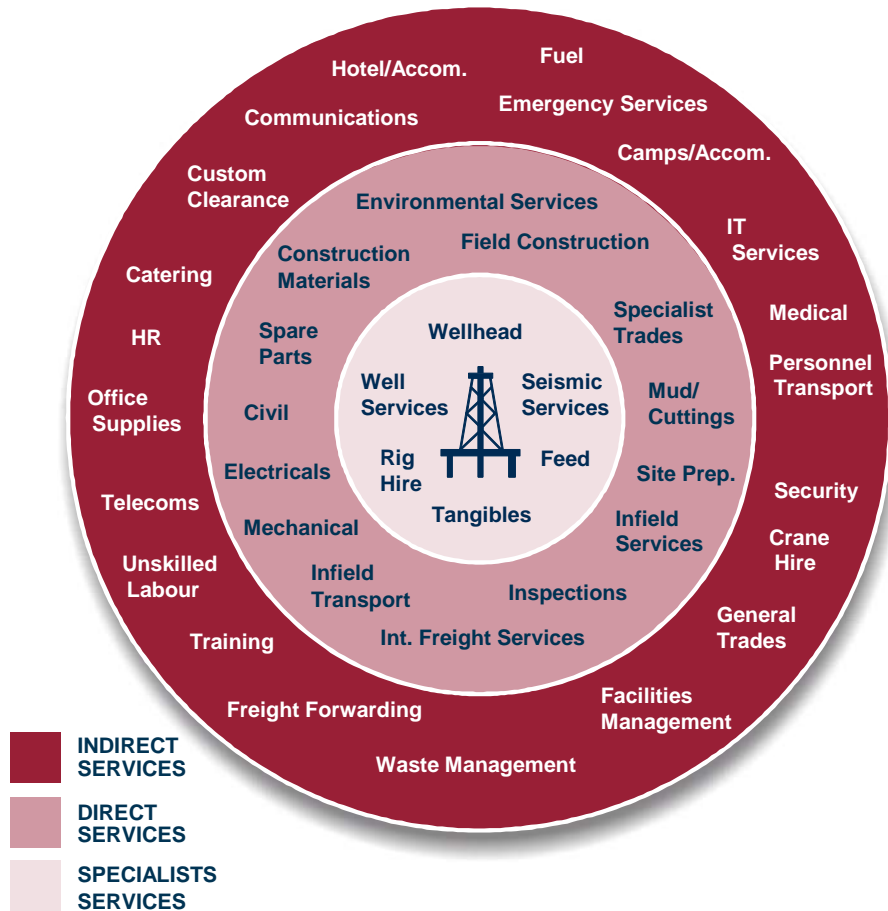


Moses Wetang'ula: The minister has denied the link, saying that his law firm only acted in the transaction.



Patrick Nyoike: Was

Opportunities and benefits distribution



- Initial services will be specialist.
- Opportunities for local content will be available in direct services.
- The most local content opportunities are in the indirect services which will develop in time.

Top Issues

Expectations
management

Benefits distribution

Transparency

Legal & Regulatory
environment

Insecurity

Opportunities

Stakeholder co-operation

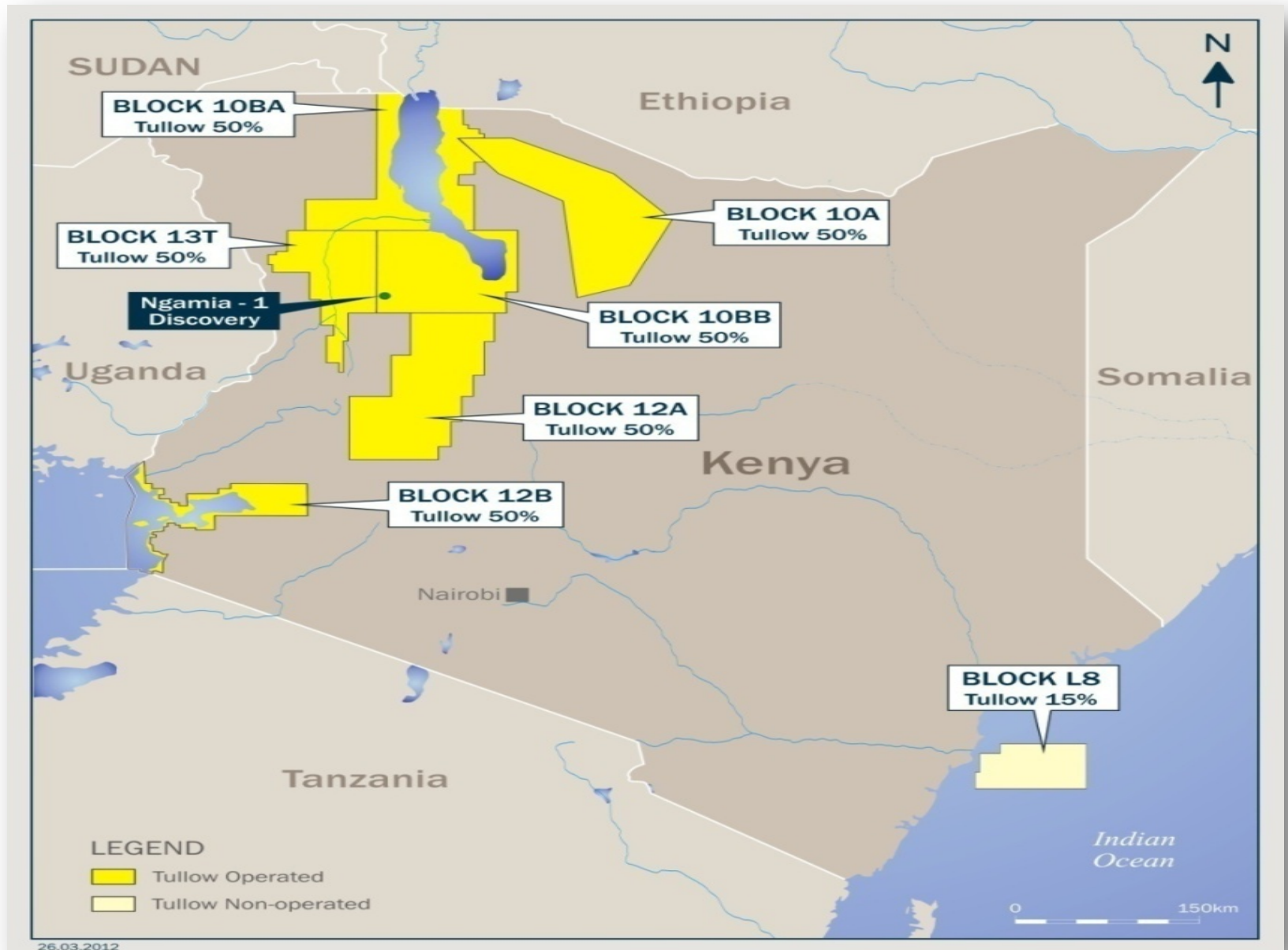
Local content- capacity building in
the early in the exploration
process

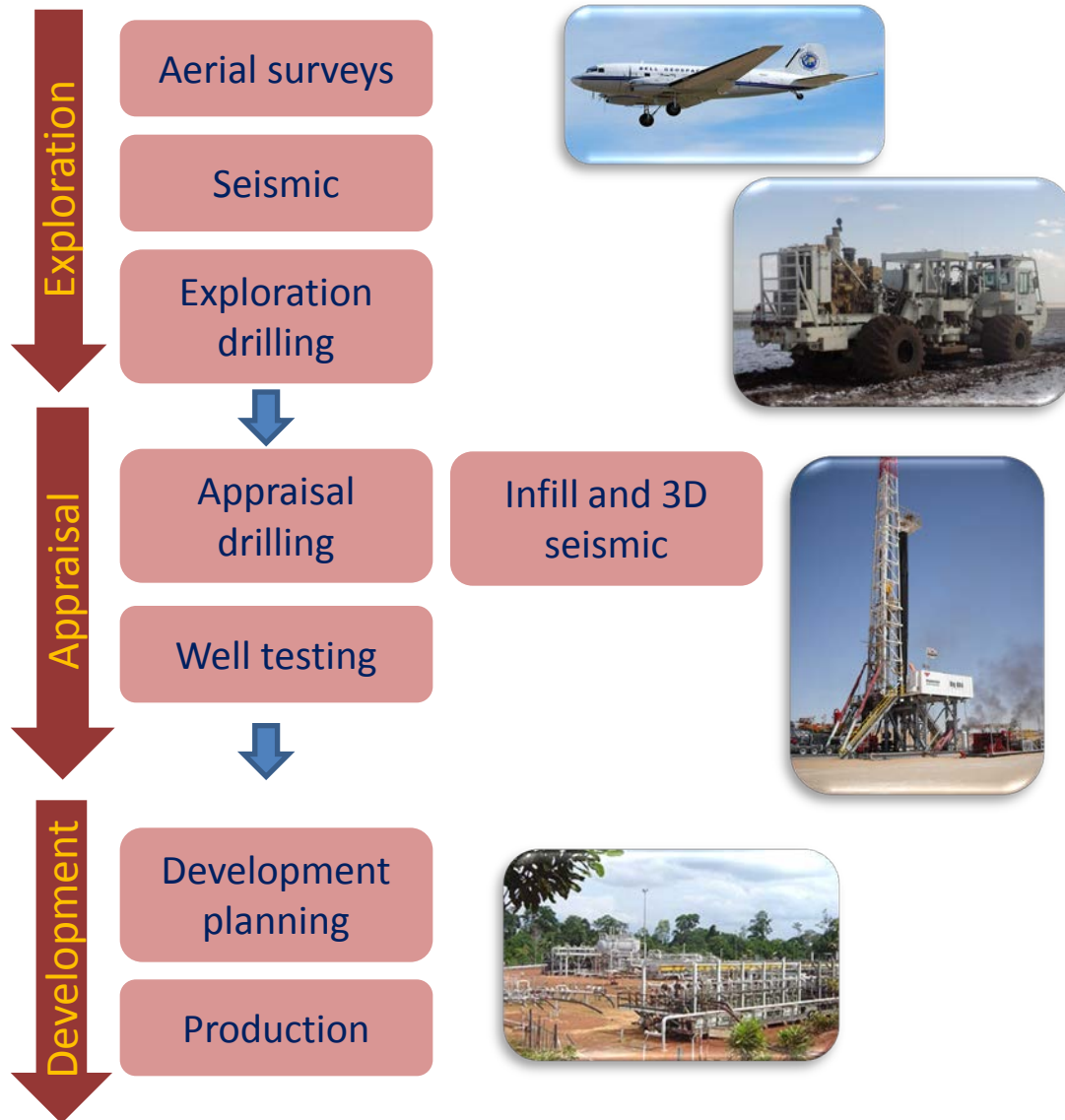
Ongoing legislation review

Public awareness & education

Investment in infrastructure

Acreage in Kenya





Exploration phase

- Aerial surveys to determine areas of interest
- Detailed seismic surveys to find prospects
- Exploration drilling to test whether prospects contain hydrocarbons

Appraisal phase

Assess commerciality:

- Additional & more detailed seismic
- Additional wells to determine field size and properties
- Well test to measure flow and reservoir characteristics

Development phase

- Determine best development option for maximum recovery
- Drill production wells
- Construct processing facilities and pipeline infrastructure
- Produce

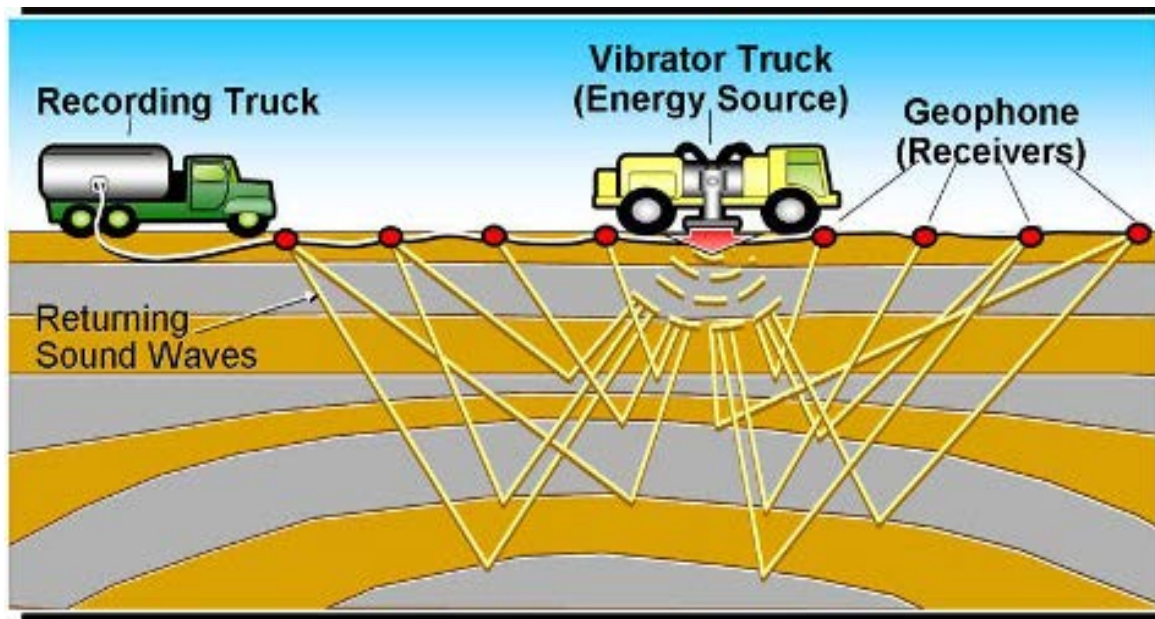
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It involves creating a vibration near the surface, then recording the vibration reflections when they bounce back to the land surface or lake bed.

These noise reflections can be recorded using sensors on the ground 'geophone strings', or in water using 'hydrophones' and the data is then used to create a picture of the underground rocks.

On land the vibrations are created using Vibroseis trucks, or with small buried dynamite charges.





Seismic surveys



After the Seismic?

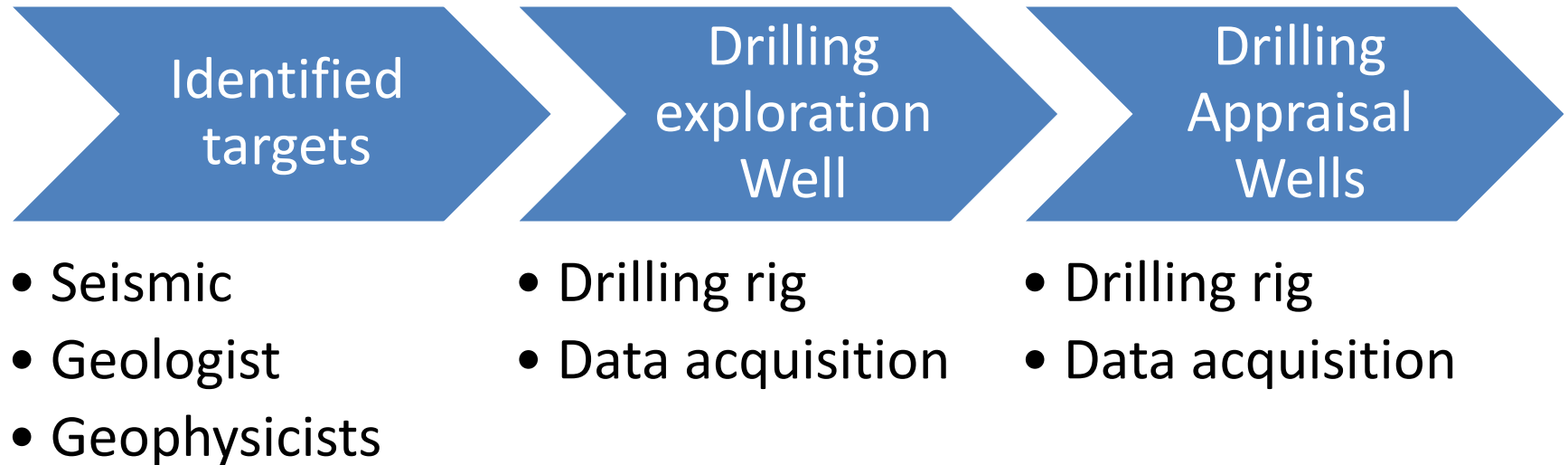
Data interpretation for a couple of months still on going for Block 12A

Results from this will then inform the next phase of operations in line with the Oil and Gas life cycle

Exploration phase

- Aerial surveys to determine areas of interest
- Detailed seismic surveys to find prospects
- **Exploration drilling to test whether prospects contain hydrocarbons**

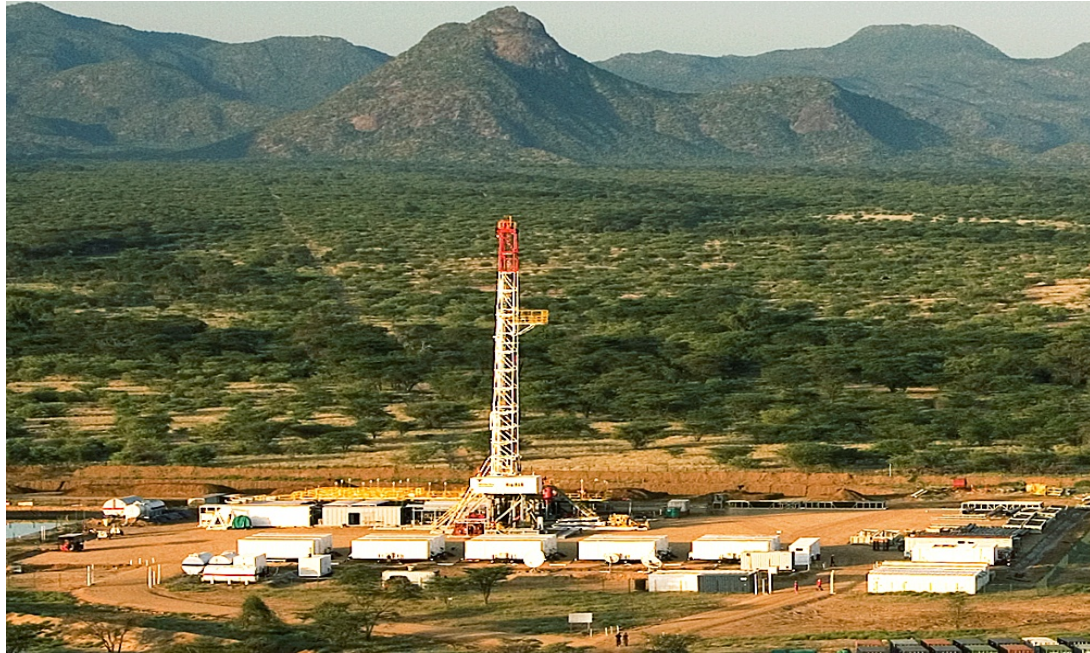
Exploration Drilling



OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION CYCLE



Exploration Drilling



Drilling

Drilling a well in Turkana to 2500 m depth uses the same basic principles as we use for drilling a hole in a wall at home

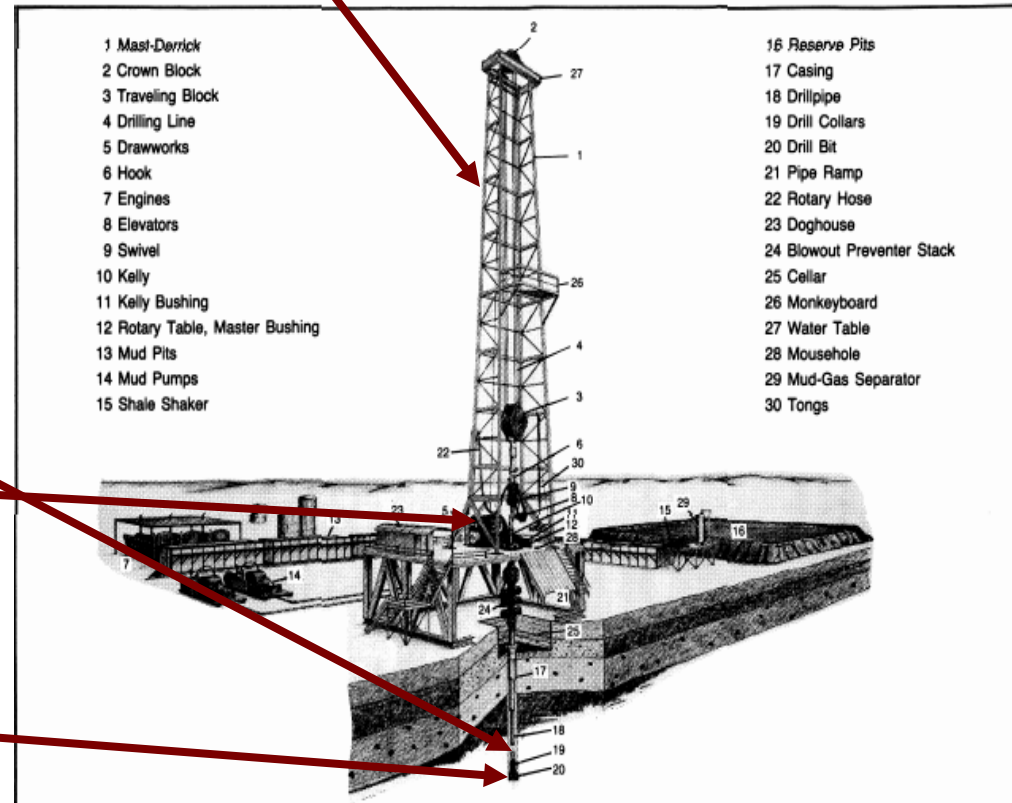


Lifting ability to move the drilling bit

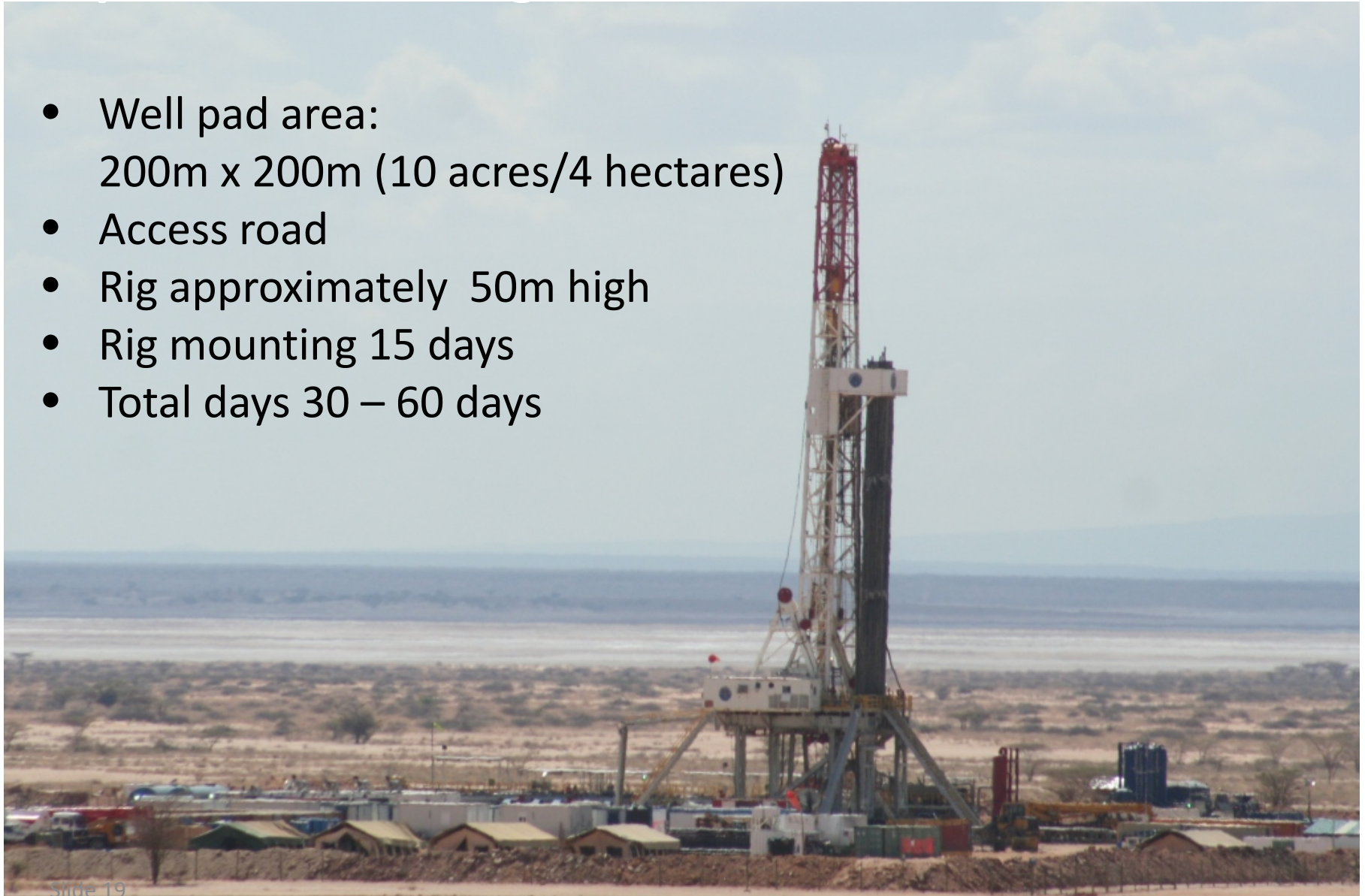
Weight applied to the drilling bit

Power to rotate the drilling bit

Rotating drilling bit to cut the hole



- Well pad area:
200m x 200m (10 acres/4 hectares)
- Access road
- Rig approximately 50m high
- Rig mounting 15 days
- Total days 30 – 60 days



Tullow Kenya B.V. drilling in Turkana County



TWIGA WELL PAD



- Drill an initial well to establish the presence of oil or gas.
 - If there is none, or if it will not be commercially viable, the well is abandoned.
- Significant discovery made.
 - Drill a series of appraisal wells and possibly further exploration wells to determine the size and quality of the discovery.

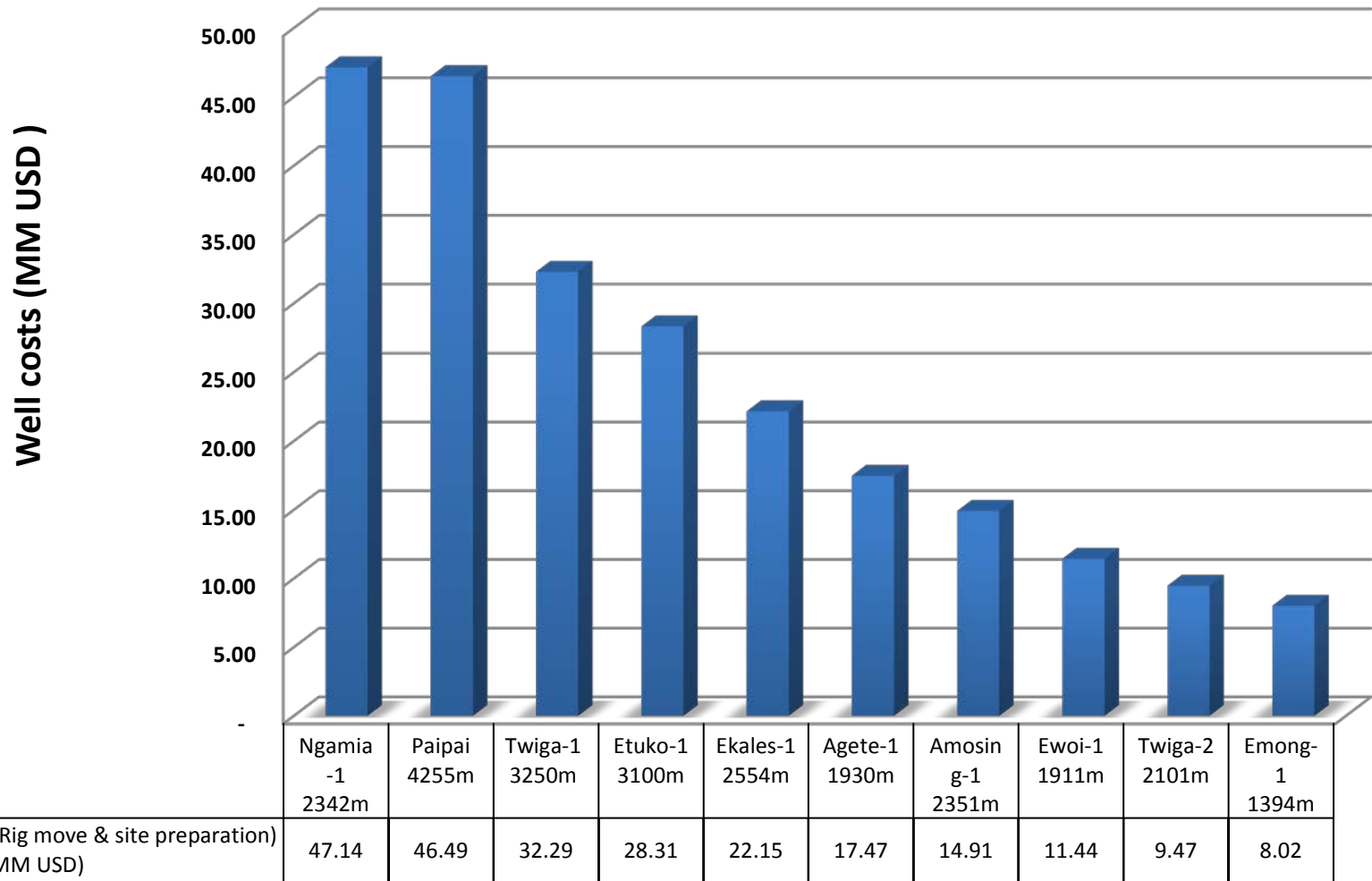
Exploration wells are high risk, an oil find is not guaranteed.

Making a discovery does not mean that oil and gas will be extracted. The commercial viability of the discovery must be assessed before a decision to develop is made.



Tullow Kenya well costs

Total Well Cost (excl. Rig move & site preparation) (MM USD)



Well Testing

- Setting up equipment so that the reservoirs can flow oil and gas at controlled rates through surface valves also known as '**chokes**'.
- Measure:
 - flow rates,
 - properties of the fluids produced and
 - fluid surface pressures
- Yield invaluable information about
 - permeability,
 - contents
 - potential flow rates of the reservoir
 - physical size

Appraisal Well

- ‘Appraisal’ wells are drilled following a discovery exploration well, primarily
 - to delineate the physical size of the reservoir and
 - to gather as much additional information as possible.
- Data Acquisition

September 2014



Exploration in Block 12A

Tullow Kenya



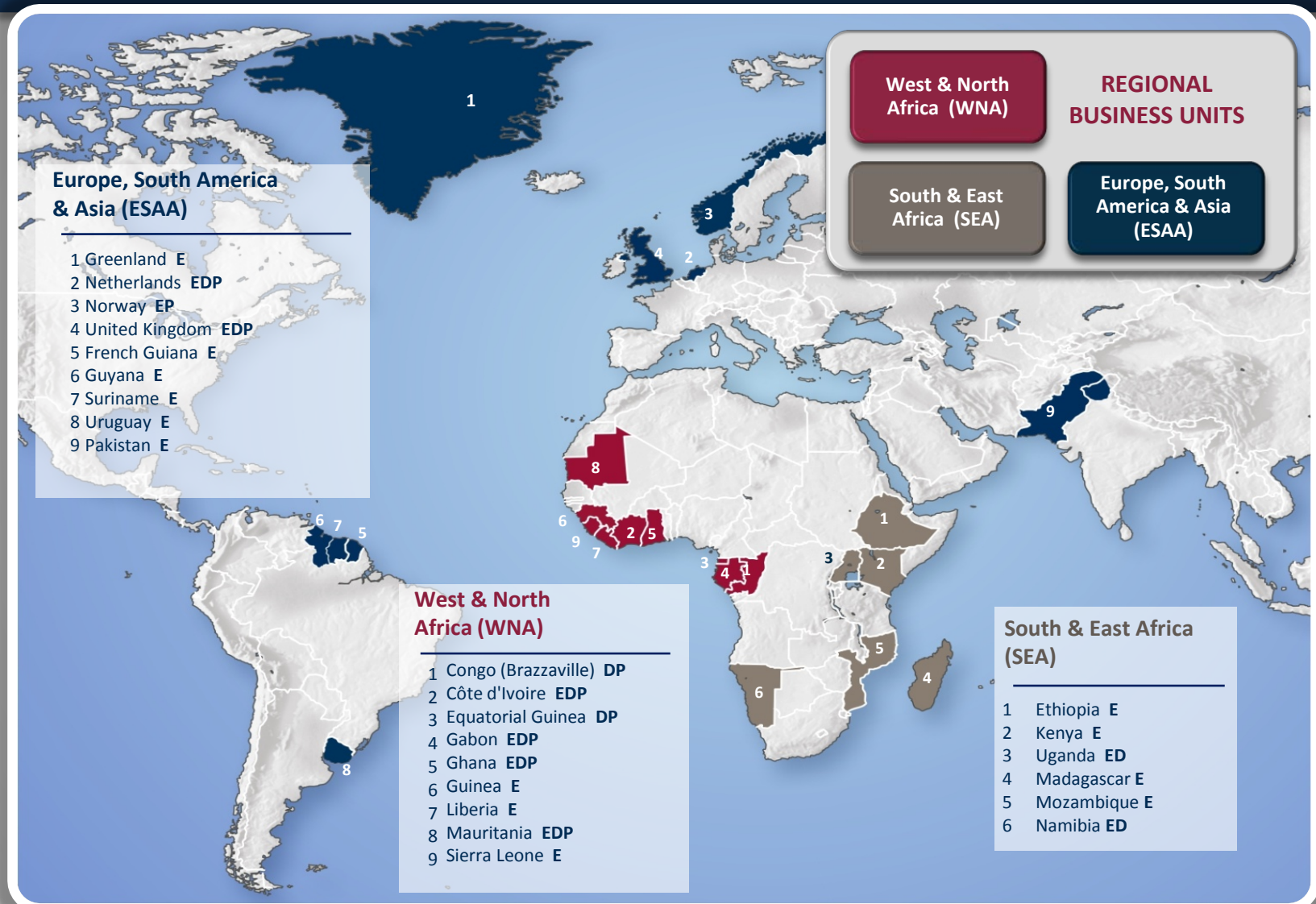
Agenda



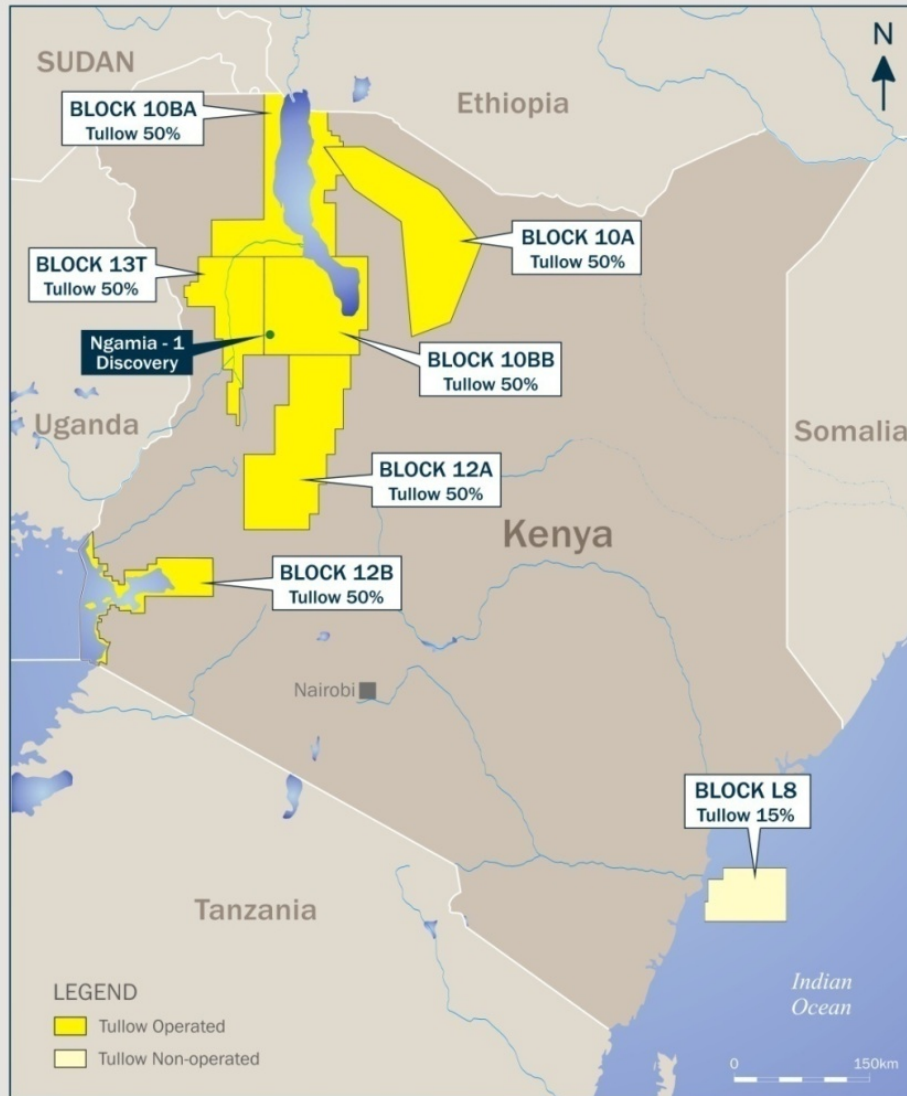
- Tullow Oil and Tullow Kenya Footprint
- Oil and gas lifecycle
 - Licensing
 - Exploration
 - Appraisals
 - Development & Production
- Environmental Management
- National/Local Content
- Social Investment
- Block 12A Progress update
 - Operational highlight
 - Social Investment
 - Key Issues and how You can help



Global Footprint

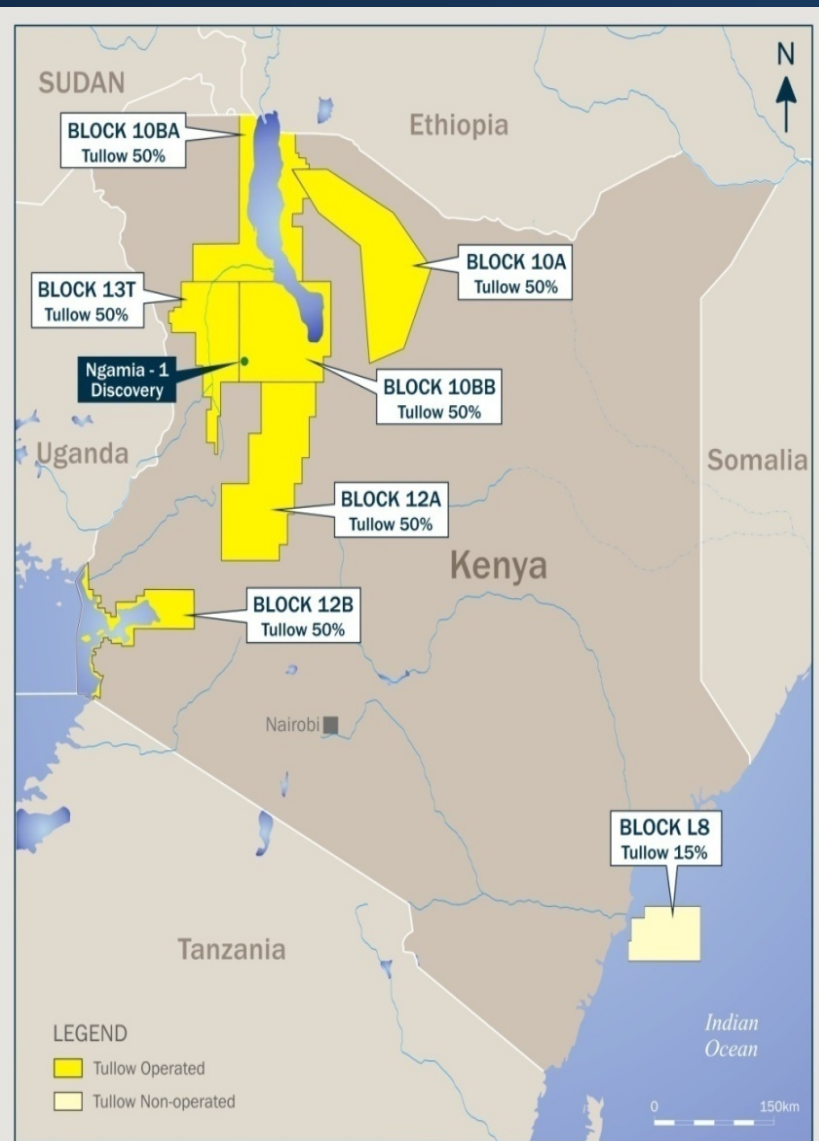


Tullow's Acreage in Kenya

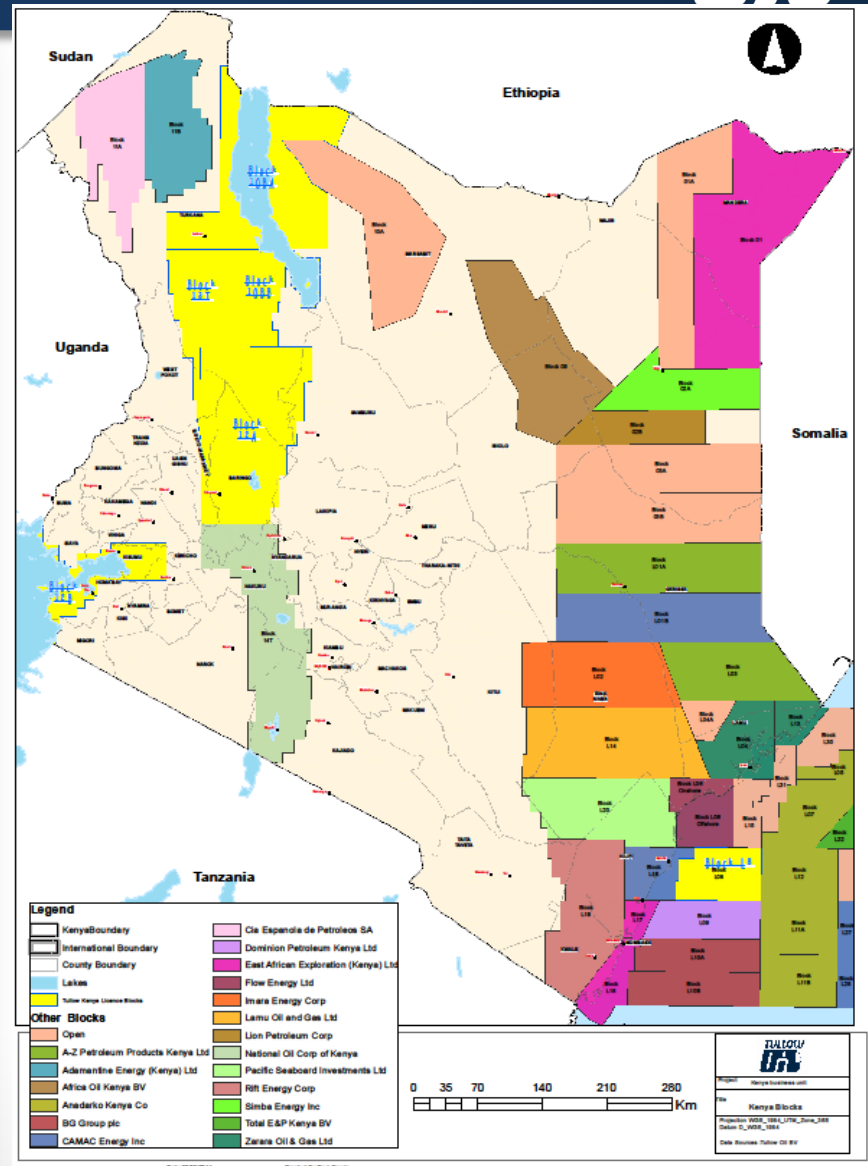


The purpose of Tullow Oil Kenya is to safely deliver an exploration and production business to maximise value and build mutually beneficial stakeholder relationships and Tullow's reputation.

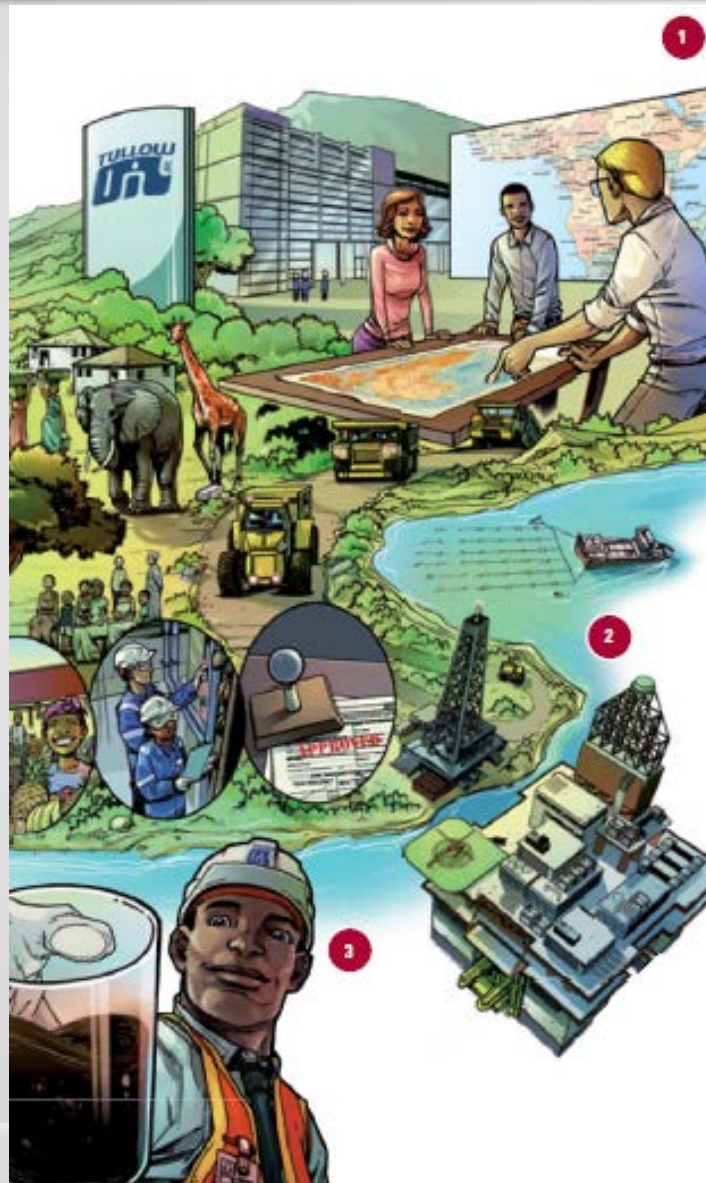
Exploration Blocks in Kenya as a Whole



26.03.2012



General Overview of Oil & Gas Phases



Licensing

1 to 5 years

Tullow's exploration team identifies the best places to explore for oil by carefully studying the geology of the area. This means looking at what lies deep beneath the surface of the earth. In entering a new country we also consider the natural habitat, the local community as well as the political and security environment.

Then we apply for a licence to explore, which is granted by the host government.

Exploration

5 to 10 years

We do a lot of planning before we drill our first well to give ourselves the best chance of long-term success, both in finding oil and in working in harmony with local communities. If we make a discovery, we drill a series of wells to assess the quantity and quality of the oil that we have found.

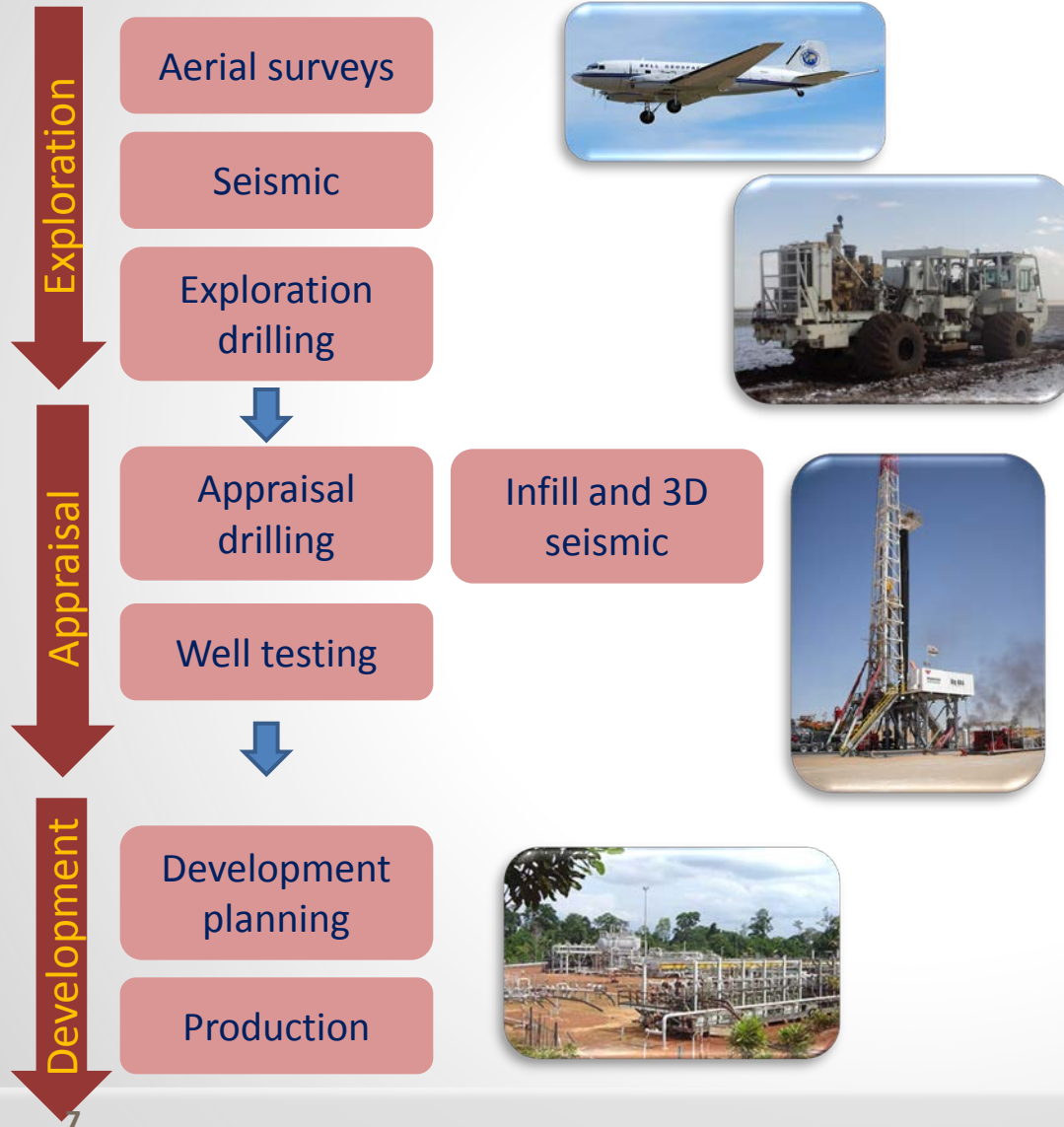
Developing discoveries

5 to 10 years

Developing an oil field requires complex decision-making. The starting point is to ensure it is commercially viable. The views of government, local communities and other interested parties are factored.

Take into account the social and environmental impacts of the project in the planning and building phases.

Oil & Gas Life Cycle



Exploration phase

- Aerial surveys to determine areas of interest
- Detailed seismic surveys to find prospects
- Exploration drilling to test whether prospects contain hydrocarbons

Appraisal phase

Assess commerciality:

- Additional & more detailed seismic
- Additional wells to determine field size and properties
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Development phase

- Determine best development option for maximum recovery
- Drill production wells
- Construct processing facilities and pipeline infrastructure
- Produce

Exploration survey: Seismic

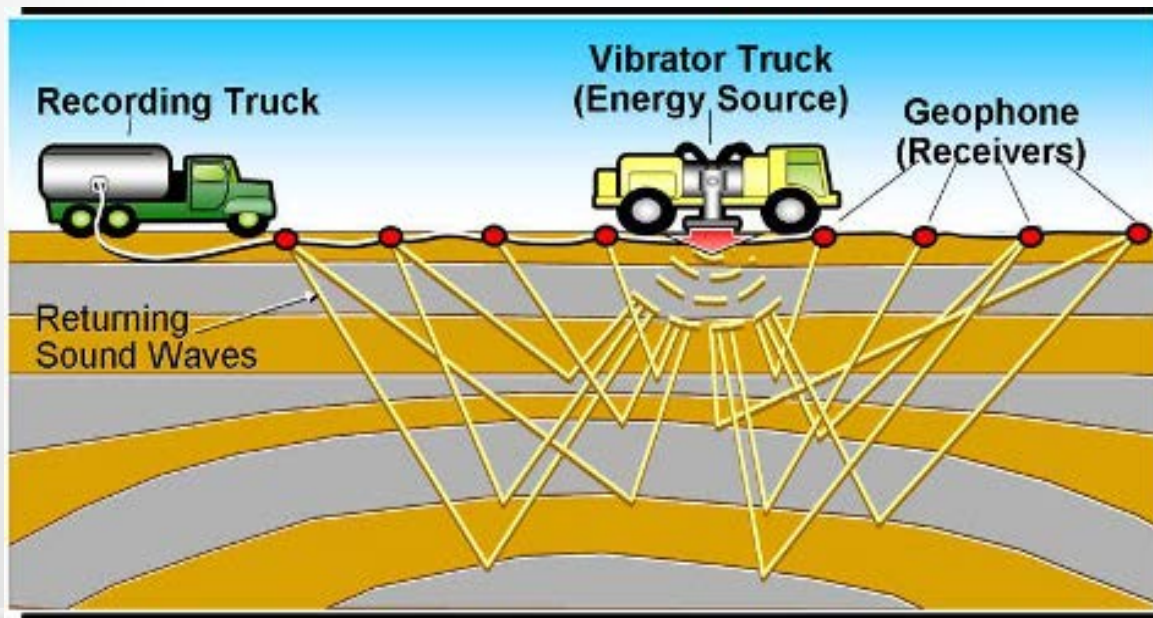
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On land the vibrations are created using Vibroseis trucks, or with small buried dynamite charges.



Seismic surveys



Data interpretation for a couple of months.

Results from this will then inform the next phase of operations in line with the Oil and Gas life cycle

Exploration phase

- Aerial surveys to determine areas of interest
- **Detailed seismic surveys to find prospects**
- Exploration drilling to test whether prospects contain hydrocarbons

Exploration Drilling



- Drill an initial well to establish the presence of oil or gas.
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Exploration wells are high risk, an oil find is not guaranteed.

Making a discovery does not mean that oil and gas will be extracted. The commercial viability of the discovery must be assessed before a decision to develop is made.





Environmental Management

Environmental Management

1. ESIA and SSA

2. Policies and Standards

- Environmental legislation and permitting regime in place
- ESIA carried out and requires Government Approval
- ALL projects take prudent & responsible approach to key issues:
 - Effluent discharges
 - Waste management
 - Drilling fluid selection and cuttings management
 - Oil spill response arrangements
 - Site decommissioning



ESIA and SSA

- Key planning tools for Tullow Kenya operations
- Legal requirement:
 - The ESIA process in Kenya is a legal requirement
 - Dictated by the *Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999*, and the *Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, June 2003*.
 - *2D Seismic, 3D Seismic and Drilling ESIA done for all Tullow Kenya operational Blocks*
- The SSA is not a legal requirement. The SSA process is an internal Tullow risk management and assessment process that is designed to support project planning and supplement the statutory ESIA process.

The process follows an internationally accepted impact assessment methodology and hence the SSA process is in effect an internal ESIA.

Activities that require SSA

- 2D seismic, 3D seismic
- Well pads and associated infrastructure
- Camps, roads, water boreholes, infrastructure upgrades, etc.
- Project affected persons (PAP) inventory completed
- Compensation forecast
- Identification of the types of biodiversity and significance
- Archaeology and cultural property.

Tullow Policies and Standards



EHS Strategy Forum	Emergency Preparedness, Incident	HIV/AIDS Policy
EHS Policy	Management And Business Continuity Standard (2013)	Driving Policy
EHS Management Standard	Malaria Management Policy And Standard	Substance Abuse Policy
EHS Risk Management Standard	Operating In Sensitive Areas Strategy	Cultural Heritage Standard
EHS Risk Register Procedure	Oil Spill Contingency Planning	Grievance Redress Mechanism
Tullow Oil Environmental Standards (Toes)	Waste Management Hierarchy	Chemical Management Plan
Tullow Safety Rules	Drill Fluids & Cuttings Disposal Standard	
Group IMS Policy	ISO 14001 Accreditation for Environmental Management System	

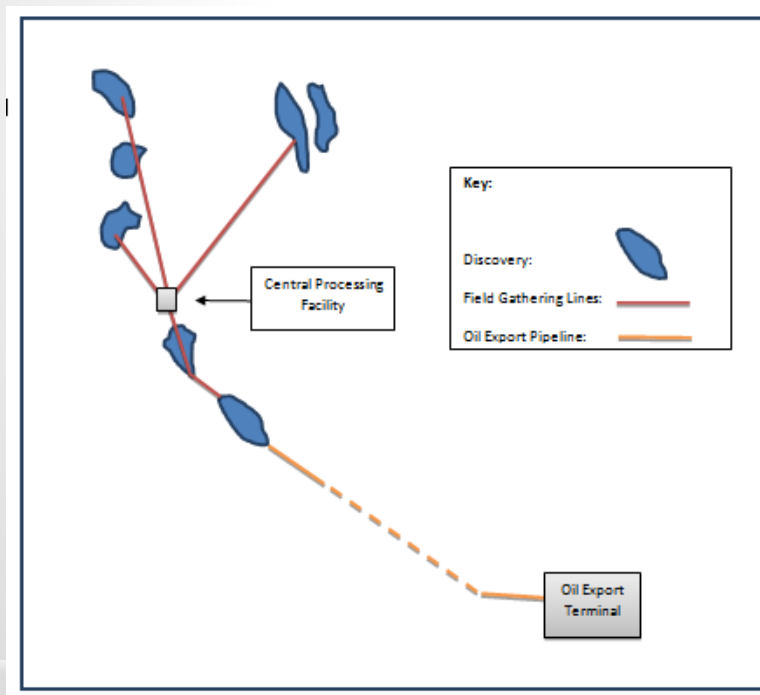


Socio-Economic Aspects of Oil and Gas Life Cycle

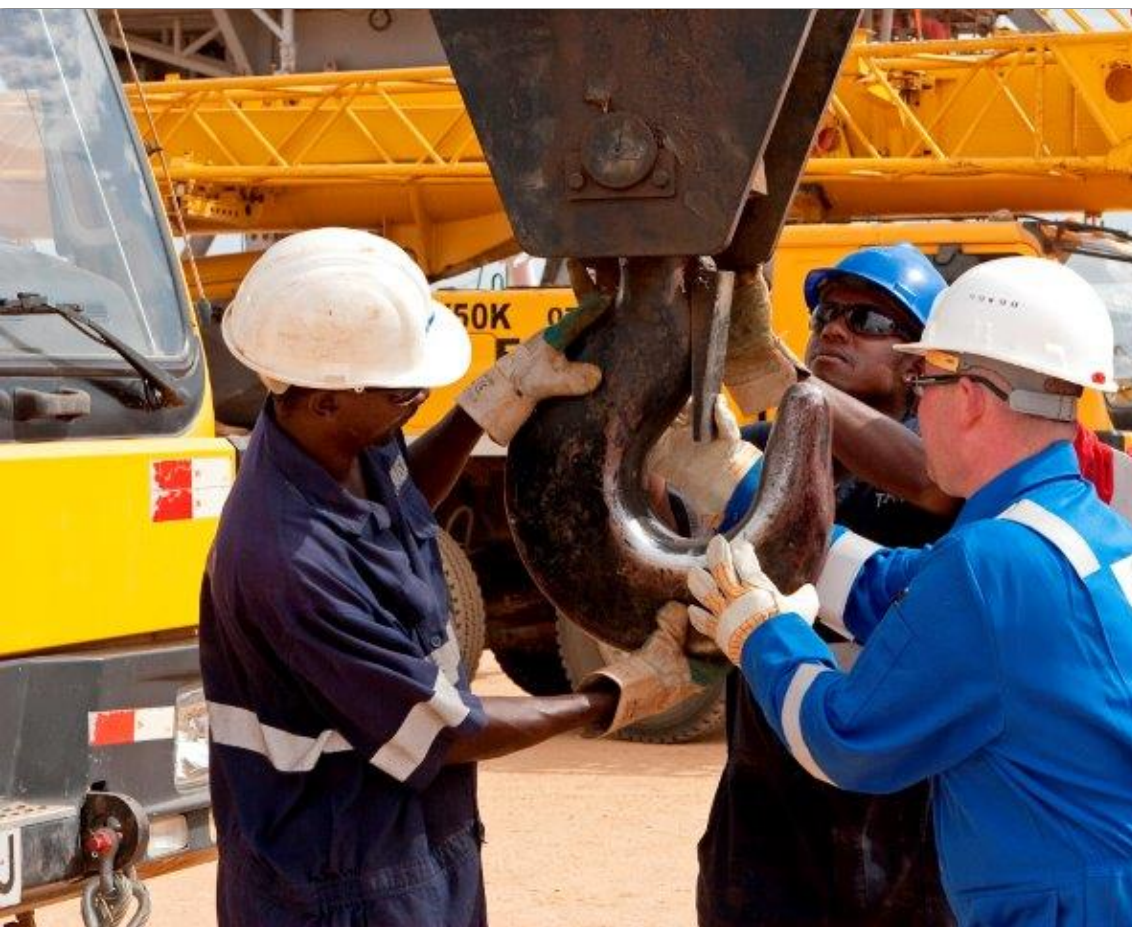


Requirements for Land

- Exploration and appraisal – 10 acre/well pad; temporary land access for exploration and appraisal well pads; land access process involving both county government and proximate communities
- Development – Pipeline right of way, well pads, access roads, CPF, utilities, integrated contractor support base and camps.



National Content



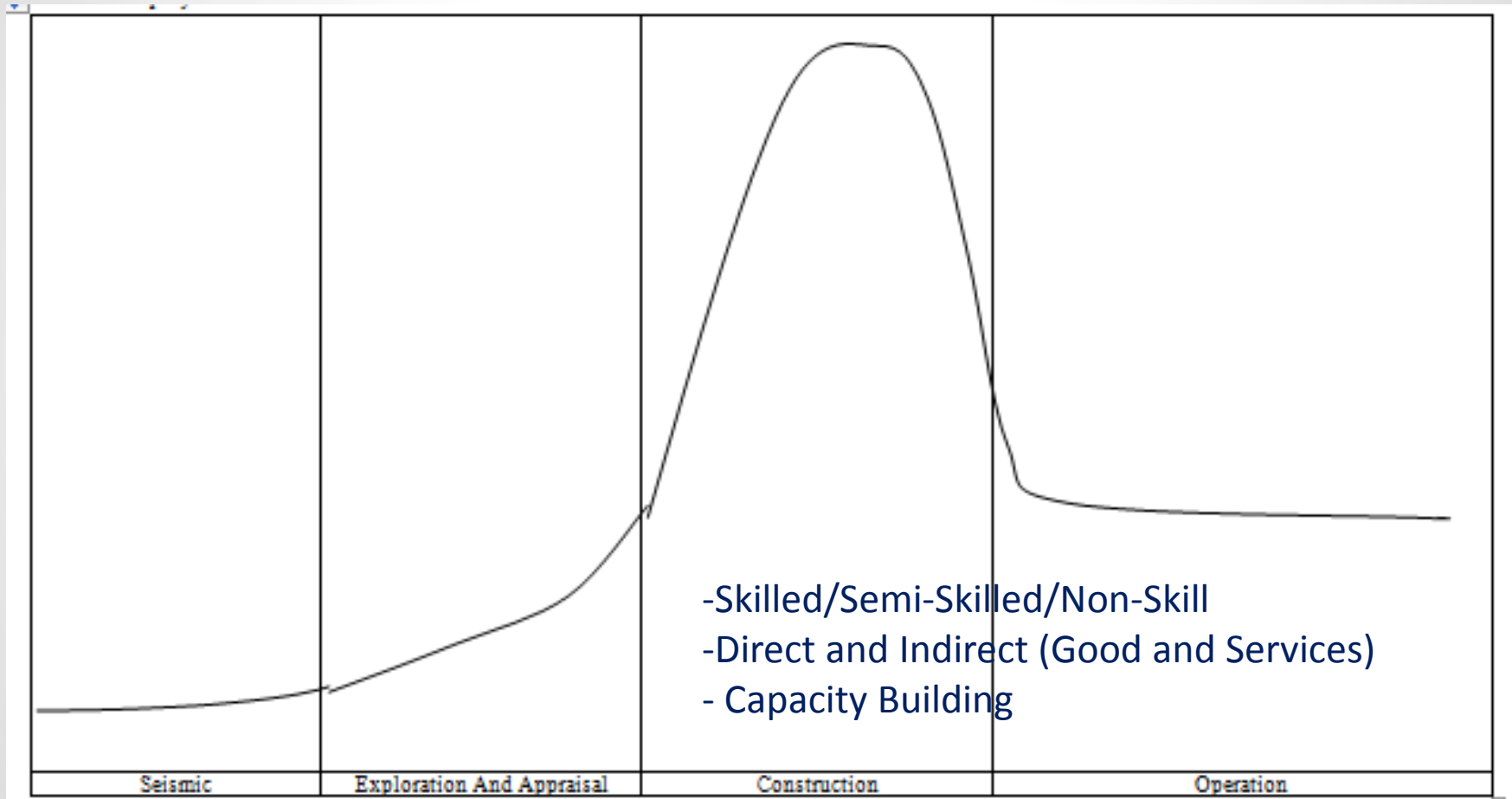
National Content is the commitment to build on the capacity and capability of local people and businesses to support the long-term development of the emerging sector.

- **National level**
- **County level**

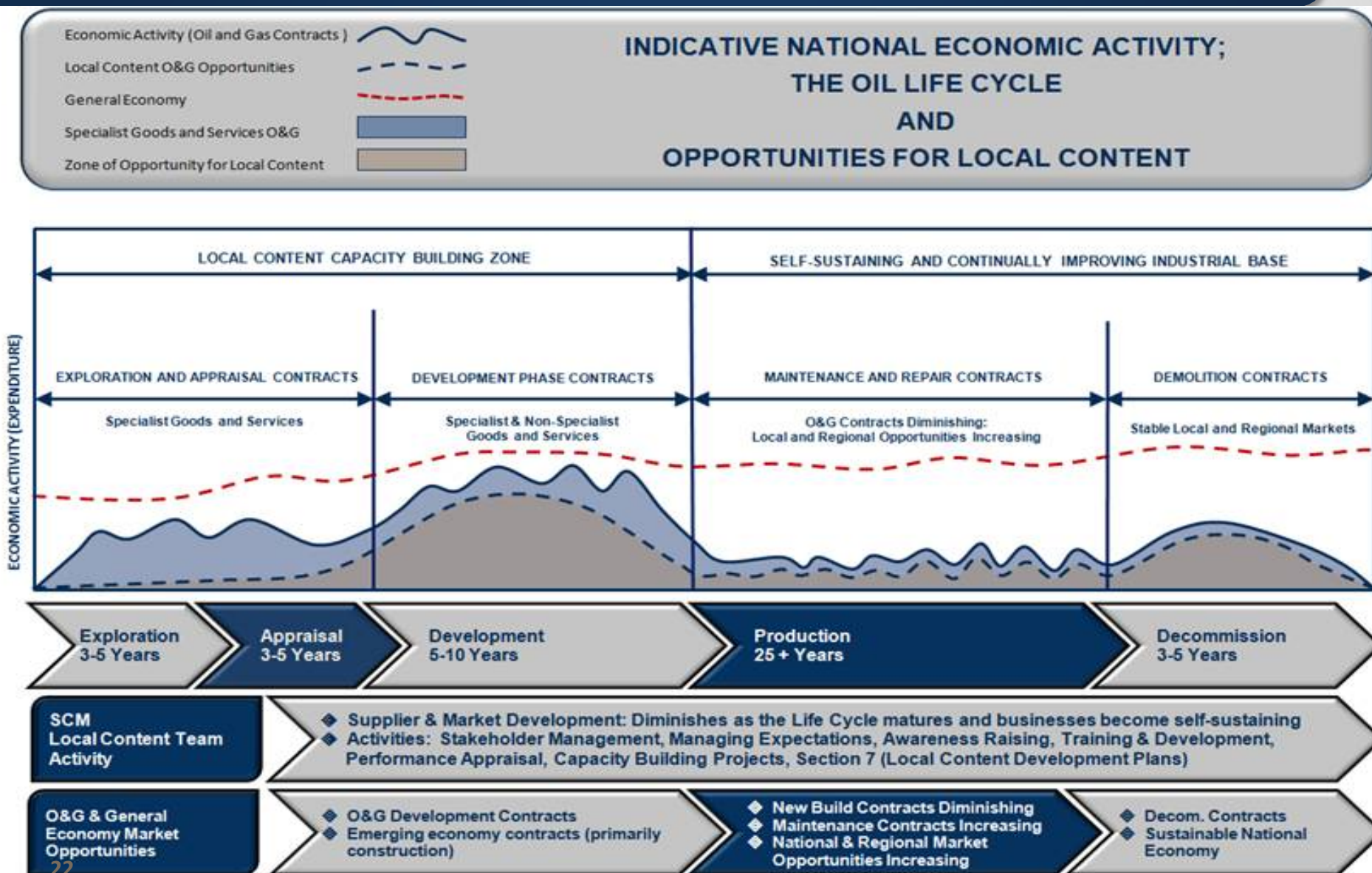
Key Measures

- % of business owned by Kenyans
- No. of Kenyan employees and the positions they hold
- Value of Kenyan goods & services procured against total spend
- Affirmative action initiatives for host community
- Training plans geared towards the development of skills targeting Kenyan employees and timelines
- Capacity building initiatives targeting Kenyan businesses

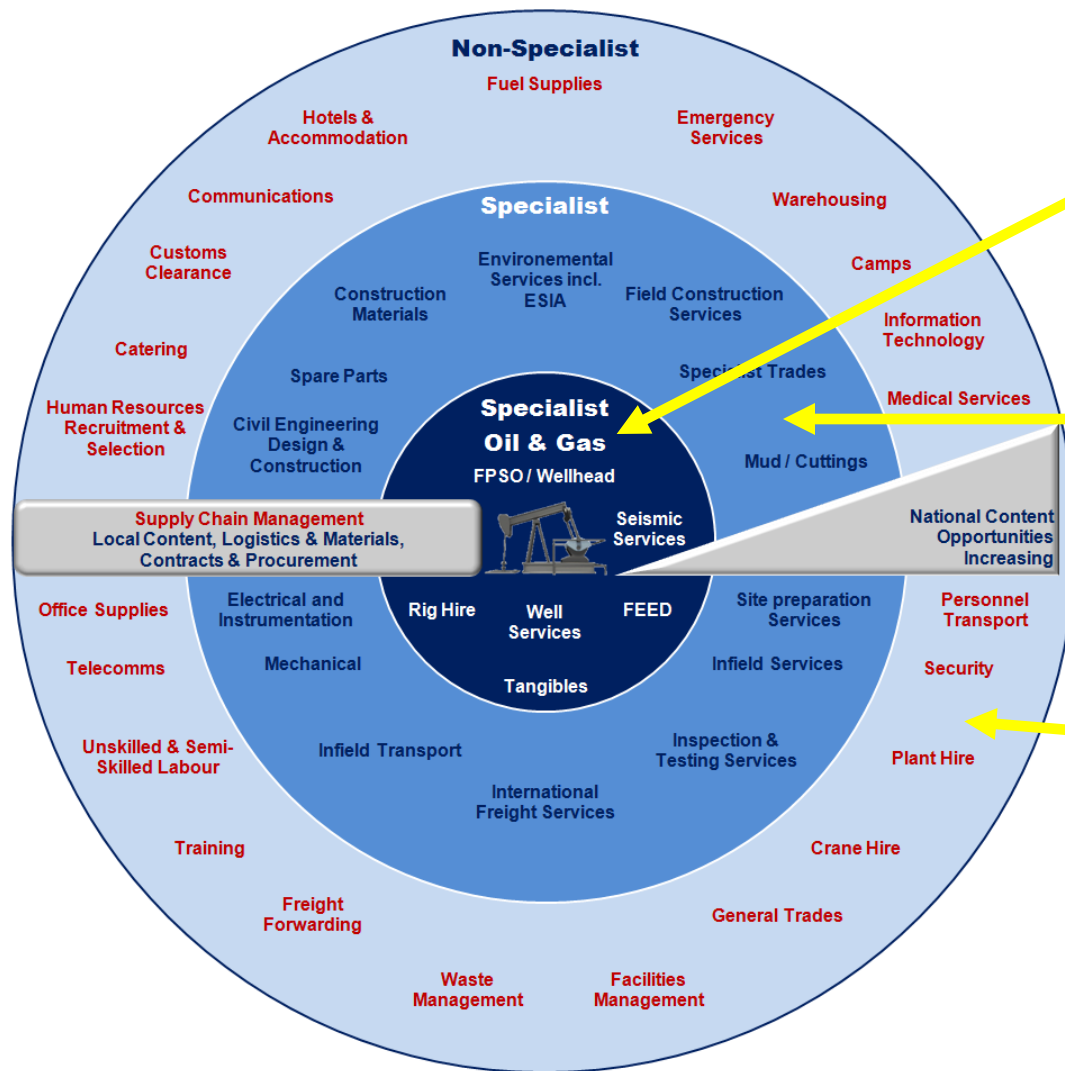
National Content - Employment Opportunities



Indicative Economic Activity against the Oil Life Cycle



Opportunities for Goods & Services in the O&G Life Cycle



Goods and Services

Specialist Oil & Gas

- highly technical
- capital intensive
- few global vendors

Specialist

- technical
- capital moderate
- global & national vendors

Non-Specialist

- technical & non-technical
- capital moderate & low
- national vendors



SOCIAL INVESTMENT



Overview

- Introduction to SI at Tullow
- Mandatory Criteria
- Project implementation
- SI projects: focus areas
- SI Projects 2013-2014
- Challenges





Introduction to Social Investment (SI)

Social Investment aims: To support the delivery of Tullow's strategy by mitigating the social impacts of Tullow projects and operations and by enabling host countries and neighbouring communities to access opportunities for lasting benefit

All oil operations have potential to impact the people of the country where they take place

- Negative: potential for harm to environments and livelihoods
- Positive: economic and social benefits

Tullow's aim is to minimise harmful impacts and provide opportunities by:

- Delivering lasting benefit through directly transferred revenues (royalties & tax payments), and through direct/indirect outputs (employment, supply chain, skills transfer)
- Focusing on capacity building & enterprise development to support localisation/local content participation in the oil & gas industry supply chain

SI **does not** mean taking over government responsibility for provision of infrastructure/basic services, but creating an environment made up of government, company & community working together in partnership



Mandatory Criteria



All BU SI projects must be:

Focused on agreed business objectives set out in BU plans

- Has an identifiable impact on agreed business objectives
- Results in a specific reduction in project delivery risk as set out in the Environmental and Social Management plan resulting from an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment or a BU's project risk register
- Enables host country to access economic benefits linked to Tullow's activity

1

Efficient

- Delivered (normally through an implementing partner) within budget and on schedule
- Compliant with Tullow's tendering and contracting procedures
- Measurable outputs
- Monitoring and reporting systems in place from the start

2

Compliant

- In compliance with applicable laws and regulations of the host country
- Reflecting international best practice and lender terms
- Consistent with human rights commitments
- Implemented in accordance with relevant Tullow standards and [code of conduct](#)

3

Sustainable

- Designed and managed in consultation and partnership with local community and local government
- Delivering enduring benefits
- Plan in place at outset that ensures continuation – where appropriate - post Tullow exit after three years

4



Project implementation

Two project implementation approaches identified:

1. **Third party SI implementation**
2. **In-house implementation by TKBV**

Third Party SI Implementation

Community development is not Tullow's core competence, therefore use experienced organisations such as:

- Local Community-Based Organisations
- NGOs, national or international
- Faith-based organisations with resilience and reach in the communities where Tullow operates
- Other organisations, incl. commercial ones, with experience and competence to act as credible development partners

1

In-house implementation by TKBV

Given the limited in-house capacity, most SI spending will be channelled through reputable third parties. However, there will be exceptions as internal capacity scales up.

Example:

- Interventions in community water provision where TKBV already services community water tank in operational areas
- All water initiatives to be managed through Water Resource Department (under Operations) in coordination with SP team

2



SI projects: Focus Areas



SI Thematic Areas

1. Health/ Water
2. Education
3. Environment
4. Sustainable/Alternative livelihoods

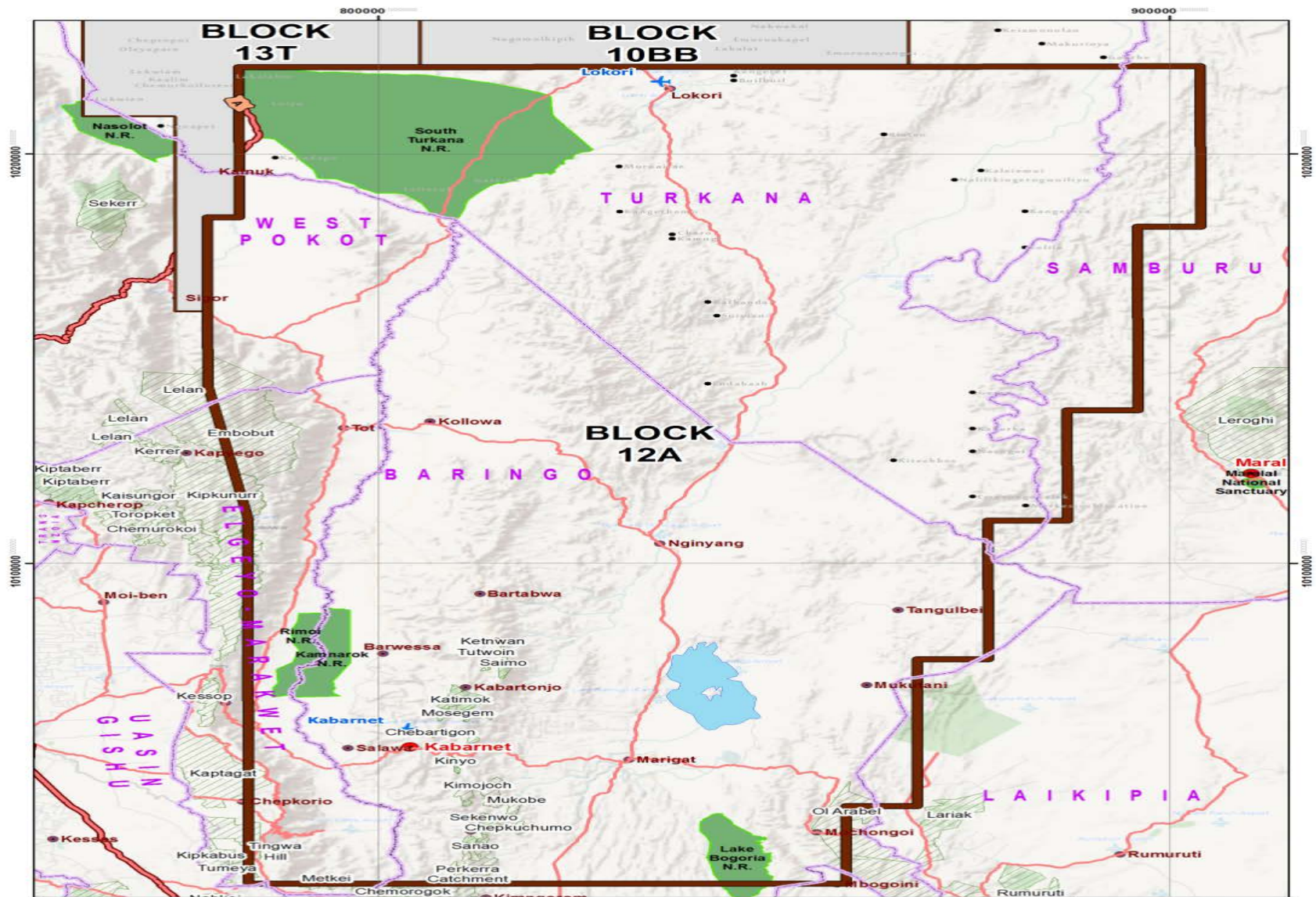


Social Investment Portfolio based on:

- **Consultations:** with local communities and other relevant stakeholders
- **Existing ESIA's /Socio Economic baseline survey**
- **County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)**
- **Tullow SI Framework:** SI Mandatory Criteria, Objectives and Principles

Block 12A

Block12A





PRODUCTION SHARING CONTRACTS [PSC] ASPECTS



- Exploration area under PSC known as **Block 12A**
- PSC pursuant to **Petroleum (Exploration & Production) Act Cap 308**
- PSC Signed on **17th September 2008** between Government of Kenya [**GOK**] & Platform Resources Inc.
- Effective date was **16th December 2008**;
- Currently, Joint Operators are **Tullow Kenya B.V., African Oil Limited & Marathon Kenya Ltd [Operators]**.
- **Exploration Period** – total of 7yrs from Effective date spread over **3 phases**;
- Provides for minimum Exploration & Expenditure by Operators during Exploration Period;
- GOK may participate in Exploration phase;
- GOK may terminate by giving 1 month or 3 month notice depending on nature of breach;
- Operators expected, as priority, to supply crude oil for domestic consumption

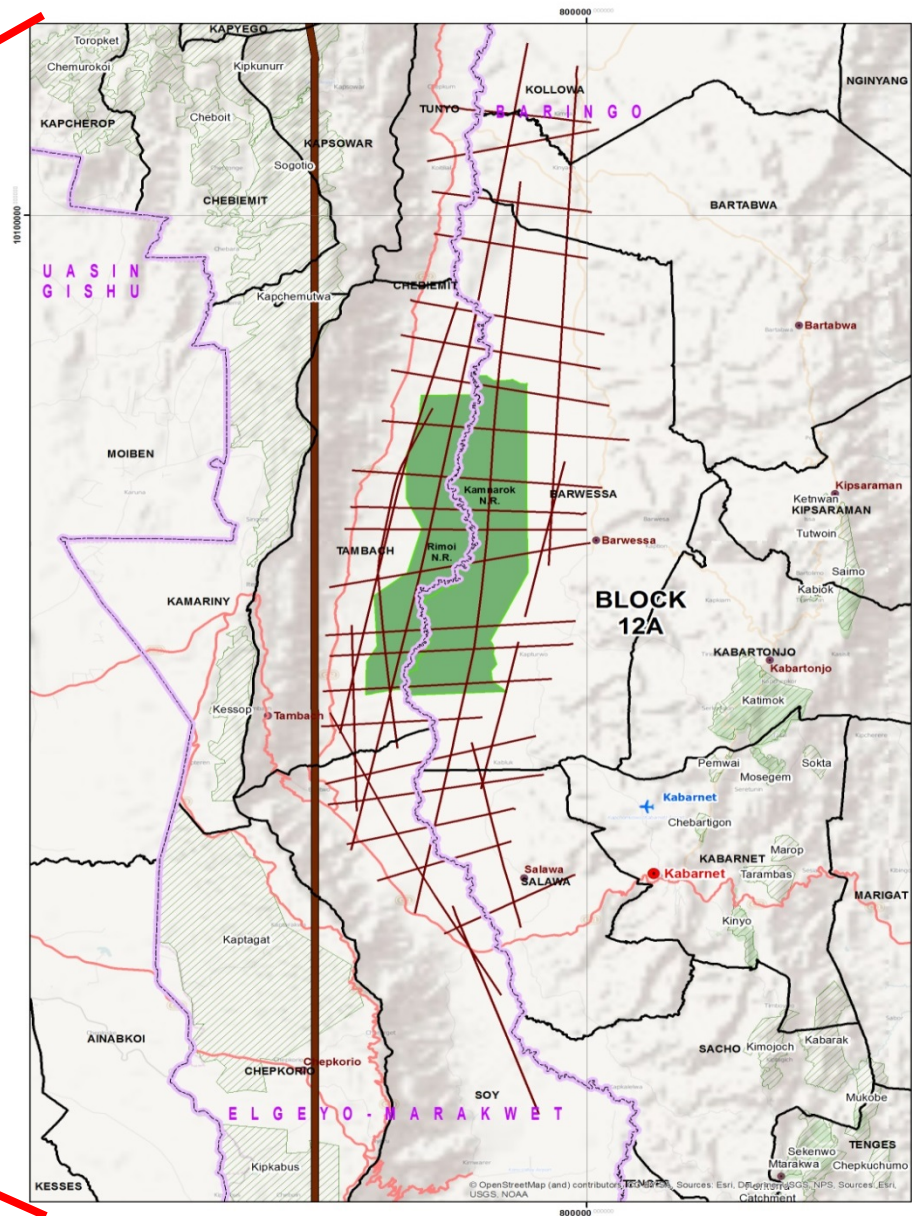


Ownership of the Block:

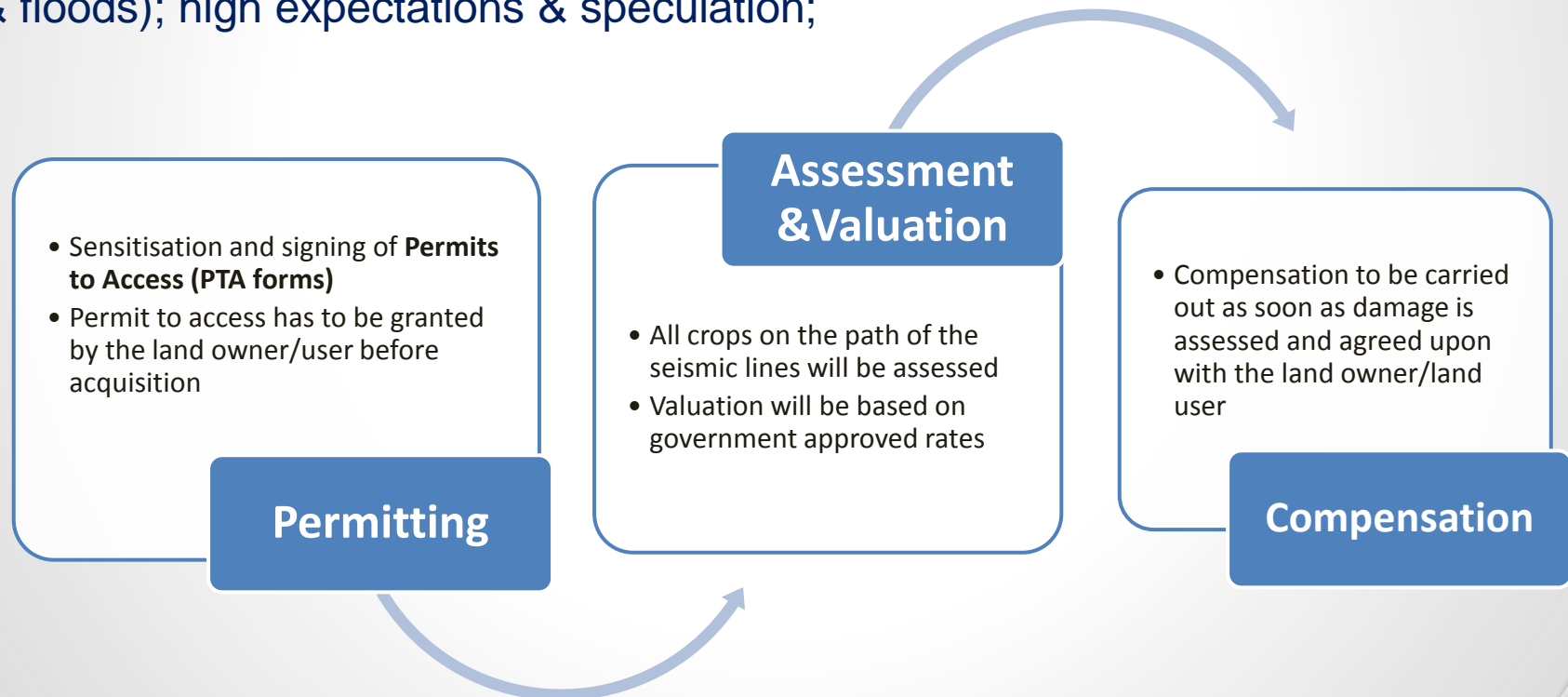
Tullow (65%) – Operator
Africa Oil (20%) –
Partner
Marathon Oil (15%) -
Partner

- Gravity aerial survey completed
- Seismic Survey in 2014

Block 12A overall covers a total of 6 counties (Elgeyo/Marakwet, Baringo, Turkana, Samburu, Baragoi, West Pokot)

TULLOW

- NEMA approved ESIA in place
- Permitting Assessment and compensation procedures
- Challenges encountered included: Very high population density and number of PAPs; land disputes & lack of availability of Land owners; climatic conditions (rains & floods); high expectations & speculation;





SI Education Projects –Block 12A



Education Projects

Elgeyo Marakwet County:

Secondary School Bursary

- Since 2012 to date **Kes. 7.5 million** as bursary to secondary and college students

Tullow Group Scholarship Scheme (TGSS):

- Initiated in 2012, to capacity build the Country for oil & gas aligned courses
- In 2013, **2 students** benefited from the scholarship
- In 2014, **2 students** have been selected to benefit

1

Baringo County:

Secondary School Bursary

- Since 2012 to date Kes. 7.5 million as bursary to secondary and college students

Tullow Group Scholarship Scheme (TGSS):

- Initiated in 2012, to capacity build the Country for oil & gas aligned courses
- In 2013, **2 students** benefited in the County
- In 2014, **3 students** have been selected to benefit

2



SI Water Projects –Block 12A



Community Water Projects

Elgeyo Marakwet County:

In 2014, Community Water Projects:

TKBV has committed Kes. 10 million to support two (2) community projects in:

- Chebinyiny water project
- Koi –Koi water project

1

Baringo County:

In 2013, TKBV supported the following Community Water Projects:

- Chesongo Community water borehole
- Chemura water pan
- Kipkoro water pan

In 2014, Community Water Projects:

TKBV has committed Kes. 10 million to support a community water project:

- Ketiborok water project

2

What are the next Operation plans for Block 12A?



Exploration phase

- Exploration drilling to test whether prospects contain hydrocarbons

Exploration

Detailed Seismic surveys have been undertaken, which have led to identification of potential prospects
Construction & Commissioning

Exploration wells have to be drilled in an attempt to conclusively determine the presence or absence of hydrocarbons in these prospects

Tullow
in Block
12A

Exploration Drilling



- Drill an initial well to establish the presence of oil or gas.
 - If there is none, or if it will not be commercially viable, the well is abandoned.
- Significant discovery made.
 - Drill a series of appraisal wells and possibly further exploration wells to determine the size and quality of the discovery.

Exploration wells are high risk, an oil find is not guaranteed.

Making a discovery does not mean that oil and gas will be extracted. The commercial viability of the discovery must be assessed before a decision to develop is made.





PRE DRILLING ACTIVITIES



Actual drilling activities are anticipated in Q1 of 2015 (***with a possibility of it being earlier***).

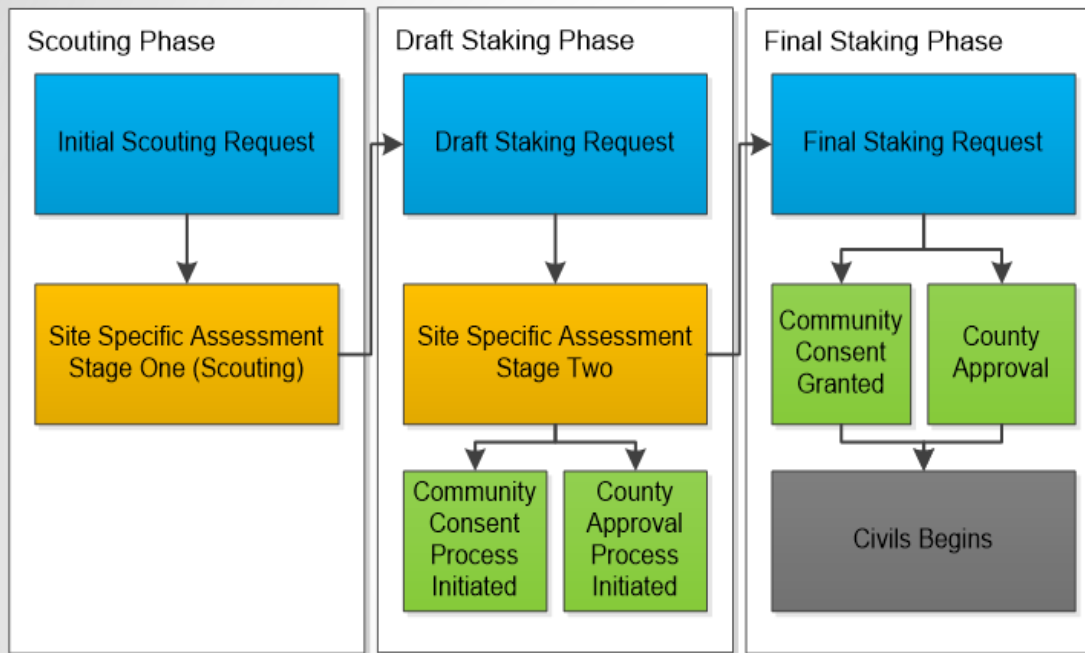
Prior to that, a series of front end activities have to take place:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Study(ESIA)
- EHS/ Security Risk Assessment
- Roads Scouting
- Social Mapping
- Site Specific Assessments
- GIS Mapping using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Stakeholder Engagements & Stakeholder Consent Processes

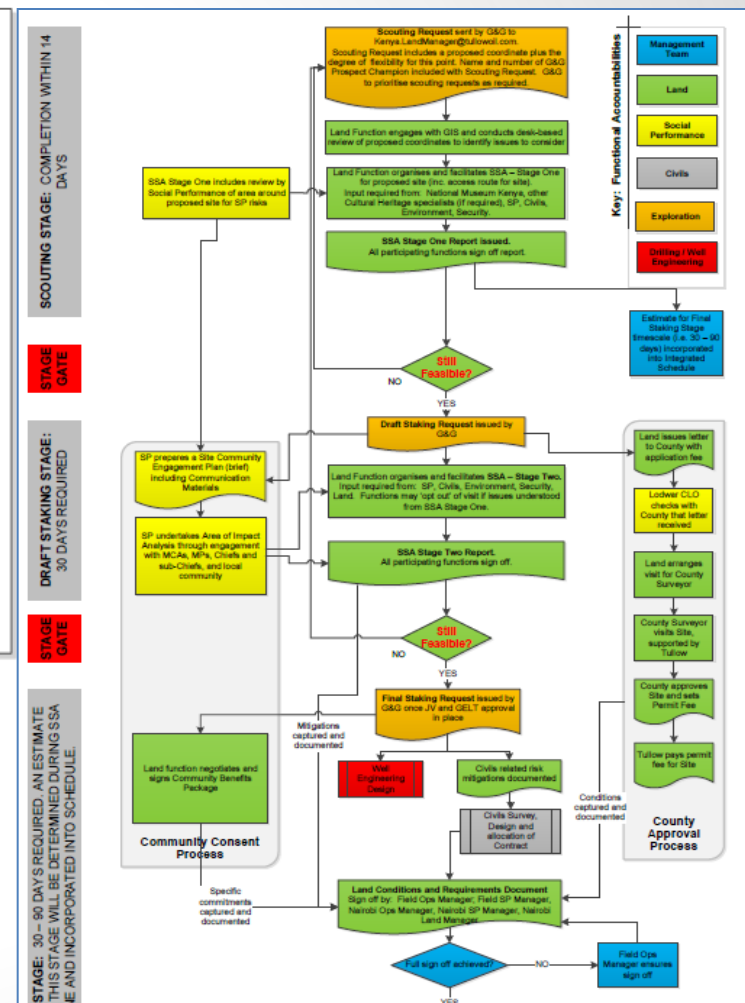
Involves cross functional consultations In Tullow:

Land, Civils, Environment, Security, Logistics and Social Performance

Tullow Land Access Process



- No displacement
- No permanent Land take
- No environmental contamination and Pollution
- Adherence and respect to both national and County legislation provision



Revised Process Fully Mapped

Site Specific Assessment (SSA)



- Comprehensive social, environment and cultural heritage impact identification
- Management measures for identified impacts implemented and monitored.

SSA involves cross functional consultations internally.

External: National Museums of Kenya, KWS Turkana Basin Institute, County Government, etc

Community is involvement in impact identification.

External: National Museums of Kenya, KWS Turkana Basin Institute, County Government, etc



Key Issues and How You can Help

Top Six

- Public awareness/Education
- Infrastructure
- Security
- Land Ownership & Related Conflicts
- Limited relevant expertise
- Revenue sharing and policies



HOW YOU CAN HELP

- ✓ Legislation agenda
- ✓ Sensitization and awareness creation both locally and nationally
- ✓ Lobby for conducive investment environment
- ✓ Land adjudication
- ✓ Proposal for an **interaction structure**



MEDIA ENQUIRIES



For all our media enquiries we shall endeavour to respond within the following timelines;

- For breaking news and depending on the complexity of the request, Tullow will respond within six hours from when the request is made.
- Requests for media interviews or inquiries deemed technical and those requiring internal reviews within the company will be responded to within three days from when they are lodged.
- Requests for site visits to our operations require at least one week to coordinate

Media enquiries should be addressed to;

Mercy Kabangi

Senior Communications Advisor- Tullow oil

Phone: 0727 370 329

Email: Mercy.Kabangi@tullowoil.com

Questions / Answers

and

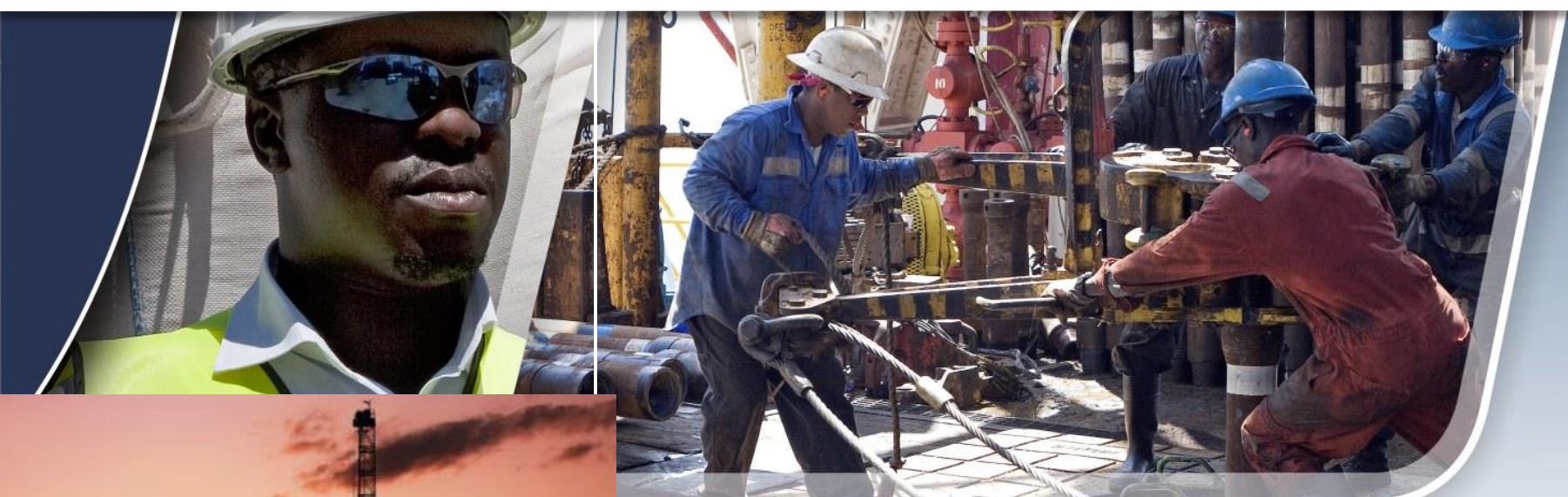
Feedback (what would you like to hear about in the next Forums)

Office +254 (0) 20 428 6000
West End Towers | Nairobi
Waiyaki Way | PO Box 63298-00619 | Kenya
internet: www.tulloil.com



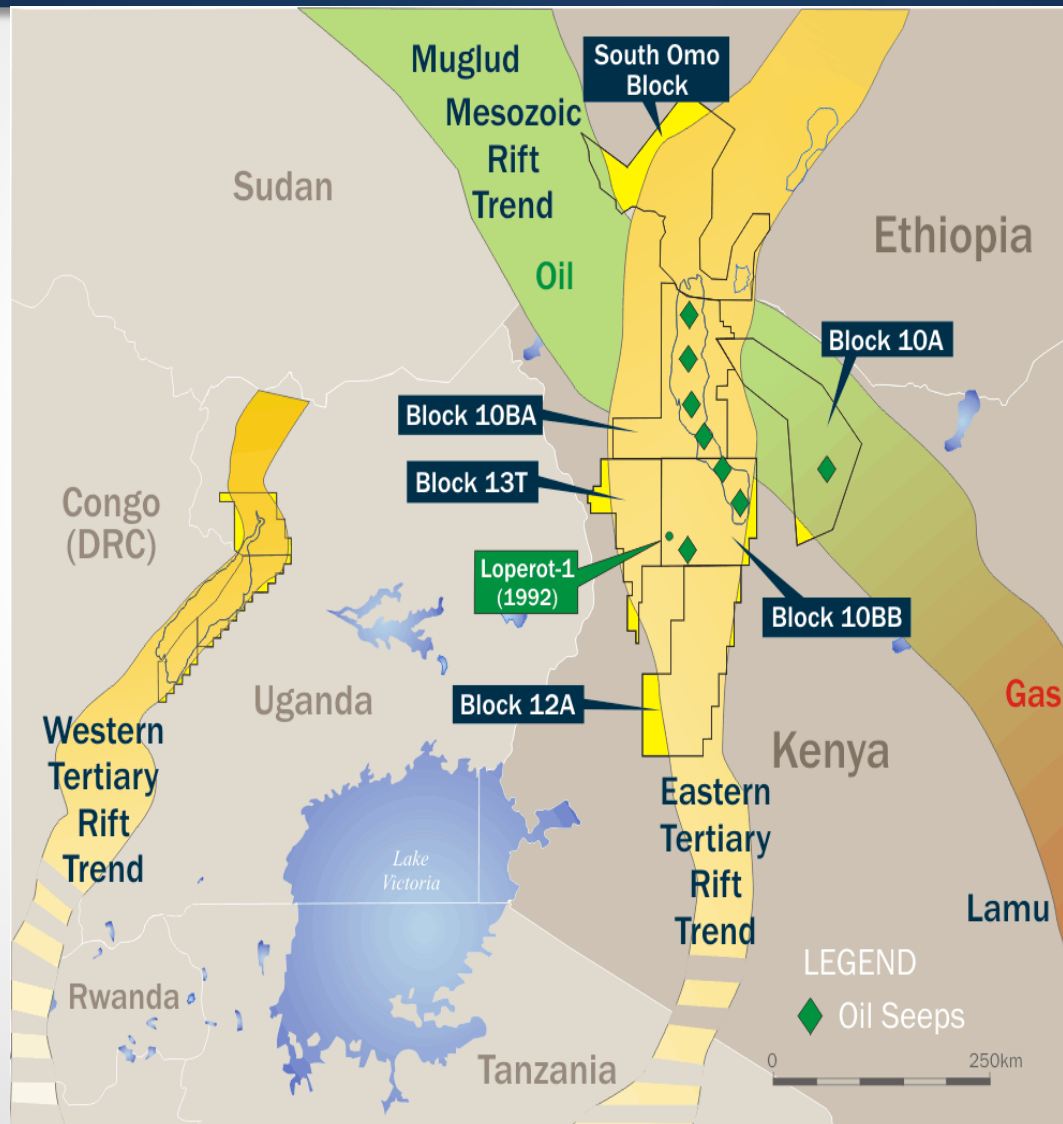
Thursday 11 September 2014

Tullow Kenya B.V. – Drilling wells in Kenya



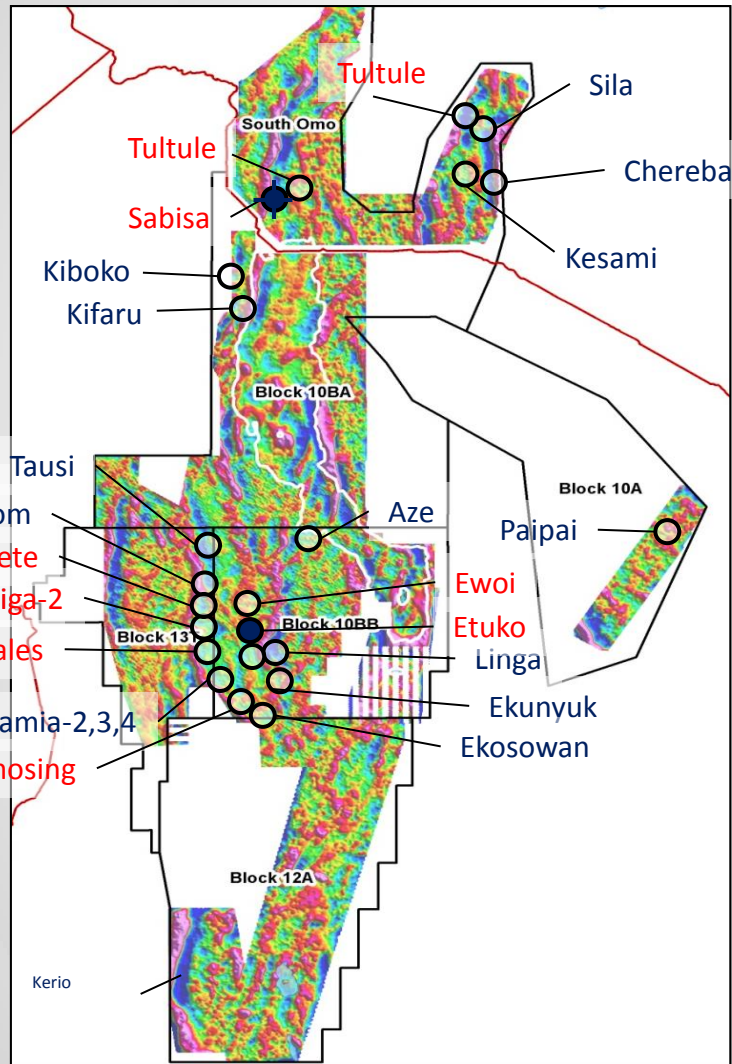
- The idea by Aiden Heavey, now the Chief Executive Officer of Tullow Oil plc, to start an Africa-focused oil company started in a small town called Tullow, about 35 miles south of Dublin, Ireland, in the early-1980's during a conversation about small oil fields in Africa which the major international oil companies were ignoring.
- Tullow Oil was founded in 1985 and the first licence awarded to Tullow Oil was in Senegal, Africa, in 1986. Tullow doubled in size in 2004 with the acquisition of Energy Africa. Further significant growth with the acquisition in 2006 of Hardman Resources Limited and the largest discovery in the history of the company, the Jubilee field offshore Ghana in 2007.
- Tullow Oil plc is now a leading independent oil and gas exploration and production company with corporate headquarter office located in London, United Kingdom.
- Tullow Oil plc is a publically limited company listed on the London and Irish stock exchanges and is a constituent company of the FTSE100, with a market capitalisation of about 7.74 Billion UK Pounds.
- The Tullow Group employs 1,207 people as staff, with interests in over 100 licences across 22 countries, producing from 67 fields.
- Average Tullow production is 77,400 boepd which generates sales revenue of \$1.2bn.
- Capital expenditure in 1H 2012 was c.\$900m. The majority of spend has been focused on African operations. Over 80% of Tullow expenditure is in Africa, including Ghana and Uganda and exploration activity in Kenya, Ethiopia and North and West Africa
- Tullow operations are global and span Africa, Europe, South Asia and South America.

Tullow in Kenya and Ethiopia



Tullow Kenya 2013-2015 Drilling Programme

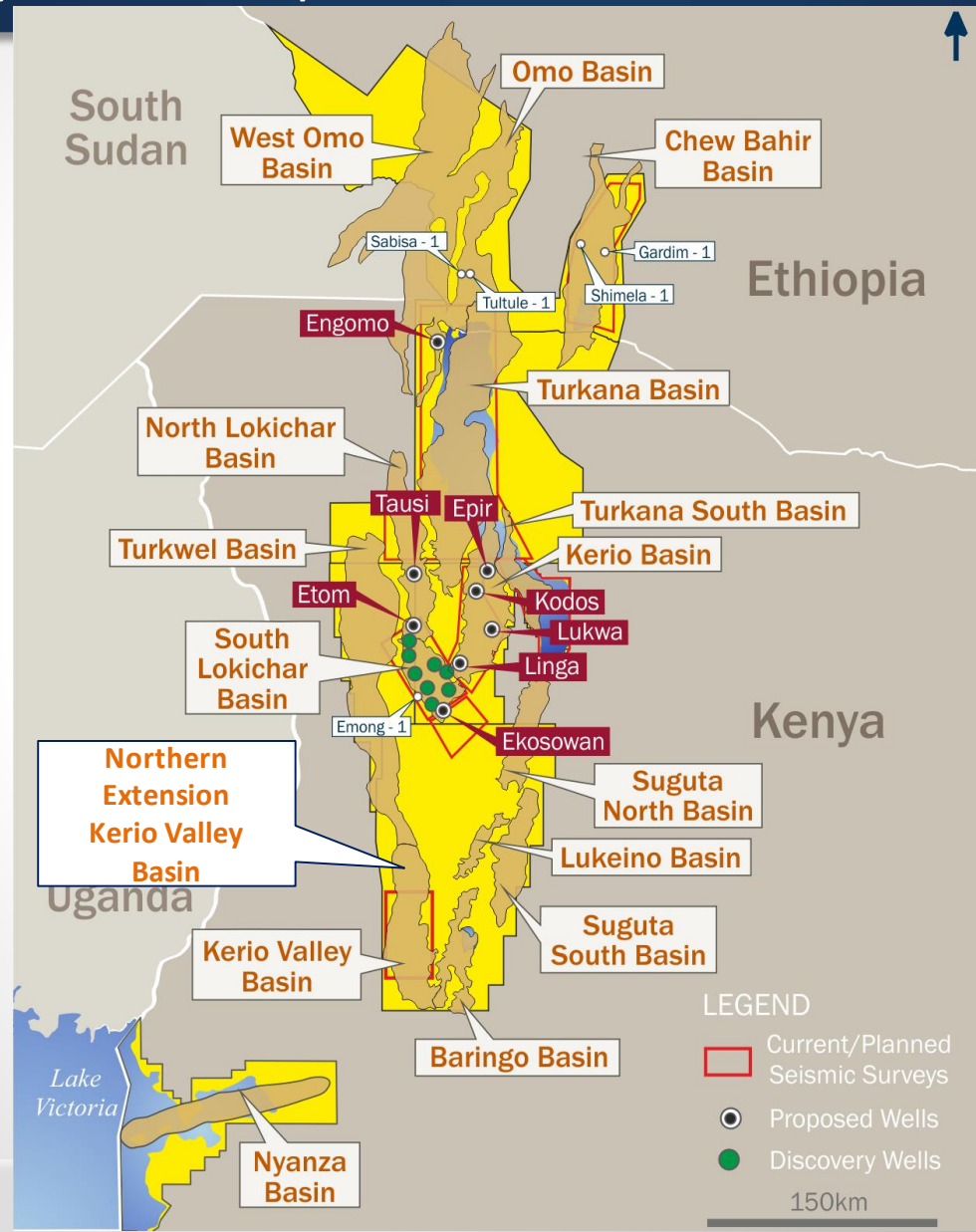
- Kenya & Ethiopia



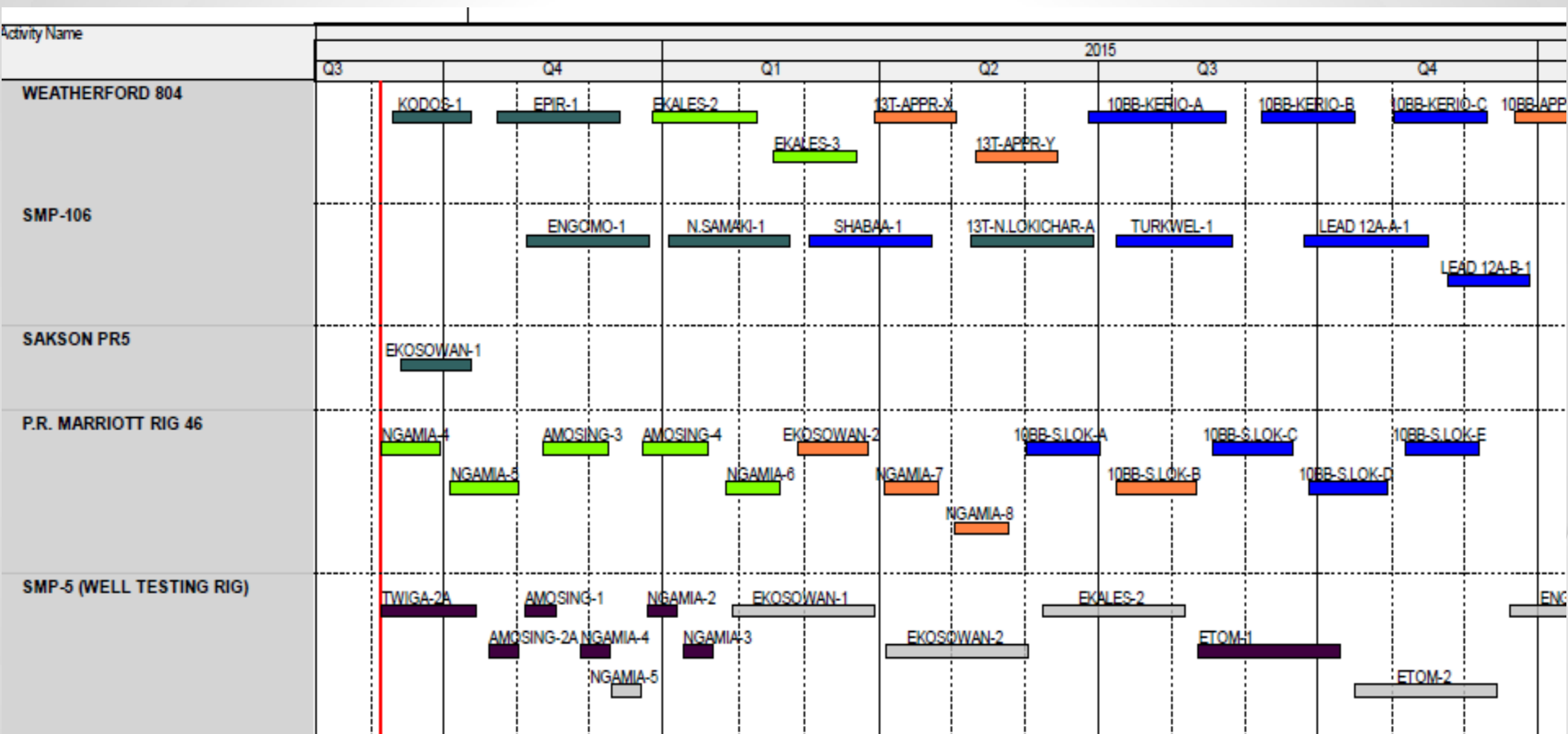
2014-5 Programs

- Appraisal Campaign
 - Ngamia 2,3,4, Twiga-2,3 ,4
- East Lokichar Campaign
 - Ekunyuk
- West Lokichar Campaign
 - Etom, Ekosowan
- North Lokichar Campaign
 - Tausi
- Kerio Campaign
 - Linga, Aze
- Chew Bhir campaign
 - Sila, Chereba, Kesami

Tullow in Kenya and Ethiopia



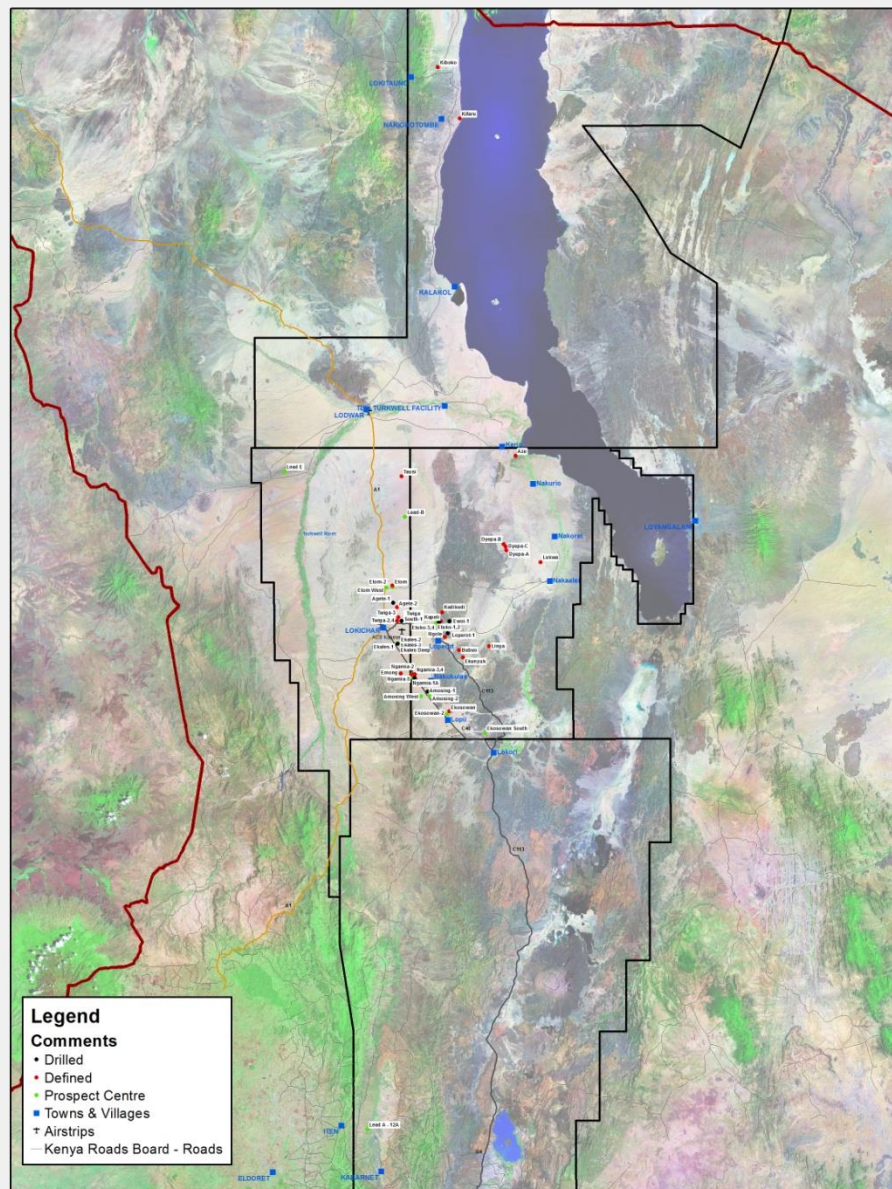
RIG WELL SEQUENCE



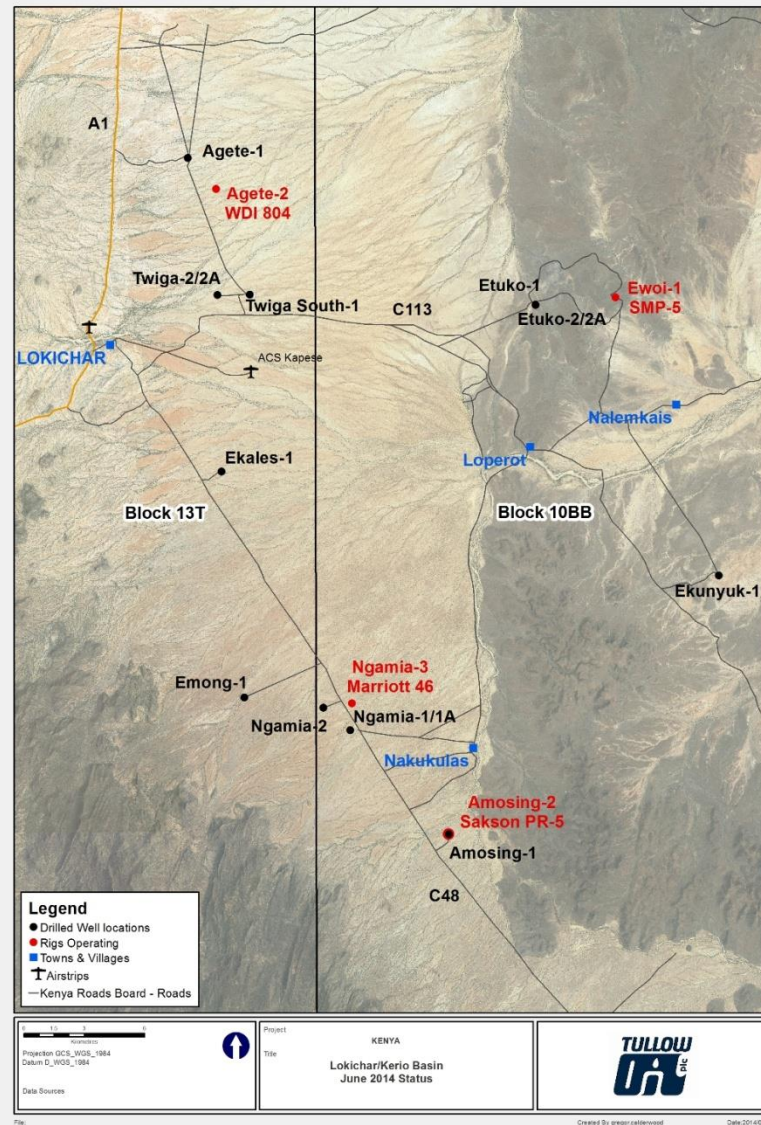
Tullow Kenya B.V. drilling in Turkana County



Tullow Kenya B.V. drilling in Turkana County

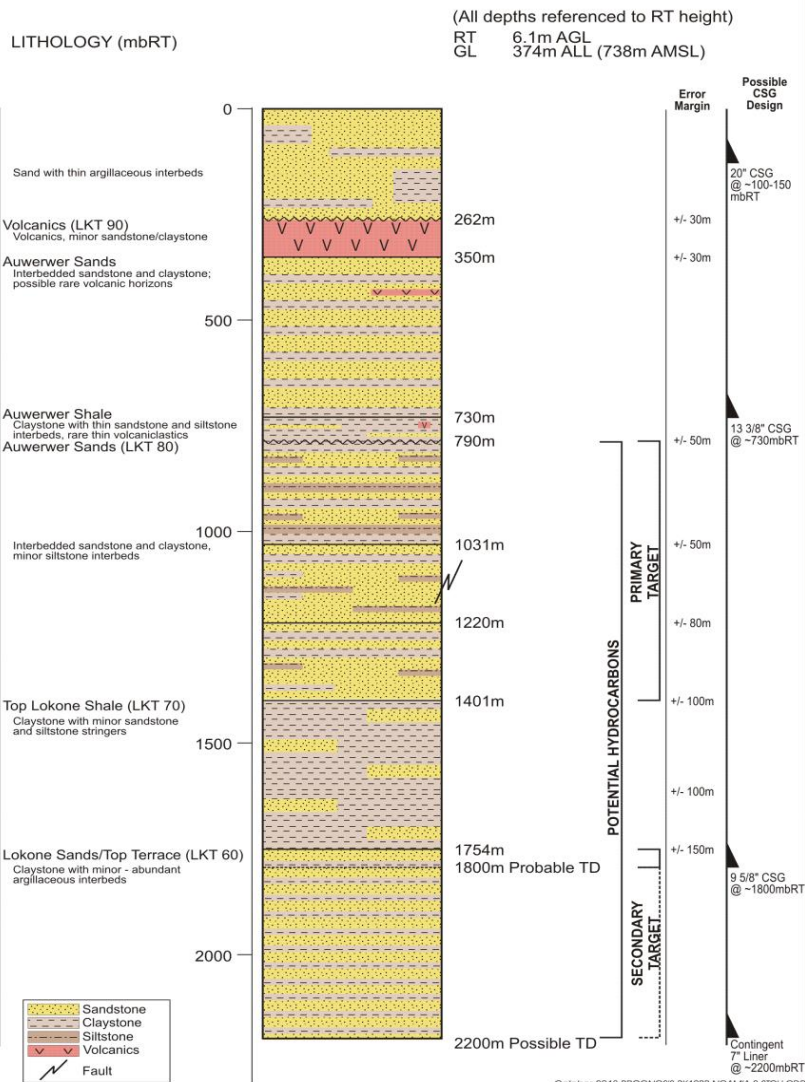


Tullow Kenya B.V. drilling in Turkana County

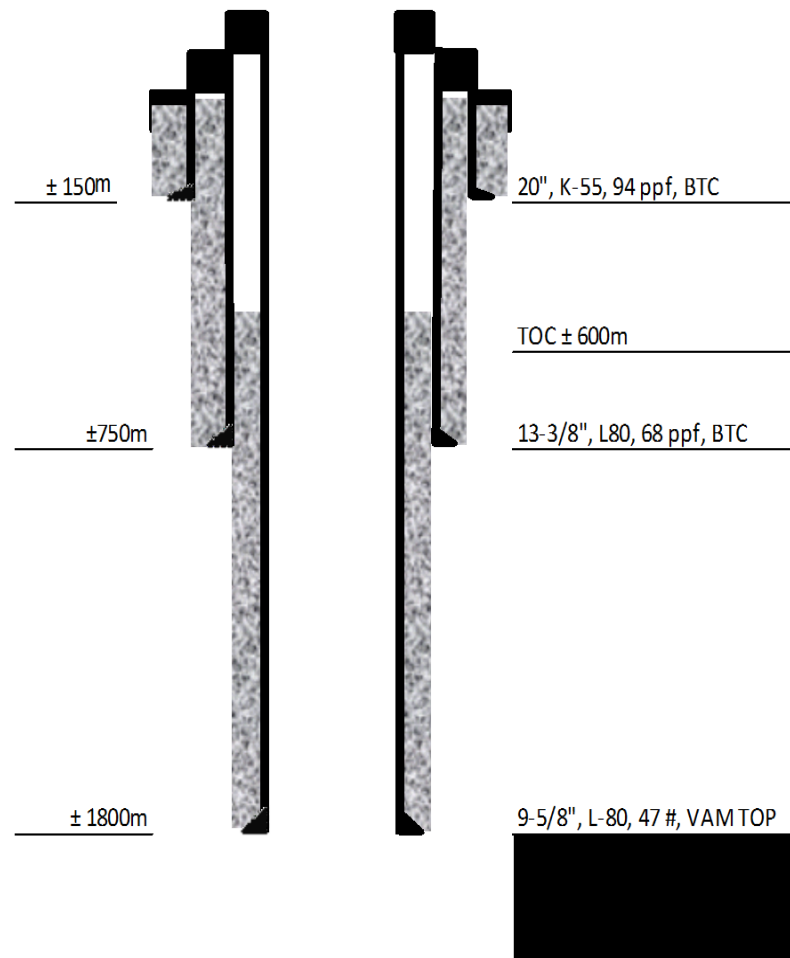


Tullow Kenya Ngamia-2 well

Prognosed Lithostratigraphic Column for Ngamia-2, South Lokichar Basin, Block 10BB, Kenya



CONCEPTUAL CASING SCHEMATIC: Ngamia-2 Exploration Well, Block 10BB

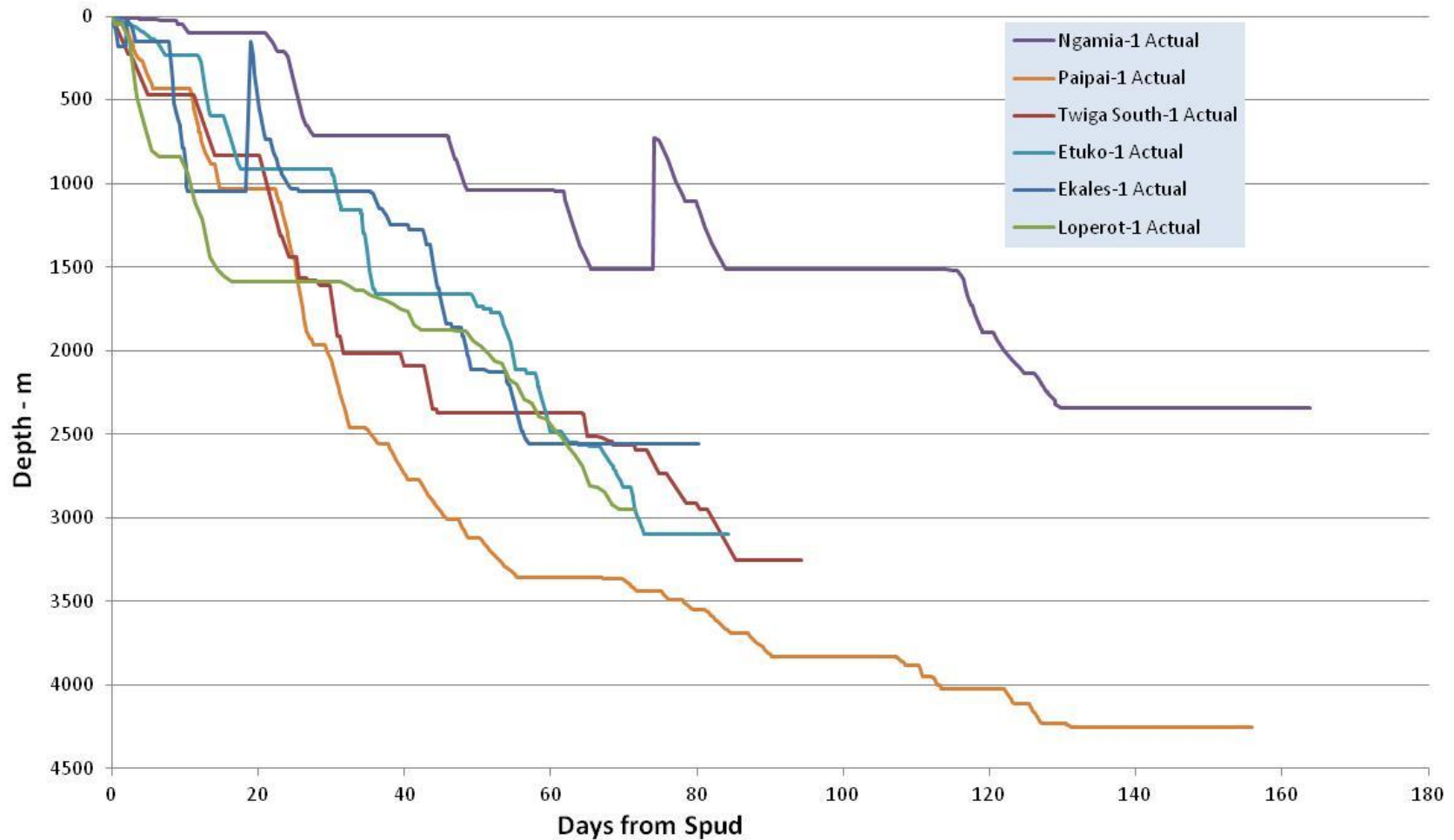


Note: Depending on casing availability, the following different casing may be used:
20" 133ppf, X-56 BTC/Leopard

Tulloy Kenya well durations



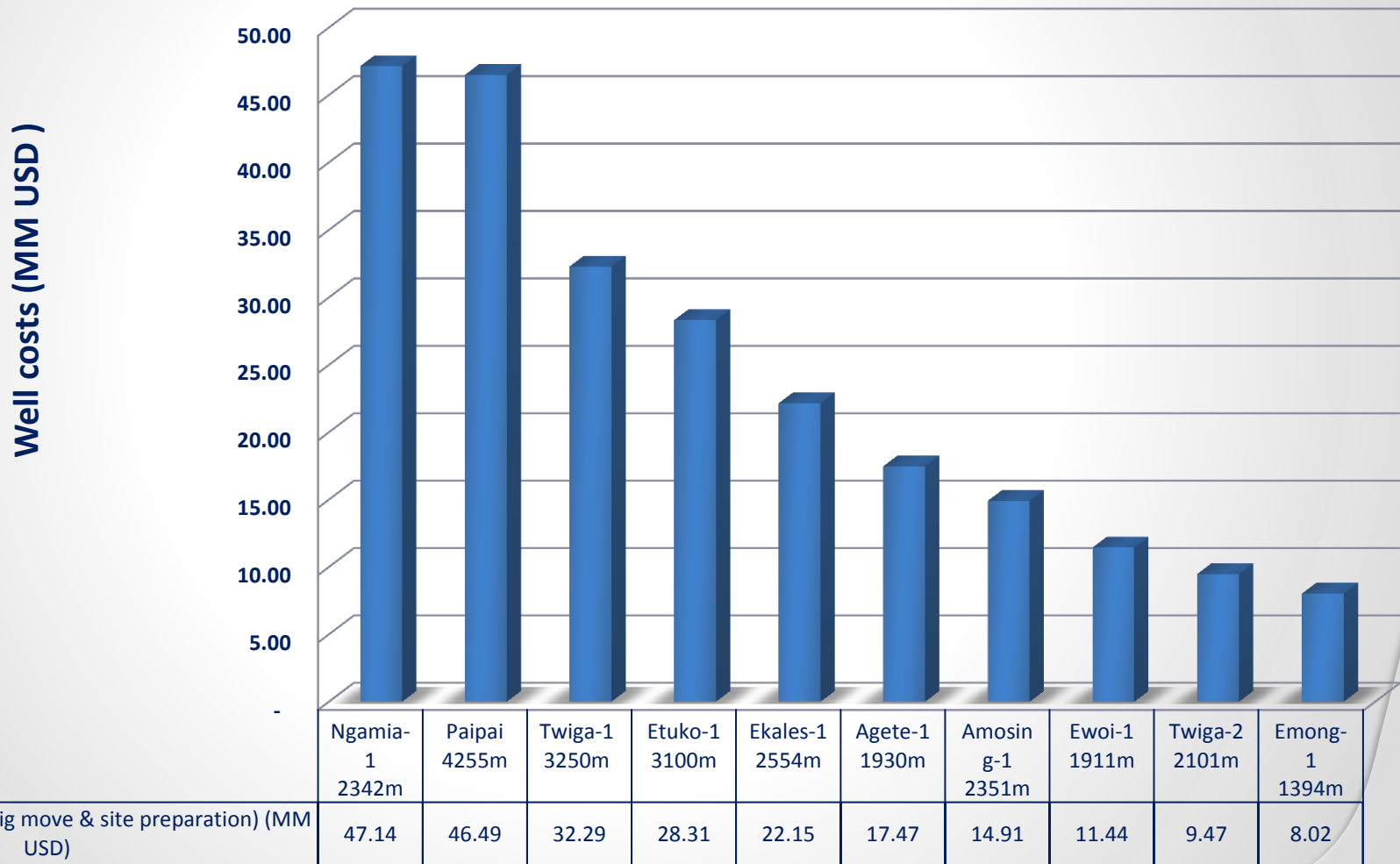
Kenya Wells Comparison - Time Vs Depth



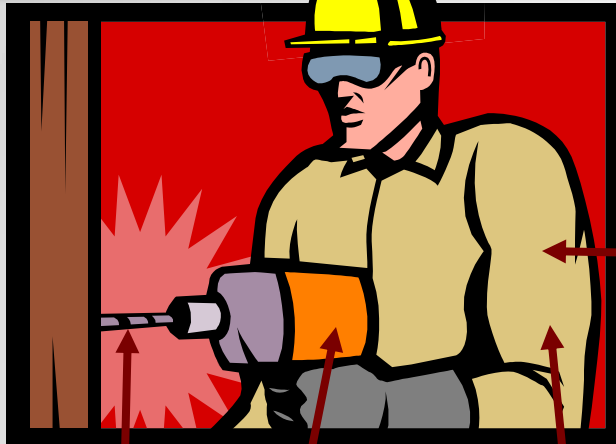
Tullow Kenya well costs



Total Well Cost (excl. Rig move & site preparation) (MM USD)



Drilling



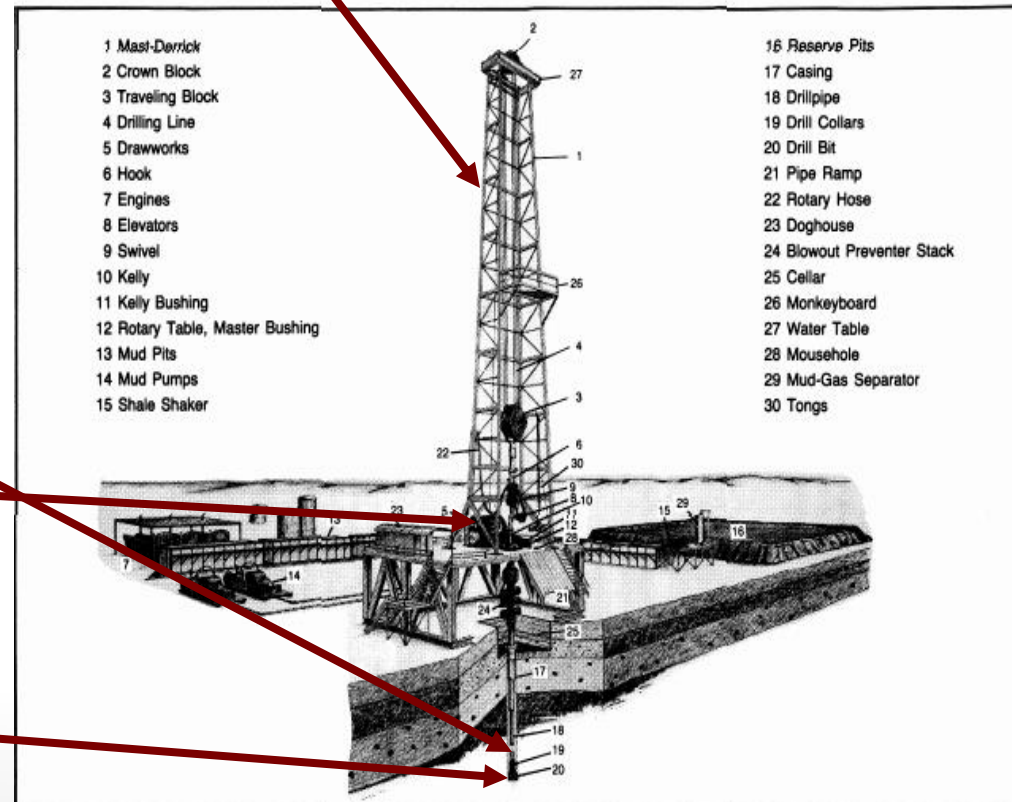
Drilling a well in Turkana to 2500 m depth uses the same basic principles as we use for drilling a hole in a wall at home

Lifting ability to move the drilling bit

Weight applied to the drilling bit

Power to rotate the drilling bit

Rotating drilling bit to cut the hole



Drill bits



Roller cone, tri-cone,
steel milled tooth
drilling bit



Roller cone, tri-cone, tungsten
carbide insert (TCI) drilling bit



PDC drilling bits
(polycrystalline diamond compact)

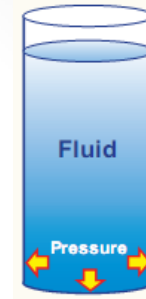


PDC (polycrystalline diamond compact) cutting

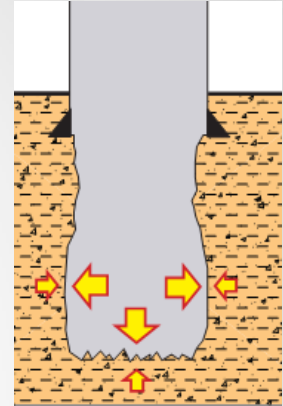
Formation pressure – Primary Well Control



- The pressure in the fluid contained in the pore spaces of the rock will usually increase deeper into the Earth.
- In the most simple situation, the increasing weight of the overlying column of fluid in the rocks pressing onto the fluid contained in the pore spaces will cause pressure to increase with increasing depth.
- When a hole is drilled into a porous and permeable formation that contains fluid which is under pressure, the fluid will flow into the well and up the wellbore to be produced at surface unless it is prevented by barriers – preventing the unplanned flow of fluid from a well is “Well Control”
- PRIMARY WELL CONTROL is the control of the pressure in the rock by using the weight of the fluid that is pumped into the well (“drilling fluid” or “mud”) – when drilling, primary well control using the drilling fluid (mud) prevents fluid from the rocks flowing into the well



The weight of fluid pressing down causes pressure at the base of a column of fluid

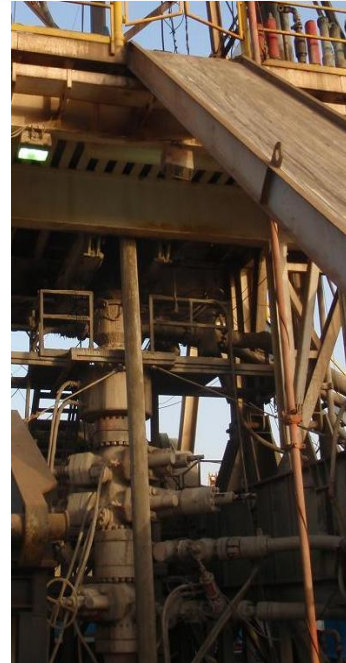


When the pressure of the column of fluid in the well is greater than the pressure of the fluid in the rock, the drilling fluid (mud) in the well prevents flow from the rock into the well
– Primary Well Control

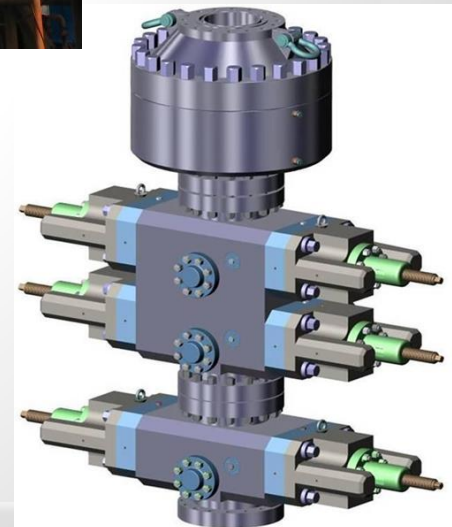
Secondary Well Control - BOP



- SECONDARY WELL CONTROL
- When the pressure caused by the weight of the column of drilling fluid (“mud”) in the well is less than the pressure of the fluid in the pore spaces of the rock, then the drilling fluid will be unable to hold back the pressure in the rock and fluid will flow from the rocks into the well.
- When this “Primary Well Control” fails as the drilling fluid is unable to prevent fluid flowing from the rock into the well, then mechanical equipment installed on the top of the well is used to close in the well and prevent flow of the fluids from the well. The mechanical equipment installed on a well to prevent or control flow from the well is the Blow Out Preventer or “BOP”.
- Using the BOP to prevent or control flow from the well is “Secondary Well Control”.



Typical BOP equipment installed on a land well



Blow Out Preventers



- The BOP is installed on the wellhead, the wellhead is installed on the top of the surface casing, and other strings of casing are suspended from the wellhead
- Land rigs – such as those used by Tullow Kenya in Turkana - and offshore rigs supported on the seabed such as platform rigs or jack-up rigs use surface BOP equipment, with the BOP and wellhead just below the rig floor
- For floating drilling units such as semi-submersible drilling rigs and drill ships, the BOP and the wellhead are at the seabed. The BOP is then connected to the floating drilling rig by the marine riser



Drilling fluid (“mud”) - 1

- The drilling fluid is a critical requirement for successfully drilling a well, known as “mud” because the drilling fluid is usually a brown, viscous liquid and because drilling fluids were originally made by simply adding clay to water.
- Purposes of drilling fluid:
 - Well control – the weight of the mud hold back the pressure of the fluid in the rocks of the well – so the mud must be the correct density
 - Hole cleaning – the circulating mud brings all ‘drilled cuttings’ from the bottom of the well up to surface and out of the well – so, the mud must have the correct viscosity and be pumped at the correct velocity to lift the cuttings out of the well
 - Well stability, particularly clay stability – the chemical composition of the mud must be able to prevent the rocks of the well from swelling or breaking up which would cause the wellbore to collapse or stick the drill string
 - Lubrication and cooling of the drill bit
- Specialist expert companies are hired to supply and treat the mud, Tullow Kenya has hired the services of the major international and reputable company, M-I Swaco. M-I Swaco is the largest drilling fluid company in the world and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Schlumberger

Drilling fluid (“mud”) - 2

- Circulatory system: Once the wellhead has been installed on the well, there is a ‘closed loop’ circulatory system allowing mud to be pumped around the well and returned to surface and reused
 - drilling fluid is mixed and stored in the mud tanks on surface
 - large, powerful mud pumps suck the mud from the surface mud tanks and pump the mud down the drill string
 - the mud is pumped down the bore of the drill string and out through the nozzles in the drill bit
 - the mud jetting out from the nozzles of the drill bit is then pumped back up to surface through the annular space between the wellbore and the drill string
 - back at surface, the mud flows from the well, via the flow line, to the shale shakers where the pieces of rock cut by the drill bit (“drilled cuttings”) are separated from the mud, the mud is then further treated through other ‘solids control equipment’ to remove fine solids from the well and remove any gas
 - after processing to remove solids, the clean mud then passes back into the mud storage tanks, ready to be re-circulated back into the well by the mud pumps

Drilling fluid (“mud”) – organic-based mud

- The latest environmentally-friendly organic-based muds are the synthetic-based fluids using a base fluid produced from natural gas, or processed base oil or natural (non-petroleum) oils have been developed which are non-toxic and quickly biodegradable, such as the synthetic-based mud used by Tullow Kenya in Turkana
- The synthetic-based fluid supplied by M-I Swaco to Tullow Kenya is synthesised ‘gas to liquid’ called “Saraline 185v” which is non-toxic and quickly biodegrades. Studies are currently ongoing to ascertain the actual biodegradability, and if appropriate in the future the cuttings could be used for ‘land farming’
- The drilled cuttings coated with SBM and waste muds are treated to remove the residual fluid to less than 1% by weight prior to ultimate disposal, this is generally achieved through use of a rotary hammer mill / thermal cuttings cleaner.
- There are a number of options for final disposal – landfill, road making, cement works etc

Benefits of using Synthetic Based Mud (SBM)

- **Synthetic Based Mud:** Presentations have been given to NEMA to explain why synthetic-based mud is preferred as this type of mud allows the best well evaluation and assists in improved drilling performance.
- An advantage of synthetic-based mud (“SBM”) is that unlike most water-based muds, the SBM can be **reused** from well to well which is an environmental advantage
- The drilled cuttings from the well that are coated with SBM will be treated and disposed of safely.
- Tests are being started with SGS and AgroForestry in Kenya to confirm whether the treated drilled cuttings with some residual SBM will allow plant germination and biodegradation of the SBM in the environmental conditions found in Turkana.



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APPENDIX 7:

ESF PRESENTATION

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Study for proposed Drilling in Block 12A

27th September 2014



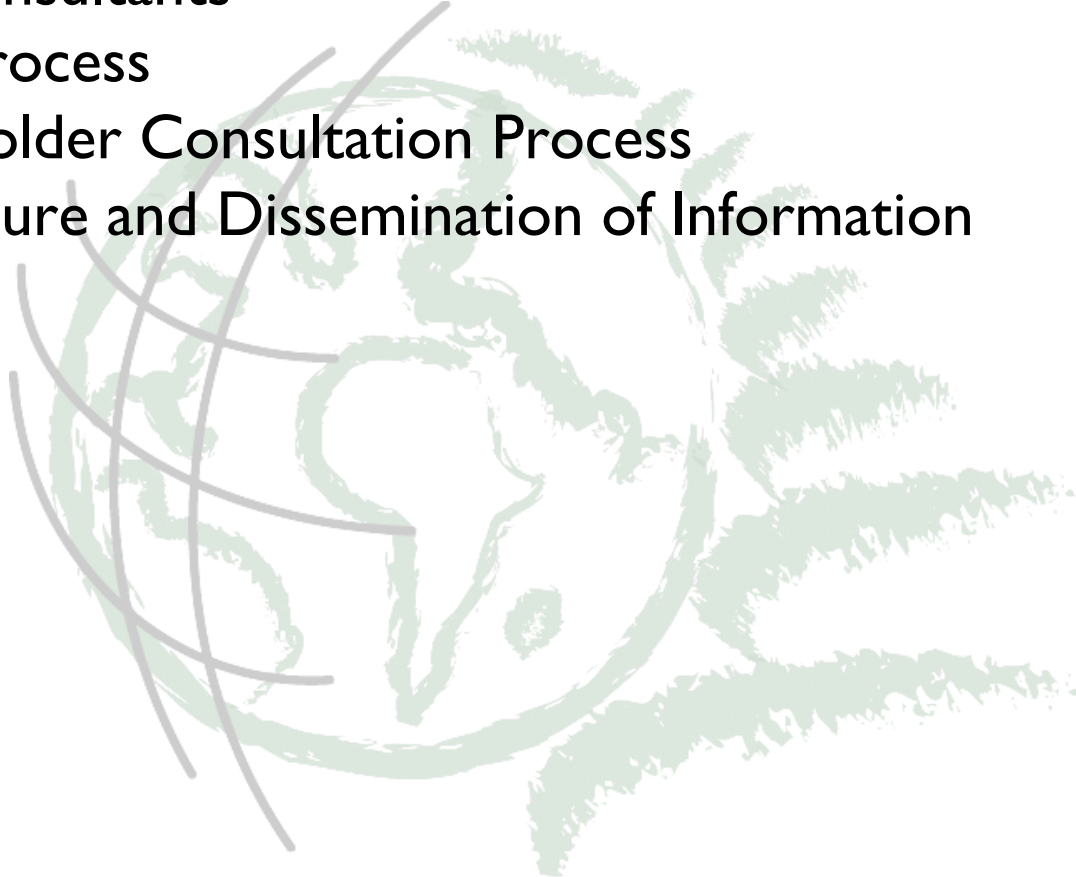
ESF Consultants
Environmental Management Consultants



Environnementalistes Sans Frontieres Consultants

Outline of the Presentation

- ESF Consultants
- ESIA Process
- Stakeholder Consultation Process
- Disclosure and Dissemination of Information



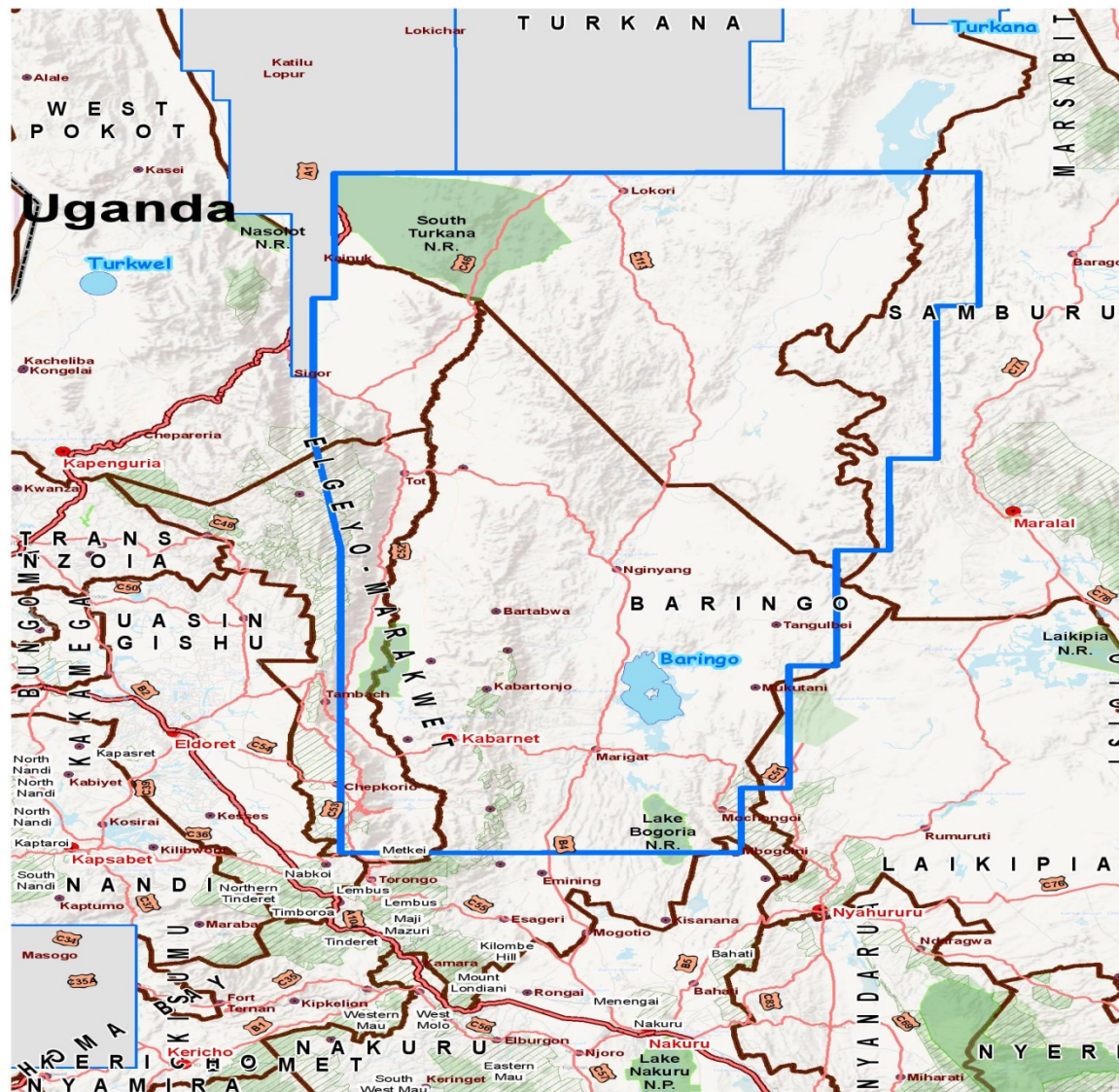
ESF Consultants

- Firm of environmental and social consultants/experts
- Kenyan registered firm by the registrar of companies and under the Companies Act of Kenya, Cap 486
- Registered with NEMA to undertake ESIA's and Environmental Audits. Registration Number: 0204
- 14 years experience in ESIA for several sectors including Oil and Gas

For more information please visit www.esfconsultants.org



Project Location (Block I2A)



Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

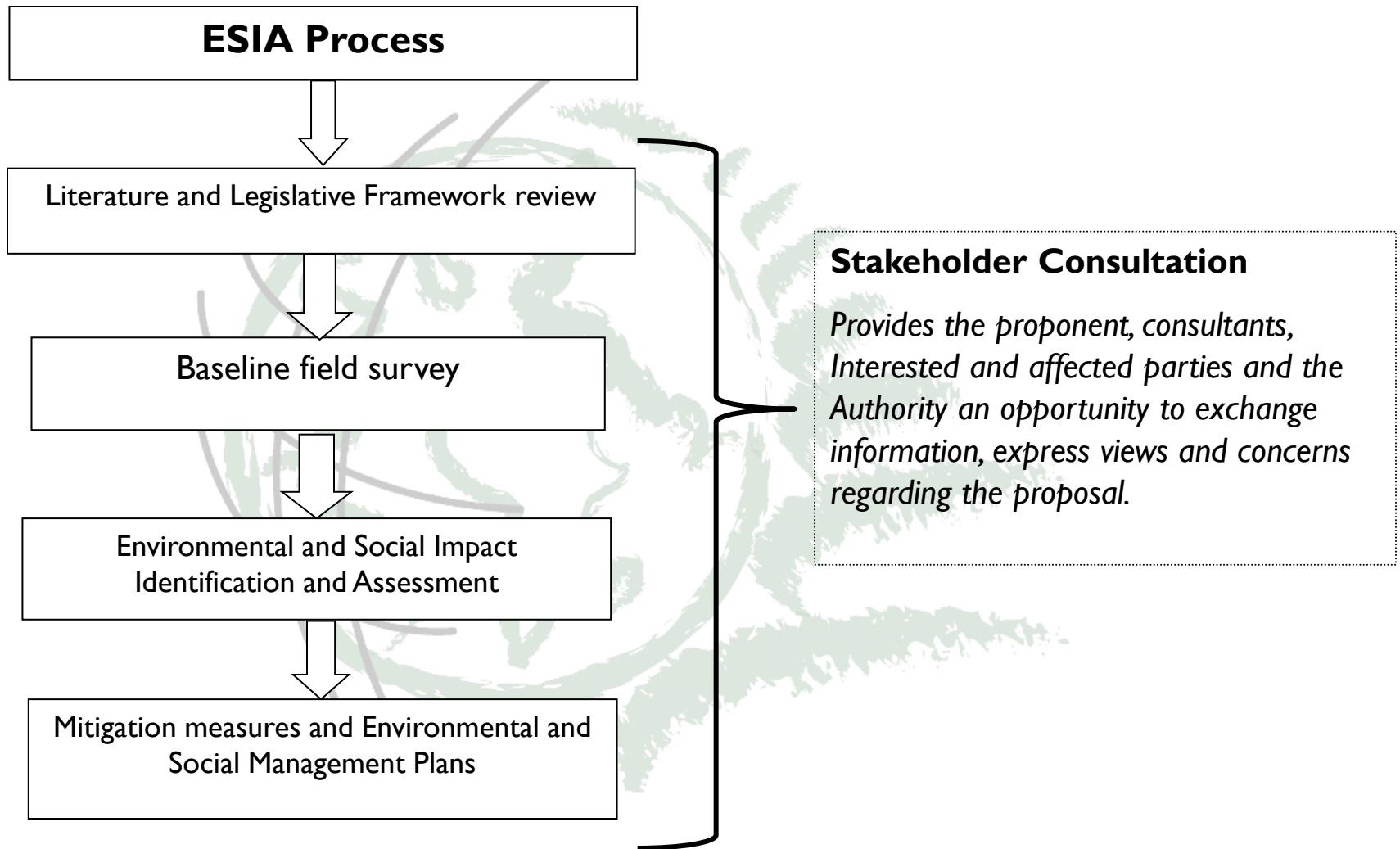
...is the process of identifying, predicting, evaluating, and mitigating the biophysical, social and other relevant effects of proposed development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments made.

**International Association for Impact
assessment (IAIA), 2009**





ESIA Process





Baseline Survey

- Ecological Survey
- Socio-economic Survey
- Hydrological Survey
- Soil and Geology Survey
- Traffic Survey
- Air and Noise ambiance



Impact Identification

- Three phases
 - Mobilisation/ Construction
 - Operation
 - Demobilisation/ Decommisioning





Impact Assessment

- Characteristics of impacts
 - Positive and negative
 - Direct and Indirect
 - Long term and short term
 - Probability of Occurrence
 - Site Specific, Local or Regional
 - Reversible or Irreversible



Mitigation Measures and Project Alternatives

- Mitigation measures will be economically feasible, socially acceptable and environmentally sustainable
- Site/Location
- Inputs and Outputs (material and services)
- Schedule
- Designs and site plans
- Processes and equipment
- The 'no project' alternative.



Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

- Impacts identified
- Mitigation measures
- Responsibility
- Resources
- Timeframe



Stakeholder Consultation

- Under the regulations of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (EMCA) Act, 1999
 - *Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulation, 2003*
 - *It is a legal requirement to conduct a public participation to seek the views of persons who may be affected by the project*
- IBP requires stakeholder consultation (IFC PS, Equator Principle etc)
- Tullow Policies



Objectives of the exercise

- Inform about the project
- Inform about the ESIA Study (disclosure)
- Establish a channel to communicate with stakeholders
- Request feedback/issues and concerns of the Stakeholders



Who are the Stakeholders?

1. Members of Parliament
2. County Governors
3. County commissioners
4. Local authorities/government
5. Community Leaders
6. Relevant NGO's, CBO's and religious leaders in the area
7. Communities in the vicinity of the project and directly or indirectly affected by it/its activities
8. Any other interested parties



Cont'

- Meetings will be held in following areas
 - Elgeyo Marakwet County at different levels (MPs, County Governor and Executive, Subcounty Commissioner, NGOs, MCAs, Quasi government, local community members).
 - Baringo County at different levels (MPs County Governor and Executive, Subcounty Commissioner, NGOs, MCAs, Quasi government, local community members)



Disclosure and Dissemination of Information

- Background Information Documents (BIDs)
- Power Point Presentation
- Focused Group Meetings
- Emails
- Telephone
- Interviews
- Posters



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APPENDIX 8:

ISSUES AND RESPONSE REPORT

Issues and Response Report

This document records the issues and comments contributed by stakeholders during public consultation for proposed **exploratory drilling in Block 12A**. The consultation exercise was carried from the 22nd September – 3rd October 2014 in both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties. The comments were made during community focussed group meetings, elected leaders meetings, county government presentations, and email and telephone communications. Responses provided by members of the ESIA team are included. In some instances, responses were modified from the information presented in meetings to ensure that the information captured in this document is consistent with other elements of the ESIA.

The comments are categorized as follows

- Biodiversity (flora, fauna, avifauna)
- Waste Management
- Noise and Vibration
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Health, Safety and Security
- Visual Impact
- Socio-Economic Issues
- Issues Related To the ESIA
- Need and Desirability of the Proposed Project
- Other Issues (Not related to the ESIA)

1. Members of Parliament representing both Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County

1.1. Socio-Economic Issues

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Will ESF hire local people during the specialist studies or will they hire staff from other regions and will the pay be standard for everyone	MP	Tullow: We will hire enumerators and there will be no discrimination on the pay Tullow: Drilling contractors are obligated to hire people from the area
For the scholarships Tullow is offering who will be recipients; people from block 12A or project area	MP Baringo North	Tullow: Development stages in the oil and gas sector are different. This is dependent on which stage we are in; therefore, social development various but both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet will be considered.
Scholarship awardees, will it be in Baringo or Elgeyo. It is ok to allocate it to the whole of Kenya, but focus should be in the project area		Tullow: Project areas have different levels of development, PSC requires for us to carry out capacity building but this will depend on the knowledge/ literacy levels in the area. Social investment is dependent is dependent on many factors. Some of the investments include vocational training such as: welding
Bursaries should be given through the CDF for each county government to distribute to the needy	MP Elgeyo Marakwet	Tullow: Thank you for the suggestion. This is why we are carrying out stakeholder engagement to take in concerns and feedback. British Council is in charge of administering scholarships. They have a set of criteria they use to award scholarships Tullow: We will take in your feedback and take it back to head office to follow up. The criteria we used in Turkana may not work in Baringo, hence the need to stakeholder engagement to gather information to find



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		ways to better the process.
We send proposal for CSR to your offices but we do not get responses		Tullow: We will take your comments on board and pass them along to the head office. Apologize that you did not get response to your mail.

1.2. Issues Related To the ESIA

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Block 12A is a big area. What is the likely area to do the drilling	MP	Tullow: At the moment we do not know the location. However, we are doing an ESIA for block 12A which covers parts of Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet County. Seismic was carried out in both counties, and then we need to carry out drilling to determine prospects.
Are MP's part of your stakeholder	MP Elgeyo Marakwet	Tullow: We will take your comments on board and pass them along to the head office. Apologize that you did not get response to your mail.

1.3. Other Issues (Not related to the ESIA)

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The cost of drilling is approximately \$200,000 per day, what is the drive to spend so much money.	MP	Tullow: Tullow does not own the drill; we subcontract others to carry out the operations. It is a high risk operation and a high return operation.



2. Baringo

2.1. Biodiversity (flora, fauna, avifauna)

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
How the endemic indigenous species of trees will be handled	Hon. Vincent Kiror	ESF: The consultant will come up with adequate mitigation measures to handle the different impacts such as flora, fauna etc. during the different phases of the project
Tullow should ensure that the migratory route for elephant herds in the area is taken into consideration	Jacqueline bubi (KWS)	Tullow: Assurance that no drilling will be undertaken on protected areas including the migratory paths for elephants
How will environmental degradation as a result of the project be mitigated?	Daniel K Too (KFS)	ESF: Developing adequate mitigation measures in all phases of the project to minimize or avoid environmental degradation
The area is prone to flooding and landslides. Will the activities aggravate the situation?	Joseph Boit (WRMA)	ESF: Noted. This will be integrated in the ESIA report.
Oil extraction can lead to disturbance of geology that creates a vacuum and fear that it can lead to sinking of the ground		Tullow: There are geological experts who can handle that
Consider the migratory routes of birds that it's not affected	William kimosi	Tullow: Drilling programme is for a short while and thus the birds and their migratory routes cannot be affected
The baseline survey for the ESIA ought to capture indigenous flora and other sensitive habitats that were overlooked during the Seismic Survey ESIA	Michael Rotich (Town administrator)	
The soil within Kerio Valley is quite sensitive and very prone to erosion	Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader)	ESF: We will propose adequate mitigation measures to cover such issues
Whether Tullow can assist in the rehabilitation of Lake Kamrok as part of their	Governor, Baringo County	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
CSR		
The Kamnarok Park National Park is being restored in the area; the communities have a perception that the area is being restored for exploration purposes.	Kipchumba Kettany (CEC Trade and Industrial):	Tullow: Tullow does not undertake exploration drilling in protected areas, they look for alternatives in such areas.
They want an assurance from Tullow that they will not undertake drilling in Kamrook National Park	Governor, Baringo County	Tullow: Tullow does not undertake exploration drilling in protected areas, they look for alternatives in such areas.
Currently soil erosion is rampant which can be attributed to the Seismic Survey activities.	Community member (Kaptar)	
Fear that the ecosystem will be greatly affected once oil is discovered in the area	Community member (Salawa)	
There will be disturbance of soil texture during the proposed drilling program		
During seismic the process caused a lot of soil erosion because they never did proper restoration.	Mr. Richard Rasmei:	ESF: Point taken but next time we will improve on the issues of restorations. Also the grass which were used to restore the lands were planted during dry spell hence never grew.
Vegetation to be planted within the well pad can't survive because the area is a dry area?	Mr. Ezekiel:	ESF: Tullow will try to plant the indigenous trees and take care of them, also vegetation clearing will be done selectively within the well pad and not cutting down of all trees.
How will ESF mitigate on impacts on spillage, impacts on aquatic organisms, distraction of flora and fauna?	Jacob Kiplagat	ESF: From the presentation the drilling rig will have a blowout preventer which will manage the pressure from the underground, also the metal casing will be used to prevent underground water contamination, there will be selective



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		clearing of vegetation and planting of indigenous vegetation species
During well pad construction there will be vegetation clearing and tree cutting how will you manage that?	Community Member(Lawan)	ESF: Before construction there must be ground clearing, but we as consultants encourage selective tree cutting, they cut mature trees and leave behind sampling trees and also plant more trees to act as green belts.
The consultants should list some of the mitigation measures on land degradation?		ESF: Land will be restored to its original or near original state and this will be well covered during the decommissioning phase of the project.
Fear that the community will suffer from environmental effects based on research/experience from other oil producing countries such as Nigeria, Angola etc.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	ESF: For each environmental impact identified from the proposed project, adequate mitigation measures will be proposed that will be implemented to ensure that the project conserves the environment.
Acid Rain spoils the soil, water resources and no farming activities will be practiced		ESF: During ESIA process there will be a clear mitigation measures on emissions.
Don't you see this process of drilling will cause tectonic plate movement and bursting of the bed rocks	Teacher(Kinyach)	Tullow: Doing Oil exploration they normally involve various professionals such as the Geologist who come and study the geology of the area.
Interference of our wildlife and our livestock grazing and migratory routes.	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo)- Email	
Interference with the overall eco system of the community.		

2.2. Waste Management

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Fear that Tullow will not handle any waste generated in the appropriate way as experienced in Uganda	Community Member (Muchukwo)	ESF: ESF Consultants will advise Tullow Oil on the waste management practices following the National and International waste handling standards, also Tullow have policy on environment management for example the soda bottles if they are not collected for reuse by community, we will collect them then dispose them and leave the environment as clean as we found it.

2.3. Noise and Vibration

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Noise and general safety of school going children on their way to/from school and within their learning environment.	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo) - Email	

2.4. Air Quality

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Air Pollution as a result of smoke leading to formation of acidic rain	V.S.K Tole (DEO Baringo North)	Tullow: Smoke expected is minimal from the generators used to power the rigs. Environmental Audits touching on air quality will also be carried out.
There will be trans-boundary air pollution due to the project, how will you as consultants and Tullow Oil Company mitigate this?	Mr. James Keino:	ESF: The impacts will be properly mitigated in the EMP and we will make sure Tullow comply with National, International standards on pollutions. The casing and Blowout preventer will help manage any accidental leakage and explosions.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
How will you manage Air pollution as a result of drilling?	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: During drilling process the drilling rig will be fitted with a blowout preventer which will help manage any gas or liquid that might come out as a result of drilling. People working within the site will be provided with PPE such as nose muffs, etc. Tullow vehicle speed limit is 40Km/h on rough roads and also there will be regular watering of dust grounds to suppress the dust.
The consultants should list some of the mitigation measures on air pollution?	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: As Stephen mentioned, the drilling rig will be fitted with a blowout preventer to help manage any incidents oil, gas or water pressure from underground. Also the machines and vehicle idling will be restricted in the site and also will run on low sulphur diesel.

2.5. Water

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Whether actual drilling will affect the geysers and hot springs within the County since these are tourist attraction sites	Hon. Vincent Kiror	Tullow: During drilling, there will be the use of steel pipes and cement to ensure that there is no underground water contamination
Fears that during the drilling process, there will be discharge of water containing heavy metals such as lead and mercury and this may have affect the local population such as abnormal development. Are there global	Hon. Cheretei Kibet	Tullow: There will be no use of heavy metals during the drilling programme. In addition, there will be use of steel and cement when drilling to prevent contamination with underground water.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
regulations that provide for such compensation		
Fear of the effect of oil spillage to River Kerio	Hon. Cheretei Kibet	
Concerned about the water quality during the operation of the project	Jonah Kiplangat (CDW Water)	Tullow: Waste water treatment plant present at the drilling camp sites. Quality is measured by SGS to ensure right water qualities. Use of steel pipes in the drilling to ensure that there is no seepage to water aquifers.
What mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the water catchment areas are well protected?	Joseph Boit (WRMA)	Tullow: Proposed drilling will not be conducted in water catchment areas. Use of steel pipes in the drilling to ensure that there is no seepage to water aquifers.
In case Tullow strikes water, can it be used for farming activities?	Kibet Maina (Agriculture)	
Fear that there will be oil spillage leading to the contamination of the underground water	Community member (Salawa)	ESF: During drilling process there will be a metal casing which will prevent underground water pollution from any drilling activities.
The consultants should list some of the mitigation measures on water pollution	Community Member (Lawan)	ESF: The drilling process will not be conducted near a water body or in a protected area, also to avoid incidences of underground water pollution there will be a metal casing which will be inserted during the well drilling process. Also machines on sites services will be carried out in a designated area covered from storm water.
Interference of surface and ground water sources and distribution networks.	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo)	

2.6. Health, Safety and Security

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
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COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
What are the associated Health issues with the proposed project?	Michael Ruto (Health)	Tullow: Tullow has a strong HSE policy. The only big hazard is the Rig. So we advocate for proper PPE's for workers and ensure their safety when working at heights.
The ESIA should also consider the Health and Safety risk to the community and the personnel	Atuko Moses (CEC Health)	
Tullow should engage Ex-security personnel in offering security		
Can Tullow share their PPE especially safety boots to the chiefs?		
Tullow should consult the locals/chiefs on the identification of security personnel to be utilised		
Tullow should engage Ex-security personnel in offering security	James B. Kamoren	
The safety of the community during oil and gas drilling should be considered:	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: During drilling process there will be no unauthorized persons or animal which will be allowed to enter the well pad and it will be fenced off because most of the activities will take place within the well pad.
Conflict in the oil producing regions will be caused due to none compliance of law/policies, unfairness and injustice	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Oil is stored in a reservoir and not flowing once it is drilled it will have no impact on South Sudan oil or Turkana Oil. Community should not have fear of any conflict with neighbouring countries.
If oil is discovered here in Kerio valley, will it not bring conflict with the neighboring	Community (Lawan)	Tullow: Oil is not flowing deep in the ground but it's stored in



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
countries such as South Sudan?		reservoir and that is why it's not a renewable resource, it will not have impact on South Sudan Oil or Turkana
Threats to health of communities and what they depend on e.g. Livestock, farming, fishing through pollution?	Community Member(Muchukwo)	ESF: ESF Consultants will make sure Tullow Kenya B.V adheres to Tullow Oil environmental standards (TOES), regional regulations, National regulations such as EMCA of 1999 and international regulations such as IFC standards are in place and followed during the project cycle on environment conservation.
If we drill oil and gas in Kerio valley don't you see it will bring conflicts with the neighbouring countries such Sudan?	Mr. Isaiah (Lawan)	Tullow: Oil is not flowing, it is stored in Oil reservoirs so you need not to worry of conflicts with our neighbouring countries.
The community foresee conflict from the oil and gas drilling if the community is not well involved in the process.	Mr. Isiah Chelimo: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: That is why Tullow is trying to involve the community during every stage like now we have involved you community in the ESIA process.

2.7. Visual Impact

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Aesthetic value of the area might be compromised by the proposed activity. Light impacts of the Rig to the environment.	William kimosi	Tullow: The lights will only be utilised at night. Minimal impact is thus anticipated.

2.8. Socio-Economic Issues

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
There should be recruitment of the locals	Hon. Lekakimow (Leader of Minority)	ESF: During the baseline survey studies, we will engage the locals



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		in terms of employment opportunities. In addition, we will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin in the presentation process. Tullow: We will involve the locals during the drilling programme
Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals	Hon. Elijah K. Toroitich (Leader of Majority)	ESF: During the baseline survey studies, we will engage the locals in terms of employment opportunities. In addition, we will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin in the presentation process. Tullow: We will involve the locals during the drilling programme
There should be actual compensation of the owner of land where the well pad will be located.	Hon. Vincent Kiror	Tullow: Before accessing any individual land, there is normally an agreement in place that capture the initial status of land before any encroachment and after encroachment and the individual is compensated for any loss.
How will the revenue from the exploration be handled within the County		Tullow: The discovery of oil/gas is a national resource but there will be criteria in the distribution of the revenue generated
What is the percentage that will go to the community and to the County	Hon. James Kiptoo (MCA Kabartonjo ward)	Tullow: The discovery of oil/gas is a national resource but there will be criteria in the distribution of the revenue generated
How will Tullow handle issues pertaining to compensation due to the lack of title deeds in areas where demarcation has not been done		
What criteria did Tullow use in the distribution of bursaries	Hon. Richard Kampela	Tullow: All the Members of the County Assembly were involved in



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		the distribution, in consultation with the chair for education committee
Fears that the discovery of oil/gas will result to conflict in the area. We want assurance that if discovered, there will be no conflict in the area.		
Fear that the discovery of oil/gas will result to conflicts in the area. Involve everyone to avoid such		
There should be recruitment of the locals within the vicinity to avoid conflicts		
The criteria for scholarship selection should be made public since there are complaints from the locals within the vicinity that they are not being considered		
Fear that once oil is discovered, there will be resettlement of people within the project vicinity. How will Tullow handle this		
Tullow should establish a social page to address some of the issues being raised and manage expectations		
Tullow used the financial bill when compensating the locals. It is up to the County Assembly should come up with legal requirement under financial bill that captures foreign investors within the County		
Payment for land compensation was done to the County Government yet no information was passed on to the locals. In addition, the actual land owners were not compensated		

Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
How will Tullow handle issue pertaining to land title deed when conducting compensation since majority of the locals do not have this		
We propose that the bursaries be moved to 10 million for Baringo County since there is a high poverty level within the County		
There should be recruitment of the locals during the drilling programme		
Opportunities should be locally advertised and sourced locally during the drilling programme and ESIA Study		
Payment of services offered should be fair across the board when sourcing the local content		
Wrangles that the local community are not being offered employment opportunities. Are there employment opportunities available? How will the community benefit as a result of the project?	Mr. Philip Chuma (DEO Baringo central)	Tullow: Tullow has engaged in 4 major social investments: Bursaries, Scholarships, Water projects and medical mobile clinic (beyond zero campaign).
There should be transparency to avoid conflict	Hon. Safina Chelgat	
Compensation rate was low in Baringo compared to Kisumu. Not fair		
Local content used to be realistic		
Is Tullow ready to mitigate the conflict between Baringo and Elegeyo Marakwet if they arise	Hon. Cheretei Kibet	
Appreciate Tullow issuance of Bursaries		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Tullow should sponsor community members and MCAs to a site visit to be able to benchmark their activities	Hon. Peter Masile	
Sustainability-What is Tullow planning on poverty eradication in the area?	VKS Tole (MOE Baringo North)	
Whether Tullow will establish a research and development institution in the area for the purposes of capacity building		
Can Tullow initiate training programmes in petroleum and Gas to be employed locally and in other parts of the world?		
Which compensation framework will be used by Tullow in compensating the affected community? And can the framework be shared with us the experts	Enock Kiptaino (CO Environment and Natural resources)	Tullow: We will liaise with the Team in Nairobi Office in charge of this since we are not aware of the compensation framework to be used.
Compensation was not fairly done. Can Tullow clearly define what is being compensated and what is not?		
Land is communally owned. In such a case how is it compensated?	William kimosi	Tullow: Compensation is done to individuals using the land and also for all the owners of the land
The youth should be involved in all the project life cycle since they form the backbone of the society	Kennedy Naduma	
Bursaries and scholarships were not distributed fairly in the previous sitting		
Currently there is no land demarcation within Kerio Valley, how will Tullow address this issue	Wilson Kangongo (National Youth Council-youth leader)	Tullow: Land Demarcation issue is beyond Tullow, it is up to the Government to take up on this



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
How will the community benefit from the Oil and Gas exploration activities? Employment opportunities should be offered to the local		ESF: ESF Consultant will recruit some locals to help in undertaking the specialist studies (Baseline survey)
Tullow needs to engage us in issues pertaining to bursaries, scholarships. We have a feeling that the actual beneficiaries are not from this area.	Raphael Chesire (National Youth Council- Chairman):	Tullow: Before any bursaries or scholarship are offered there has to be adequate engagement with the locals
There is currently no land demarcation, how will Tullow handle this		Tullow: Since there is no actual land demarcation, its only prudent to engage the County Government, which we did through payment of the land rates
Destruction of the bridge during the seismic survey period	Joel Rutto (Salawa Youth leader)	
Fear of displacement of people leaving near the well pad area due to environmental pollution and security		
Request that the community be well educated on all matters pertaining to oil and gas exploration activities to avoid issues pertaining to distortion of information		Tullow: Currently we are engaging the different leaders but we will engage the community also. The local administrative was used by Tullow to assist in the identification and mobilisation of the locals
No drilling will commence without the issuance of title deeds to the locals	Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader)	
Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals only		Tullow: It is within the constitution and Tullow Policies that the locals should be given priority in offering employment opportunities
Any compensation should also cover the		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
existing flora and fauna at the proposed drilling site		
We welcome the issue of bursaries and scholarships but Tullow should ensure only the community benefit from such not other people		Tullow: Previous scholarships was advertised to the Kenyans and the beneficiaries had to undergo an intensive selection process to be awarded the same
Previous seismic survey relied on the chiefs, the land belong to the landowners not the chiefs. Any access has to be granted by the land owner but not the chiefs	Ruth Chebor	Tullow: We have learnt from previous mistakes and we will change
Compensation should be done to the community not to the Governors/County Government		
Tullow should change the way they interact with the locals and avoid issues otherwise there will be problems		
Scholarships offered should also capture the form four leavers who are willing to further their educations	Peter Kulei (Chairman NYC Baringo County)	Tullow: The same has been heard and will be integrated
Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals. Ensure the agreements in place are met such as 75% chances being offered to the locals		
Any compensation done should be prompt, just and a reflection of the current market value. Such amounts should not go to the County Government but to the Land owners	Francis Kosgei (Public Participation Steering committee Chairman)	
Fear that once oil is discovered, the	Thomas Keloza	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
community will not benefit for this since they lack title deeds. Example the Ngamia 1, some money was given to the rich and influential people of the society		
Tullow should show us the right way on how the community will benefit		
Employment opportunities, wages offered should reflect the current market price	Joshua Rotich (Church Leader)	
The community has to be offered title deeds for them to actually benefit from the project	Charles Chebii	
What are the accrued benefits of the project to the community?	Joshua Ogango (Deputy County Commissioner Baringo North)	Tullow: Tullow has engaged in 4 major social investments: Bursaries, Scholarships, Water projects and medical mobile clinic (beyond zero campaign)
What is Tullow doing concerning issues pertaining to the community e.g. infrastructural developments	Michael Rotich (Town Administrator)	
Employment opportunities to be accorded to the chiefs.	Joseph Mchebi	Tullow: Employment opportunities will be available to the locals.
Equitable distribution of opportunities such as the bursaries		
Whether Tullow will come up with a community trust fund?	Francis Kosgei Rangut (Chairman PPSC Baringo County):	
Does Tullow plan to build or construct an Oil refinery Plant?		Tullow: Oil has not yet been discovered since the project is at exploration stage.
Fear that the community will not be compensated for their land because of issues	Wilson (Senior Chief Kinyach Location):	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
related to title deeds?		
Pressure from professionals that there is inequality in compensation	Samuel chepruiyot:	
Some land has been demarcated but no titles issued while others no demarcation has taken place. How will Tullow handle this?		Tullow: The relevant offices within the county will be sought to give a clear direction on the same
Procurement of goods and services at local content	James B. Kamoren:	Tullow: It is within Tullow mandate to ensure that the local content is utilised
Tullow should engage the county to handle issues related to land demarcation	Kakuko	
Compensation was not fairly done on land during the seismic activity		Tullow: The issue of inequality in compensation has been noted
Fear among the community that the chiefs have been paid and that is why they are supportive of the project.		
The community is now aware about their land rights. Demarcation of land is now on-going and within four (4) months the locals will be issued with their land titles. How will Tullow access the individual lands	Lilian Sadalla (CEC Lands):	
What formula Tullow will use in acquiring local man power for the project	Stellah Kereta (County Secretary):	
How will the County Government be involved in ensuring that the available opportunities are utilised		
Whether the County Government can partner with Tullow in issuing of Title Deeds in the	Governor, Baringo County	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
demarcated lands		
Whether Tullow can upgrade the access roads to the project location		
During the seismic survey, the locals were not fairly compensated for their lands	CEC	
Tullow social investment should also focus on the schools near the project location	Governor, Baringo County	
There should be a shared prosperity if oil is discovered to ensure equitable distribution of the revenue generated		
The development of access roads ought to be given first priority to facilitate the transportation of the drill rig	Dr. Andrew Kwonyike (CEC Transport and Infrastructure)	
What CSR does Tullow have to offer to the community and whether Tullow considered only those that are cheap	Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport)	
Whether Tullow can support the Irrigation schemes in the area	Governor, Baringo County	
What other projects is Tullow doing apart from drilling?	Yvonne Barkutno:	Tullow: Currently Tullow is engaged in a number of projects; Water Project, Bursary, Scholarship, mobile clinics (beyond zero campaign). Tullow: Tullow also normally takes the initiative to construction the access roads leading to the camp area
Chiefs are not compensated fairly for the work done for Tullow	Joshua Kipere	
Tullow should communicate to the National	Community Member	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Government that the community do not have title deeds and this is hampering their proposed activities	(Kaptara)	
During the seismic Tullow company did not consider gender during employment	Mr Samuel Cherono (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: This time Tullow Company will consider that during employment.
What are the benefits to the locals once oil/gas is discovered?	Mr Chebon - MCA	
How the community will benefit from the proposed project.	Community member (Salawa)	
The community must first be provided with title deeds before any proposed activities by Tullow are carried out.	Community member (Kaptara)	
The community must first be provided with title deeds before any proposed activities by Tullow are carried out.	Community member (Kaptara)	
Minutes of the meetings held at School of Government at Kabarnet should be shared with the Community.	Community member (Kaptara)	
Fear of resettlement once oil/gas is discovered in the area	Community member (Kaptara)	
Fear that there will be resettlement incase the well pad area falls within a person's land		
All representatives should be onboard in such	Mr Chebon - MCA	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
meetings i.e. County Government Officials, learned individuals and members of the community.		
Currently we have issues with the County and National Government due to the lack of title deeds. We request that Tullow and the Consultants go back to clear this for us and come later. There should be transparency in all agreement signed even at the community level.	Mr Chebon - MCA	
Before any commencement of the proposed drilling program, the community should be given title deeds first.	Community member (Salawa)	
Title deeds is a must before any commencement of Tullow proposed activities.	Community member (Salawa)	
Elected leaders both at the National and County Level should first meet with the local community members before such forums with Tullow and the Consultants are initiated, to iron out some issues such as Title deeds etc.	Community member (Salawa)	
Currently we have issues with the County and National Government due to the title deeds. We request that Tullow and the Consultants go back for us to clear this and come later	Mr Chebon - The MCA (Salawa)	
Compensation will only be done to those who have title deeds and majority of the		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
community members do not have this. To whom will the compensation be paid to then?		
We will not allow any movement of the rig before all of our issues raised here are addressed		
Has Tullow Company identified the well pad?	Michael Chesang (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Currently Tullow is not sure where the well pad will be located. We are waiting for the coordinates from the seismic results.
People outside 200m by 200m will they be compensated as well?	Stephen Kanyong (Kapsokoi)	ESF: The community who will be displaced outside the well pad will be fully compensated as per the agreement between Tullow and affected community.
How will the community benefit from the drilling of oil and gas?	Mr Robin Chelang (Kapsokoi)	ESF: There will be employment from the ESF consultants to youths to assist in baseline survey such as traffic impact identification and enumerators. Tullow: Tullow Company will employ community to work in the well pad. Tullow will improve the roads which will be used by the Tullow vehicles during drilling process.
Community wants clarification on the shares within the company	Mr Charles Keter (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Block 12A ownership Tullow Oil (65%), Africa Oil (20%) and Marathon Oil (15%)
If I am going to be resettled to another piece of land, will the new piece of land be of the same size and fertility?	Mrs. Miriam Kiprum (Kapsokoi)	ESF: This will be agreed between the affected community and the Tullow Company.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		Tullow Tullow will be on that piece of land for a short time therefore this will depend on agreement between individual, community and Tullow Company.
The community should first be issued with titled deeds before drilling starts.	Mr. Peter Maklap (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Point noted but issues of title deeds is not on Tullow side; you should tal to the area MCAs, Chiefs and ward representatives.
Community wants title deeds before drilling starts	Mr. Joseph Kiptum: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Point noted, I think I answered that before.
The local Community should benefit from the oil and gas first before the county and National government.	Mr. Joseph Rogruton (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Once Tullow finds oil, the National government will announce the discovery and Tullow will hand over the rest of the responsibility to the National Government. Tullows work is to drill oil
Tullow Oil Company did not consider people with disabilities during employment process?	Mr. Daniel Kipsang: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: It is true Tullow Oil Company did not employ people with disabilities during the seismic process but this time we will take that into consideration.
The land rates to be used is it the one used during the Seismic or will be a reviewed ones on the 200mby 200mwell Pad)?	Mr. James Keino: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: This time will use a different and current land and vegetation valuations on the affected communities.
During the community meeting there should be a government and Human right representative?	Ward representative (Kapsokoi)	Ward Administrator Barwessa Ward I'm standing here as a county representative in the office of the governor. Your points I will forward to the MCA, who was to be with us today, together with area chiefs; they were to attend the meeting only they were called for an urgent



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		meeting in Kabarnet by the County Governor. Issues on human right, everyone here has his/her rights and if they are violated they have the right to report to the relevant authorities.
What will happen to the displaced communities within the 200m by 200m area to be used for well pad?	Mr. Lazaro Chepchieng(Kinyach)	ESF: Once Tullow identifies the area proposed for drilling ESF Consultants will come to do a baseline survey to identify the affected environment and recommend Tullow on what to do and the way forward.
If you fence the 200M by 200M area and that was the feeding ground for my livestock where will I take them?	Mr. Michael Cherubet (Kinyach)	ESF: Fencing is for security reasons in that this will restrict people or animals from entering the well pad and it will not interfere with animal routes within the area.
a.)This is a new concept to us as community from Kinyach Location b.) My fear is if the project comes to my land, it will separate my family because I'm polygamous man? c.) The community need compensation first before any activity starts	Mr. Philip Arap Tugei: (Kinyach)	Tullow: If the coordinate's falls within your land Tullow will have dialogue with you and come into agreement, you should not have fear mzee Philip. Tullow: Community should manage your expectation in that we don't know exact place drilling will take place and also the drilling won't start any time soon that is next year.
How will the community in the drilling area benefit?	Mr. Luka Lokorio (Kinyach)	Tullow: Tullow main work is Oil drilling and oil sharing is the work of National government. The community in both counties will benefit from employment, also Tullow has done water project in the county, continue offering of scholarship and school bursaries.
As Tullow Company identified the well pad?	Michael Chelanga:	Tullow:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
	(Kinyach)	Currently Tullow has no idea where the well pad will be, but we are waiting for the coordinates from the seismic result which was done.
If oil or gas is found who will own it, is it Tullow Company, County Government, National Government or the Community.	Mr. John Kabutei (Kinyach)	Tullow: Once the oil or gas is discovered Tullow Oil Company will hand it over to the National Government because Tullow is contracted by the Government of Kenya to drill oil.
The communities need title deeds before any exploration starts so that there are no conflicts in the future?	Mr. John Kiboi: (Kinyach)	Tullow: Issues of title deeds can be handled by the county government so I hope the ward representative and the area chiefs can handle that.
After land rehabilitation can it be inhabited again?	Mr. Joan Yator (Kinyach)	ESF: Once the land has been rehabilitated it can be resettled again because the vegetation will be planted back and area restored to its original or near original state.
Is it possible to inhabit a rehabilitated land?	Mama Joseph: (Kinyach)	ESF: Think I answered that question earlier. Yes one can resettle back to the land.
We hope there are no other people from other areas who have title deeds for the site proposed to have oil?	Mr. Peter Maklap: (Kinyach)	Tullow: Tullow Oil Company has not contacted any person on the land issues even as we don't know where the well pad/drilling will be, and if the land or site is known will talk to the person or community in the area.
Will there be employment in the project area?	Community member (Kinyach)	ESF: ESF Consultants will use the local communities during the baseline surveys and traffic impact counting. Tullow: Tullow Oil Company policy is to value the local content;



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		there will be employment of communities in the project area like we did during seismic survey.
Will there be displacement of people within the well pad?	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: Tullow Oil Company will not displace anybody but if the well pad falls in your land there will be dialogue until agreement is reached.
The community requires title deeds and memorandum before drilling of oil and gas starts to avoid conflicts	Mwalimu Musa (Lawan)	Tullow: Issue of title deeds is not on our side as Tullow but in the County and National Government, the chief and ward representative have heard that because they are here.
We need the community to be employed during this process of oil and gas drilling.	Mr Isaiah (Lawan)	ESF: ESF Consultants will employ community members during the baseline survey and there will be notices very soon on the said jobs, they will assist in Traffic count. Tullow: Tullow values the community around the proposed site and there will be employment of 70% as unskilled labors as we did during the seismic process, and the process will be transparent and it will be shared between the two counties.
It Is true that an individual land is up to six feet deep down and the rest is government land, and the oil drilling will be more than one kilometer down. My concern is for them campsite will be on my six feet therefore we need title deeds before drilling starts so that we can allow them access the resource.	Community Member (Lawan)	
Tullow should give us community time to solve our land issues (Demarcation) before	Community Member(Lawan)	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
they embark on the drilling process		
<p>i.)The community wants the original title deeds, not the permits used during the seismic process.</p> <p>ii) The compensation should be given to the community and not the county government.</p> <p>iii.) The community wants Tullow during the selection of personnel to work for the company to be equally distributed within the two counties.</p> <p>iv) The revenue generated by the company should be invested back to the community.</p> <p>v.) Community wants the Tullow campsite to be based at Kipnai Location this time round</p>	Stephen(Kipnai)	<p>Tullow: Point taken.</p> <p>Tullow: It is true that the last compensation was deposited to the county government and not to governor's accounts as many said. That was done for the two campsite area.</p> <p>Tullow: Tullow Oil Company will make sure the slots for jobs will be shared equally in all location within the block area.</p> <p>Tullow: The National Government and County Government will be in charge of revenue generated by from the oil drilled by the company</p> <p>Tullow: Tullow is not sure where the drilling site will be.</p>
How will the County Government be involved in ensuring that the available opportunities are utilised.	Community Member(Kipnai)	
Whether Tullow can upgrade the access roads to the project location?	Community Member(Kipnai)	<p>Tullow: Yes, Tullow will improve the roads in this area</p>
We should have an MoU with Tullow:	Community Member(Muchukwo)	<p>Tullow: Tullow is ready to listen to the community and that's why they have CLOs on the ground to create the good relationship between the company and community.</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The chiefs should not make any decisions on matters pertaining to the community on their own	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: When Tullow wants to do something they normally use the chiefs to mobilize the community for barazas the one we are having and that's why the company has CLOs on the ground.
We request the presence of the Government Officials both at the National and County levels in such meetings to be able to follow-up issues raised	Senior Chief (Muchukwo)	Tullow: That is a good point but chiefs are representatives of National government and Ward Administrator is representative of County Government, they are all here with us they should make arrangement on when to have the common meeting.
Tullow should communicate to the National and County Government that the Community do not have Title deed and this is hampering their proposed activities to harness this?	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Tullow's main activity is oil drilling and not title deeds but that issue can be addressed by the chiefs and ward administrator because they have powers to mobilize the leaders, also Tullow cannot undertake activities on lands with dispute.
Any agreement should be made between the Community and Tullow but not through the County Government since they will be greatly affected	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: From previous meetings with area leaders we never had agreement but the same message we are giving you today is the same information we gave them, this is a stakeholder engagement which is within the law that before any activity starts the community be involved fully in stage of the project
Social Effects of oil spill and gas flares that are scattered will affect the community	Community Member(Muchukwo)	ESF: During drilling blowout preventer will close automatic once oil or gas comes out with pressure, to prevent oil spill and gas from escaping into the atmosphere.
Employment opportunity will be an issue because of expertise, corruption, nepotism etc.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	ESF: ESF Consultants will involve community during the basic survey and assist in traffic count. It will be open and



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		transparent; chiefs will assist us during the process.
Due to environmental effects that would result from the project, Tullow should compensate: the neighboring farmers who will be affected too; the livestock per head dead; and the farming of crops, fish, and beekeeping etc.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	ESF: The aim of the ESIA is to identify such environmental effects and propose adequate mitigation measures to ensure that farmers are not affected.
The National Government and Tullow Company should establish a refinery here in Kerio Valley to benefit the community in employment and other development programmes?	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Oil is not a renewable resource and once its exhausted it cannot be replenish therefore we should learn to manage our expectation in that the process we are currently we don't know if we will get oil and if we get, we will move in the development stage depending on the oil commercially viability we will weigh the possibilities of transporting it to Chagamwe oil refinery by use of pipeline construction, transportation by roads etc.
We recommend community projects such as roads, water, electricity, health centers, schools, bursaries to improve the general living standards of the people by Tullow Company and the Government	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Tullow Oil has been involved in different CSRs in the community such as water projects, school bursaries, scholarships during the beyond zero campaign Baringo County benefited with a mobile clinic. In Lokichar area Tullow is constructing hospital so we should be patient more will come after oil discovery.
The community demands that concrete and certain compensation plan be mutually and legally agreed upon on; i. Access to Private and Community land,	Community Member(Muchukwo)	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
ii. Infringement on the right to own property, iii. Destruction of vegetation, crops, pasture iv. Destruction of houses, v. Water pollution		
The community demands that measures to compensate people who will be displaced by the project be put in place?	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Tullow believes in dialogue and transparency before drilling starts Tullow would have reached an agreement with affected individuals. Also there will be no displacement of community.
A review of the criteria for categorization of jobs into technical and non-technical.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
A deliberate affirmative action policy specifically cutting through top down. This Affirmative Action includes offering qualified community members top management positions, middle level management and entry level (Graduate Trainees) They are treated fairly and are fully compensated for those who will be affected.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
The CSR of the company be made more tangible in terms of the company funding infrastructure and development projects	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
They enter into a Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) on benefit sharing in a	Community Member(Muchukwo)	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
more structured and enforceable manner		
That share options be availed to all community members to participate in the ownership and management of the company in their area of operation	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
In the event of block sales or new Farm out agreements, Tullow Oil agrees to pay the community a percentage to be agreed upon and determined. The community must be kept abreast of such decisions at all times	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
Cultural shrines should be taken into consideration during the identification of the project locations	Community member (Kaptara)	
Tullow Oil Company should make sure that during the drilling should respect the cultural sites such as shrines and medicinal plants in the area?	Teacher (Kinyach)	ESF: Tullow Oil Company will make sure that all its activities will not interfere with the culture of the area, e.g. no drilling will take place in cultural important areas and during baseline survey the consultants will use local communities in plant identifications and identification of the cultural sites.
We thank Tullow for the bursaries given	Community member (Kaptara)	
Even though scholarships were offered by Tullow, no member of the community benefited from this.	Community member (Salawa)	
Tullow Company vehicles do not assist the community on issues of transportation during	Mr. Isiah Chelimo (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Point taken.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
their visit in the fields.		
Scholarships mainly focused on the areas of Elgeyo Marakwet and not areas of Kerio Valley.	Mr. Isiah Chelimo: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: There were four students who were given scholarship from Baringo County but I do not know which location they came from
Tullow Oil Company should provide Kerio Valley with an Ambulance to assist mostly the expectant mothers to hospitals	Mr. Julius Kiptishia (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Tullow during beyond zero campaign they provided a mobile clinic for Baringo County, but your point has been taken.
The community around the proposed oil and gas drilling should be allowed to form a Sacco.	Teacher (Kinyach)	Tullow: Point taken
Which criterion was used in allocating of school bursaries and scholarship?	Jacob Kiplagat: (Kinyach)	Tullow: Scholarship is open for all Kenyans and it is advertised in the Newspapers, websites and Tullow has contracted British Council to select those to benefit from scholarship. Bursary is given to chief who comes up with list of children from poor background and the bankers' cheque is to the school or college.
Did we have any beneficiary of scholarship from Baringo County?	Isaiah (Lawan)	Tullow: There were four students from this county but I can't tell which location they came from, currently I don't have the names with me.
During selection for scholarship did you include people from the area of west pokot (Kipnai)?	Stephen(Kipnai)	Tullow: Scholarship was advertise on radio and posters despite been a short notice the selected applicants underwent rigorous interviews and Baringo County got four slots but the names I can't know which location they came from.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Tulloy should follow up on issues on bursary distribution.	Kenedy(Kipnai)	Tulloy: Point taken
What criteria was used in the distribution of scholarships	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tulloy: The scholarship has been open to whole Kenyans, Tulloy contracted a consultant by the name British Council whose mandate is to choose the beneficiary for scholarship, applicants are taken through a rigorous interview and those who qualify are awarded the scholarship
There should be a committee in place to oversee the entire implementation of any form of agreement and elected representatives should be included in such membership	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tulloy: Point taken, Tulloy believes in transparency and that is why we keep the community on board in every activity. Tulloy is doing this through baraza meetings like the one we are having.
Proper and documented engagements should be held with the local community in line with FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) as provided for by UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights together with UN declaration on the rights of indigenous communities	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
The community demands that the modalities for sharing revenue between the oil company and the local community be agreed beforehand. Such agreement would be legally enforceable and binding to all.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tulloy: Tulloy agreement with the National Government is to drill Oil and once the Oil is discovered its handed over to the National government, currently there is Petroleum bill which is in the parliament and once its passed it will give clearly who owns what percentage e.g. National government, County government and Community
The Community demands that Tulloy enters	Community	Tulloy:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
into a corporate social responsibility (CSR) contract with the local community and the CSR be driven by the community.	Member(Muchukwo)	CSR like water project the company has been advertising the tenders to the community, also issues of bursaries Tullow has been involving the community to identify the needy child to benefit from the school bursary.
Interference of social lifestyle of the community	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo) - Email	
Effects on general infrastructures especially roads and bridges.		
The mode and period of compensation on any damaged property including passing through unauthorised areas or shambas whether there are crops or no crops.		
Method of conflict resolution between Tullow and any member of the community in case of a disagreement.		
What are your Corporate Social Responsibilities which affects directly the Kerio valley people		
What percentage of the produced product will be ploughed back directly to Kerio Valley.		
What level of your staff will you be importing/employing outside Baringo county. Give assurance that 60% of all management and support staff are locals.		
Make thorough survey in all block 12a.	Joseph B Yegong (Baringo)- Email	ESF: Thanks and well noted
Establish how many people will be affected		
Issue of title deeds to all parties involved.		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Arrange for compensation before embarking on the oil excavation.		
Involve and employ the locals with relevant experience.		
Improve infrastructure particularly the road network which is in pathetic condition from Anaimoi to Barwesa via Kolewa Division.		
Revive and repair all the water piping systems		
Baringo People are very friendly but the big worry is those few individuals who claim not to recognise the inhabitants, those who own land. It is also important to make agreements with the locals.	0712991624 - 29th September 2014 - Baringo (SMS)	

2.9. Issues Related To the ESIA and the Project

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
There should be interpretation of the information in local language for people to have a better understanding about the project	Hon. Lekakimow (Leader of Minority)	ESF: We will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin during the presentation process.
Whether the stakeholder engagement exercise is a legal requirement or a show of good will from Tullow	Hon. Elijah K. Toroitich (Leader of Majority)	ESF: It is both a legal requirement and a show of good will.
After the development of the EMP, who will oversee its implementation		
Whether there will be another meeting to verify		ESF:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
the findings of the report		There shall be another meeting/forum for the stakeholders to verify whether their contributions were well documented
Engage someone who is conversant with the community during the stakeholder engagement exercise		ESF: We will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin during the presentation process.
All forms of agreement with Tullow should be made public	Hon. Cyrus Kibii	
Tullow should learn from Turkana and ensure that the issues that arose there are not occur here.	Hon. Vincent Kiror	
The County Assembly should come up with legislations to govern oil and gas exploration activities within the County		
We appreciate Tullow engagement with the Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) as they present the community		
Appreciate the stakeholder engagement with the Members of the County Assembly	Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)	
Structured engagement with the County Government should be undertaken. Clear engagement with the different committees within the county such as environment and labour	Hon. Safina Chelgat	
Appreciate stakeholder engagement with the MCA's	Hon. Kamket (Speaker to the County Assembly)	
Tullow should conduct site visit for the MCAs to learn and bench mark such activities		
Tullow should work closely with the relevant		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
committees within the County Assembly i.e. Environment and Labour etc.		
Which are the specific areas where the proposed drilling is to be undertaken	Jacqueline bubi (KWS)	ESF: Not able to tell now but most probably in areas where the seismic activities were undertaken
Which strategy has been put in place to engage the community?	Enock Kiptaino (CO Environment and Natural resources)	ESF: Kiswahili BID will be used in engaging the community. A liaison officer will also be used if need be to interpret information to local language
Previous ESIA was not sufficiently undertaken in terms of stakeholder consultation. Does Tullow has specific programmes of where and when the engagement will be undertaken?		Tullow: There is a proper programme for stakeholder engagement for the two weeks
How exhaustive is the Public participation that is being carried out? Because a lot of people complained about the previous EIA done.	Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo)	ESF: Public Participation is being carried out in both counties engaging the leaders, the community leaders and the common <i>mwananchi</i> . So, everyone has a right and chance to participate.
The credibility of the project cost to undertake all the proposed activities		
What is the current stage of the project in regard to the oil and gas exploration cycle?	Daniel K Too (KFS)	Tullow: The project is still at exploration stage. No oil discovery has been made yet.
Aerial surveys were carried out for the project area and GIS mapping done. Can Tullow share this data with us so that we can agree where the access roads will pass?	Kiprono Kimokin (Transport)	
What is the scope of EIA to be carried out? Has the ToR for the studies developed?		ESF: The project is at scoping stage. A ToR will be developed if the



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		project will be pushed to full study
EIA should be comprehensive and include all project activities e.g. access roads, boreholes, etc	Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo)	ESF: That has been noted
Project cost in the ESIA report should include the cost of Social Investments planned by Tullow in the project area		
Will geological studies be done to be included in the EIA baseline?	Jenifer Kipkazi (Director of Environment)	ESF: The geologic studies will be included in the EIA.
How broad or wide will the ministry of environment be involved in the ESIA studies?		
Can Tullow organize for a site visit for all the stakeholders on the onset of the proposed project?		
If Tullow strikes water instead of oil, will that be the end of their operations?	Daniel Koech (County Treasury Economist)	
Sharing information of issues and concerns raised after the completion of the ESIA report to all stakeholder		ESF: Yes a forum for all stakeholders will be arranged to share information got from the consultation process and for verification purpose.
How many rigs are there going to be along the Kerio Valley?	Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo)	Tullow: There is only going to be one rig
What are the quantities of the deposits? How can they be harvested sustainably?		
Does Tullow have a programme to support the officers that assist in undertaking mobilization?		
Is it possible to have a joint consultation programme for the two counties to build on trust on the whole process	William kimosi	ESF: This is noted and will be considered next time
Tullow should engage the County Government	Kipchumba Kettany (CEC)	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
at all stages of the project	Trade and Industrial Development):	
Possibility of a common stakeholder meeting to share the ESIA report after its preparation	Godfrey Kipsoy (Mwafrika NGO)	Tullow: There will be another meeting to share the findings on the ESIA Report by the ESF Consultants
Possibility of publishing the regulations (EIA Regulation, EMCA 1999 and Tullow Policies) related to EIA for distribution to the local population since they are not familiar with these regulations		
What is the distance the resident should be away from the well pad area/drilling site	Peter Makilap (Kabosgei community opinion leader)	Tullow: The locals will be required to be about 300m away from the fence surrounding the well pad for safety purposes
Consultation should be a down-up approach not an up-down approach	Wilson Kangongo (National Youth Council-youth leader)	ESF: We are involving the different leaders first in order for them to pass information to members of the community for them to attend the community meeting next week.
We request to have a meeting inclusive all stakeholders together with Tullow?	Raphael Chesire (National Youth Council- Chairman):	
We welcome these consultations and promise to pass the same information to the locals	Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader)	Tullow: More members of the community will be consulted
Where drilling is being conducted, it implies there is oil or gas. So, as a matter of Fact there is Oil in Baringo County		
What are the long term effects of the project if oil is discovered	Samuel cherubo	ESF: For each stage of the project, an EIA must be done to ensure adequate mitigations measures are proposed. So, once oil is



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		discovered, another EIA will be done for the next stage.
We request to have a meeting inclusive with all the leaders within the Community and share information	Peter Kulei (Chairman NYC Baringo County):	Tullow: Having smaller groups ensure that the views of the many are heard and integrated
We are ready to partner with Tullow to convey such meeting on stakeholder consultation	Francis Kosgei (Public Participation Steering committee Chairman	
The current consultant should learn from the mistakes of the previous consultant and avoid this.	Zipporah Chesire (Lelmen Woman representative)	
Another meeting inclusive of all the stakeholders should be convened to avoid distorting of information		
Whether the consultants were the same from the previous studies or are they a new group		
What are the specific areas where the EIA will be done?	Joshua Ogango (Deputy County commissioner Baringo North)	Tullow: We are yet to receive data from the seismic activity on the specific location where drilling will be done. The EIA covers the entire block
What mode of communication/language will be used to pass information to the community?	Joseph Chebii (Assistant Chief Lawan)	ESF: Kiswahili will be used in engaging the community members
The same information that is being presented in the officials' meetings, should be exactly the same passed to the community	Michael Rotich (Town administrator)	Tullow: The same information will be passed to everyone
The community should get the right information so that their expectations are well managed by Tullow		
Different sessions for Public Participation	Joseph Mchebi:	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
implies that different information is being passed		
Will the same team be conducting meetings in the community level?	Senior chief kuchi location	ESF: Yes. The information passed will be same for all meetings Tullow: All community members will be met as per the schedules
All issues and concerns raised should be addressed	James B. Kamoren:	ESF: All issues and concerns raised will be addressed before the commissioning of the project.
How many wells is Tullow is intending to drill	Baringo County Governor:	Tullow: One well will be drilled
Suppose that Tullow undertakes the drilling and only finds water, is that the end of the process	Stellah Kereto (County Secretary):	Tullow: If they get water, Tullow shares this information with the National Government and seal the well
At what level is the ESIA Process	Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport):	ESF: We are currently at the scoping stage of the ESIA process
Can ESF disclose the environmental impacts pertaining to the proposed project to the community		
Whether ESF Consultants will use the local experts when undertaking the Assessment for acceptability and better understanding of the project		ESF: ESF Consultants will be sourcing for local content during the baseline survey period
The ESIA report should not only focus on the 200m×200m well pad area but should also consider the spill over effect such as dust impact on the community	CEC	ESF: The ESIA report will cover the various phases of the project such as the construction, operational and decommissioning phase and propose mitigation measures
What measure are in place to ensure that there		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
is restoration of land after demobilisation		
Where will be the Project Area	Atuko Moses (CEC Health)	Tullow: We don't know the exact point yet.
Why are the stakeholders being met in separate groups?	CEC	
What is the time frame to start the project activity	Haron Bowet	
All stakeholders consultation should involve the community directly rather than involving the different officers within the County		
Take 1 or 2 members of the community to Ngamia Well and observe what is happening there		
All the stakeholders should be adequately informed at each stage of the project		
Inform the locals directly since the different officers tend to distort the information hence members of the community are mislead	Kennedy Naduma	
Can we get notes of presentation after the meeting	Peter Makilap (Kabosgei community opinion leader)	ESF: We will make arrangement and share information with the locals
Involve also the Academia's or professionals within the County who can have a look at the laws and regulations and inform us more	Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader)	
Inform the locals directly since the different officers tend to distort the information hence members of the community are mislead	Kennedy Naduma	
Will chiefs still be used during the	Joshua Kipere	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
communication process?		
There should be sharing of case studies where oil/gas has been discovered	Community member (Kaptara)	
What does Tullow and NEMA stand for		ESF: NEMA stands for National Environment Management Authority
All representatives should be onboard in such meetings i.e. County Government Officials, learned individuals and members of the community	Mr Chebon The MCA (Salawa)	
Tullow should stop meeting the so called “representatives of the people” by thinking that their views present the views of all the locals	Mr Chebon – The MCA (Salawa)	
Next time Tullow Oil Company should do a bottom-Up approach and arrange for one meeting with area leader and community.	Mr. Zachariah Yego (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: The consultants used the formula to get information from different levels in order to compile a detailed ESIA report.
Next time Tullow Oil Company should use Bottom-up approach because community are the ones that will be affected by the oil exploration process.	Mr. Julius Kiptishia: (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Point taken but as I had said the Consultants wanted to have a detailed ESIA report and that why we had different meeting at different levels.
Why did you use Top-Down approach and the community are the people to be affected by the project?	Teacher(Kinyach)	Tullow: The consultants wanted to get more information from different levels so that they could compile a detailed report.
What are possible environmental impacts as result of oil and gas drilling?	Joseph Kiptanui (Kapsokoi)	ESF: Some of the possible impacts may include: air pollution as a result of campsite preparation; vegetation clearing; solid waste; noise and vibration as a result of rig drilling and other



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		machines in the area. We as consultants it is our duty to make sure that every impact is mitigated properly.
i)How will Tullow prevent impacts to the community such as pollution as a result of the drilling activity	Mr Samuel Cherono (Kapsokoi)	ESF: During drilling process the rig has Blowout Preventer stack which has automatic valves which closes up during any excessive pressure or explosive that may occur. Also there will be regular monitoring of impacts such as noise and vibration to check if they comply with National and International standards. Other mitigation measures may include watering of roads and areas within the well pad to suppress the dust; Tullow vehicle speed limit is 40Km/h in rough roads
ESF Consultants you should do properly analysis on the environment and not to favour Tullow Oil Company	Teacher(Kinyach)	ESF: I assure you as a community we the Environmental experts will capture and address every aspects of environment from the drilling process.
Why do we have another EIA process and yet it was done during the seismic survey?	Community member (Kinyach)	ESF: Drilling oil and gas has stages, and every stage has its impacts and that is why we are doing ESIA for this stage.
Community need to have a copy of this report once you finish compiling?		ESF: After compiling the report we submit to NEMA to distribute to various government institutions and it becomes a public document and then one copy we give to the client (Tullow)
We thank ESF Consultants for educating the community on the project this time unlike during the seismic process	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: Thanks, it's within the law to involve the stakeholders in the entire ESIA process as you can see from the flow chart on page two of the BID we have given you.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Drilling will it be within the well pad or in different places?	Mr Ruben (Lawan)	ESF: Drilling will be restricted within the well pad, but during the appraisal drilling can be within the well pads or outside.
Why did Tullow use top-down approach than starting with bottom-up approach and we the community will be affected by oil drilling activities?	Community Member (Lawan)	Tullow: Tullow did not use divide and rule method but the same message which is been disseminated to you today is the same we did last week. The consultants wanted to get more information on the project at different stages of stakeholders engagement so that they can compile a detailed ESIA report
Why is Tullow hiring different consultants at each stage of the project cycle?	Community Member (Lawan)	Tullow: Tullow in every stage of oil exploration they normally advertise if is consultancy job and it's selected through a bidding process, if the consultants firm meets the required qualification and experience is awarded the job.
ESF Consultants should give us the Impacts of the project since you are expert?	Community Member (Lawan)	ESF: I had given examples during the presentation for those who had it I mentioned air pollution, waste generation, vegetation clearing and noise and vibration during the drilling process, and is why we also need you as stakeholders to assist us in identifying more impacts and way forward.
Involve the local during the ESIA process and offer employment to the community.	Youth Leader (Lawan)	ESF: ESF Consultants will involve the community during the baseline survey as enumerators. The current stage we are and the meetings we are having is a process of stakeholder's involvement and will keep on involving during the exploration drilling process to have



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		your views and concerns.
How will you manage the environmental effects?	Mr Jonathan (Lawan)	ESF: During the ESIA report preparation we will come up with a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for all environmental and social impacts also will show who will be responsible managing them.
We request an exchange visit to other project area such as Ngamia 1 to learn more on oil drilling?	Ward Administrator: (Muchukwo)	Tullow: Point taken.
Who owns Tullow?	Ward Administrator(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Tullow is a privately owned company which has been contracted by the government of Kenya to drill Oil in Kenya.
The National and County Government should put in place laws and regulations governing oil and gas exploration activities and guard the community against all types of injustices.	Community member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Point taken, also in countries where Tullow has drill oil peace has prevailed because they involved communities and stakeholders in every activity they undertake, countries such as Ghana, Uganda and now Kenya in parts of Turkana.
We have faith that the different Stakeholder; Community, County/National Governments and Tullow Company will continue to co-operate to adhere to the regulations/policies put in place before drilling starts.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Thanks for your concern that is why we will put every stakeholder on board in every activity we are undertaking.
Improper policies/regulations put in place will cause wrangles among the community, Oil Company and the government.	Community Member(Muchukwo)	Tullow: Most of the wrangles in Oil producing countries have been as a result of not involving the communities in decision making and implementation of the project.
The community demands a comprehensive EIA	Community	ESF:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
report in line with EMCA 1999 and not a cut and paste desk study	Member(Muchukwo)	ESF Consultants will address every aspect and concern from the stakeholders meeting on the ESIA report, we will conduct a baseline survey for the same block 12A in order to have knowledge on the ecology, hydrology and geology and come up with a detailed report of Block 12A
The community demands that Tullow should not operate in any area within Lake Kamnarok and Rimoi National Game Reserve without their consent because there is a dispute?	Community Member (Muchukwo)	Tullow: The dispute with KWS is to do nothing with Tullow activities in Oil exploration; they are doing it to make the reserve a touristic attraction site. ESF: Also there no activities which are allowed in protected areas or near a water body, the relevant authorities will relay on the EIA report if an activity is to take place within a protected area.
They are consulted in a more inclusive manner on all issues related with the oil exploration and production	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
The company fully complies with the provisions of the Environment Management Act and that the company funds an environment auditor commissioned by the community	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
Fear that Tullow is playing games (divide and concur) by holding different meetings. We need a meeting that is inclusive of all the stakeholders being consulted.	Mr Chebon - MCA	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The community should be involved directly at all the stages of the project.	Community member (Salawa)	
We will initiate a court injunction on any Tullow proposed activities.	Community member (Salawa)	
We want Tullow next time to use a bottom-up approach in stakeholder consultation because we are people to be affected by the project.	Community Member (Lawan)	
We community need a common meeting with our leaders first before the drilling starts?		Tullow: We have National government and County government representative, hope they have heard you request.
Tullow Company should take few people from the location to oil and gas producing countries to see the environment impacts and how they have been mitigated.	Mr. Elijah Kimcheng (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Point noted
Tullow Company should share with the community the EIA report done for seismic	Moses Kaplit (Kapsokoi)	ESF: Once an EIA report has been compiled and submitted to NEMA for review it becomes a public document, because it is usually distributed to various institutions and it is also posted in the internet.
Concerned that the criteria used in selecting stakeholders is not clear and is not transparent	Luka Kipyegen (Baring)	ESF: There will be a series of stakeholder meetings and there will be a session for NGO, CBOs etc. (you fall under this category)



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		We have invited all the interested and affected parties for these meetings and there are no special invites. Please go to the nearest County office or Sub county commission office where we have the notice of where these meetings will be held.
Feels that professionals and others e.g. CBOs have been side-lined in this stakeholder consultation		
Would like to know what was discussed in the meeting that have been held so far i.e. issues, complaints, inquiries		
Would like to get input on what has been discussed so far, to avoid tension that might arise during the community meetings		
What are particular areas of operation. Are they limited to that area only and if no which other areas within the county of baringo will the work be involved.	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo)	
How meetings are held or shall be held on the exact spots of drilling and testing. Will the community members particularly the elders and the women be invited to air their views. The minutes and in attendance should be recorded.		
How meetings are to be held off site and who shall be in attendance and what interest do they have in Kerio Valley? The minutes and in		

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
attendance should be recorded		
Kindly furnish us with your works program		

2.10. Need and Desirability of The Proposed Project

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
We welcome such projects to the County	Hon. Lekakimow (Leader of Minority)	
Happy about the proposed project due to its economic input to the country	VKS Tole (MOE Baringo North)	
He heard about the stakeholder consultation on the radio. Thanks Tullow and ESF for conserving the environment and undertake public consultation exercise.	Andrew Sigei (0724920973) - 29th September - Nakuru County (SMS)	

2.11. Other Issues (Not related to the ESIA)

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Who are the owners of Tullow? What percentages of shares do they own?	Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)	
What is the national government agenda in Tullow exploration i.e. Issuance of Mobile Clinic	Hon. Valentine Sergon	
Tullow activities came before County Governments were established. Can Tullow replicate the same agreements that it had with the national government with the County Government of Baringo	Hon. Richard Kijilit	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Tullow should assist in the issuance of ipads to avoid damage of environment i.e. cutting down of trees for papers	Joseph Koech (Clerk to the County Assembly)	
Tullow should donate a bus to the County Assembly		
Tullow should buy a bus to the County Assembly as a social investment	Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)	
Are the Tullow Headquarters based in Nairobi?	Mr. Philip Chuma (DEO Baringo central)	Tullow: Headquarters are in London but we have an office in Nairobi
County treasury plans are underway. Can Tullow liaise with our office for the set amount for the social investments to be included in the plans as grants?	Daniel Koech (County Treasury Economist)	Tullow: County treasury plans to come up with their proposals on the same. Tullow will then check into that.
Can the refinery plant be constructed in a central place other than Lamu?		Tullow: This is for the National Government to handle but not Tullow
Are there chemicals used in the refinery process? And what are the impacts of the chemicals on the environment?	V.S.K Tole (DEO Baringo North)	Tullow: No chemicals used in the exploratory drilling. Refinery will be discussed later after we strike oil by the national government
Oil and gas exploration cycle is a long process. The community should be informed of findings after the seismic survey.	Hon. Lekakimow (Leader of Minority)	Tullow: The Seismic Survey only showed that there are some deposits within the ground. The actual drilling will now verify whether it is oil/gas/water.
Previous Seismic Survey was done by the involvement of the local administration i.e. Chiefs. There is a current County Government in place and should be involved directly not the chiefs	Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)	
Compensation was not done fairly in terms of	Kibet Maina (Agriculture)	Tullow:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
the vegetation destroyed		Compensation rates for natural grass were not captured in the previous Seismic activity. However, this has been noted.
What does the Seismic survey entail?	V.S.K Tole (DEO Baringo North)	
Was there any radiation emitted during the survey? Did the radiation affect the elephants?		
What gas can be found there? Is it harmful?		
Can Tullow share the PSC they have with the government to the stakeholders?		
The environment was degraded during the previous seismic activity. Can restoration be done before the proposed drilling starts?	Enock Kiptaino (CO Environment and Natural resources)	Tullow: There is a plan being developed to restore all lands before the drilling starts
Tullow should design a pipeline that is profitable and can be used for the transportation of the crude oil rather than waiting for the National Government (LAPSET Project)	Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa)	
Compensation should encompass the natural grass destroyed	Tobole S Lokeri (outgoing chief Kaboskei Kerio)	Tullow: Compensation was done based on rates got from the ministry of lands. No rates for natural grass were available. Therefore, we planted grass along the seismic lines
Soil Erosion was a major Environmental Impact especially where the Seismic Survey lines passed. There is need for proper restoration.	Joel Rutto (Salawa Youth leader):	
Previous consultants assured us that the environment will be restored to its original status which has not been the case, a lot of soil	Wilson Kangongo (National Youth Council-youth leader)	Tullow: Tullow is putting in place a plan to ensure adequate restoration of the lands within the project area



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
erosion taking place		
The seismic surveys lead to soil erosion in the area. Compensation should be done for this first.	Samuel cherubo	
During the seismic survey period, valuation was only done for the mature trees yet there was destruction of the smaller ones. Tullow should offer compensation to all destroyed trees because it took labour and time to care for them.	Ruth kaimugal (Women Rep kiboini)	
What happened to the issue pertaining to compensation to those members of the community whose lands were destroyed during the seismic survey period	Wilson Kangongo (National Youth Council-youth leader)	Tullow: During the Seismic Survey Period, compensation was being offered for crops destroyed. The County Government issued to Tullow Land rates that were paid.
What was the criteria used in compensating people since some areas, people got more than others	Raphael Chesire (National Youth Council- Chairman)	
If the County Government received the compensation money, this should be addressed because the locals should have received it instead.	Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader)	
Tullow and British Councils involved us to engage the community on issue pertaining to scholarship application process. Our recommendations were that Tullow should relax the rules for the application	Francis Kosgei (Public Participation Steering committee Chairman)	
Any form of compensation should have been	Pastor Chepkula Kimei	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
given to the landowners but not the County Government		
Compensate people from the initial Seismic Survey period	Joshua Rotich (Church Leader)	
What is Tullow doing concerning issues pertaining to the community e.g. infrastructural developments	Michael Rotich (Town administrator)	
Access roads that were made during the seismic survey needs restoration. There is also a lot of erosion from the areas where the seismic lines passed.	Tobole S Lokeri (Outgoing Chief Kaboskei Kerio):	
Compensation rates seemed to be different for various regions.		Tullow: Compensation was done based on rates got from the ministry of lands. No rates for natural grass were available. Therefore, we planted grass along the seismic lines
Compensation was not done fairly because it did not capture the elders, chiefs and assistant chiefs.	Joshua Ogango (Deputy County Commissioner, Baringo North):	
Previous environmental consultants promised that things won't go wrong but this was not the case.	Pastor Chepkula Kimei	Tullow: ESF has not been involved in any previous consultation on behalf of Tullow
Transparency: Who are other partners with Tullow in the exploration activity?	Konei Julius (Sub County administrator, Baringo Central)	Tullow: African Oil, Tullow oil, Marathon Oil.
Whether the data gathered during the seismic survey can be used to distinguish between gas/oil/water and the available quantity.	Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport):	Tullow: The data generated only shows there is something beneath the earth surface but not what it is and the available quantity
Whether the data from the seismic survey can		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
be shared with the county		
Whether ESF Consultants did the first ESIA for Seismic since there were some issues that were not properly handled related to the community i.e. Questionnaires used during the seismic survey did not capture the actual community affected.	Dr. Andrew Kwonyike (CEC Transport and Infrastructure):	Tullow: ESF Consultants were not commissioned to undertake Seismic Survey ESIA
We welcomed Tullow to construct their base in our area and are surprised that compensation was done to the County not to the locals	Samuel cherubo	
What mechanism has Tullow put in place in regard to the bill on the payment of royalties?	Francis Kosgei Rangut (chairman PPSC Baringo county)	James (AP) There are two bills in parliament; the mining bill and petroleum exploration and production bill. Both have clauses on royalties to be shared at national, county and community levels and for the exploration companies.
We need a petroleum and gas expert as an advisor to the County Government	Kipchumba Kettany (CEC Trade and Industrial Development)	
The Governor office should be the referral point for all Tullow activities	Governor, Baringo County	
Projects are done in a rush without considering the views of the locals	Kennedy Naduma	
During the Seismic Survey period, no restoration of the destroyed lands was done as promised	Community member (Salawa)	
Where was the ESF Consultants when the	Teacher	ESF:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
seismic process destroyed our vegetation and caused soil erosion?		ESF Consultants has been contracted by Tullow Oil Company to conduct ESIA process, but this time we assure you that the impacts from the drilling will be mitigated properly.
During the seismic process there was a lot of soil erosion on the roads constructed; and land which was cleared off the vegetation and no compensation was done?	Mr. John Kiboi:	Tullow: Some areas were restored but others where grass was planted never grew because they were not taken care, compensation was done according to the rates from Ministry of agriculture and campsite in areas of Kuikui money was deposited in Baringo county account and not to an individual.
During seismic the land was not restored properly and as a result there has been a lot of soil erosion.	Chief Mr. Michael Kakuko:	Tullow: Some parts were restored and grass which was planted during that time never grew because it was not taken care, we Tullow learned from the mistakes and promise it won't happen again.
During the Seismic Survey period, the restoration done was poor?	Senior Chief(Muchukwo)	Tullow: The natural grass which was planted during restoration was done during the dry spell and it never grew because it was not taken care, but we have learned from the mistake we did during the seismic process
During the Seismic Survey period, the restoration done was poor	Community Member(Muchukwo)	
During the Seismic Survey period, the contractor was accessing people's land without their consent; but at this stage Tullow should first engage the owners to be given permission.	Community member (Kaptara) Community member	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Tullow should not oppress members of the community by not adequately compensating them for the Seismic Survey activities.	(Kaptara)	
During the Seismic Survey period, no adequate compensation was done as promised by Tullow since some members of the community were yet to be compensated	Community member (Kaptara)	
During the Seismic Survey period, the community was assured of full compensation for any damage done on their farms but this was not the case.	Community member (Salawa)	
During the Seismic Survey period, there was no accurate information given to the community members on Tullow proposed activities.	Community member (Salawa)	
During the Seismic survey period, the compensation given was not fairly done since it did not reflect natural grass.	Community member (Salawa)	
Fear that this are the same consultants involved during the Seismic Survey period when just was not done to the community	Mr Chebon – The MCA (Salawa)	
The community was not well compensated on natural vegetation during the seismic restoration	Moses Kaplit (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: Compensation rates we got from the Ministry of Agriculture



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Claims that since seismic was carried out in the area, the vibration have caused the area to not receive any rainfall as compared to other areas that didn't have the vibration .	Mr. Davis Roprok: (Kapsokoi)	ESF: From the scientific research it has not been proven that seismic has caused lack of rainfall, but this can be as a result of climate change.
Tullow did not comply with the agreement with the community during the seismic process.	Mr. Daniel Kipsang: (Kapsokoi)	
During seismic there was discrimination during employment in that the disabled people never got a chance to work for Tullow?	Daniel Kipsang (Kapsokoi)	Tullow: This time round we will consider people with disability.
The grass vegetation which was restored never grew because the restoration team did it when it was dry	Community Member (Lawan)	Tullow: The restoration on the grass was done but it happened during the dry season.
The grass vegetation which was restored never grew because the restoration team did it when it was dry	Community Member (Lawan)	Tullow: The restoration on the grass was done but it happened during the dry season.
Since Tullow Oil Company did the seismic the area has not experienced rainfall since then up to now?	Community member (Lawan)	ESF: This has been due to climate change and not seismic process according to the knowledge I have.
During seismic they used dynamite in the school compound and there was cloud of dust originated from the process and we want our children to be tested medically to check if they were exposed.	Mr Jonathan(Lawan)	Tullow: On the material day I was there and we used dynamite because the vibrator tracks could not enter the area because of accessibility, during the process the dynamite came out of the shot holes and dust of cloud was formed and no one was near the place except BGP people, I remember very well children were inside the classroom.
Previous Seismic Survey did not meet the	Community	Tullow:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
community expectations since compensation was not done for trees and natural grass.	Member(Muchukwo)	As I had said earlier the compensation rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture and never included trees and natural vegetation, but we have learned from the mistake we will improve on the same next stage.
Compensation during the Seismic Survey period was low.	Senior Chief (Muchukwo)	Tullow: This is the complaint we have received from previous meetings; the compensation rates from the Ministry of Agriculture and which never covered natural vegetation and planted trees, next time will improve on the rates.
Why was compensation during seismic survey focus only on the Planted vegetation (grass and trees) and not on natural vegetation's?	Kenedy(Kipnai)	Tullow: Is true the planted vegetation was compensated and the rates were from the Ministry of Agriculture.
During seismic restoration was not done properly?	Kenedy(Kipnai)	Tullow: I agree it wasn't done in some areas.
Safety of our wildlife against exposure to poachers, and who will compensate for any loss of them.	Cyrus Kulei (Baringo)	

3. Elgeyo Marakwet

3.1. Biodiversity (flora, fauna, avifauna)

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
In the 200m by 200m of the project site, will everything in that area be cleared, including bee hives?	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: We will capture that in our report and try to come up with solutions for that. We will continue with stakeholder consultations to take in concerns and try to come up with solutions
Reporter for Kass Media: In the case of Rimoi National Park what will happen to the animals; and will you compensate the National Government or the County Government	Mr. Andrew Kimetto (Kass Media)	Tullow: Tullow is working with KWS wardens in both counties due to the elephant breeding grounds. KWS are clear that we should not build a well pad within migratory routes. Tullows interest is not to disturb the wildlife or build a well pad that will disturb tourism in the area; Tullow will do a directional drilling in order not to disturb the wildlife.
Information going round the media that wildlife area will be the best avenue for Tullow to avoid paying compensation to the community	Justine Kurui: Kenya Community Health Network and secretary to Kerio Valley Professionals Organisation	
What measures will be put in place to ensure that the wildlife in the area are conserved and not impacted on by the propose activities?	Hon Faith Chepkaing-MCA Gender	Tullow: ESF Consultants will undertake a detailed ecological baseline that will document all the wildlife in the area and their current status then recommend the best conservation measures in the report
Flora and Fauna are very important to Elgeyo Marakwt. So, what happens when the well pad falls within the Ramoi	Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon	Tullow: Tullow Respects Wildlife and will work with KWS to identify the wildlife areas and their migratory routes so as



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
National Reserve?		to ensure that the well pad is not situated in the protected areas.
What happens when oil is discovered in an area with wildlife or a migratory route for the wild animals?	Susan Cheboi- County chief Warden (Elgeyo-Marakwet county Tourism)	Tullow: All the wildlife migratory routes will be identified and Tullow will not touch on wildlife area and anywhere along their migratory routes
Elgeyo- Marakwet has around 500-600 herds of migratory elephants. If Tullow encounters them during their operations, KWS is happy to work with them to ensure that their activities are a success.	Dominic Kilonzo-County warden KWS	
In Marakwet west Tullow was operating in Aror. People are felling trees in the area for charcoal. How is Tullow going to assist KFS in achieving the 10% forest cover target?	Herman Waliaula- DFO KFS	Tullow: As Tullow, Environment is a priority and so there are programmes for sensitizing people on environmental degradation and tree planting. This can be done in collaboration with stakeholders.
All indigenous trees in the area should be well documented	Paul M. Sang: Child Fund:	
Fear that the project will lead to destruction of trees used for medicinal value among the community,	Kipkoech kigen- Assistant Chief Cheptebo:	ESF: During the baseline we will capture all the indigenous trees and their uses and ensure that proper mitigation is put in place

3.2. Waste Management

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The cuttings from the drilling exercise, where will you dispose of them, will you throw them onto someone's farm?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	ESF: There are national laws that govern waste management. The project they will be using synthetic mud which will be



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		recyclable. Tullow will subcontract licenced waste handles who will dispose the waste to recognised landfill sites. Tullow has strict environmental standards to manage the environment.
How will waste be managed?	Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon	Tullow: Within the well pad, there is a waste management System e.g. waste water management plant; contractors who pick up solid waste as required by law; and inorganic waste are transported to recycling plants.

3.3. Noise and Vibration

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Once you identify the area for the 200m by 200m well pad, how will you mitigate air and noise impacts associated with the project to the immediate neighbours to the project site?	Community Member (Soy Location)	ESF: Tullow can decide to find an alternative project site in order to reduce impacts to the neighbouring affected community. There is also noise regulation in NEMA, which has also been passed down to the county government to be responsible for these parameters. The drilling exercise will take up to 60 days which is short term depending on the outcome. There are mitigation measures we will provide to Tullow to help them reduce their impacts. You can also give us suggestion on how Tullow can reduce their impacts.
You have given dust as an example of air pollution but you have not talked about	Community Member	ESF: It is true that during drilling there will be vibration from



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Noise and vibration impacts?	(Kibargoi Location)	<p>the drilling rig and noise from other heavy machines working within the well pad, we as consultants will come up with mitigation measures such as switching off machines which are not in use, people working within the well pad to be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE), also adopt the technology used in oil and gas drilling in Turkana County.</p> <p>During Environmental Management Plan we will develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy for example regularly or weekly monitoring of noise and vibration and who is responsible like the department heads within the camp, to check if they meet the regional, national and international standards.</p>
What are the mitigation measures for noise and dust impacts due to the project?	Community Member (kapter Location)	<p>ESF:</p> <p>There are a set of mitigation measures that ESF Consultants will come up with in the report; for example, spray water on the roads to reduce in dust.</p> <p>Tullow also has speed limit set for their car e.g. 40 km per hour in rough roads</p> <p>Issues to do with noise we will follow laws set by EMCA, which the responsibility has been passed on to the County Government. There are certain noise levels that need to be reached day and night.</p> <p>For nearby neighbours to the well pad, Tullow will try to find alternative sites for the project so as to not to impact the neighbouring communities.</p>
What measures will be put in place to ensure that noise is minimised during the operations? How will people be	Hon Member:	<p>ESF:</p> <p>Using the Noise Regulations (subsidiary legislation under EMCA), noise is quantified using Decibels (Db). Proper</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
compensated around the area since noise cannot be quantified?		mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the project conforms to acceptable noise levels in the area. Tullow: Most impacts will be contained within the 200mX200m well pad including noise that might be generated.

3.4. Air Quality

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
You have talked about the blow out preventer technology, what about the air pollution from other machinery	Community Member (Soy Location)	ESF: There are mitigation measures we will provide to Tullow to reduce impacts e.g. switch off machines that are not in use, use environmentally friendly fuel.
Once you identify the area for the 200m by 200m well pad, how will you mitigate air and noise impacts associated with the project to the immediate neighbours to the project site?	Community Member (Soy Location)	ESF: Tullow can decide to find an alternative project site in order to reduce impacts to the neighbouring affected community. There is also noise regulation in NEMA, which has also been passed down to the county government to be responsible for these parameters. The drilling exercise will take up to 60 days which is short term depending on the outcome. There are mitigation measures we will provide to Tullow to help them reduce their impacts. You can also give us suggestion on how Tullow can reduce their impacts.
You have given dust as an example of air pollution but you have not talked about	Community Member	ESF: It is true that during drilling there will be vibration from



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Noise and vibration impacts?	(Kibargoi Locaion)	<p>the drilling rig and noise from other heavy machines working within the well pad, we as consultants will come up with mitigation measures such as switching off machines which are not in use, people working within the well pad to be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE), also adopt the technology used in oil and gas drilling in Turkana County.</p> <p>During Environmental Management Plan we will develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy for example regularly or weekly monitoring of noise and vibration and who is responsible like the department heads within the camp, to check if they meet the regional, national and international standards.</p>
What are the mitigation measures for noise and dust impacts due to the project?	Community Member (kapter Location)	<p>ESF:</p> <p>There are a set of mitigation measures that ESF Consultants will come up with in the report; for example, spray water on the roads to reduce in dust.</p> <p>Tullow also has speed limit set for their car e.g. 40 km per hour in rough roads</p> <p>Issues to do with noise we will follow laws set by EMCA, which the responsibility has been passed on to the County Government. There are certain noise levels that need to be reached day and night.</p> <p>For nearby neighbours to the well pad, Tullow will try to find alternative sites for the project so as to not to impact the neighbouring communities.</p>
What measures will be put in place to ensure that noise is minimised during the operations? How will people be	Hon Member:	<p>ESF:</p> <p>Using the Noise Regulations (subsidiary legislation under EMCA), noise is quantified using Decibels (Db). Proper</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
compensated around the area since noise cannot be quantified?		mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the project conforms to acceptable noise levels in the area. ESF: Most impacts will be contained within the 200mX200m well pad including noise that might be generated.
Fear of emission of gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide leading to acidity	Kipkoech kigen- Assistant Chief Cheptebo:	ESF: They have equipment's such as blow out preventer which ensures that no gases comes out

3.5. Water Quality

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
What are your expectations on the impacts of the project to the living standards of the people? What will be the impacts of the project to the river and its ecosystem, and what are your mitigation measures.	Mr. Christopher Komen (Kapter Location)	ESF: According to Kenyan law it is not permitted to carry out any activity in protected areas or near water bodies such as lakes. As Tullow they will be required to find alternative land.
What measures will be put in place to ensure that River Kerio is not polluted and the water quality in the aquifers around is not compromised?	Hon Member	ESF: ESF will undertake a detailed hydrological survey that will document all the water sources in the area and their qualities then recommend the best conservation measures to ensure their quality is not compromised in the report

3.6. Health, Safety and Security

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
What type of security will you offer the community and catchment area as a result from this project?	Mr. Paul Kiptum (Keu Location)	Tullow: Oil is stored in a reservoir meaning it's not flowing, and no need as Elgeyo Marakwet County to get worried that if we



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		drill oil the wells in Sudan or Turkana will dry up Conflicts that have arisen from oil and gas producing countries is due to lack of communication with stakeholders. Tullow understands that stakeholders are important throughout this oil and gas cycle.

3.7. Socio-Economic Issues

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
You have mentioned both positive and negative impacts associated with the project. On the issue of social impact you alighted on issues HIV/AIDs and Pregnancy, if such an incident occurs do we report to Tullow or the local government?	Mr. Michael K. Chemweno (Soy Location)	Tullow: Please note when we do ESIA we look at both social and environmental impacts. That was just an example of the possible social impacts. Tullow has strict policies; people are not allowed access within the well pad without proper permission. Women and men sleeping areas are also separate. It is Tullow's wish that the community to experience more positive impacts than negative.
There are different laws and stakeholders that govern matters to do with the environment and land. He would wish if the Kenya National Law Commission was present to listen to the community's concerns and to manage some of their concerns.	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: I understand your concerns. Tullow also agrees the leaders need to come down to the ground to inform the locals of the county laws and also take in their concerns.
We also require true and transparent information from you; to know the benefits and avoid conflict.	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: Tullow believes in dialogue and transparency. We might not have all the answers during these



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>stakeholder meetings. We will go back to head office to find the correct answer and come back for another baraza to inform the community of the correct information.</p> <p>We are in the process of undertaking stakeholder consultations at different locations. All the information that we are providing at these meetings are all the same.</p> <p>We still do not know the location of the project but we are consulting as many stakeholders as possible in order to pass on the information to them to make them aware of the project.</p>
You have mentioned that Tullow has strict policies for their employees within the camp what about outside the camp?	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: The community can also help in making sure that these workers respect their cultural values. They should not accept unacceptable behaviours.</p> <p>ESF: The chief and community should be responsible to make sure that their Cultural values are followed.</p>
The communities have had bad past experience with the fluorspar mining, where land was leased and they were told to leave their land. Now Tullow has come in and there is speculation that they will be displaced. Now what is the future for people in this community?	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: It is unfortunate that you have experienced negative impacts from the fluorspar mining activities. Please not the mining activities are different from the oil and gas exploration activities.</p>
During the last seismic activity there was erosion from the seismic lines; compensation was not done well, some	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Tullow only compensated damages, and we used rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. We also used</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
people were compensated while others were not? How are we going to believe what Tullow is saying now in regard to this project?		<p>independent contractors who assessed damages and used the criteria provided from the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>We have a grievance register with the chief. You can air your grievance and Tullow will follow up.</p> <p>Next time we will consult the stakeholder on the rates of compensation we get from the ministry.</p>
Also requested to know how bursaries are distributed.	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Chiefs have always been involved during the process of bursary allocation.</p> <p>Chief: Every sub-location was provided a bursary, which we received. Maybe the individual did not get the bursary but the location did receive the bursary.</p>
Also require different representatives from the block 12A to be provided with info in regard to the project in order to disseminate the information to the locals	Community Member (Soy Location)	
The person to be compensated, is it the one with a title deed or not?	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Tullow appreciate the current structure in the community that is why during the seismic we did not ask about title deeds because we understood that in some parts land is communal.</p>
What criteria will Tullow use in employment, will the locals be employed since most of the employment is given to outsiders	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: We understand your concerns and we will be looking into it.</p> <p>We have also come to introduce the consultants, when they come back to carry out further studies they will use</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>local enumerators in the study from both counties.</p> <p>Please also note that block 12A covers a large area, we need to equally distribute opportunities within the two counties.</p> <p>We will also try to find better ways and criteria in employing people; we will also advertise if any opportunities arise from the employment. You also need to do your part in applying for the job.</p>
During the 200m by 200m land acquisition community should have lawyer during document signing?	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Tullow Oil believes in dialogue and will do what the community wants and come into agreement before any drilling starts</p> <p>There will be no displacement, we will ask permission from the land owner or even decide to find site alternatives.</p> <p>The attendance list is not an agreement or MOU, the main purpose is to identify who has attended the meeting.</p>
There should be sustainable benefits to the community not short term benefits.	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Please be patient and manage expectations because opportunities might be limited due to the size of the project (restricted to the well pad)</p>
Fears that the community will not be involved during the land acquisition process but will only involve individuals.	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow: Tullow does not force land access with the community, we will first need a dialogue to try and reach to agreement before accessing the land.</p>
How will community benefit from oil	Community Member	<p>Tullow: The community will benefit from the project through</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
drilling?	(Soy Location)	employment which should be shared equally between the two counties.
Just a comment Tullow should introduce other projects like construction of schools, renovating classes and dormitory construction so that impact can be felt by many than bursary or scholarship which benefits few people.	Community Member-Woman (Soy Location)	Tullow: Point Taken
The community has assumption that the oil drilling will have the same impacts as the fluorspar mining, on polluting the water, displacement of the locals.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
During compensation for the last seismic activity Tullow should have involved the community, but instead the Company used the rates from the ministry of agriculture of 1998, next time please involve the community in the process.		
Tullow Oil Company before you start drilling you need to form MoU with the community and there legal team on some issues such as employment and benefit the community will get. Tullow Oil Company should clear pending issues before starting the drilling process.		
Please also consider socio-economic aspects of the area; please consider stakeholder consultation in your CSR: job		

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
opportunities water projects etc.		
Will there be displacement of the people who are within the 200m by 200m?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	<p>Tullow: Once we get the coordinates of the area, Tullow will come and carry out a baseline of the area. This will enable us to understand the current set up of the area.</p> <p>If your land falls in the well pad Tullow Oil Company will have dialogue with affected person or community before it starts drilling.</p>
You have mentioned that there will be no displacement; if the project is going to be located near me won't I be displaced?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	<p>Tullow: Once we get the coordinates of the area, Tullow will come and carry out a baseline of the area. This will enable us to understand the current set up of the area.</p> <p>ESF Consultants is currently taking an assessment of the whole 12A block, but when we get the coordinates they will come and do a site specific assessment</p> <p>We will take in all the concerns before we carry out the drilling activity</p>
The scholarship issues should be directed to the people in Kerio valley (in the low land) and not those in the highlands?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	<p>Tullow: Tullow hopes that the entire country will benefit from the project; hence they are offering scholarships so that the students can help develop Kenya.</p> <p>Tullow Oil Company when giving out the bursaries gives people from the entire Elgeyo Marakwet but not area specific. Tullow Oil gave Elgeyo Marakwet 2.5 million Kenya shillings and Baringo County 2.5 million Kenya shillings.</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>Tullow has an independent contractor called British Council in charge of allocating scholarship awardees, and they have their own criteria for awarding scholarship because it is very competitive to be awarded the scholarship.</p> <p>British Council have been requested to come to Iten and explain the scholarship process for the locals to have a better understanding on how to answer questions</p>
Apart from the Bursary and Scholarship is there other activity Tullow has been involved in?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow has been involved in water projects where they allocate 10 million Kenya shillings for each county. Baringo County was given a mobile clinic during the beyond zero campaign, the same will be done for Elgeyo County. Tullow also has been involved in construction of hospitals currently in Turkana county and improvement of roads which will be used during the drilling process. Tullow also get proposal from the community, which they take into consideration</p> <p>Tullow also works in conjunction with the county government on proposals.</p> <p>Tullow is also trying to carryout regional balance so that all can benefit.</p>
Why are their meeting for scholarship and bursary normally held at Iten town and Kabarnet town and not at the grass roots?	Mr. William Kiplagat Kibargoi Location	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Alice Chelimo: Point taken, next time will try and hold the meeting at AIC Cheptebo which is a central place so that you as communities can attend the meeting.</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
It is also good that you have informed the locals in the process and criteria of scholarship award.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward.	
Please give us specific details such as names and locations of the scholarship awardees so people understand that there is no corruption in the scholarship award process.	Community Member Kibargoi Location	Tullow: Thanks you for the feedback and we have noted your concerns. We will try to make improvements and better our scholarship award criteria. We will try to improve our sensitization next year so more people can get the information.
How will manage the social impacts on culture as the result of population influx due to the project?	Mr. Daniel Tanui (Epkei Location)	Tullow: Tullow respects the culture and the clan system in the community. We will register all the clans and we will invite them to get involved in such meetings in the future. You can also provide us with information such as dos and don'ts within the community. For examples, in Turkana you are not meant to shake hands with a married woman; there are archeological sites we were not meant to disturb. During the seismic operation in this area we also did not disturb burial sites. Tullow also has strict policies for their employees to follow. For one to be employed in the well pad there is normally an induction form on the dos and don'ts of the community where the project will be and there are tough rules and regulations governing the community if one britches is expelled from the camp. Also there will be minimal interaction with local community because most of the work will be done within the camp. Drilling is different to seismic as most of the



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>workers will be confined within the well pad. If the community observes negative behavior from the workers they should report to Tullow.</p> <p>Tullow also has named some wells using local names as in the case of Turkana and Lokichar areas.</p> <p>ESF: During the project activities there will identification of archaeological sites, shrines and cultural sites which will be avoid and that will be dealt with during the baseline survey.</p>
Also form the impacts how will you mitigate that the locals do not experience the negative impacts, they should feel the positive impacts more than the negative impacts. How will you involve the locals in this stage?	Mr. Andrew Kemboi (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow: This meeting is part of the EIA process and we need to engage the community. This is the first stage and we will continue to engage the community throughout the project. ESF will still come down to carry out other specialist studies and they will still continue to engage the community.</p> <p>ESF: We consultants as we are doing today will keep on involving the community in every stage of the ESIA process because your views and concern will help us develop a detailed ESIA report. Also is a requirement from EMCA 1999 that community should be involved in the project cycle.</p>
What are your social responsibilities e.g. hospitals, roads, bursaries,	Mr. Andrew Kemboi (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow: It is important to understand the oil and gas cycle, and what stage we are in at the moment. For example,</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>Turkana is in a more advance stage compared to where we are at Elgeyo in both oil and gas exploration and social investment. With increase development there is a possibility if increased social investment.</p> <p>Tullow invests in water, education and health matters in communities.</p> <p>In Turkana Tullow is working with the County government to build a hospital and schools.</p> <p>During the drilling operation, Tullow will be constructing access roads to the project site due to the transportation of machines.</p>
What will the benefits sharing formula for the National, County Government and community?	Mr. Andrew Kemboi (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow Oil Company work is to drill oil and once the company finds oil the National government is the one responsible for sharing the benefits with County government.</p>
Will there be displacement of the local communities due to project implementation?	Mr. Andrew Kemboi (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>At the moment we do not know the location of the well pad because we are still waiting for the seismic results in order to know the location of the coordinates. Once we know the coordinates we will work with the local leadership to scout the area in order to know who owns the piece of land.</p> <p>There will be no displacement of people or force access to land, before well pad identification the consultants will do a baseline survey on site specific and identify activities which take place there. Tullow Oil Company will have dialogue with community or clan and if agreement is reached the drilling process starts.</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
<p>If the well pad falls in my land what compensation formula will you use?</p> <p>According to the newspaper article Tullow Company alighted on issues of compensation and how it will be conducted?</p>	<p>Mr. Paul Sang Epkei Location</p>	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Before drilling start Tullow Oil Company will dialogue with the affected community or clan until they come into an agreement, if no agreement Tullow cannot force drilling or drill on lands with dispute</p> <p>We did have a meeting with the media as part of our stakeholders. Tullow will investigate what was written to see whether the information that was provided is true or not.</p>
<p>What formula will you use to allocate benefits to the people closer to the project site and others who are farther: for example scholarships and tenders?</p>	<p>Mr. Paul Sang Epkei Location</p>	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Scholarship is usually advertised in the internet and other media mediums. It is usually open to all Kenyans. Concern raised from previous meetings is that the scholarship should benefit the community living on the valley first before benefitting the rest of Kenyans. Tullow hope for equal distribution of benefits between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County no matter where the well pad will fall. This will help reduce conflict between the two counties.</p> <p>Tullow Oil Company believes in transparency. In the past we have been involving chiefs who have been calling for community barazas to identify candidates for bursary allocation. This time there will be advertisement and notices on the same for tenders, jobs and tenders.</p>
<p>In the energy bill it talks about allocation of revenue (80% to National Government, 20% to County government, and 5% of the County Government share to the community) what plan does the MCA</p>	<p>Mr. Paul Sang (Epkei Location)</p>	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow Oil Company work is to drill oil and once the company finds oil the National government is the one responsible for sharing the benefits with County government. It is also good that the MCA has attended the</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
(County Government) have for the 20%?		meeting; he can share with us the progress of the bill and also take in your concerns.
You have talked about scholarships and benefits, there are people who have benefited claiming that they are from the area; however, they are not. How, will you deal with influx if people to the area to claim our benefits/ the local people?	Community Member (Woman) Chepsigot Location	Tullow: When ESF comes to undertake the baseline survey they will take enumerators from Baringo and Elegyo Marakwet to collect data. Let's work together to share benefits equally.
Scholarships should not only be given to the people with degrees but also people with diplomas.	Community Member Chepsigot Location	Tullow: Scholarships is for master's courses abroad. Bursaries covers high school, diplomas and certificate courses
We are glad that Chebinyiny is the only area in low lands people have title deeds. People with title deeds and those without will they be compensated the same rates during land acquisition for proposed drilling? The community also needs to be consulted on the rates of compensation.	Mr. Raphael Barno Chepsigot Location	Tullow: Tullow oil believes on dialogue and agreement between the affected person and the company We also need representatives from the county to educate the locals in matters to do with land.
Lines created during seismic activities have created a lot of conflict among communities due to destroyed perimeter fence.	Mr. Kimoi Kimengich Chepsigot Location	Tullow: After the meeting Mr. Kimoi I would like to have your contacts so that from next week I will do a follow up and if it's genuine will compensate on the said fence.
Why was compensation money directed to the county accounts and not done directly to the community who were affected by the seismic process?	Mr. Kimoi Kimengich Chepsigot Location	Tullow: That is the mistake we did but next time will correct that and compensation will be done directly to the affected community.
The scholarship you are talking about, which parts of Elgeyo Marakwet County	Mrs. Elizabeth Bartoo (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: As for now I can't tell which part of the county the



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did beneficiary come from?		beneficiaries come from. I will do a follow up with the head office so that we can know from which locations the beneficiaries come from. We are also in a learning process and looking for better ways of identifying bursary beneficiaries.
Some community members never benefitted from the bursary also encourage you do a follow up after giving out bursary?	Mr. Joel Morori (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: Bursary was given to chiefs to distribute to various school and also to select the needy child, there will be a follow up in the future to see if the needy child benefitted. 30% was given to the highland and 70% to the lowland. From the other meetings we have had so far in Soy Location, they have mentioned that the bursary allocation has gone well. We should also consider sustainable education and capacity building. We have been allocating scholarships for other to study about the oil and gas industry abroad. However, British Council (BC) is in charge of allocating the scholarships, which is open to all Kenyans. We have advised BC to come down to the community and advise them on how to answer questions in the questionnaires. We are trying to improve so people from the valley can benefit from the project.
Employment should be offered to locals directly affected by project first before considering outside people.	Mr. Daniel Terotich Chesirem (Chepissgot location)	Tullow: There was employment challenge in Block 12A and also the stage we are there will be minimal employment opportunities because it requires a lot of skilled labours; and most of the work will be confined within the well.
Some of the scholarship/bursary awardees have not yet received the	Mr. Samuel kirui (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: All the cheques for bursaries have been received apart for



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
money; however, thanks Tullow for the bursary offered to the community.		a few, which I have. I will do a follow up to see which beneficiaries that have not received the cheques. The delay is due to mistakes on the spelling of the beneficiaries names on the cheque. What I encourage the community is to form groups so that they can benefit from project implementation and also they will have high bargaining power.
It is important for all of Kenya to benefit from this oil and gas exploration for example in employment, but wishes if the oil is found a bigger share should be given to the community.	Mr. Samuel kirui (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow It is important to share benefits with other neighbouring counties. We are still receiving proposals from the community on social investment. With increased development in the project there will be opportunities for increased social investments. Need for patients since oil and gas industry takes many years to develop. Tullow Oil Company main work is to drill the oil and once the oil is discovered it is left to the National Government to manage.
You have mentioned water projects for the community in Chebinyiny; however, we know two locations that have similar names, please clarify which area did receive the water project?	Mr. Samuel kirui (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: The Chebinyiny water project is in Keiyo North, but next time if there will be water fund allocation we will consider Keiyo South. We are still receiving proposals from the community on social investment. With increased development in the project there will be opportunities for increased social investments.
There needs to be transparency in scholarship and bursary allocation?	Mr. Gerald Kosgey (Kapter Location)	Tullow: Feedback from other meetings they have said that bursary allocations were done well; the information we are getting here is different from others.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>We are all in the learning process. We are taking feedback to see what changes we can make. As Tullow we divided the bursary according to locations and we are already using the existing structures in the community. We have been giving the responsibility to the chiefs and the community to choose the beneficiaries.</p> <p>Some information provide in the media are false. Please call me to find out the correct information in regard to CSR in the county.</p>
The project will benefit the community through employment	Arap Sire (Kapter location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We want the benefits to bring harmony within the community. We will try to find transparent ways to bring benefits within the community in block 12A.</p>
The name Block 12A should be changed to the local names	Community Member (Kapter Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>The names for the blocks were allocated by the government, but when it comes to the wells we name them after local names. We normally ask the community to give name suggestions.</p>
Tenders and contracts should be awarded to the local community and not outsiders.	Community Member (Kapter Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We need to manage our expectations and what stage of the life cycle that we are because this is a long process.</p> <p>Community Chairman:</p> <p>Thank you for your recommendations, I hope Tullow has noted them</p>
For employment and bursaries a higher percentage should be given to the local community directly affected by the project.	Community Member (Kapter Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We have taken your recommendation and we will take it into consideration.</p>
Issues of title deeds in the community	Mr. Chemuolo	Community Chairman:



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	(Kapter Location)	That is not the purpose of this meeting. This meeting is to inform the locals of the proposed project.
What will be the shares between the National, County and community if the oils is found?	Mr. Chamuolo (Kapter Location)	Community Chairman: Do not jump the gun; Tullow has still not done any exploration. Need to be patient and manage expectations Tullow: Tullows work is to only explore for the oil and gas. Others are the responsibility of the government.
However, does not agree with the criteria for job allocation during the last seismic activity, every clan should benefit.	Mr. Ishmael (Kapter Location)	Tullow: We will take this into consideration. We will request for the chairman to give us all the names of the clans and Tullow will see the next step forward.
Also requests for capacity building	Mr. Ishmael (Kapter Location)	Tullow: We should also talk with other stakeholders e.g. county government, NGO's to help in this process. But at the moment we can deal with water and bursary projects.
What measures have you put in place to do with compensation and to avoid conflict between neighbours caused by influx of population to claim land?	Community Member (Kapter Location)	Tullow: We need to be patient and spread the correct information to avoid conflict and false information. Last time we did compensation with the chiefs to determine the real owner of the land. We will also work with the community/ clan to know land boundaries for those without land titles.
In case you find water during your drilling, will you give the water to the community?	Mr. Luca (Kapter Location)	Tullow: When we do our projects we look for our own water, any water we find we will share with the surrounding communities.
The community is expecting too much from this project, for example bursary, so	Mr. Cyrus Arap Kigen (Kapter Location)	Tullow: At the moment we will not form committee, but we will



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the community should form their own committee which includes members from the local area and diaspora		continue working with the community.
Need for clarification on compensation rates and tenders	Mr. Andrew (Youth) (Kapter Location)	Tullow: Compensation rates we used last time was from the county government.
Employment sections should start with the project site area	Mr. Andrew (Youth) (Kapter Location)	Tullow: We need to manage our expectations. As Tullow we also want both the counties to benefit from the project and to distribute benefits equally.
Also there is information that money has been put aside for CSR, so what projects will you be undertaking? Need for transparency of CSR projects and what amount of money has been set aside for the project? Request for mobile clinic in the area. Request for more scholarship money so more people benefit	Mr. Kipruto (kapter Location)	Tullow: We as Tullow we will try to balance out benefits between the two counties. We are waiting for further information in order to bring the mobile clinic to Elgeyo side.
For those who complain about compensation are they from the local area or outsiders, request for a meeting of clans in the area to talk about inside issues.	Mr. Kipruto (kapter Location)	
Community wants Tullow Oil before commencement of drilling process to ask the government to come to the area and do a survey and assist the community to acquire title deeds.	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: It is also important to understand the oil and gas cycle and what stage Tullow is at, at the moment. We still do not know the coordinates of the well pad, still waiting for the seismic results. Land issues should be handled by the county government and National Government. We need county



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		representatives to come to the area and get your concerns
Fear of influx of people into the area, so requests for Tullow to have a manual for procedures to be used during land acquisition for the proposed project.	Community Member (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>To come up with solutions Tullow needs continuous engagement with stakeholders</p> <p>It is also important to understand the oil and gas cycle and what stage Tullow is at, at the moment. We still do not know the coordinates of the well pad, still waiting for the seismic results.</p> <p>Land issues should be handled by the county government and National Government. We need county representatives to come to the area and get your concerns</p> <p>The posters we have provided give a step by step guide on how Tullow carries out its oil and gas activities. All the information we have discussed today are in the posters we have provided.</p>
Fears that the project will bring influx of people into the area, wishes that the families should come together and form clans to sort out issues to do with land to avoid conflict.	Community Member (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>As I mentioned earlier drilling will be taking place next year so there is enough time for clans to come together and try to find solutions.</p>
Need for development in the area and capacity building to improve skills of the locals	Community Member (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Need to manage expectations. Need to understand what stage of the oil and gas cycle we are at. The jobs will be limited since most of the work is specialized and will be confined in the well pad.</p>
What are the main benefits of the project to the local community	Community Member (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow has strict policies and standards. We will try to be more transparent in advertising tenders and jobs.</p> <p>Issues to do with employment Tullow will try to balance</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		out opportunities between the two counties
Tenders should be awarded to local contractors e.g. cars	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: Tullow has strict policies and standards that cars should have. We will try to be more transparent in advertising tenders and jobs
Compensation rates should be fairly done	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: The rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture and never covered trees, and natural vegetation. Next time we will consult the stakeholders on the compensation rates.
More jobs for the youths	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: Need to manage expectations. Need to understand what stage of the oil and gas cycle we are at. The jobs will be limited since most of the work is specialized and will be confined in the well pad.
What are the mitigation measures will be put in place in order for the community to experience more positive impacts than the negative impacts, such as water and education?	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: Tullow has done social investments in the two counties such as water, bursaries, scholarships which are also benefits. With project development there will be increased social investments.
You have mentioned that you are still going to have continuous engagements with the community. Instead of having the meetings at Cheptebo, it and would be better to take locals to the well pad site for them to learn more about oil and gas process.	Mr. Simon Kimayo (Keu Location)	Tullow: Oil and gas industry has different stakeholders and everyone has their role. The money that will be used to transport people to those regions, it would be put to better use such as CSR project.
Tullow Oil Company should specification/ qualification during	Mr. Paul Kiptim (Keu Location)	Tullow: As said we have learnt things we need to improve from



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employment and not the issues of divide and rule.		the seismic stage. We asked people to write letters to the chief in order to know what locations people come from. From feedback we will try to find better ways to employ.
Many of the youths here have knowledge and are educated. Jobs should be given to the locals and not outsiders. How will the youths benefit from the project?	Community Member (Youth) Keu Location	Tullow: There are different kinds of employment that can be done by locals and outsiders. Most of the jobs that will be done is specialized hence Tullow has contractors who will do these job. Tullow also wants to balance opportunities between Elgeyo and Baringo County since we are yet to know the location of the well pad. As locals we need to accommodate each other and avoid conflict. With increased project development will also lead to increased benefits
If the drilling will be done at the game park will the game park benefit from the project or the community?	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: Tullow and KWS have no agreement. KWS is our stakeholder like you through our process.
Thank you Tullow Oil Community Liaison officer Ms. Alice Chelimo for clarifying burning issues on land, restoration during your presentation and this I'm quite sure it has cooled peoples tempers.	Mr. Michael Kwambai (Kamogich Location)	
We understand that some of the issues the community might have are the governments mandate; however, as we all know the community around this area have no title deeds so can Tullow Oil assist us in acquiring the Title deeds?	Eng. John Chemitei (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Tullow Oil Company is not involved in title deeds but because the County Government and National Government have their representative with us I hope they will assist us in acquiring title deeds
The well pad should be located in the	Eng. John Chemitei	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
valley in order for the community to benefit from the project; for example, jobs and CSR	(Kamongich Location)	
We people with disabilities need recognition during Tullow Oil Company activities in the area in terms of employment and bursaries?	Former Area Councilor (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Point taken.
Which criteria does Tullow use when allocating school Bursary and guidelines they use to follow up?	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Once the bursary money is out we divide among the location and in some cases the clan leaders have been involved, so they are the people who can be answerable for allocating to school, but the money is made to assist the needy people.
It seems Tullow Oil Company is favoring Baringo County in terms of water projects?	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: No favoritism because the money is divided equally like last year Baringo County got 10 million and Elgeyo Marakwet got 10 million for water project, we started water projects on the Northern part of Elgeyo Marakwet County, next when we get the money will focus on the southern part.
Tullow employment should not only be casual but also managerial positions?	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Point taken, the previous activities did not need expertise but this stage requires expertise and if one meets qualification can apply.
Tullow Oil Company should come up with a community resource center, for community to have more knowledge on the oil drilling cycles and other related activities?		Tullow: There are resource centers in areas of Turkana and Lokichar, but if the drilling produces oil the same will be done in Kerio Valley.



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The drilling water where will it come from and it is quite clear that oil drilling requires a lot of water?	Mr. Kimutai Chemitei (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Within the well pad (200M by 200M) Tullow Oil Company will drill its own water so it will not depend on the community source of water supply.
Why is Tullow sponsoring post graduate, yet they require technical assistance from youths, so they should focus sponsoring youths in polytechnics in Kenya.	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Tullow wants the country to have expertise in the future in the Oil industry, but the point has been taken.
Tenders should benefit all clans in the area.	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Tender advertisement will be open for all; it will also be good if the community formed groups which will increase the bargain power.
Requested Tullow Oil Company to improve some roads within Elgeyo Marakwet County.	Ward administrator: Charity K Kimaiyo	
Thanked Tullow Oil Company for school bursary but instead the company also should work hand in hand with county government in improving school infrastructures.		
Urged the community to support Tullow in the entire process of drilling oil for it will benefit the regional and Nation in terms of revenue.		
Thanked Tullow for involving the community in the Oil drilling process.		
Thankful for the employment opportunities during the last seismic though the opportunities are limited		



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The community has also benefited from bursaries provided by Tullow	Mr. Timothy Kilimo (Chief Arror Location)	
Please also clarify how the community will benefit from scholarships		
Requested the youths to do further their education especially on the technical courses to improve of capacity building		
During drilling process make sure you get the right land owner to avoid conflicts in the future.		Tullow: Tullow will engage the chief and the community during this process in order to get effective and true results
Tullow should also look into other CSR projects such as school, hospitals. The community will also be sending proposals to Tullow.		Tullow: We are still early in the oil and gas cycle, which is a long process. With increased development there might be increased social investment. Block 12A is big and we need to balance out opportunities between the two counties We still don't know the possible location of the well pad.
Arror ward community wants the oil project to bring peace and not conflict.	Community Member (Arror Location)	Tullow: In order to avoid conflict continuous stakeholder engagement is important. As Tullow we will have similar meetings in the future to engage stakeholders on what stages of the oil and gas cycle we are.
Requests for Tullow Oil Company to construct an Agricultural College within the Arror Ward, which will also open the ward to the county.		Tullow: We are still early in the oil and gas cycle, which is a long process. With increased development there might be increased social investment. Block 12A is big and we need to balance out opportunities between the two counties We still don't know the possible location of the well pad.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Thanks Tullow for coming and engaging the community and educating them about the project.	Mrs. Zeddy Chelanga Arror ward administrator	
Thanks Tullow for bursary money, there were a few challenges but managed to maneuver through them		
Thanks Tullow for the proposed water projects in the area which will benefit the community; they won't have to walk long distances to search for water.		
Tullow Oil Company we thank you for the secondary bursary but we kindly request if you can add the bursary so that the students won't be sent home to collect the fee balance.	Mr. Patrick Sitati: Arror Location	Tullow: Bursary issues will be reviewed.
Thank you for educating us on the project and its impacts; that there will be no displacement of people	Community Member Arror Location	
During compensation period is it important to engage the land owner on the rates for the land owner to get a better understanding of what he/she is getting? There should be transparency during this stage	Community Member Arror Location	Tullow: We as Tullow do engage the land owner during this process, but we do agree that there is room for improvement.
Grateful to Tullow for bringing development in the area through bursaries and employment.	Community Member Arror Location	
Both elderly and youths should also benefit from the project through	Community Member Arror Location	Tullow: We want to balance out employment opportunities



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employment		between the two counties but we will take your issues into consideration
Thank you Tullow for the project because it will bring benefits to the community	Mr. Julius Chemisto (Arror Location)	
There are imposters within our midst calling themselves Tullow employees and are known to people. We encourage Tullow to have more meetings like this and for them to come directly to the community and not send representatives.		
Tullow is doing well in calling people to attend meetings because people from the highlands are getting misinformation on the oil drilling process that people will be displaced and lose their lands.	Mr. Mathiew Chairman Koikoi Water Project (Arror Location)	
Tullow should keep communicating with the community to inform them of the project.		
Thankful to Tullow for the social investments projects	Mr. Kamau (Arror Location)	
The community should be aware of false information in newspapers; for example, it was said there was conflict in the area due to Tullow, which was false		Tullow: Please educate others on what you have learnt here, and we as Tullow, we will have other meetings like this to educate everyone on the project If you find such information circulating in the media please contact me first to clarify if such information is true or not.
How do you disburse your CSR money? There are rumours that an MCA pocketed	Mr. Joshua Chesire- Reporter for Baringo	Tullow: For bursaries five million was provided for the two



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money for CSR.	County News	<p>counties which were equally distributed. This year the amount has gone up</p> <p>Also water projects 10million for each county</p> <p>From the stakeholder meetings we have had so far we realise that there have been gaps in the identification of the needy students to be awarded bursaries. We have been leaning on the chiefs in the identification of bursary candidates. We are in the learning process in ways to improve</p> <p>For the MCA received the money, those are false allegations. So there is a need to get the correct information from the correct people.</p>
Are you prepared for this task to make people aware of their rights and also the negative or false news the community might disseminate to each other	Mr. Stanley Tenyewo- Baringo County Government	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We had a similar session with the media in Nairobi. There was a question on whose responsibility to disseminate information on the oil and gas industry. It's a collaborative process and everyone has a responsibility and the need to work together.</p> <p>We have partnered with UNDP and had similar sessions like this in Turkana, Naivasha and Kisumu. There is a need to form partnerships to pass on information.</p> <p>You should also work with the county government on how to form partnerships and put in an oil and gas component</p> <p>We also have local media representative who can also pass on the information to their audiences</p> <p>We also thank you for your feedbacks and we can also work on it.</p>
Socio-economic challenges the community faces needs to be considered e.g. poverty, ignorance.		
The last compensation rates was not fairly done.		
The reason Tullow is getting negative feedback is because of the original communication approach which was poor. Do not just engage the leaders, also involve the community		
Thanked Tullow for the interactive session		
What process or criteria do you use to	Ms. Justine Kurui (Kenya	Tullow:



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calculate the value of the land in order to compensate adequately	Community Health Network and secretary to Kerio Valley Professionals Organisation)	<p>We use different process of land tenure in order to do correct compensation because we understand not all have title deeds, and land could be communal. Also for international standards there are different standards and methodologies for working land rates. You should also look at national Kenyan legislations on land rates and resource value.</p> <p>We understand that land is a sensitive issues</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>If you have a piece of land, you cannot be compensated on the values of oil. We only compensate on the value of the land. Tullow will not displace people</p>
Have you identified the land for the drilling activity and have you identified the people that might be affected by the project?	Mr. Solomon Komen- (Blogger for Baringo County News)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>At the moment Tullow does not know the location/coordinates/area of interest for the well pad. Tullow has a land access process that they need to follow. When they get the coordinates they will do scouting to know the baseline condition of the area e.g. environmental conditions.</p>
There is a document going round the media that the county government has provided Tullow land for the proposed activity.	Mr. Solomon Komen- (Blogger for Baringo County News)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>It would be important for Tullow to see the document but I think the documents that you saw refer to the BGP base camps for the seismic work</p> <p>At the moment we have no land agreements for the well pad</p>
For the seismic there was no lease of land		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>For seismic lines we do not lease land, but for BGP I think they might have leased land for the base camp</p> <p>Tullow:</p>



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		<p>The information that was circulating in the media was not correct. When we were doing the seismic we scouted the area, formed a committee in order to access the land. The land fell under the county government of Baringo who leased the land s for the period of 12 months and the figures was about Ksh 300,000. You can view the document from me since we got it from the county government.</p> <p>For Elgeyo Marakwet it fell under private land. The owner gave us her rates and we paid her.</p>
Most areas where Oil exploration has taken place in Kenya have been marginalised and side-lined in terms of development and planning by the National Government including parts of Elgeyo Marakwet County. The Government might be having a bigger share in the project more than the people in marginalized areas. What assurance is there that the community will benefit from the resource to avoid conflicts and rebellion against the project?	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>The Energy Bill stipulates the benefits and the royalties sharing agreements and what stakeholders have proposed and discussed and will be passed in the parliament as a law. Tullow can only bring in Social investments to these areas. Royalties are decided by the Government of Kenya.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>Social investments in Block 12A considers both counties and works towards striking a balance in the two in order to manage expectations and avoid conflicts with the stakeholders</p>
Information on the project and opportunities should be shared to the county assemblies because they directly represent the people and be given the mandate to distribute the opportunities equitably		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Information on opportunities should reach everyone. So, opportunities are advertised to everyone including the locals e.g. through telephone, radio stations etc. so as to avoid conflicts between the leaders and the local communities.</p>
There are a lot of issues pertaining to Land		



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in Elgeyo Marakwet and therefore its good to give information and engage the clan leaders and the community leaders to ensure that the project is not frustrated.	Hon Thomas Kigen-MCA Kaptarakwa Ward	
If there are gaps that have been identified during Tullow activities, it is good to fill them to avoid creating conflicts and instead enhance relationships.		Tullow: Noted. Tullow will always use the existing community structures to resolve any conflict that might arise as a result of the project
It is expected that the economy of the area will improve. There should be assurance that there will be equitable distribution of employment and tender opportunities in the two counties	Hon Festus Kirop: MCA Endo Ward	
How will Tullow compensate for the 10 acres piece of land that they will occupy in case the well pad falls in an area where the owner has that particular piece of land only? Will they be relocated?		Tullow: Land in areas that Tullow has operated are either individual lands, communal lands or clan lands. Thus we get into negotiations with the land owner whether an individual, community or clan and get into an agreement. If an agreement is not reached, then we seek for alternative ways of drilling such as directional drilling thus move to another well pad.
What is the probability of getting oil that can be commercialized?		Tullow: The seismic data directs if there is probability of hydrocarbons or not. The only way to be sure is through drilling and checking if there are commercial quantities. However, gas can be found instead of oil.
Appreciates the Stakeholders meeting		
Tullow should have an agreement with the County Government on matters		



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pertaining to benefit sharing such as employment, tender and social investment opportunities	Hon Wilson Boit: MCA Kapyemit Ward	
Tullow should be specific on employment opportunities and be transparent so as to make sure that the locals get these opportunities		Tullow: Employment and tender opportunities depend on the exploration stages. Employment may include civil work, casual labours, skilled and non-skilled. Tullow will try to get the skills from the locals and those that are not available are sourced outside.
Appreciates the discovery of Natural resource in Elgeyo Marakwet by Tullow and the positive impacts that the project will bring in the area	Hon Faith Chepkaing-MCA Gender	
The project will impact on the culture of people in Elgeyo Marakwet. What measures will be put in place to ensure that our culture is not compromised?		Tullow: A list of Dos and Don'ts will be established for people coming to work in Elgeyo Marakwet County from other areas so as to ensure that the culture of the area is maintained.
Bursaries have not been shared equally among the wards and this might raise conflicts in future	Hon Damiel Chirchir - MCA Metkei Ward	
Feel that Tullow should have an agreement with the county government before the start of their activities but not after their discoveries		Tullow: It is important that the National and County Government participate in the stakeholder engagement around the upstream oil and Gas. This will be taken up to the Ministry of Energy.
Women should be considered when it comes to employment opportunities	Hon Member	
What means will ESF employ to get	Hon Chepkosgei	Tullow:



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information on Indigenous Knowledge Systems that exist in Kerio valley? There is a lot of rich information about the people living in the area	Chepkairon	ESF will recruit people in both counties who will help in undertaking their surveys
Recommends for community meetings to pass the same information since people have a lot of expectations especially in terms of land	Hon Member	
What means will be employed to ensure that language is not a barrier in undertaking the ESIA study? How will you deal with oral transmissions?	Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon	Tullow: ESF will recruit people in both counties who will help in undertaking their surveys to ensure that language is not a barrier in undertaking the study.
Poverty levels are high in this area. Therefore, request Tullow to Educate people on technicalities involving Oil and Gas exploration and offer them employment	Hon Paul Suter: Deputy Speaker/ MCA Sambirir Ward	
Bursary allocation should be fair and equally distributed.		
How will Tullow deal with unsustainable influx of people in the area?	Hon Chepkosgei	Tullow: Influx is expected with such projects. Tullow will collaborate with the County Governments so as to plan for the expected influx and way forward on influx management.
Appreciates that there will be access roads and the water will be used in the well pad will be shared with the community. These benefits the communities around the well pad. Will the water point be outside the		



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well pad so that people don't have to go near the drilling site to get it for safety purposes?	Chepkairon	
What are the implications of drilling on Kerio River that cuts across the project area?		
Most of the people around do not have Title deeds. Request Tullow to liaise with the Government to fast track the issue of Title deed in the area through offering a Token to either the National Government or County Government.	Hon Member:	Tullow: Tullow will discuss with the Ministry of Energy to move all organs of the Government to move land issues into inter-ministerial committees so that these can be discussed to fast tracks the issuing of Title deeds.
If there is a lot of oil deposit in an area with a lot of conflicts, is it possible to undertake underground drilling from an area where there are no conflicts?		Tullow: There is always a way of resolving conflicts. Tullow will endeavour to resolve conflicts so that drilling can be done in the right way.
Assurance that there will be no displacement of people or they will be compensated if the well pad falls in their land		Tullow: Tullow will get into a lease agreement with the land owners and for the amount of time that they will operate they will compensate the land owners.
How does Tullow award Tenders?		Tullow: Tullow uses the Government standards i.e. Expression of Interest, Request for Proposal, and Award. We check on the capacity of the tenderer to supply the services. The locals are considered in the award for tenders. Tenders increase with increase in development within the Block
Appreciates that so far since Tullow started operating Block 12A, there has not been any cultural pollution		



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Instead of Tullow investing so much in the different stages of seismic survey then to exploratory drilling, why can't the company come up with one machine that would cover all the stages to save on resources?	Mr. Dominic Kilonzo- County warden KWS:	Tullow: Tullow is investing in University Research and funding universities that Tullow is working in collaboration with to research on how to shorten the processes based on new technology. Passive seismic has been discovered from research instead of the active seismic.
What keeps you motivated to spend so much money in your operations yet you are not sure of success?	Member	Tullow: Tullow has been in operation for 25 years and has made discoveries in several countries and currently Ghana is in production stage through the help of the Government. Tullow is undertaking the operations on behalf of the Ministry of Energy in Kenya and thus hopes to recover their cost when it gets to production stage.
What framework has Tullow put in place to ensure that there is no conflict arising from oil as a resource?	Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East Bank	Tullow: Conflicts of oil as a resource is majorly as a result of Government Royalties- what is the share for the government and the community? It is upon everyone including Tullow to contribute on the clauses touching on royalties so that the Government can have proper legislations on the same. Tullow: The Government should come up with legislations on how to manage oil resource at National Government level, County Government level and community level accompanied by institutional framework
How will Tullow support the ministry of Health as it partners with the stakeholders in oil and Gas exploration activities? Most people do not have access to health	Eric Kiptai- Ministry of Health	Tullow: Tullow supports such projects but it depends on how far the company has gone in terms of operations in an area in collaboration with the county Government so as to have



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facilities in the area.		sustainable projects.
Now that the Seismic Survey is over, what will happen when the X, Y co-ordinates lands on an area that has not been demarcated? Or when the well pad falls on somebody's land and the person refuses to offer the land?	Duncan Kiplagat- County Economic Planning	Tullow: Tullow will engage with the people who claim ownership of land. When Tullow gets challenges of conflicts or somebody refuses to offer his/her land, Tullow skips that well and goes to another till they engage and come to a consensus.
Most of the lands in the area are owned by clans. How will benefits be shared within members when the well pad falls in clan land to avoid conflicts and excessive expectations?	Dominic Kilonzo-County warden KWS	Tullow: Tullow start engaging the people who claim ownership of land and so, if it is clan land, Tullow starts by engaging the clan chairpersons. The Field officers will also engage the community or clans further in order to manage expectations and be open about the available opportunities.
Tullow has been in operations for the last 25 years. In terms of Capacity building, we have not yet seen any document on your operations in our resource centres. People need to be informed through such documents	Kipkoech Sumukwo-Planning	Tullow: Noted. The main reason for having stakeholder meetings is to share information
Most of Tullow's operations are in Keiyo North in Elgeyo- Marakwet. People in that locality should benefit more in terms of Social Investments projects	Abraham Chemwolo-Secretary Man land stakeholders organization	Tullow: In Elgeyo Marakwet County, the seismic operations were in three sub-counties i.e. Keiyo south (4 locations), Keiyo North (3 locations) and Marakwet West (2 locations). Social Investments is divided in terms of Sub-counties so as to share to the locations equally.
Opportunities such as contracts should be shared equally among everyone including the people down the valley as well as		Tullow: Social Investments also considered the people up the valley after consulting the county government. E.g. for



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those up the valley	Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East Bank	bursaries, 70% was allocated to people in Kerio Valley and 30% allocated to people up the valley.
Can Tullow partner with the Banks around to fund companies to be able to supply services like vehicles in the required standards?		Tullow: Tullow is bound by high international safety standards. In countries like Kenya where the oil and gas operations have just started, it takes time to build on capacity which should be done in collaboration with the Government and the local communities. In Turkana, Tullow is partnering with the communities and financial institutions to meet the standards and it becomes easier to win contracts and tenders.
How are bursaries shared given that there are other sources of bursaries like CDF?	Philip K. Kibor- CBO Kakop KEU	Tullow: In the allocation of bursaries Tullow utilizes the existing locational bursary committees and in an open and transparent way by vetting those who got other bursary allocations.
Can Tullow carry out other social investment opportunities like infrastructure, Oil and Gas trainings to people to get the skills and apply to other companies even after Tullow has left?	Member:	Tullow: Tullow is currently undertaking social investments like Bursaries, Scholarships and development of water projects.
During the completed Seismic Survey, was their prior notification for tenders like supply of vehicles?		Tullow: All opportunities are advertised with the requirements and this will be applicable during the drilling operations
Appreciates the project and the stakeholder engagement meetings being carried out	Abraham Chemwolo-Secretary Man land stakeholders organization	
Employment and tender opportunities to be given to the locals.		Tullow: Opportunities are usually limited during the exploratory



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		<p>stages and Tullow will be very transparent in sharing these opportunities. The opportunities come in three major forms: Direct employment; Local \content in terms of contracts and tenders; and Social investments.</p> <p>Social investments include bursaries, two water project in Keiyo North and Marakwet west.</p> <p>The company tries as much as possible to share the social investment and employment opportunities equally between the two counties</p>
What happens if the well pad or oil is discovered at the boundaries of the Baringo and Elgeiyo-Marakwet counties?	Susan Cheboi- County chief Warden (Elgeyo-Marakwet county Tourism)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Opportunities is what is key here and they will be distributed equally between the two counties</p>
How is Tullow going to undertake the naming of the wells to avoid conflicts?	Duncan Kiplagat- County Economic Planning	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Naming of wells will be done in consultation with the community to have local names and acceptable names.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow will consult the communities to know what names they would be comfortable with and the names will be permanently registered. Naming of wells in local language also has the advantage of selling local Kenyan culture in the international scene.</p>
Can Tullow engage in Trade fairs and Exhibitions in County and Sub county Levels?	Philip K. Kibor- CBO Kakokip KEU	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Yes Tullow participates in Trade fairs and Cultural events. The communication and relations department handles that. A proposal can be done and given to Alice to deliver it to this department for approval</p>
Is it possible for Tullow to be carrying out their Social Investments directly to the	Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>For bursary allocations, Tullow informs the County</p>



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communities without involving the County Government since the Government is very corrupt	Bank	Government on their intent but the community does the identification of the needy students as beneficiaries at a local level.
How will Tullow handle the issue of Conflict Resolution?		Tullow: Tullow uses the local channels available for airing of any grievances so that they can be addressed in a proper manner.
Can the Scholarships be done in Kenya instead of taking the students abroad?	Abraham Chemwolo- Secretary Man land stakeholders organization	Tullow: Scholarships are offered through the British Council and they give a list of the qualifications/ standards required. The scholarships are advertised and done in a transparent manner for the candidates to apply. Tullow: The reasons the Candidates are send abroad is because the local universities do not offer the oil and Gas courses the students are going to study so that they can come back and work in this industry. The Government thus needs to build capacity in the local institutions of higher learning through the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Education.
There was no transparency in employment and scholarship opportunities during the seismic activities	Joseph Chebet: Pastor in charge AIC Rimoi:	Tullow: There are positive impacts from the project especially during the early stages such as local employment, local CSR and local business opportunity Once they have identified the opportunities, Tullow will advertise them and it is up to the community to identify who to get them Hence the need for expectation management Tullow Tullow has provided scholarships to 2 candidates in



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		Elgeyo and 3 in Baringo. More opportunities will be given as Tullows activities increases in the area
There should be a benefit in national, county and community levels		Tullow: The proposed energy bill talks about royalties and benefit sharing The tangible benefit now is to do with local employment
What criteria will Tullow use in accessing land	Joseph K. Rono: Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.	Tullow: We have to first reach an agreement with the land owner before accessing the land. According to the law upto a certain level below ground belongs to the land owner and beyond that it belongs to the government, which is different to the rest of the world.
Appreciates the bursary Tullow has provided in the area		
Requesting for Tullow to partner with the locals in community development projects		
If Tullow will do two wells one should be in each county	Community Member	
During the last seismic Tullow communicated more with the chiefs as opposed to the community leaders leading to favourism in distribution of opportunities		Tullow: Tullow will go to the community and hold barazas. In these Barazas we will announce the jobs and it is up to the community to nominate candidates
There are speculations that there is oil deposits in the area, hence there is influx in population leading to land ownership disputes	Paul M. Sang: Child Fund:	Tullow: We have to first make an agreement with the land owner before accessing the land. According to the law upto a certain level below ground belongs to the land owner and beyond that it belongs to the government, which is different to the rest of the world



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During the last seismic compensation was not fully done		Tullow: Tullow has a grievance mechanism in place for all the complaints about the restoration of damaged land during the last seismic activities.
What criteria will Tullow use to form agreements with people who have title deeds and those without		Tullow: Matters to do with title deeds is not Tullows responsibility We wish to engage both the county and national government to come down here to try and settle matters to do with title deed, in order to proceed without conflict
During scholarship allocations there should be special considerations for lower divisions/ or near area of influence of the project		Tullow: Benefits sharing should be equally distributes to consider everyone in block 12A (Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet County) in case the geology changes. For the British Council (BC) Scholarships, Tullow will advertise and it is up to BC to vet the candidates. It is also up to the candidates to apply for the opportunities
During the seismic the camp was in Baringo, so during the drilling will the camp be in Baringo or Keiyo		Tullow: We are yet to determine the location of the drilling site. Tullow is still waiting for the x and y coordinates.
Appreciate the bursary; however, last time when the governor was provided the bursary he did not consider people from lower income level families		Tullow: It is up to the community to nominate candidates in need for bursary allocation
We are all stakeholders hence we should be considered in decision making		Tullow: The reason for separating meetings is to give the people the chance to air their concerns; and the information passed in every meeting will be the same information. Tullow has a stakeholder and communications team to engage the stakeholders to provide information on oil and



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	Community member:	gas, to provide information in order to manage expectations. We have experience in this all over the world and also get lessons learnt in order not to repeat past mistakes.
In tenders and contracts the local community should be considered		Tullow: Announced that there is an Expression of interest (EOI) for a water project. She will advertise for all interest parties to apply.
During the restoration project if the community requests that you leave the access road will it be possible or not		Tullow: It is possible but we first must ask permission from NEMA, but it required by law to restore all the land
This project will be a turning point for the county. Hence leaders should communicate well. During the last seismic only the chiefs were consulted and the community was left out. There is a need for the governor, senator, MCA etc. to come to the community, fear that they won't come down to the community level during this exploration process to take their concerns. There is a need for a common meeting for the leaders to take in their concerns in regard to the environment and social aspects. Kerio valley has a lot of issues and the stakeholders are not consulted, it only done in the highland (Iten).	Joseph Kwambai: Chairman of Keiyo Cultural and Educational Research Centre:	Tullow: It is not Tullows responsibility to bring the county leadership to the community level
Culture in Keiyo, land ownership can be individual, communal and clan. If the well		

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pad location is identified it should not be individual but communal and the benefits should be communal. If oil is found should be communal property		
Requesting for Tullow to take a look at the poverty levels in the area, there is also a problem of water. They should do a CSR to represent Tullow, since they invest so much money in their projects they should do something to help the poor in the project area.	Josphe Kimeli- AIC Cheptebo Centre Manager:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We are trying to balance opportunities and social investments in both counties i.e. water projects and bursaries. With progress in the project hopefully there will be an increase in social investments in the community. There is also a need to manage expectations and oil and gas is also a high risk business.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>With increased investment in Tullow's activities there will be increased opportunities in social investment in the area. Tullow has four key areas of social investment: education, water, health and livelihood.</p>
Does Tullow accept proposals from CBOs, governors for community based projects?		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow does accept proposals from the community which are all in the records in the head office. We give equal chances to all proposals</p>
Since you have consulted the top leadership, i.e. governor, MPs, there is fear that they will come to con the locals by buying land in the area due to the project. Wishes for a public baraza and the top leadership to come down and listen to community issues	Anne Suter: Women Representative	<p>Lilian:</p> <p>It is the community's responsibility to know their status of their land. For example: in Turkana land is communal and it is the community's responsibility to know the status of the land; and land matters is the responsibility of the county government.</p> <p>Issues to do with land and bringing leaders to the community level is not Tullows responsibility. It is the community's responsibility to go to the leaders and raise</p>

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		<p>their concerns.</p> <p>Tullow can only bring issues to do with oil and gas not land. But if we bring a meeting you can use that forum to raise your concerns to the leaders.</p>
There should be transparency in employment	Church representative:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow wishes to offer equal opportunities for the community.</p>
Recommendation for bursary and scholarship at university level for the locals at the valley also request for more CLOs		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>When Tullow goes to the drilling stages they will have more CLOs</p>
There should be long term issues/ support for example, school, hospital construction and support NGOs		
Some of the bursaries offered the money has not yet reflected in the accounts.	Samuel Kurui: Chairman for the Catholic Church	
What is the communities' share of the revenue?	Joseph K. Rono: Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>There are two bills: the Mining Bill which deals with mining and the Energy Bill which deals with petroleum. The Energy Bill has three stakeholders: the National Government, County Government and the Host Community. They should be doing their final stages of stakeholder engagement. They have yet to agree on share agreement. The community should comment on the Bill.</p>
During the last seismic activity Tullow said that they would restore land; however, there are still eroded seismic lines.	Kipkoech kigen- Assistant Chief Cheptebo:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow is aware that they did not do proper restoration in some parts; however, they will return to do proper restoration</p> <p>Tullow:</p>



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		Tullow has a grievance register, so if you have concerns fill it up
What is the compensation plan for community land	Stephen C Yego- Assistant Chief Resim:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow understands that land is a critical issue. Tullow has land access policies that they will apply. We will contact the land owner and try to reach an agreement. It is the government's responsibility to sort out land demarcation and title deeds.</p> <p>Jackson:</p> <p>Tullow does not offer title deeds it's the government's responsibility to do so.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>The Government need to inform and educate people on matters to do with land. It is not Tullow's responsibility to deal with land issues</p>
How will Tullow control the people coming to the area to acquire land		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow is responsible in controlling the number of people in the well pad but the County Government is responsible of the numbers in the county level</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>It is the governments mandate to come up with a strong legal framework to do with land, mining and oil and gas exploration; including how benefits can be shared. People need to spread the correct information to avoid conflict about land.</p>
What are the benefits of the project to the community	Steve:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow offered two scholarship opportunities to the people of Elgeyo Marakwet</p>
During the last seismic activity the	Robert Korir- Assistant	



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compensation plan was not done well, so what is the plan for the drilling activity	Chief Kiptulong:	
What are the long term terms for the land owner for where the well pad will be set		
Appreciates that Tullow have considered and consulted stakeholders, but what are your future plans for the stakeholders		
Land ownership varies from private, commercial, public and communal land	Emmanuel Dida- Sub County Administrator Marakwet West:	
Citizens should go to the sub-county offices to verify if their land is registered		
Land ownership in Elgeyo marakwet is either private or communal	Comment from a community member:	
If the well pad is located on an access route to the river for both animals and people, what will happen		Tullow: Tullow will come up with engineering designs that will change the position of the well pad to ensure that the access routes are not destructed, in case this happens
There is an irrigation scheme in the area and how will Tullow support the scheme		
Will there be employment and capacity building programs to the community		Tullow: Tullow's long term commitment is to invest in capacity building within the community.
Will Tullow use a new register for identifying the community members or will they use the previous register used during the Seismic Survey	Jonathan Ruto- Assistant Chief:	Tullow: Tullow collected socio-economic data to know more about land ownership. We will come back with the county government to establish land data and collect additional data on land and community
Any report released by Tullow on their		Tullow:



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activities, it should get to the locals first		Tullow is relying on the administrators to give the right information to the people. We will take contacts to be sending a blanket update that will be used in relying the right information to people. Once Tullow gets into drilling there will be more stakeholder consultation and information sharing to reduce information gaps
Chiefs were involved much during the seismic survey period. Tullow needs to give them better allowances to cater for their transport and security		
If I have a farm and oil has been found in that area, will I be displaced?	Mr. Luka Limo (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>For Tullow it is important to understand the socio-economic status of the area i.e. land use.</p> <p>Tullow is still waiting for the seismic results in order to know the coordinates for the well pad.</p> <p>Once the coordinates have been provided we will then come to scout the area and identify the land owner and try to reach an agreement with the land owner.</p> <p>Tullow may even have to find an alternative site since the main purpose is not to displace individuals or if the land owner refuses site access.</p> <p>Exploration stage is to find if we will find oil or gas. We still do not know if there is any oil in the area.</p>
Chiefs did a lot of work during the Seismic Survey and were not compensated	Simon Komen-Chief Keu Location:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow used Government rates and their policies to give allowances to the chiefs. However, if this was not enough, we will write to the chiefs to find out the correct rates.</p>
The BGP were only concerned in maintaining the access roads but not the		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow constructs access roads to the rig site which are</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
public roads		normally rehabilitated after their operations. It's the Government's duty to construct and maintain public roads. However, in partnership with the government and stakeholders, Tullow can undertake a CSR to rehabilitate sections of public roads such as broken bridges
The camp was in Baringo county for last activities and people from Elgeyo Marakwet had a rough time searching for jobs there. The camp this time should be in our county	Jane Suter-chief Kamogich:	Tullow: We cannot determine where the camp will be situated but opportunities will be distributed fairly in both counties Tullow: Employment opportunities can be few during the first stages of the project, however, they increase with the advancement of the project. Equal distribution of benefits and resource is important to avoid conflicts
If Tullow finds water during the drilling activity, will it be shared to the community?	Community member	Tullow: Tullow shares water used in the well pad with the surrounding community.
The expectations of the locals in regards to oil and Gas exploration in the area are very high. People think that they are going to be displaced as a result of the project. Where will they be moved to	Community member	Tullow: The right information should be passed to the community members to manage expectations. Tullow doesn't displace people
Tullow should support the chiefs in the public Barazas to educate people about the project		Tullow: Tullow apologises where it has not worked well with chiefs and promises to work with the chiefs for the success of the project and to ensure that the right information gets to people.
Request for a public baraza where the public can share information to avoid conflict within the community and avoid	Governor: H.E Alex	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
miscommunication (that one community is benefiting more than the other)	Tolgos	
Last time you only involved the chiefs hence need to consider the public to avoid conflict		
Also consider projects in the CIDP		
Importance of managing expectations on the ground	Deputy Governor- Dr. Gabriel Lagat	
Handling community resources and shared resources		
The county government should also have a contact person in case of anything or they are asked anything		
In terms of benefits to the community, what will you do if a community specifies that they are more in need of hospitals in the area		<p>Tullov:</p> <p>We priorities projects depending on what is in the CIDP and what the community proposes. Also if we provide infrastructure we will ask the government to provide the man power. Hence we sign an MOU to ensure sustainability. Management of expectations, with development in the project Tullov:</p> <p>Tullov focuses in key areas such as education, health, water. For example in Turkana we provide scholarships, water. Tullov looks at both community needs and the CIDP.</p>
Rates for compensation determined by the ministry of agriculture are out-dated/ devolved, hence should come up with consultants to come up with better rates.		<p>Tullov:</p> <p>Rates that were used during the seismic survey were gotten from the agriculture ministry. For rates we will need guidance from the county government, we cannot rely on outside sources for rates</p>

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow is a law abiding company and we will ensure that the rates are in line with the government policy</p>
<p>How will the community benefit from this drilling activity e.g. jobs like vehicles, the community realised due to short notice that they did not reach the requirements from tullow hence tullow sourced jobs from outside the county. Please not that jobs need to be done by our people</p>		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We do source employment from locals. E.g. graduate trainees, we offer scholarships for the locals. We employee from everywhere e.g. 30-40 casual labourers from the area and 5 skilled labours. As the well pad increases we will keep absorbing people e.g. cleaners in camps. We will do this within the area of influence since block 12A is large. We will try to ensure benefits will be equally distributed within area of influence</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>Gave examples in Turkana on equal distribution of benefits within the community. Also Tullow understand the importance of local content. EHS TULLOW policy such as speed limit, sit belts, hence this are other things needs to consider before employment.</p>
<p>Elgeyo Marakwet is in block 12 A (which is big) People are concerned if you will consider all stakeholders in the different regions (North or South)</p>		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We are currently in exploration stages. Success in the exploration stage will depend in how we will consider other areas.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>Possibility may grow depending on what the seismic and the geologists find.</p>
<p>When you build the well pad (identify the area), when you come in how will you manage the issues to do with compensation to the owners of the land?</p>	David Nyakundi:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>For communal land we go to the county government otherwise we will go to the land owner to ask for consent. Once consent is given we agree on the compensation</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
What is the timespan between identifying the area for the well pad and how to manage compensation?		<p>package</p> <p>Then before going to the well pad we agree on the commitment on the compensation package. Example of the compensation package include building a dormitory, water project or a well/ water pan, fencing a school. However, time scale is tricky since they will need a consultant to evaluate the water table to ensure that they can build a well.</p> <p>Then sign a commitment later showing every agreement they have had with the community</p> <p>Then have a ground breaking ceremony where the government and the MCAs will attend, it also stamps that we have agreed with the community to carry on.</p>
You mentioned about road repair, for the 60 days of the rig activities, what about the repairs after the business	Thomas Rutto:	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>For the roads I don't know about what we do after but I will find out some information and get back to you</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>The government already has its commitments on the roads</p> <p>An MOU should be signed to take over commitment</p> <p>Tullow will work with the county government and it's the responsibility of the county government to take over responsibilities</p>
What are the strategies put in place to manage expectations?		<p>Tullow:</p> <p>This time we are doing exploration and it takes time. Commitments of exploration are different to others. So we have to notify community that commitments might be small such as bursaries and water.</p> <p>Expectations require talking to the leaders then they talk to the community so that they don't expect so much.</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The land in Elgeyo Marakwet lower sego is still in dispute and some still pending unresolved.	Kimaiyo (0721309106) 1st October 2014 Elgeyo Marakwet (SMS)	

3.8. Issues Related To the ESIA

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
When the report is out and you have provided recommendations will you proceed to take to NEMA for licence or will you come back to the stakeholders to give them the findings.	Ishmael Chelanga	ESF: We do keep a register of all the meetings and if one suggest for further information we do provide our findings Tullow: we will call for a stakeholder engagement to provide findings to get feedback before submitting to NEMA Tullow: Tullow can't do anything before submitting to NEMA and getting a licence. NEMA need to see all the mitigations before they allow you to proceed.
You have mentioned that you have a license from the government (PSC) why not also consult the community during that stage of acquiring the licence?	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: As a foreign oil and gas company, it is a requirement for the company to go to Ministry of Energy to get a licence. It's the government's responsibility to allocate oil blocks. But at the moment we require to undertake an ESIA in order to carry out our proposed exploration project. ESF: NEMA cannot allow Tullow to carry out drilling activities without a license. They also require us to take in concerns of the community in regard to the proposed project.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The size of the well pad 200m by 200m does not look reasonable to accommodate the rig, accommodation and storage?	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: That is the actual figure that has been used in the drilling exploration activities.
In the pamphlets provided you have written that all responses and concerns must be submitted before 31 st October? Why has this date being chosen?	Community Member (Soy Location)	ESF: Please note that is not the deadline for the airing your concerns. There are different stakeholders who raise their concerns through the internet hence the date. However, the stakeholder consultation is a continuous process throughout the EIA process. We will still be coming down to the community during the other stages of the EIA to carry out the study and you can still air your concerns through our contact numbers. We will still be coming down to do a baseline survey once we know the location of the well pad and we will still continue engaging the community.
Because we belong to one block 12A why not have a common meeting instead of different meetings? For the separate meeting you have had so far, are all the information provided the same?	Community Member (Soy Location)	ESF: We as an environmental consultancy firm it is important to have separate meetings in order to get different views and opinion to include in our EIA report. This will help us to have a detailed report. We also have to inform top leaderships about the report before going straight to the community. All the information provided in the meetings is all the same. Tullow: All the meetings we have had so far and future meetings, we are providing the same information.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		reasons for having separate meetings is to give everyone the chance to air the views which we will also include in our report to submit to NEMA to get a licence.
Why are you providing these pamphlets (BIDs) and we don't know what it says?	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: The information that we have provided in this meeting is the same information that is written in the pamphlet. The drawing is also meant to help you get a better understanding of how a rig looks like. Even if you go home and ask someone to read for you, you will find out it is the same information that we have been discussing in this meeting.
The way you are explain the ESIA process you have already compiled an EIA report?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	Tullow: We have not yet carried out the report. We have started with the stakeholder engagement to take in all the concerns, and then we will return to carry out the baseline survey to take in specific data. We also need to be patient and manage our expectations ESF: There is no EIA report which has been compiled for the proposed drilling and that's why we are here to involve you as the stakeholder in the process by collecting your views to help us as consultants to compile a detailed ESIA report.
In the past meetings that you have had with the other consultants, who was in attendance and what sort of agreement do you have with them?	Community Member Kibargoi Location	Tullow: Yes we have had series of meetings. In all the meetings that we have had we have provided the same information and provided the same pamphlets. We have had meetings with the governor, NGOs, church leaders, MCAs and the media.

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Can confirm that there was a meeting involving the MCAs on Friday in Eldoret in regard to the project. I was not in attendance but the information was passed to me.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
There should be a common meeting with all area leaders, community and Tullow Oil Company on the drilling issues, so that we know how the community will benefit from the oil drilling.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
It seems the ESF Consultants has interest on the resource because why are you conducting the ESIA process? There needs to be a discussion first with the locals to reach an agreement. Also both the National and the County government need to be involved in the discussions to reach an agreement.	Pastor Chebii (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow: This meeting is part of the EIA process and we need to engage the community. This is the first stage and we will continue to engage the community throughout the project. ESF will still come down to carry out other specialist studies and they will still continue to engage the community.</p> <p>It is a requirement from NEMA to engage the community through the EIA process.</p> <p>ESF: The consultants has no interest in the resource but because it's a requirement by the law before any project starts an EIA report to be conducted so that a license can be issued by NEMA which is an oversight body in environmental issues in Kenya that's why we are conducting the ESIA project.</p>
ESF has explained the EIA process and that you need a license from NEMA hence the	Mr. Andrew Kemboi	<p>Tullow: There are a range of benefits the community might</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
need for stakeholder consultation. You have also explained the project has both negative and positive impacts. So what criteria/formula will you use to ensure that the community will benefit long term, middle term and short term from this proposed project? What types of jobs will be available, and the duration of the jobs	(Epkei Location)	experience; for example, they might provide food such as meat to the well pad. However, Tullow also has strict guidelines and policies on the quality of goods that are going to be supplied to the well pad. So there might be positive impacts such as increase in the local economy.
Why didn't we have a common meeting with the county leaders than the divide and rule formula?	Mr. Joseph Kemboi (Epkei Location)	Tullow: There was no divide and rule, during the meetings with leaders where disseminated with the same message. ESF: The consultants also wanted to get views from different levels so that we can have as much information as possible in order to assist us compile a detailed ESIA report.
To confirm that he did attend the meetings for the church leaders and was educated on the oil and gas life cycle.	Mr. Samuel Kirui (Chepsigot Location)	
Did you do an EIA for the seismic?	Community Member (Kapter Location)	Tullow: Yes we did, which we submitted to NEMA, now we are currently undertaking an EIA for the drilling. We have also come to introduce ESF consultants who will undertake an environmental and social assessment of the area, who will submit the report to NEMA. NEMA will either decide to give us the license or not to undertake the next step of the oil and gas exploration process which will be drilling.
Most of the meetings you have heard so far are in the highlands will you have similar	Mr. William Cherotich (Kapter Location)	Tullow: All the meetings we have had so far, we have been



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
meetings in the lowlands?		providing the same information. We have had meeting with the leadership levels, now we are undertaking meetings with the community members in Keiyo valley area.
Bring the maps early so that they know the location of the project early in advance	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: We still do not know the location of the project, still waiting for the seismic results. The purpose of the map is to educate the locals of the location of block 12A, about the project and the ESIA process. We thank those who have managed to attend the meetings.
ESF Consultants should come up clearly where will the Oil well pad located?	Eng. John Chemitei (Kamongich Location)	ESF: As for now we don't know the exact place drilling will be, we are waiting for coordinates and once we know we consultants will come and do a baseline survey of the place. Currently we are doing stakeholder for the entire block 12A.
Why did Tullow use Top-Down approach in the meetings?	Former Area Councilor (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Tullow never used divide and rule the same message we are giving you is the same message we delivered during the meeting we had last week.
We should also get feedback on what you discussed with the leadership e.g. the governor. The leaders should also come down and listen to peoples issues.	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: All the information we have provided in all the meetings that we have had so far are all similar.
Why are we righting our names in this register?	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	ESF: The names and photos will be used as evidence that the stakeholder was involved during the ESIA process. ESF: This list is voluntary and will be used as evidence in our



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		EIA report that the meeting occurred. My colleague will explain further during his presentation.
How will the ESF consultants involve the community during the baseline survey?	Mr. Kimutai Chemitei (Kamongich Location)	ESF: The community will be involved during traffic impact count and also as enumerators who will assist the team get familiar with the area, vegetation identification.
ESF consultants after coming up with mitigation who will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the same?	Mr. Rono (Kamongich Location)	ESF: The mandate of monitoring will be conducted by the department heads of Tullow, working in the pad.
Looking at the list of disseminating info, digital media is lacking	Mr. Solomon Komen- (Blogger for Baringo County News)	ESF: Thank you for the information and giving your views in ways we can disseminate information for easier understanding of the ESIA process. Currently we are using the ESF website and we will look into forming an ESF facebook account Tullow: It is great to have you as a blogger who can help in passing on the information. Tullow has no facebook page for Kenya due to internal policies, but they do have an online presence in breaking news. Request to work with people like you who have an online presence, you can contact use for correct information and disseminate the information. Tullow is open in providing the information.
Appreciates the Stakeholder engagement process as it has enabled learning and sharing experiences	Hon Thomas Kigen-MCA Kaptarakwa Ward	
It's important to have a common meeting for Environment and Natural resources Committees for Baringo and Eleyo		

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Marakwet Counties.		
Tullow has done the seismic survey and we presume an EIA report was done and are currently undertaking the ESIA for drilling. Where will the ESIA report be submitted because we did not see the first Seismic ESIA report?	Hon Paul Suter: Deputy Speaker/ MCA Sambirir Ward	ESF: For every step of the programme, ESIA must be done. Once the drilling ESIA report is ready, it will be submitted to NEMA and some copies to Tullow. Tullow: It is the responsibility of Tullow to disseminate the Reports to project affected persons. Tullow: The Seismic Survey ESIA was delivered to NEMA offices in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo.
There are laws that govern everyone within Eggyo Marakwet County like the Public Participation Laws. Does the Legislative framework only consider the national laws or even developed county laws?	Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon	ESF: During the Legislative framework review, we will consider the laws at National, County and International levels. Therefore, if there will be any laws under the Elgeyo Marakwet county, they will be included in the legislative framework Tullow: The essence of stakeholder consultation is to share information. So, Tullow will follow up on the Public Participation Act that will also guide us in organizing the committee.
Was the ESIA for seismic survey done? Or is it one ESIA done for all exploratory stages i.e. the seismic survey and the drilling?	Christopher Ruto- Agriculture and livestock production	Tullow: The ESIA for Seismic survey was done and NEMA gave a licence which enabled Tullow to undertake the Seismic activities. The ESIA being carried out now is for the proposed exploratory drilling programme. Tullow: The seismic survey ESIA report was done and delivered to



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		NEMA offices in Baringo and Elgeyo- Marakwet counties.
What made Tullow think that NGO, CBO and church leaders were important stakeholder	Paul M. Sang: Child Fund	
Why divide stakeholder meetings, instead of having a common meeting? Was the information passed in all the meetings similar?		Tullow: The reason for separating meetings is to give the people the chance to air their concerns; and the information passed in every meeting will be the same information.
When will Tullow make an agreement with the community, is it after the EIA or the Drilling?		Tullow: When you get into the country you go to the Ministry of Energy to get a licence/ Production Sharing agreement to show you can afford to carry out the work/ exploration Not opposed to the agreement with the community as long as everyone agrees/honours on their commitments and understands the oil and gas process to avoid conflict. For example grievance handling
Also during the last seismic environmental conditions was not done well	Joseph Kwambai: Chairman of Keiyo Cultural and Educational Research Centre:	
For appraisals wells, will you dig more wells within the 200x200m or will you dig more well pads?	Jospeh Kimeli- AIC Cheptebo Centre Manager:	Tullow: This is governed by the geology and it will also depend on the space for the storage and the accommodation in the camp.
What are the mitigation measures if the project affects the locals e.g. blocks access to water for both animals and people; will you move the well pad?	Anne Suter: Women	Tullow: We have not encountered this before, but Tullow is in the process of drafting a policy on this. Tullow does not use the community water; we look for our



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
	Representative	own water. If we find water we share with the neighbouring community's
We are all stakeholders including the community, hence the need for a common meeting. Need to appreciate everyone's roles; no one is more important than the other.	Community member:	ESF: The information we provide here will be the same information we will provide in the grassroots level. The pamphlets (BID) we have provided here will be the same but in Kiswahili for better understanding
You have both mentioned you have done work elsewhere, e.g. Ghana for Tullow and ESF have also done ESIAs elsewhere, what are the impacts associated with the drilling project on the people, soil, environment. We know that there are positive impacts such as employment, what are the negative impacts associated with the development?		ESF: The drilling process is similar to the drilling process for water. Some of the impacts include land clearance for the well pad. Mud will be used in the drilling process and it is important to note how this mud will be managed. Most of the impacts will be site specific. The activity is not similar to seismic which covered a large area, the impacts will be more site specific. We will also undertake an environmental and socioeconomic baseline to know the current situation which will help us analyse the possible impacts associated with the project and how we will manage the impacts in both environmentally and socially acceptable ways.
Once you have done the impact assessment and the study, who is going to monitor Tullow?	Joseph K. Rono: Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.	ESF: The report will cover the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) which will cover both social and environmental mitigation measures which can also be used in audits Tullow: Once we submit the ESIA NEMA and the stakeholders will be given ample time to comment on the report. Tullow also has the responsibility to hire an independent

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		consultant to carry out the audits to monitor the project. Tullow has not had any problems in the past in Turkana in regard to environment due to its high EHS standards.
What about impacts such as soil erosion		ESF: Most of the impacts will be site specific. The activity is not similar to seismic activity which covered a large area. However, we will consider this in the report.
We understand that Tullow has high EHS standards but we need to encourage the locals to develop e.g. NEMA in this county is understaffed. But we appreciate that Tullow has experts to write reports and monitor them but what about other organisations without capacity to carry out their roles		
What are the distances from one drill to the other drill? What are the measures in place of tectonic challenges?	Thomas Rutto: CEC Environment	Tullow: For now distances will be difficult to determine distances since we have not yet struck oil. We also don't know where the locations of the well pad will be that is why we are considering either baringo or elgeyo marakwet. Around the rig area we have our own facilities e.g. water, camps. Around the rig area we have 50m by 50m for health and safety reasons to mitigate in case of health and safety reasons such as gas and debris kick back. Tullow: Distances between wells will depend on the data provided by the geoscientist e.g. coordinates
Requested for the dates and venues of the	Kipkoech Cherambei	ESF: Please go to the nearest County office or Sub county



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Elgeyo Marakwet meetings		commission office where we have the notice of where these meetings will be held. Also attached BID and stakeholder comment sheet.
Thanks ESF and Tullow for having a meeting with Civil Society, Faith Based and NGOs on the 24 th September at AIC Cheptebo.		ESF: Thanks and well noted
He is in support for the project but requests that there should be accountability, transparency, justifiable programmes during this process.		
The community has formed a CSO called Chebai farmers block four to collect issues and concerns from the community and to act as a contact base between the community and Tullow/ESF		
Requests that ESF should conduct the EIA as per NEMA regulations Request for empowerment on environmental issues, peace building		
When will the community meetings be in Keiyo County?	3.8.1. Kimaiyo (0721309106) 1 st October 2014 Elgeyo	

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
	Marakwet (SMS)	

3.9. Need and Desirability of the Proposed Project

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
The community needs to know the map of Block 12A because most of us are pastoralists?	Mr. Toroitich (Epkei Location)	The maps of block 12A are not enough for everyone but will leave some with the chiefs. The area covered by the block extends to Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo and Parts of Elgeyo Marakwet.
Welcomes Tullow to bring development in the area	Mr. Chemuolo (Kapter Location)	
According to the BID the consultants have given a deadline date of 31 st October, 2014, can the consultants clarify for us? Who do we contact if we have concerns and questions regarding the project?	Mr. Samuel Kiptoo (Keu Location)	ESF: The date is for those people who wishing to give us their views through internet but the stakeholder meeting is a continuous process in that you can share with us your concerns, comments and question on the project in question. You can contact us via the mobile number at the back of the BID.
Why start you stakeholder meetings with top leadership i.e. governor, rather than starting with the community first.	Mr. Fidelis kiplimo (Keu Location)	Tullow: As Tullow we normally have a continuous engagement with our stakeholders no matter what position you carry, but as protocol before carrying any activity in the county we need to inform the County offices. We need to inform them of the project and what we will inform the community in regard to the project. All the information we have passed along in all of our meeting are all the same information. We are informing



		people of the oil and gas cycle to better their understanding and manage their expectations.
The map does not show my location, we also need to know the location of the proposed project?	Community Member- area Catechist (Keu Location)	Tullow: The map is to purely show you to what extent the block 12A covers. It does not show the seismic lines or the drilling site. With project advancements we will develop a map that shows exact location of the project site.
The Community welcomes the project because it will unite the clans and also it will help solve conflicts among clans.	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: Conflict among stakeholders can be resolved by having stakeholders meeting like the one we are having now and this is a starting point, will keep having more meetings before the drilling process starts. Tullow does not buy land we will talk with land owners to try to reach an agreement.
Continue with research on well drilling we will support you.	Community Member (Arror location)	

3.10. Other Issues (Not related to the ESIA)

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
There is also a need for transparency in your activities	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
Tullow never compensated on destroyed properties during the seismic process why and we heard they compensated some individuals? Also fences for other farmers were destroyed, causing cows to escape and damaging other farms.	Mr. Daniel Terotich Chesirem (Chepiso location)	Tullow: Tullow uses guideline and laws from the government. We also used compensation rates and lists of what needs to be compensated from the Ministry of Agriculture, which also differed in locations. Fences were not in the list of items that need compensation.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		There is a grievance register with the chief and sub chiefs where complaints on restoration and damaged fences will be recorded and I will follow up with consultants.
During the seismic survey there was a lot of destruction but the compensation was too little to match with the destruction	Charles Kigen- Chief Soy Location :	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Valuers come down to evaluate loss for compensation, but Tullow has learnt from past mistakes and hopes not to repeat them.</p> <p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow got the compensation rates from the ministry of Agriculture from the sub-county levels which differed</p> <p>Tullow has learnt from past mistakes, so before going to the ground they will get all concerns and grievances and take them into consideration.</p>
My issue is on the land damaged during the seismic process which most of us were never compensated?	Mr. Wilson Karamai (Epkei Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We have a grievance register, register all your complains with chief and assistant chiefs and we will follow up, also during the compensation rates used where from the ministry of agriculture which never included trees, but next time in our activities we will be involving the communities.</p>
There has been a lot of erosion on areas where the seismic took place and Tullow	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>We are all in a learning process; we will take your</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
never restored lands properly?		<p>feedback and see what we need to improve.</p> <p>There will be grievance register on the ground were the affected community will be allowed to rise there complains, and then Tullow team will come and assess the area and take action.</p>
During the last seismic activity when you were asking for land way leave access you took photos and signatures.	Mr. John Kiplagat Kiptum (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>What you were signing last time was called Permit for temporary access for that seismic phase. For this round we also need to ask for permission for this exploration phase. We are not forcing people to let us into their land.</p> <p>Photos taken was used as are reference point to verify land owner</p> <p>For each phase of the project we will require to ask for permission from the land owner.</p>
During the last seismic activity my fence was damaged, up to now I have not been compensated?	Community Member (Soy Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>Tullow used the compensation rates from the Ministry of Agriculture. We were only compensating damages caused. From the list provided by the ministry fences were not included on what needs to be compensated. However, if damage was caused we would undertake restoration.</p>
During the last seismic activity we had a similar meeting like this. Photos and	Community Member (Soy Location)	



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
registration was taken; however, we are yet to get feedback from the last meetings.		
Tullow never compensated for trees and natural vegetation which our livestock depend on during the dry period.	Community Member (Soy Location)	Tullow: During the compensation trees were not compensated, but if some people were compensated on trees then we will follow up on the issues.
Having problems with the fluorspar mining in the area, will NEMA solve the issues and will they be able to monitor your project?	Community Member (Kibargoi Location)	Tullow: It is unfortunate that you have had bad experiences with the fluorspar mining. Tullow will keep engaging with the stakeholders during the exploration activities, take in their concerns and follow up. Please note ESF Consultants is not NEMA, but they are a neutral consulting firm. They will take in your concerns and include it in their report. They have had past experience in the oil and gas industry and they will undertake the ESIA study. They will then take the report to NEMA who will then decide whether or not Tullow will get a licence. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tullow has strict environmental policies in the management of the environment ○ Please do not compare the mining and oil and gas industry. Both the process differs.
Before any project are there any form of agreement made with the community (MOU)	Community Member Kibargoi Location	Tullow: We have not signed an MOU with anyone. The only thing that we have is an attendance list which is voluntary.
Do you plan to meet with the legal team	Community Member	Tullow:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
representing the community	Kibargoi Location	We still do not know the location of the project. Once we know the location that is when we will come back to the community and inform them. You as a lawyer you are also a stakeholder, you can also air your views about the project to us. Tullow does not buy land.
Before drilling the Community and Tullow Oil Company should form MoU so that they can settle pending issues and harmonize issues of title deeds.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
Understand that restoration was not well done during the last seismic activity; please settle these issues before going to the next phase of the project. The community should go and file grievance at the chief so that it can be followed up.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
Next time before compensation, come to the local community and have a dialogue on the rates, but do not use rates from the Ministries because they are not up to date like for the Ministry of Agriculture where for 1998.	Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA Soy North Ward	
Where are the offices of ESF Consultants in order for us to rise our environmental complains?	Mr. Paul Sang (Epkei Location)	ESF: The main office is in Nairobi County, but the complains on the project can be addressed to the postal office address which is at the back of BIDs or conduct us on the mobile number and email address still on BIDs we have given you.
We need at least two community representatives (men and women) to and	Mr. Michael Kangogo (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: The idea is good but we have had past experience in



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
observe what is happening in the well pad, in order to come back and educate the community.		Turkana. We had a District Advisory Committee; however, they started to present their own interest and the community was not aware of what was happening. We have realised it is important to involve the whole community in all of our engagements.
We are requesting to have a common meeting with leaders e.g. MCAs, for them to come and hear the communities concerns?	Mr. Michael Tuitoek (Chepsigot Location)	Tullow: This is just the first consultation that we are having with stakeholders. We will still continue engaging you through our activities in block 12A. Our governor is willing to have a common meeting to sensitize the community on the project, the same message which we are disseminating today is the same message we presented to the governor, chiefs, Church leaders, Security organs and NGOs meeting we did last week and the other meetings that we will be having this week.
You have said during the drilling process you may encounter water or gas, what will you do when you find them?	Mr. Christopher Komen (Kapter Location)	Tullow: Tullow is a foreign company and it needs to follow local legislation. If we find water or gas we are required to cover restore the land and leave, Tullow is only looking for oil.
Requests for another meeting to deal with clan issues	Community Member (Kapter Location)	Community Chairman: Noted but today's meeting is to do with the proposed project. Tullow: Understand your issues but please lets deal with the agenda (Tullow) of the meeting, you can arrange your own meeting to deal with clan issues
Request for another meeting to deal with	Mr. Ishmael	Tullow:



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
community issues and Tullow.	(Kapter Location)	We will take this into consideration. We will request for the chairman to give us all the names of the clans and Tullow will see the next step forward.
Restoration of seismic lines was not done well last time.	Mr. Ishmael (Kapter Location)	Tullow: All grievances need to be registered with the chief's office and I will do a follow up with the head office.
What area does block 12A cover?	Mr. Samuel (Kapter Location)	ESF: Showed the map and explained that the block covers parts of Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Counties. But for the ESIA stakeholder meetings we are concentrating on Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Counties.
Compensation rates on agricultural products were not fairly done last time.	Community Member (Kapter Location)	Tullow: Compensation rates we used last time was from the county government
Do you publish findings from these stakeholder meetings on the newspaper? Do not post information in the newspapers?	Mr. Kipruto (Kapter Location)	Tullow: There are some things posted on the internet and newspapers that are false. But we did invite the media in one of our meetings as part of our stakeholder. It is good that you are telling us this information, which I will pass to the head office to follow up on who is writing these articles in the newspaper. You can also come communicate with me to find out which information is true or not.
Rehabilitation on natural vegetation was not done well after the seismic process because the grass planted did not grow.	Community Member (Keu Location)	Tullow: From your feedback we are getting lessons learnt to see which areas we need to improve in the next phase of the project.



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>From complaint we have received from various meeting, Tullow has come up with grievance register where everyone is required to register their complaints with the area chiefs and assistant chiefs and Tullow will do a follow up.</p> <p>We cannot leave some of the seismic lines open unless someone requests early through the chief and DC, because the law requires Tullow to cover all the seismic line.</p>
During Seismic most of our people were employed in the entire process and that showed good relationship between Tullow Oil and local communities, but Tullow Oil did little in restoring our lands and in addition they destroyed roads which were used during the process?	Mr. Nixon (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>From the restoration done there were lessons learned and will be managed in the next stage, but also people wanted lines used during seismic to be left but Tullow Oil Company rules and regulation do not allow instead the land should be returned to its original state</p>
Mr. Nixon: The compensation rate was small compared to the destruction done on our vegetation both natural and planted?	Mr. Nixon (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>The rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture and never covered trees, and natural vegetation.</p> <p>Next time we will consult the stakeholders on the compensation rates.</p>
Asked to be compensation for his time for attending the meeting and transportation allowance; or to move the meetings to a more convenient modern area for all to attend.	Community Member (Kue Location)	<p>Tullow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is very useful to bring the meeting to the local people at grassroots level to give everyone a chance to hear about the project and for them to air their concerns. ○ The meetings have been structured to capture all clans, and they can also pass on the

COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		<p>information they have gathered from this meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This is a voluntary meeting, the attendance register is also voluntary and we will not be using it for payment. ○ The purpose of this meeting is for the ESIA study ○ We are still going to have further meeting in the future, which are voluntary. ○ Locations of the meetings are suggestions from the area chief. <p>ESF: The purpose for different meetings at different locations is to pass the information to as many people as possible to inform them about the project and for them to air their views. This will help us to write a detailed report. In all the meetings we are having we are providing the same information.</p>
Tullow should take local representatives to go and observe what is happening at other well pads in order to educate the local community?	Community Member (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow: Oil and gas industry has different stakeholders and everyone has their role. At the stage Tullow is at the oil and gas cycle that is not possible. That money could be put to better use such as CSR project.</p>
Why has Tullow done an agreement with the ministry of energy?	Mr. Fidelis Kiplomo (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow: There is no agreement, but as a foreign company Tullow has to follow Kenyan law such as get a license from the Ministry of Energy to undertake any exploration activity in Kenya.</p>
Compensation rates was not fairly done	Mr. Paul Kiptum (Keu Location)	<p>Tullow:</p>



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
	Location)	We as Tullow we used rates from by the government. We do not use our own rates. We need to follow Kenyan law.
Why is Elgeyo Marakwet not given a Mobile clinic like our counterpart Baringo County and yet the oil drilling will take place within the two counties?	Mr. Michael Kwambai (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: There are plans that Elgeyo Marakwet will receive the Mobile clinic once the first lady visits the area for beyond zero campaign.
Community here wants there land to be demarcated and issued with title deeds, also to be compensated on the land destroyed during the seismic process.	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow: Issues of compensation the complainants should register with chief in the grievance register which I will follow up.
There is challenge in communication; the best method is to use clan leaders.	Community Member (Kamongich Location)	Tullow If the community agrees with that we will use clan leaders during community mobilizations, I need to have their numbers. So please register with the chief.
Community on the other end wants the land to be demarcated and individuals issued with title deeds.	Community Member (Error Location)	Tullow: Issues of lands can only be handled by the County government and National government and we are grateful that every department is fully represented here.
Parents should also be more involved in school activities and try to improve school standards.	Mr. Patrick Sitati (Error Location)	
The community should also make efforts to encourage students to improve their performance in school, and we can all try to improve school standards.	Mr. Patrick Sitati (Error Location)	
Some farmers were compensated during the last seismic exercise while others were	Community Member (Error Location)	Tullow: The rates used were from the ministry of agriculture



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
not for destroyed crop, plus the compensation rates for each farmer differed.		but next time we will deal with the community Compensation was to cover only planted crops and grass, if there is one who was compensated on land as you allege will do follow up and the consultant who was involved will be answerable.
Other farmers were also compensated yet nothing was destroyed. Were you compensating for the land or damaged caused.	Community Member (Arror Location)	Tullow: We were only compensating on damage caused but not for land. We will have to follow up on those issues with the chiefs to see if they were correct or not
There is a need for transparency and do this for the benefit for the people	Mr. Harrison Amdany- Reporter for Kass TV/Radio	
In case of anything that involves the community please engage the media		
Appreciate that Tullow is communicating with us		
There was a demonstration in Salawa camp some time back when the media come to see what was happening the media was not well received. How are you going to handle the media when it comes to these issues, how are you going to accommodate the media?	Mr. Bennadine Tiemoi: Royal Media Service correspondent	Tullow: Now that we have your contacts, when it comes to community impacts in regard to the project we will contact you. The media is part of our stakeholders and we are sorry if such an incident occurred. Tullow: Access to camps is not the same to everyone. Tullow has procedures to access camps, if you just turn up you might not be allowed to access the camp due to operational protocol. Communication is a two way, we understand you also have a timeline and deadline for your reports. At the ground your key contact persons are Alice and Doris (CLOs); that will change next year when we will get



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		more CLOs.
We email questions and we are yet to receive replies, what are the effective ways for you to communicate with us the media.	Mr. Kenneth Rutto: Reporter for Nation Media Baringo	
There are a series of meeting in Baringo which were exclusive and media was not invited.		
Concerns on land titles in Kerio Valley and people will come in and take land from the community. How will Tullow deal with land brokers who are going ahead of the community? If there is going to be compensation make sure that the correct person is compensated.	Ms. Justine Kurui: (Kenya Community Health Network and secretary to Kerio Valley Professionals Organisation)	<p>Tullow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In many parts of the world land is not private and it belongs to the government; and land administration differs. We follow different land access tenure procedures from past experience. We also engage different stakeholder to understand land ownership in the area to avoid land speculation. ○ We also have land access process procedures. We lease land and not buy land because our activities are short terms. ○ For community land we work with both the government and the community to access land for example what we did in Turkana ○ The land access procedure includes scouting the area to understand the current environmental and socio-economic baseline of the area. To investigate the land ownership in the area in order to get the correct land owner ○ We also do scouting in order to do correct compensation rates. Scout to know the correct



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		environmental baseline in the area and also to know the correct land boundaries by engaging the community. We do not require title deeds to carry out compensation
Also provide true and transparent information of your activities to avoid conflict.	Ms. Justine Kurui: (Kenya Community Health Network and secretary to Kerio Valley Professionals Organisation)	Tullow: We are not business men. We represent Tullow in different areas e.g. I am a Social specialist, Mercy communications and Alex Environmental.
As you can see the information out there is not correct, how are you planning to counter this, I think it important for you to consider social media	Mr. Solomon Komen- (Blogger for Baringo County News)	Tullow: Thank you for the feedback
Has had difficulty reaching and engaging Tullow. The timeframe for replying to emails has been slow. The media liason officers do not answer some of the small questions that they may have.	Mr. Philemon Suter- (Reporter for Daily Nation Elegyo Maraket)	Tullow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The purpose for providing contact info and a specific contact person is to make it easier for you to reach someone. Apologies if you were unable to reach us in the past, we are seeking ways to improve past mistakes hence these stakeholder engagements and Tullow is seeking ways to be more transparent. ○ Tullow has two levels of engagement in the community: Community Liason Officer (CLO) who interacts with the community day by day and live within the community; and information officer who relays information to the community and the company (and vice versa). In terms of Media Tullow has a PR Agency who works closely with the media



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		who communicate back to Tullow.
Has there been any form of formal agreement between Tullow and Elgeyo Marakwet County Government?	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	<p>Tullow:</p> <p>When a company enters a new country, they negotiate a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the ministry of Energy. Tullow is a contractor to the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Energy because it's the mandate of the Ministry to undertake the exploration. It is therefore the mandate of the Government to work with the contractor, the county Government and the communities to ensure that all stakeholder's interests are taken into account either through agreements or MoU. In addition, the County Government should give their views on the proposed Energy Bill before it is passed into Law which includes the distribution of royalties.</p>
Why is the Headquarters (camps) of Tullow in Baringo and not Elgeyo Marakwet yet the project lies in the two counties? Tullow is disadvantaging the Elgeyo Marakwet county by crossing to another county yet the same resource is in Elgeyo Marakwet County	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	<p>Tullow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During the Seismic Survey, Tullow had three camps. Location for these camps were considered after scouting the entire block. However, for drilling, the camp will be specifically sited where the drilling will be taking place. The seismic camps were located in Kakipkero farm Baringo; Kuikui in Baringo; and Keu Kobilwo in Elgeyo Marakwet. These locations were considered because of the terrain and topography of the area which was generally flat and Tullow had a high population to live in the camp. ○ Field officers reside in AIC Cheptebo conference centre which is in Elgeyo Marakwet though they



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		are mobile. Tullow: Where the drilling camp will be set will be determined by the X and Y co-ordinates. However, where the camp is located does not matter, what matters is the distribution of opportunities which should be done equally.
There are indications and rumours of a big earthquake in Kerio Valley very soon yet Tullow wants to undertake exploratory drilling. How is Tullow prepared for this?	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	Tullow: Cement casing will be done during the drilling from 23" diameter narrowing down to ensure that the geology of the area remains intact. If during drilling, Tullow finds water, gas or volcanic ash the casing keeps them intact so that no one is affected.
What are the percentage deposits from Tullow's assessments in Elgeyo Marakwet compared to Baringo?	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	
If Baringo agrees with the project faster than Elgeyo Marakwet, will the project continue or will wait till there is an agreement in the two counties?	Hon. Benson Kiptire-MCA Kapyego Ward	
Recommend that we have a two-day meeting; one for all elected members that represent the community and another for the county Government, the National Government and the Ministry of Energy.	Hon Paul Suter: Deputy Speaker/ MCA Sambirir Ward	
What will happen when Tullow discovers gas instead of Oil?	Hon Member:	
Appreciates the participatory approach used by Tullow in undertaking the project.		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
Kindly bring on board all elected members including MPs, Governors, Senator and MCA's at the community level. This will reduce the suspicion among the community that information being shared is different.		
Does Tullow have any local company partner in their Blocks?		Tullow: There are no local company in Tullow Blocks. Block 12A has Tullow Oil, Africa Oil and Marathon Oil as the shareholders
In case during the drilling you get Hydrocarbons, after testing the samples, you re-inject it back. Is this an agreed and signed deal or can we have the samples in a reservoir?	Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon	Anne: At exploration, very small samples are taken for testing of its properties. Re-injecting happens at appraisal during the testing if the oil can flow from the basin to the top.
Who is Tullow?	Susan Cheboi- County chief Warden (Elgeyo-Marakwet county Tourism)	Tullow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tullow is one of the leading Oil and Gas explorers in Africa and has been in existence for 25 years. Major in exploring for oil. ○ Tullow operates in 24 countries in the world in Africa, South America, and Europe. Main focus is in Africa operation in 14 countries ○ Tullow came to Kenya towards the end of 2010 and got its first licences in Turkana from the Ministry of Energy. The company has been very successful in Turkana. ○ Tullow works closely with the communities in the areas where they are carrying out their exploration activities and the same will apply



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		for Block 12A.
During the Seismic Tullow promised to undertake land rehabilitation. What happened?	Member	Tullow: The restoration of land was done as per the EIA report that was submitted to NEMA. For example in Kipkoro Farm where Tullow had its camp was fully restored. This will also be applicable after the drilling operations.
Kind request Tullow to organize a site visit for the community to Ngamia 1 to see what is happening and also learn.	Dominic Kilonzo-County warden KWS	
Does the Kenyan Government have shares in Tullow Blocks?	Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East Bank	Anne: Oil Exploration is a very risky business. Tullow has partnered with other foreign companies in exploration in their blocks so that costs can be shared among the companies depending on shareholding. The Government is not a shareholder in any of Tullow's Blocks.
Has Tullow documented all their findings and Data and distributed to various resource centres so that when other exploration companies come in, they can know how much has been done?	Member	Tullow: When Tullow came to Kenya, they used data of seismic survey that had been done by shell in 1992 to undertake their first drilling in Turkana. The custodian of such data is the Ministry of Energy. All the data that Tullow gets from their activities is directed to the Ministry of Energy and National Oil Corporation.
What is the time frame for the oil exploration activities?	Philip K. Kibor- CBO Kakokip KEU	Tullow: Exploration seismic and drilling takes around 2-5 years; Appraisal wells to check on the quantities of oil and the extend of the reservoir takes 4-10 years;



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		Development takes 2-7 years; Production takes 10-30 years.
What will Tullow do in case they hit water or gas?	Christopher Ruto- Agriculture and livestock production	Tullow: Cement casing is used to avoid interference with the geology during drilling. The water and Gas are not let out. However, in the well pad, Tullow will drill the water and willingly share with the community around.
The different stakeholder meetings are like divide and rule, since we have no information of what other people discussed. Need for a common meeting to share views.	Joseph Chebet: Pastor in charge AIC Rimoi:	Tullow: Tullow does not divide and rule. The reason for different stakeholder meetings is to give everyone the chance to give their opinions. We meet with the governor and we agreed that we will have a baraza early next month
Transparency and accountability of the amount Tullow gives to the County government	Joseph K. Rono: Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.	Tullow: We have taken your comment
Who owns Tullow and what are the percentages of shareholders	Paul M. Sang: Child Fund:	Tullow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil and gas is a risky business hence the people who carry out the activities are already established abroad, hence there are no local companies investing in this industry because of the money and the risks involved. These international companies form partnerships to share in the investments and risks. Development and production stages are even more expensive compared to the exploration stages. When the industry is mature in the next 50 years that is when we will see local



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
		companies starting up for example in Nigeria. Oil and gas industry needs a lot of investment.
Thankful for Tullow for this forum	Jospeh Kimeli- AIC Cheptebo Centre Manager:	
Does Tullow have that humane to offer someone a lift for example to the hospital?	Joseph K. Rono: Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.	Tullow: Apologise if that happened but Tullow has strict policy on car use, but if there is an emergency incident we do offer a ride for people to the hospital (gave an incident where they took a lady to the hospital in Karbarnet)
Why is Tullow using their own security and not the local people to offer security	Barnaba M Chesekee- Assistant Chief- Chesuman and Chepkum sub-location	Tullow: Security is not used during the community meetings. Security personnel for each sub-county was used rotationally during the transportation of seismic equipment and materials
What are the safety of institutions around the well pad	Simon K. Sufer- Chief Chesuman	Tullow: From past experience the well pad was not near or around an institution, we will get back to you
What would happen after the drilling at the rift valley, tectonic problems?	Thomas Rutto: CEC Environment	Tullow: There will be technological aspects that will prevent kick back in case of tectonic events. There will be casings to prevent oil spills to the surrounding environment. Tullow: Tullow works 24/7 to monitor progress in case of anything also EHS compliant
When you get the licence ensure that you do the drilling and not any other company		



COMMENTS RAISED	COMMENTATOR	RESPONSE
How do you identify well pad area, where you want to drill, steps in identifying the area		<p>Tullow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The geologist from South Africa will give them the coordinates and the data from which they will identify areas to drill ○ They will come to the group to carry out a site specific assessment, to know where the coordinates are, who owns the area, what wildlife is in the area ○ Go to the county government to inform them of the coordinates to find out the baseline information of the area and to identify the owners of the land. After getting the information from the county government we will then go and identify the land owners. ○ Note: we do not go to the land owner before going to the land minister's office. Land minister will carry out a land survey. ○ Then carry out ground truthing with both the ministers and community members to ensure that everyone is on board ○ Each county government has their own rates for compensation in case the land is a community land

APPENDIX 9:

MINUTES TO THE MEETINGS

1.1 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (MPs) REPRESENTING BOTH BARINGO AND ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

1.1.1 Brief of Meeting held at InterContinental Hotel Nairobi

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Duncan Oyaro Stephen Ndungu Anthony Kiovi Linet Mbova Dorothy Suleh
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Tullow Representatives	Alex Mutisio George Muiruri Ian Ross
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Africa Practice	Faith Mwangi James Njunguna June Ngina
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Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meeting with MPs

Stephen Ndungu opened the meeting with a word of prayer. George Muiruri welcomed the members to the meeting and everyone present introduced themselves.

Ian Ross gave a brief presentation on Tullows history; oil and gas life cycle; and the oil drilling process. Duncan Oyaro gave a brief presentation on the ESIA process and importance of public consultation. The floor was then opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **MP:** The cost of drilling is approximately \$200,000 per day, what is the drive to spend so much money.
 - i. **Alex:** *Tullow does not own the drill; we subcontract others to carry out the operations. It is a high risk operation and a high return operation.*
2. **MP:** Block 12A is a big area. What is the likely area to do the drilling:
 - i. **Alex:**
 1. *At the moment we do not know the location. However, we are doing an ESIA for block 12A which covers parts of Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet County.*
 2. *Seismic was carried out in both counties, and then we need to carry out drilling to determine prospects.*
3. **MP Baringo North**

- a. Will ESF hire local people during the specialist studies or will they hire staff from other regions and will the pay be standard for everyone
 - i. *Duncan: We will hire enumerators and there will be no discrimination on the pay*
 - ii. *Alex: Drilling contractors are obligated to hire people from the area*
- b. For the scholarships Tullow is offering who will be recipients; people from block 12A or project area
 - i. *George: Development stages in the oil and gas sector are different. This is dependent on which stage we are in; therefore, social development various but both Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet will be considered.*
- c. Scholarship awardees, will it be in Baringo or Elgeyo. It is ok to allocate it to the whole of Kenya, but focus should be in the project area
 - i. *George:*
 - 1. *Project areas have different levels of development, PSC requires for us to carry out capacity building but this will depend on the knowledge/literacy levels in the area. Social investment is dependent is dependent on many factors*
 - 2. *Some of the investments include vocational training such as: welding*
- 4. **MP Elgeyo Marakwet:** Bursaries should be given through the CDF for each county government to distribute to the needy
 - i. *George:*
 - 1. *Thank you for the suggestion. This is why we are carrying out stakeholder engagement to take in concerns and feedback*
 - 2. *British Council is in charge of administering scholarships. They have a set of criteria they use to award scholarships*
 - ii. *Alex: We will take in your feedback and take it back to head office to follow up. The criteria we used in Turkana may not work in Baringo, hence the need to stakeholder engagement to gather information to find ways to better the process.*
- 5. **MP Elgeyo Marakwet:**
 - a. Are MP's part of your stakeholder
 - b. We send proposal for CSR to your offices but we do not get responses
 - i. *George: We will take your comments on board and pass them along to the head office. Apologize that you did not get response to your mail.*

1.2 BARINGO COUNTY

1.3.1.1. Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs Brief of Meetings held at School of Government Kabarnet, Baringo County 15th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki
Doris Talam

Africa Practice Representative

James Njunguna
Faith Mwangi

East Africa Production

Peter Kimathi (Cameraman)
Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Women Group Leaders, Youth Leaders, Church Leaders, CBOs, and NGOs

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. Peter Muriuki welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Mr. Peter Muriuki gave a brief presentation of the project description while Mr. Stephen Ndungu explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Ruth kaimugal (Women Rep kiboini)

- a. During the seismic survey period, valuation was only done for the mature trees yet there was destruction of the smaller ones. Tullow should offer compensation to all destroyed trees because it took labour and time to care for them.

2. Godfrey Kipsoy (Mwafrika NGO)

- a. Possibility of a common stakeholder meeting to share the ESIA report after its preparation
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *There will be another meeting to share the findings on the ESIA Report by the ESF Consultants*
 - b. Possibility of publishing the regulations (EIA Regulation, EMCA 1999 and Tullow Policies) related to EIA for distribution to the local population since they are not familiar with these regulations

3. Peter Makilap (Kabosgei community opinion leader)

- a. What is the distance the resident should be away from the well pad area/drilling site
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *The locals will be required to be about 300m away from the fence surrounding the well pad for safety purposes*
 - b. Can we get notes of presentation after the meeting
 - i. **Stephen:**

1. *We will make arrangement and share information with the locals*

4. **Yvonne Barkutno:**

a. What other projects is Tullow doing apart from drilling

i. **Doris:**

1. *Currently Tullow is engaged in a number of projects; Water Project, Bursary, Scholarship, mobile clinics (beyond zero campaign).*

ii. **Peter:**

1. *Tullow also normally takes the initiative to construction the access roads leading to the camp area*

5. **Joel Rutto (Salawa Youth leader):**

a. Destruction of the bridge during the seismic survey period

b. Fear of displacement of people leaving near the well pad area due to environmental pollution and security

c. Soil Erosion was a major Environmental Impact especially where the Seismic Survey lines passed. There is need for proper restoration.

d. Request that the community be well educated on all matters pertaining to oil and gas exploration activities to avoid issues pertaining to distortion of information

i. **Doris:**

1. *Currently we are engaging the different leaders but we will engage the community also. The local administrative was used by Tullow to assist in the identification and mobilisation of the locals*

6. **Wilson Kangongo (National Youth Council-youth leader)**

a. Previous consultants assured us that the environment will be restored to its original status which has not been the case, a lot of soil erosion taking place

i. **Peter:**

1. *Tullow is putting in place a plan to ensure adequate restoration of the lands within the project area*

b. What happened to the issue pertaining to compensation to those members of the community whose lands were destroyed during the seismic survey period

i. **Doris:**

1. *During the Seismic Survey Period, compensation was being offered for crops destroyed*

2. *The County Government issued to Tullow Land rates that were paid*

c. Currently there is no land demarcation within Kerio Valley, how will Tullow address this issue

i. **Peter:**

1. *Land Demarcation issue is beyond Tullow, it is up to the Government to take up on this*

d. How will the community benefit from the Oil and Gas exploration activities? Employment opportunities should be offered to the local

i. **Steve:**

1. *ESF will recruit some locals to help in undertaking the specialist studies*

e. Consultation should be a down-up approach not an up-down approach

i. **Steve:**

1. *We are involving the different leaders first in order for them to pass information to members of the community for them to attend the community meeting next week.*

7. **Raphael Chesire (National Youth Council- Chairman):**

- a. We request to have a meeting inclusive all stakeholders together of Tullow
- b. Tullow needs to engage us in issues pertaining to bursaries, scholarships. We have a feeling that the actual beneficiaries are not from this area.

i. Doris:

- 1. Before any bursaries or scholarship are offered there has to be adequate engagement with the locals
- c. What was the criteria used in compensating people since some areas, people got more than others
- d. There is currently no land demarcation, how will Tullow handle this

i. Doris:

- 1. *Since there is no actual land demarcation, its only prudent to engage the County Government, which we did through payment of the land rates*

8. Julius Komen (Kabosgei Youth Leader):

- a. Where drilling is being conducted, it implies there is oil or gas. So, as a matter of Fact there is Oil in Baringo
- b. We welcome these consultations and promise to pass the same information to the locals

i. Doris:

- 1. *More members of the community will be consulted*
- c. No drilling will commence without the issuance of title deeds to the locals
- d. Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals only

i. Steve:

- 1. *It is within the constitution and Tullow Policies that the locals should be given priority in offering employment opportunities*
- e. Any compensation should also cover the existing flora and fauna at the proposed drilling site
- f. If the County Government received the compensation money, this should be addressed because the locals should have received it instead.
- g. Involve also the Academia's or professionals within the County who can have a look at the laws and regulations and inform us more
- h. We welcome the issue of bursaries and scholarships but Tullow should ensure only the community benefit from such not other people

i. Doris:

- 1. *Previous scholarships was advertised to the Kenyans and the beneficiaries had to undergo an intensive selection process to be awarded the same*
- i. The soil within Kerio Valley is quite sensitive and very prone to erosion

i. Steve:

- 1. *We will propose adequate mitigation measures to cover such issues*

9. Kennedy Naduma

- a. The youth should be involved in all the project life cycle since they form the backbone of the society
- b. Inform the locals directly since the different officers tend to distort the information hence members of the community are mislead
- c. The locals should be consulted
- d. Projects are done in a rush without considering the views of the locals
- e. Bursaries and scholarships were not distributed fairly in the previous sitting

10. Samuel cherubo:

- a. What are the long term effects of the project if oil is discovered
 - i. **Steve:**
 - 1. *For each stage of the project, an EIA must be done to ensure adequate mitigations measures are proposed. So, once oil is discovered, another EIA will be done for the next stage.*
- b. We welcomed Tullow to construct their base in our area and are surprised that compensation was done to the County not to the locals
- c. The seismic surveys lead to soil erosion in the area. Compensation should be done for this first.

11. Haron Bowet:

- a. All the stakeholders should be adequately informed at each stage of the project
- b. Take 1 or 2 members of the community to Ngamia Well and observe what is happening there
- c. All stakeholders consultation should involve the community directly rather than involving the different officers within the County
- d. What is the time frame to start the project activity

12. Ruth Chebor:

- a. Previous seismic survey relied on the chiefs, the land belong to the landowners not the chiefs. Any access has to be granted by the land owner but not the chiefs
- b. Compensation should be done to the community not to the Governors/County Government
- c. Tullow should change the way they interact with the locals and avoid issues otherwise there will be problems
 - i. **Doris:**
 - 1. *We have learnt from previous mistakes and we will change*

13. Peter Kulei (Chairman NYC Baringo County):

- a. Scholarships offered should also capture the form four leavers who are willing to further their educations
 - i. **Doris:**
 - 1. *The same has been heard and will be integrated*
- b. Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals. Ensure the agreements in place are met such as 75% chances being offered to the locals
- c. We request to have a meeting inclusive with all the leaders within the Community and share information
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *Having smaller groups ensure that the views of the many are heard and integrated*

14. Francis Kosgei (Public Participation Steering committee Chairman):

- a. We are ready to partner with Tullow to convey such meeting on stakeholder consultation
- b. Any compensation done should be prompt, just and a reflection of the current market value. Such amounts should not go to the County Government but to the Land owners
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *We will not forcefully evict any person*

- c. Tullow and British Councils involved us to engage the community on issue pertaining to scholarship application process. Our recommendations were that Tullow should relax the rules for the application
- 15. Joseph Komkan (Youth Representative Kolowa)**
 - a. Fear that once oil is discovered, the community will not benefit for this since they lack title deeds. Example the Ngamia 1, some money was given to the rich and influential people of the society
 - b. Tullow should show us the right way on how the community will benefit
- 16. Thomas Keloza**
 - a. Take into cognize the issues/concerns raised and implement them to the fullest
 - b. Tullow should involve the people directly and not through the chiefs since they are not giving the accurate information to the “mwananchi”
 - c. Tullow should compensate the community members whose lands were destroyed
- 17. Pastor Chepkula Kimei:**
 - a. Any form of compensation should have been given to the landowners but not the County Government
 - b. Kerio Valley terrain is a very sensitive issue and should be adequately addressed
 - c. Previous environmental consultants promised that things won't go wrong but this was not the case
 - i. Peter**
 - 1. *ESF has not been involved in any previous consultation on behalf of Tullow*
- 18. Joshua Rotich (Church Leader)**
 - a. Compensate people from the initial Seismic Survey period
 - b. Employment opportunities, wages offered should reflect the current market price
- 19. Zipporah Chesire (Lelmen Woman representative)**
 - a. The current stakeholders should learn from the mistakes of the previous consultant and avoid this
 - b. Another meeting inclusive of all the stakeholders should be convened to avoid distorting of information
 - c. Whether the consultants were the same from the previous studies or are they a new group
- 20. Charles Chebii:** The community has to be offered title deeds for them to actually benefit from the project

1.3.1.2. Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and Assistant chiefs
Brief of Meetings held at School of Government Kabarnet, Baringo County
16th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
 Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki

Doris Talam
George Muiruri

Africa Practice Representative

James Njunguna
Faith Mwangi

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Sub county commissioners, officers, Chiefs, and Assistant chiefs

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. George Muiruri welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Mr. George gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda. Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Joshua Ogango (Deputy County commissioner Baringo North)

- a. What are the specific areas where the EIA will be done?

i. Peter:

1. *We are yet to receive data from the seismic activity on the specific location where drilling will be done. The EIA covers the entire block*

- b. What are the accrued benefits of the project to the community?

i. Doris:

1. *Tullow has engaged in 4 major social investments: Bursaries, Scholarships, Water projects and medical mobile clinic (beyond zero campaign)*

2. Joseph Chebii (Assistant Chief Lawan)

- a. What mode of communication/language will be used to pass information to the community?

i. Stephen:

1. *Kiswahili will be used in engagement with the community members*

3. Konei Julius (Sub County administrator, Baringo Central)

- a. Transparency: Who are other partners with Tullow in the exploration activity?

i. Peter:

1. *African Oil, Tullow oil, Marathon Oil.*

4. Michael Rotich (Town administrator)

- a. The community should get the right information so that their expectations are well managed by Tullow
- b. What is Tullow doing concerning issues pertaining to the community e.g. infrastructural developments

- c. The baseline survey for the ESIA ought to capture indigenous flora and other sensitive habitats that were overlooked during the Seismic Survey ESIA
 - d. The same information that is being presented in the officials' meetings, should be exactly the same passed to the community
 - i. **George:**
 - 1. *The same information will be passed to everyone*
- 5. **Joseph Mchebi:**
 - a. During the SS, a lot of things were left unchecked such as restoration of land where the seismic lines passed and roads
 - b. The chiefs should be well appreciated for the Job well done during the seismic survey period
 - c. Different sessions for PP implies that different information is being passed
 - d. Employment opportunities to be accorded to the chiefs
 - i. **George:**
 - 1. *Employment opportunities will be available to the locals*
 - e. Equitable distribution of opportunities such as the bursaries
- 6. **Tobole S Lokeri (Outgoing Chief Kaboskei Kerio):**
 - a. Access roads that were made during the seismic survey needs restoration. There is also a lot of erosion from the areas where the seismic lines passed.
 - b. Compensation should encompass the natural grass destroyed
 - i. **Doris:**
 - 1. *Compensation was done based on rates got from the ministry of lands. No rates for natural grass were available. Therefore, we planted grass along the seismic lines*
 - c. Compensation rates seemed to be different for various regions
 - d. Chiefs need to be given a token of appreciation on monthly basis
- 7. **Joshua Kipere:**
 - a. Chiefs are not compensated fairly for the work done for Tullow
 - b. Will chiefs still be used during the communication process?
- 8. **Francis Kosgei Rangut (chairman PPSC Baringo county):**
 - a. What mechanism has Tullow put in place in regard to the bill on the payment of royalties?
 - i. **James (AP)**
 - 1. *There are two bills in parliament; the mining bill and petroleum exploration and production bill. Both have clauses on royalties to be shared at national, county and community levels and for the exploration companies.*
 - b. Does Tullow plan to build or construct an Oil refinery Plant?
 - i. **Peter**
 - 1. *Oil has not yet been discovered since the project is at exploration stage.*
 - c. Whether Tullow will come up with a community trust fund?
- 9. **Joshua Ogango (Deputy County Commissioner, Baringo North):**
 - a. Compensation was not done fairly because it didn't capture the elders, chiefs and assistant chiefs
- 10. **Senior chief kuchi location:**
 - a. Will the same team be conducting meetings in the community level?

- i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *Yes. The information passed will be same for all meetings*
 - ii. **Peter:**
 - 1. *All community members will be met as per the schedules*
- 11. **Wilson (senior chief kinyach location):**
 - a. Fear that the community will not be compensated for their land because of issues related to title deeds?
- 12. **Samuel chepruiyot:**
 - a. Pressure from professionals that there is inequality in compensation
 - b. Some land has been demarcated but no titles issued while others no demarcation has taken place. How will Tullow handle this?
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *The relevant offices within the county will be sought to give a clear direction on the same*
- 13. **Jackson Kiplagon:**
 - a. Tullow should consult the locals/chiefs on the identification of security personnel to be utilised
 - b. Can Tullow share their PPE especially safety boots to the chiefs?
- 14. **James B. Kamoren:**
 - a. All issues and concerns raised should be addressed
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *All issues and concerns raised will be addressed before the commissioning of the project.*
 - b. Tullow should engage Ex-security personnel in offering security
 - c. Procurement of goods and services at local content
 - i. **George:**
 - 1. *It is within Tullow mandate to ensure that the local content is utilised.*
- 15. **Michael Kakuko:**
 - a. Tullow should engage the county to handle issues related to land demarcation
 - b. Whether the same seismic survey is being conducted?
 - c. Compensation was not fairly done on land during the seismic activity
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *The issue of inequality in compensation has been noted*
 - d. Beneficiary of scholarships should be the locals
 - e. Fear among the community that the chiefs have been paid and that's why they are supportive

1.3.1.3. Governor and Executive County Officers
Brief of Meetings held at Baringo SPA, Baringo County
17th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
 Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki

Doris Talam
George Muiruri

Africa Practice Representative

James Njunguna
Faith Mwangi

Meeting Agendas:

1. Introduction
2. Project Description-Tullow
3. ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
4. Q and A

Consultation meetings with Governor and Executive County Officers

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. George Muiruri welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Mr. George gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda. Mr. Peter Muriuki gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program while Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Governor:**
 - a. How many wells is Tullow is intending to drill
 - i. *Peter:*
 1. *One well will be drilled*
2. **Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport):**
 - a. Whether the data gathered during the seismic survey can be used to distinguish between gas/oil/water and the available quantity
 - i. *Peter:*
 1. *The data generated only shows there is something beneath the earth surface but not what it is and the available quantity*
 - b. Whether the data from the seismic survey can be shared with the county
3. **Stellah Kereto (County Secretary):**
 - a. Suppose that Tullow undertakes the drilling and only finds water, is that the end of the process
 - i. *Peter:*
 1. *If they get water, Tullow shares this with the National Government and seal the well*
4. **Governor:**
 - a. Tullow should also share this with the County Government
5. **Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport):**
 - a. At what level is the ESIA Process
 - i. *Steve:*
 1. *We are currently at the scoping stage of the ESIA process*

- b. Can ESF disclose the environmental impacts pertaining to the proposed project to the community
- 6. **Dr. Andrew Kwonyike (CEC Transport and Infrastructure):**
 - a. Whether ESF Consultants did the first ESIA for Seismic since there were some issues that were not properly handled related to the community i.e. Questionnaires used during the seismic survey did not capture the actual community affected
 - i. *Peter:*
 - 1. *ESF were not commissioned to undertake Seismic Survey ESIA*
 - b. Whether ESF will use the local experts when undertaking the Assessment for acceptability and better understanding of the project
 - i. *Steve:*
 - 1. *ESF will be sourcing for local content during the baseline survey period*
 - c. Whether Tullow will procure goods and services from the locals e.g. machineries and vehicles
- 7. **Lilian Sadalla (CEC Lands):**
 - a. The community is now aware about their land rights. Demarcation of land is now on-going and within four (4) months the locals will be issued with their land titles. How will Tullow access the individual lands
- 8. **Kipchumba Kettany (CEC Trade and Industrial Development):**
 - a. Tullow should be generous with information to the locals to avoid suspicion
 - b. We need a petroleum and gas expert as an advisor to the County Government
 - c. Tullow should engage the County Government at all stages of the project
- 9. **CEC:**
 - a. What revenue will go to the County in terms of licensing and permits
 - b. The ESIA report should not only focus on the 200m×200m well pad area but should also consider the spill over effect such as dust impact on the community
 - c. What measures are in place to ensure that there is restoration of land after demobilisation
 - i. *Linet:*
 - 1. *The ESIA report will cover the various phases of the project such as the construction, operational and decommissioning phase and propose mitigation measures*
- 10. **Atuko Moses (CEC Health):**
 - a. The ESIA should also consider the Health and Safety risk to the community and the personnel
 - b. Where will be the Project Area
- 11. **Stellah Kereta (County Secretary):**
 - a. What formula Tullow will use in acquiring local man power for the project
 - b. How will the County Government be involved in ensuring that the available opportunities are utilised
 - c. Tullow should use case studies where oil has been discovered and how the community has benefited from this
- 12. **Kipchumba Kettany (CEC Trade and Industrial):**
 - a. The Kamrook National Park is being restored in the area; the community have a perception that the area is being restored for exploration purposes.
 - i. *Peter:*

1. *Tullow does not undertake exploration drilling in protected areas, they look for alternatives in such areas*

13. Governor:

- a. They want an assurance from Tullow that they will not undertake drilling in Kamrok National Park
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *Tullow does not undertake exploration drilling in protected areas, they look for alternatives in such area*
- b. Whether the County Government can partner with Tullow in issuing of Title Deeds in the demarcated lands
- c. Whether Tullow can upgrade the access roads to the project location
- d. Whether Tullow can assist in the rehabilitation of Lake Kamrok as part of their CSR

14. CEC:

- a. During the seismic survey, the locals were not fairly compensated for their lands
- b. Why are the stakeholders being met in separate groups?

15. Governor:

- a. Assurance that if/may oil is discovered, there will be no shift of economic activities within the County such as fishing, irrigation, livestock rearing and crop farming
- b. Whether Tullow can support the Irrigation schemes in the area

16. Riamagura Edwin (CEC Youth, Sport):

- a. Tullow should ensure that their liaison officers on the ground within Baringo County should also include men
- b. What CSR does Tullow have to offer to the community and whether Tullow considered only those that are cheap

17. Dr. Andrew Kwonyike (CEC Transport and Infrastructure):

- a. The development of access roads ought to be given first priority to facilitate the transportation of the drill rig

18. Governor:

- a. The Governor office should be the referral point for all Tullow activities
- b. There should be a shared prosperity if oil is discovered to ensure equitable distribution of the revenue generated
- c. Tullow social investment should also focus on the schools near the project location

1.3.1.4. Quasi Government and Heads of departments

Brief of Meetings held at School of Government Kabarnet, Baringo County

18th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki
Doris Talam
George Muiruri

Africa Practice Representative

James Njunguna
Faith Mwangi

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Quasi Government and Heads of departments

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. George Muiruri welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Mr. George gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda. Mr. Peter Muriuki gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program while Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Mr. Philip Chuma (DEO Baringo central):

- a. Are the Tullow Headquarters based in Nairobi?
 - i. *George:*
 - 1. *Headquarters are in London but we have an office in Nairobi*
- b. Wrangles that the local community are not being offered employment opportunities. Are there employment opportunities available?
- c. How will the community benefit as a result of the project?
 - i. *Doris:*
 - 1. *Tullow has engaged in 4 major social investments: Bursaries, Scholarships, Water projects and medical mobile clinic (beyond zero campaign)*

2. Jacqueline bubi (KWS):

- a. Which are the specific areas where the proposed drilling is to be undertaken
 - i. *Peter:*
 - 1. *Not able to tell now but most probably in areas where the seismic activities were undertaken*
- b. Tullow should ensure that the migratory route for elephant herds in the area is taken into consideration
 - i. *Peter:*
 - 1. *Assurance that no drilling will be undertaken on protected areas including the migratory paths for elephants*

3. VKS Tole (MOE Baringo North):

- a. Happy about the proposed project due to its economic input to the country
- b. Sustainability-What is Tullow planning on poverty eradication in the area?

- c. Whether Tullow will establish a research and development institution in the area for the purposes of capacity building
- 4. **Enock Kiptaino (CO Environment and Natural resources):**
 - a. Which strategy has been put in place to engage the community?
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *Kiswahili BID will be used in engaging the community. A liaison officer will also be used if need be to interpret information to local language*
 - b. Previous ESIA was not sufficiently undertaken in terms of stakeholder consultation. Does Tullow has specific programmes of where and when the engagement will be undertaken?
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *There is a proper programme for stakeholder engagement for the two weeks*
 - c. Which compensation framework will be used by Tullow in compensating the affected community? And can the framework be shared with us the experts
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *We will liaise with the Team in Nairobi Office in charge of this since we are not aware of the compensation framework to be used.*
- 5. **Jonah Kiplangat (CDW Water):**
 - a. Concerned about the water quality during the operation of the project
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *Waste water treatment plant present at the drilling camp sites. Quality is measured by SGS to ensure right water qualities. Use of steel pipes in the drilling to ensure that there is no seepage to water aquifers.*
- 6. **Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo):**
 - a. How exhaustive is the Public participation that is being carried out? Because a lot of people complained about the previous EIA done.
 - b. The credibility of the project cost to undertake all the proposed activities
- 7. **Daniel K Too (KFS):**
 - a. How will environmental degradation as a result of the project be mitigated?
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *Developing adequate mitigation measures in all phases of the project to minimize or avoid environmental degradation*
 - b. What is the current stage of the project in regard to the oil and gas exploration cycle?
 - i. **Doris:**
 - 1. *The project is still at exploration stage. No oil discovery has been made yet.*
- 8. **Kiprono kimokin (Transport):**
 - a. Aerial surveys were carried out for the project area and GIS mapping done. Can Tullow share this data with us so that we can agree where the access roads will pass?
 - b. What is the scope of EIA to be carried out? Has the ToR for the studies developed?
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *The project is at scoping stage. A ToR will be developed if the project will be pushed to full study*

9. **Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo):**

- a. EIA should be comprehensive and include all project activities e.g. access roads, boreholes, etc
- b. Project cost in the ESIA report should include the cost of Social Investments planned by Tullow in the project area

10. **Daniel Koech (County Treasury Economist):**

- a. County treasury plans are underway. Can Tullow liaise with our office for the set amount for the social investments to be included in the plans as grants?
 - i. **George:**
 - 1. *County treasury plans to come up with their proposals on the same. Tullow will then check into that.*
- b. Can the refinery plant be constructed in a central place other than Lamu?
 - i. **George:**
 - 1. *This is for the National Government to handle but not Tullow*

11. **V.S.K Tole (DEO Baringo North):**

- a. Are there chemicals used in the refinery process? And what are the impacts of the chemicals on the environment?
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *No chemicals used in the exploratory drilling. Refinery will be discussed later after we strike oil by the national government*
- b. Air Pollution as a result of smoke leading to formation of acidic rain
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *Smoke expected is minimal from the generators used to power the rigs. Environmental Audits touching on air quality will also be carried out.*
- c. Can Tullow initiate training programmes in petroleum and Gas to be employed locally and in other parts of the world?

12. **Jenifer Kipkazi (Director of Environment):**

- a. Will geological studies be done to be included in the EIA baseline?
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *The geologic studies will be included in the EIA.*
- b. How broad or wide will the ministry of environment be involved in the ESIA studies?

13. **Joseph Boit (WRMA):**

- a. What mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the water catchment areas are well protected?
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *Proposed drilling will not be conducted in water catchment areas*
 - 2. *Use of steel pipes in the drilling to ensure that there is no seepage to water aquifers.*
- b. The area is prone to flooding and landslides. Will the activities aggravate the situation?
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *Noted. This will be integrated in the ESIA report.*

14. **Kibet Maina (Agriculture):**

- a. In case Tullow strikes water, can it be used for farming activities?
- b. Compensation was not done fairly in terms of the vegetation destroyed
 - i. **Doris:**

1. *Compensation rates for natural grass were not captured in the previous Seismic activity. However, this has been noted.*

15. Jenifer Kipkazi (Director of Environment):

- a. Can Tullow organize for a site visit for all the stakeholders on the onset of the proposed project?

16. Daniel Koech (County Treasury Economist):

- a. If Tullow strikes water instead of oil, will that be the end of their operations?
- b. Sharing information of issues and concerns raised after the completion of the ESIA report to all stakeholder
 - i. **Stephen:**
 1. *Yes a forum for all stakeholders will be arranged to share information got from the consultation process and for verification purpose.*

17. Michael Ruto (Health):

- a. What are the associated Health issues with the proposed project?
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *Tullow has a strong HSE policy. The only big hazard is the Rig. So we advocate for proper PPE's for workers and ensure their safety when working at heights.*

18. Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo):

- a. How many rigs are there going to be along the Kerio Valley?
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *There is only going to be one rig*

19. V.S.K Tole (DEO Baringo North):

- a. What does the Seismic survey entail?
- b. Was there any radiation emitted during the survey? Did the radiation affect the elephants?
- c. What gas can be found there? Is it harmful?
- d. Can Tullow share the PSC they have with the government to the stakeholders?

20. Enock Kiptaino (CO Environment and Natural resources):

- a. The environment was degraded during the previous seismic activity. Can restoration be done before the proposed drilling starts?
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *There is a plan being developed to restore all lands before the drilling starts*
- b. Compensation was not fairly done. Can Tullow clearly define what is being compensated and what is not?

21. Samuel Onding (CDE NEMA Baringo):

- a. What are the quantities of the deposits? How can they be harvested sustainably?
- b. Does Tullow have a programme to support the officers that assist in undertaking mobilization?

22. Joseph Boit (WRMA):

- a. Oil extraction can lead to disturbance of geology that creates a vacuum and fear that it can lead to sinking of the ground
 - i. **George:**
 1. *There are geological experts who can handle that*

23. William kimosi:

- a. Is it possible to have a joint consultation programme for the two counties to build on trust on the whole process
 - i. **Stephen:**
 1. *This is noted and will be considered next time*
- b. Aesthetic value of the area might be compromised by the proposed activity
- c. Consider the migratory routes of birds that its not affected
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *Drilling programme is for a short while and thus the birds and their migratory routes cannot be affected*
- d. Light impacts of the rig on the environment
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. *The lights will only be utilised at night. Minimal impact is thus anticipated*
- e. Land is communally owned. In such a case how is it compensated?
 - i. **Doris:**
 1. *Compensation is done to individuals using the land and also for all the owners of the land*

1.3.1.5. Members of County Assembly

Brief of Meetings held at Bogoria SPA, Baringo County 19th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki
Doris Talam
George Muriuri

Africa Practice Representative

James Njunguna
Faith Mwangi

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Members of County Assembly

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Mr. George Muriuri welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Mr. George gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda. Mr. Peter Muriuki gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program while Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation

on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Hon. Lekakimow (Leader of Minority):

- a. We welcome such projects to the County
- b. Oil and gas exploration cycle is a long process. The community should be informed of findings after the seismic survey.
 - i. **Peter:**
 - 1. *The Seismic Survey only showed that there are some deposits within the ground. The actual drilling will now verify whether it is oil/gas/water*
- c. There should be recruitment of the locals
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *During the baseline survey studies, we will engage the locals in terms of employment opportunities. In addition, we will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin in the presentation process.*
 - ii. **Peter:**
 - 1. *We will involve the locals during the drilling programme*
- d. There should be interpretation of the information in local language for people to have a better understanding about the project
- e. **Stephen:**
 - i. *We will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin during the presentation process.*

2. Hon. Elijah K. Toroitich (Leader of Majority):

- a. Whether the stakeholder engagement exercise is a legal requirement or a show of good will from Tullow
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *It is both a legal requirement and a show of good will.*
- b. After the development of the EMP, who will oversee its implementation
- c. Whether there will be another meeting to verify the findings of the report
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *There shall be another meeting/forum for the stakeholders to verify whether their contributions were well documented*
- d. Employment opportunities should be offered to the locals
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *During the baseline survey studies, we will engage the locals in terms of employment opportunities. In addition, we will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin in the presentation process.*
 - ii. **Peter:**
 - 1. *We will involve the locals during the drilling programme*
- e. Engage someone who is conversant with the community during the stakeholder engagement exercise
 - i. **Stephen:**
 - 1. *We will have a community liaison officer to assist in the interpretation of language from Kiswahili to kalenjin during the presentation process.*

3. **Hon. Cyrus Kibii:**

- a. All forms of agreement with Tullow should be made public

4. **Hon. Vincent Kiror:**

- a. We appreciate Tullow engagement with the Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) as they present the community
- b. Tullow should learn from Turkana and ensure that the issues that arose there are not occur here.
- c. There should be actual compensation of the owner of land where the well pad will be located

- i. **Peter:**

- 1. *Before accessing any individual land, there is normally an agreement in place that capture the initial status of land before any encroachment and after encroachment and the individual is compensated for any loss.*

- d. Whether actual drilling will affect the geysers and hot springs within the County since these are tourist attraction sites

- i. **Peter:**

- 1. *During drilling, there will be the use of steel pipes and cement to ensure that there is no underground water contamination*

- e. The County Assembly should come up with legislations to govern oil and gas exploration activities within the County

- f. How the endemic indigenous species of trees will be handled

- i. **Steve:**

- 1. *The consultant will come up with adequate mitigation measures to handle the different impacts such as flora, fauna etc. during the different phases of the project*

- g. How will the revenue from the exploration be handled within the County

- i. **George:**

- ii. *The discovery of oil/gas is a national resource but there will be criteria in the distribution of the revenue generated*

5. **Hon. James Kiptoo (MCA Kabartonjo ward):**

- a. What is the percentage that will go to the community and to the County

- i. **George:**

- 1. *The discovery of oil/gas is a national resource but there will be criteria in the distribution of the revenue generated*

- b. How will Tullow handle issues pertaining to compensation due to the lack of title deeds in areas where demarcation has not been done

6. **Hon. Richard Kampela:**

- a. What criteria did Tullow use in the distribution of bursaries

- i. **Doris:**

- 1. *All the Members of the County Assembly were involved in the distribution, in consultation with the chair for education committee*

- b. Fears that the discovery of oil/ gas will result to conflict in the area

- c. We want assurance that if discovered, there will be no conflict in the area

7. **Hon. Joseph Makilap (MCA Barwessa):**

- a. Appreciate the stakeholder engagement with the Members of the County Assembly

- b. Fear that the discovery of oil/gas will result to conflicts in the area. Involve everyone to avoid such
 - c. There should be recruitment of the locals within the vicinity to avoid conflicts
 - d. Who are the owners of Tullow? What percentages of shares do they own
 - e. The criteria for scholarship selection should be made public since there are complaints from the locals within the vicinity that they are not being considered
 - f. Fear that once oil is discovered, there will be resettlement of people within the project vicinity. How will Tullow handle this
 - g. Tullow should establish a social page to address some of the issues being raised and manage expectations
 - h. Tullow used the financial bill when compensating the locals. It is up to the County Assembly should come up with legal requirement under financial bill that captures foreign investors within the County
 - i. Payment for land compensation was done to the County Government yet no information was passed on to the locals. In addition, the actual land owners were not compensated
 - j. How will Tullow handle issue pertaining to land title deed when conducting compensation since majority of the locals do not have this
 - k. Previous Seismic Survey was done by the involvement of the local administration i.e. Chiefs. There is a current County Government in place and should be involved directly not the chiefs
 - l. We propose that the bursaries be moved to 10 million for Baringo County since there is a high poverty level within the County
 - m. There should be recruitment of the locals during the drilling programme
 - n. Tullow should buy a bus to the County Assembly as a social investment
 - o. Tullow should design a pipeline that is profitable and can be used for the transportation of the crude oil rather than waiting for the National Government (LAPSET Project)
 - p. Opportunities should be locally advertised and sourced locally during the drilling programme and ESIA Study
 - q. Payment of services offered should be fair across the board when sourcing the local content
8. **Hon. Safina Chelgat:**
- a. There should be transparency to avoid conflict
 - b. Compensation rate was low in Baringo compared to Kisumu. Not fair
 - c. Local content used to be realistic
 - d. Structured engagement with the County Government should be undertaken. Clear engagement with the different committees within the county such as environment and labour
9. **Hon. Valentine Sergon:**
- a. What is the national government agenda in Tullow exploration i.e. Issuance of Mobile Clinic
10. **Hon. Cheretei Kibet:**
- a. Fears that during the drilling process, there will be discharge of water containing heavy metals such as lead and mercury and this may have affect the local population such as abnormal development. Are there global regulations that provide for such compensation

i. Peter:

1. *There will be no use of heavy metals during the drilling programme. In addition, there will be use of steel and cement when drilling to prevent contamination with underground water*

- b. Fear of the effect of oil spillage to River Kerio
- c. Is Tullow ready to mitigate the conflict between Baringo and Elegeyo Marakwet if they arise

11. Hon. Peter Masile:

- a. Appreciate Tullow issuance of Bursaries
- b. Tullow should sponsor community members and MCAs to a site visit to be able to bench mark their activities

12. Hon. Richard Kijilit:

- a. Tullow activities came before County Governments were established. Can Tullow replicate the same agreements that it had with the national government with the County Government of Baringo
- b. Tullow should conduct a site visit for the MCA's to learn about drilling activities in other areas such as Turkana.

13. Hon. Kamket (Speaker to the County Assembly):

- a. Appreciate stakeholder engagement with the MCAs
- b. Tullow should conduct site visit for the MCAs to learn and bench mark such activities
- c. Tullow should work closely with the relevant committees within the County Assembly i.e. Environment and Labour etc.

14. Joseph Koech (Clerk to the County Assembly):

- a. Tullow should assist in the issuance of ipads to avoid damage of environment i.e. cutting down of trees for papers
- b. Tullow should donate a bus to the County Assembly
- c. Tullow should offer exchange trips to the MCAs to learn from other areas

**1.3.1.6. Salawa (kabarnet soy), Baringo County
Community Meetings held on the
22 September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Linnet Mbova

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Dorris Jemutai Tallam

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-ESF Consultants
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Salawa (Kabarnet Soy), Baringo County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. The chief welcomed all the members present including the Member of the County Assembly (MCA) Mr. Luemen Chebon. Ms. Dorris Tallam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, introduced the ESF Consultants team, and handed over the program to them.

Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program to be conducted while Ms. Linet Mbova described the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns, and answer session:

The following were the issues raised by the community member present:

1. **Community Member:** Before any commencement of the proposed drilling program, the community should be given title deeds first
2. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, the community was assured of full compensation for any damage done on their farms but this was not the case
3. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, there was no accurate information given to the community members on Tullow proposed activities
4. **Community Member:** Title deeds is a must before any commencement of Tullow proposed activities
5. **Community Member:** During the Seismic survey period, the compensation given was not fairly done since it did not reflect natural grass
6. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, no restoration of the destroyed lands was done as promised
7. **Community Member:** Fear that there will be oil spillage leading to the contamination of the underground water
8. **Community Member:** Fear that the ecosystem will be greatly affected once oil is discovered in the area
9. **Community Member:** Elected leaders both at the National and County Level should first meet with the local community members before such forums with Tullow and the Consultants are initiated to iron out some issues such as Title deeds etc.
10. **Community Member:** Even though scholarship were offered by Tullow, no member of the community benefited from this
11. **Community Member:** There will be disturbance of soil texture during the proposed drilling program
12. **Community Member:** The community should be involved directly at all the stages of the project.
13. **Community Member:** We will initiate a court injunction on any Tullow proposed activities
14. **Community Member:** How the community will benefit from the proposed project
15. **Mr. Chebon-**The MCA raised the following issues:
 - a. All representatives should be onboard in such meetings i.e. County Government Officials, learned individuals, members of the community
 - b. Currently we have issues with the County and National Government due to the title deeds. We request that Tullow and the Consultants go back for us to clear this and come later
 - c. Tullow should stop meeting the so called “representatives of the people” by thinking that their views present the views of all the locals

- d. Compensation will only be done to those who have title deeds and majority of the community members do not have this. To whom will the compensation be paid to then?
- e. We will not allow any movement of the rig before all of our issues raised here are addressed
- f. Fear that this are the same consultants involved during the Seismic Survey period when just was not done to the community

1.3.1.7. Kaptara (Lelmen location), Baringo County
Community Meetings held on the
22 September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
 Linet Mbova

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Dorris Jemutai Tallam

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-ESF Consultants
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kaptara(Lelmen location), Baringo County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. The chief welcomed all the members present including the Member of the County Assembly (MCA) Mr. Luemen Chebon. Ms. Dorris Tallam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, introduced the ESF Consultants team, and handed over the program to them.

Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program to be conducted while Ms. Linet Mbova described the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns, and answer session:

The following were the issues raised by the community member present:

1. **Community Member:** We welcome Tullow to this place
2. **Community Member:** Tullow should communicate to the National Government that the community do not have title deeds and this is hampering their proposed activities
3. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, no adequate compensation was done as promised by Tullow since some members of the community were yet to be compensated
4. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, the contractor was accessing peoples land without their consent; but at this stage Tullow should first engage the owners to be given permission

5. **Community Member:** Tullow should not oppress members of the community by not adequately compensating them for the Seismic Survey activities
6. **Community Member:** The community must first be provided with title deeds before any proposed activities by Tullow are carried out.
7. **Community Member:** Minutes of the meetings held at School of Government at Kabarnet should be shared with the Community
8. **Community Member:** Fear of resettlement once oil/gas is discovered in the area
9. **Community Member:** There should be sharing of case studies where oil/gas has been discovered
10. **Community Member:** During the Seismic Survey period, the restoration done was poor
11. **Community Member:** Currently soil erosion is rampant which can be attributed to the Seismic Survey activities
12. **Community Member:** What are the impacts of the proposed project?
13. **Community Member:** Fear that there will be resettlement in case the well pad area falls within a person's land
14. **Community Member:** We thank Tullow for the bursaries given
15. **Community Member:** What does Tullow and NEMA stand for
16. **Community Member:** Cultural shrines should be taken into consideration during the identification of the project locations
17. **Mr. Chebon-the MCA** raised the following issues:
 - a. All representatives should be onboard in such meetings i.e. County Government Officials, learned individuals, members of the community
 - b. Currently we have issues with the County and National Government due to title deeds. We request that Tullow and the Consultants go back for us to clear this and come later
 - c. There should be transparency in all agreements signed even at the community level
 - d. Fear that Tullow is playing games (divide and conquer) by holding different meetings. We need a meeting that is inclusive of all the stakeholders being consulted
 - e. What are the benefits to the locals once oil/gas is discovered

**1.3.1.8. Muchukwo (Kabutiei Location), Baringo County
Community Meetings held on the
23 September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Dorris Jemutai Tallam

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-ESF Consultants
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Muchukwo (Kabutei Location), Baringo County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. The senior chief welcomed all the members present. Ms. Dorris Tallam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, introduced the ESF Consultants team, and handed over the program to them.

Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program to be conducted, described the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns, and answer session:

The following were the issues raised by the community member present:

1. Senior Chief:

- a. We request the presence of the Government Officials both at the National and County levels in such meetings to be able to follow-up on issues raised
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** That is a good point but chiefs are representatives of National government and Ward Administrator is representative of County Government, they are all here with us they should make arrangement on when to have the common meeting.*
- b. Compensation during the Seismic Survey period was low.
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** This is the complaint we have received from previous meetings. The compensation rates where from the Ministry of Agriculture which never covered natural vegetation and planted trees, next time will improve on the rates.*
- c. During the Seismic Survey period, the restoration done was poor?
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** The natural grass which was planted during restoration was done during the dry spell and it never grew because it was not taken care of, but we have learned from the mistake we did during the seismic process and we hope to improve during this next step.*

2. Ward Administrator:

- a. We request an exchange visit to other project area such as Ngamia 1 to learn more on oil drilling?
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** Point taken.*
- b. Who owns Tullow?
 1. ***Doris Tullow:** Tullow is a privately owned company which has been contracted by the government of Kenya to drill Oil in Kenya.*

3. Community Member: Previous Seismic Survey did not meet the community expectations since compensation was not done for trees and natural grass.

- i. ***Doris Talam:** As I had said earlier the compensation rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture which never included trees and natural vegetation, but we have learned from the mistake we will improve on the same next stage.*

4. Community Member: Tullow should communicate to the National and County Government that the Community do not have Title deed and this is hampering their proposed activities to harness this?

- i. ***Doris Talam:** Tullows main activity is oil drilling and not title deeds but that issue can be addressed by the chiefs and ward administrator because they have powers to mobilize the leaders, also Tullow cannot undertake activities on lands with dispute.*

5. **Community Member:** Any agreement should be made between the Community and Tullow but not through the County Government since they will be greatly affected
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** From previous meetings with area leaders we never had agreement but the same message we are giving you today is the same information we gave them. This is a stakeholder engagement which is within the law that before any activity starts the community be involved fully in stage of the project.*
6. **Community Member:** The National and County Government should put in place laws and regulations governing oil and gas exploration activities and guard the community against all types of injustices.
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** Point taken, also in countries where Tullow has drill oil peace has prevailed because they involved communities and stakeholders in every activity they undertake.*
7. **Community Member:** There should be a committee in place to oversee the entire implementation of any form of agreement, and elected representatives should be included in such membership
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** Point taken, Tullow believes in transparency and that is why we keep the community on board in every activity. Tullow is doing this through baraza meetings like the one we are having.*
8. **Community Member:** We have faith that the different stakeholder, community, County/National Governments and Tullow Company will continue to co-operate to adhere to the regulations/policies put in place before drilling starts.
 - i. ***Doris Talam:** Thanks for your concern that is why we will put every stakeholder on board in every activity we are undertaking.*
9. **Community Member:**
 - a. Fear that the community will suffer from environmental effects based on research/experience from other oil producing countries such as Nigeria, Angola etc.
 - b. Threats to health of communities and their livelihoods e.g. livestock, farming, fishing through pollution?
 - i. ***Stephen Ndungu:** ESF Consultants will make sure Tullow Kenya B.V adheres to Tullow Oil environmental standards (TOES), regional regulations, National regulations such as EMCA of 1999 and international regulations such as IFC standards are in place and followed during the project cycle on environment conservation.*
 - c. Acid Rain spoils the soil, water resources and no farming activities will be practiced
 - i. ***Stephen Ndungu:** During ESIA process there will be a clear mitigation measures on emissions.*
 - d. Social Effects of oil spill and gas flares that are scattered will affect the community
 - i. ***Stephen Ndungu:** During drilling blowout preventer will close automatic once oil or gas comes out with pressure, to prevent oil spill and gas from escaping into the atmosphere.*
10. **Community member:** Employment opportunity will be an issue because of expertise, corruption, nepotism etc.

- i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *ESF Consultants will involve community during the basic survey and assist in traffic count. It will be open and transparent chiefs will assist us during the process.*
11. **Community member:** Conflict in the oil producing regions will be caused due to none compliance of law/ policies, unfairness and injustice
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Oil is stored in a reservoir and not flowing once it is drilled it will have no impact on South Sudan oil or Turkana Oil. Community should not have fear of any conflict with neighbouring countries.*
12. **Community member:** Improper policies/regulations put in place will cause wrangles among the community, Oil Company and the government.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Most of the wrangles in Oil producing countries have been as a result of not involving the communities in decision making and implementation of the project.*
13. **Community Member:** Due to such environmental effects, Tullow should compensate: the neighboring farmers who will be affected too; the livestock per head dead; and the farming of crops, fish, and beekeeping etc.
14. **Community Member:** The National Government and Tullow Company should establish a refinery here in Kerio Valley to benefit the community in employment and other development programmes?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Oil is not a renewable resource and once its exhausted it cannot be replenish therefore we should learn to manage our expectation in that the process we are currently we don't know if we will get oil and if we get, we will move in the development stage depending on the oil commercially viability we will weigh the possibilities of transporting it to Changamwe oil refinery by use of pipeline construction, transportation by roads etc.*
15. **Community Member:** We recommend community projects such as roads, water, electricity, health centers, schools, bursaries to improve the general living standards of the people by Tullow Company and the Government
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow Oil has been involved in different CSRs in the community such as water projects, school bursaries, scholarships, zero campaign Baringo County benefited with a mobile clinic. In Lokichar area Tullow is constructing hospital so we should be patient more will come after oil discovery.*
16. **Community Member:** Proper and documented engagements should be held with the local community in line with FPIC (Free Prior and Informed Consent) as provided for by UN guiding principles on Business and Human Rights together with UN declaration on the rights of indigenous communities
17. **Community Member:** The community demands a comprehensive EIA report in line with EMCA 1999 and not a cut and paste desk study
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *ESF Consultants will address every aspect and concern from the stakeholders meeting on the ESIA report, we will conduct a baseline survey for the same block 12A in order to have knowledge on the ecology, hydrology and geology and come up with a detailed report of Block 12A*
18. **Community Member:** The community demands that concrete and certain compensation plan be mutually and legally agreed upon on;
 - i. Access to Private and Community land
 - ii. Infringement on the right to own property
 - iii. Destruction of vegetation, crops, pasture

- iv. Destruction of houses
 - v. Water pollution
19. **Community Member:** The community demands that Tullow should not operate in any area within Lake Kamnarok and Rimoi National Game Reserve without their consent because there is a dispute?
- i. **Doris Talam:** *The dispute with KWS has nothing to do with Tullow activities in Oil exploration; they are doing it to make the reserve a touristic attraction site.*
 - ii. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Also there are no activities which are allowed in protected areas or near a water body, the relevant authorities will relay on the EIA report if an activity is to take place within a protected area.*
20. **Community Member:** The community demands that the modalities for sharing revenue between the oil company and the local community be agreed beforehand. Such agreement would be legally enforceable and binding to all.
- i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow agreement with the National Government is to drill Oil and once the Oil is discovered its handed over to the National government, currently there is Petroleum bill which is in the parliament and once its passed it will give clearly who owns what percentage e.g. National government, County government and Community*
21. **Community Member:** The community demands that measures to compensate people who will be displaced by the project be put in place?
- i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow believes in dialogue and transparency before drilling starts Tullow would have reached an agreement with affected individuals. Also there will be no displacement of community.*
22. **Community Member:** The Community demands that Tullow enters into a corporate social responsibility (CSR) contract with the local community and the CSR be driven by the community.
- i. **Doris Talam:**
 - 1. *CSR like water project, the company has been advertising the tenders to the community,*
 - 2. *Tullow has been involving the community to identify the needy child to benefit from the school bursary.*
23. **Community Member:** The community generally expects Tullow to conform to the following:
- a) A review of the criteria for categorization of jobs into technical and non-technical.
 - b) A deliberate affirmative action policy specifically cutting through top down. This Affirmative Action includes offering qualified community members top management positions, middle level management and entry level (Graduate Trainees)
 - c) They are treated fairly and are fully compensated for those who will be affected.
 - d) They are consulted in a more inclusive manner on all issues related with the oil exploration and production
 - e) The CSR of the company be made more tangible in terms of the company funding infrastructure and development projects

- f) The company fully complies with the provisions of the Environment Management Act and that the company funds an environment auditor commissioned by the community
 - g) They enter into a Community Benefit Agreement (CBA) on benefit sharing in a more structured and enforceable manner
 - h) That share options be availed to all community members to participate in the ownership and management of the company in their area of operation
 - i) In the event of block sales or new Farm out agreements, Tullow Oil agrees to pay the community a percentage to be agreed upon and determined. The community must be kept abreast of such decisions at all times
24. **Community Member:** The chiefs should not make any decisions on matters pertaining to the community on their own.
- i. ***Doris Talam:** When Tullow wants to do something they normally use the chiefs to mobilize the community for barazas the one we are having and that's why the company has CLOs on the ground.*
25. **Community Member:** Fear that Tullow will not handle any waste generated in the appropriate way as experienced in Uganda
- i. ***Stephen Ndungu:** ESF Consultants will advise Tullow Oil on the waste management practices following the National and international waste handling standards, also Tullow have policy on environment management for example the soda bottles if they are not collected for reuse by community, we will collect them and go and dispose them and leave your environment as clean as we found it.*
26. **Community Member:** What criteria was used in the distribution of scholarships
- i. ***Doris Talam:** The scholarship has been open to the whole of Kenyan, Tullow contracted a consultant by the name British Council whose mandate is to choose the beneficiary for scholarship. Applicants are taken through a rigorous interview and those who qualify are awarded the scholarship.*
27. **Community Member:** We should have an MoU with Tullow:
- i. ***Doris Talam:** Tullow is ready to listen to the community and that is why they have CLOs on the ground to create the good relationship between the company and community.*

1.3.1.9. Kipnai Location, Baringo County
Community Meetings held at
24th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants
ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu
Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Doris Talam

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kipnai Location, Baringo County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Area Chief Mr. Michael Kakuko welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Doris Talam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Chief Mr. Michael Kakuko:** During seismic the land was not restored properly and as a result there has been a lot of soil erosion.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Some parts where restored and grass which was planted during that time never grew because it was not taken care of,.Tullow has learnt from past mistakes and promise it won't happen again.*
2. **Stephen:**
 - a. The community wants the original title deeds, not the permits used during the seismic process.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point taken.*
 - b. The compensation should be given to the community and not the county government.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *It is true that the last compensation was deposited to the county government and not to governor's accounts as many said. That was done for the two campsite area.*
 - c. Community wants the Tullow campsite to be based at Kipnai Location this time round.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow is not sure where the drilling site will be.*
 - d. The community wants Tullow during the selection of personnel to work for the company to be equally distributed within the two counties.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow Oil Company will make sure the slots for jobs will be shared equally in all location within the block area.*
 - e. The revenue generated by the company should be invested back to the community.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *The National Government and County Government will be in charge of revenue generated by from the oil drilled by the company.*
 - f. During selection for scholarship did you include people from the area of west pokot (Kipnai)?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Scholarship was advertise on radio and posters despite it being a short notice the selected applicants underwent rigorous interviews and Baringo County got four slots but the names I can't know which location they came from.*
3. **Kennedy:**
 - a. Why was compensation during seismic survey focused only on the Planted vegetation (grass and trees) and not on natural vegetation's?

- i. *Doris Talam: Is true the planted vegetation was compensated and the rates were from the Ministry of Agriculture.*
- b. Tullow should follow up on issues on bursary distribution.
 - i. *Doris Talam: Point taken*
- c. During seismic restoration was not done properly?
 - i. *Doris Talam: I agree it was not done in some areas.*
- 4. **Community member:** How will the County Government be involved in ensuring that the available opportunities are utilised.
- 5. **Community member:** Whether Tullow can upgrade the access roads to the project location?
 - i. *Doris Talam: Yes, Tullow will improve the roads in this area.*

**1.3.1.10. Kapsokoi Location, Baringo County
Community Meetings held at
25th September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Stephen Ndungu
ESF Consultants	Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer	Doris Talam
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Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kapsokoi Location, Baringo County

One member present opened the meeting with a word of prayer. Barwessa ward Administrator Mr. Joel Chongwo welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Doris Talam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

- 1. **Moses Kaplit:**
 - a. The community was not well compensated on natural vegetation during the seismic restoration.
 - i. *Doris Talam: Compensation rates were from the Ministry of Agriculture.*
 - b. Tullow Company should share with the community the EIA report done for seismic.

- i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Once an EIA report has been compiled and submitted to NEMA for review it becomes a public document, because it is usually distributed to various institutions and it is also posted in the internet.*
2. **Joshua Kiptanui:** What are possible environmental impacts as result of oil and gas drilling?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Some of the possible impacts may include: air pollution as a result of campsite preparation; vegetation clearing; solid waste; noise and vibration as a result of rig drilling and other machines in the area. We as consultants it is our duty to make sure that every impact is mitigated properly.*
3. **Michael Chesang:** Has Tullow Company identified the well pad?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Currently Tullow is not sure where the well pad will be located. We are waiting for the coordinates from the seismic results.*
4. **Stephen Kanyong:** People outside 200m by 200m will they be compensated as well?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *the community who will be displaced outside the well pad will be fully compensated as per the agreement between Tullow and affected community.*
5. **Mr. Robin Chelang:** How will the community benefit from the drilling of oil and gas?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *there will be employment from the ESF consultants to the youths to assist in baseline survey such as traffic impact identification and enumerators.*
 - ii. **Doris Talam:**
 1. *Tullow Company will employ community to work in the well pad.*
 2. *Tullow will improve the roads which will be used by the Tullow vehicles during drilling process.*
6. **Mr. Charles Keter:** Community wants clarification on the shares within the company?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Block 12A ownership Tullow Oil (65%), Africa Oil (20%) and Marathon Oil (15%)*
7. **Mr. Samuel Cherono:**
 - a. How will Tullow prevent impacts to the community such as pollution as a result of the drilling activity?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:**
 1. *During drilling process the rig has a Blowout Preventer stack which has automatic valves which closes up during any excessive pressure or explosive that may occur.*
 2. *Also there will be regular monitoring of impacts such as noise and vibration to check if they comply with National and International standards. Other mitigation measures may include watering of roads and areas within the well pad to suppress the dust; Tullow vehicle speed limit is 40Km/h in rough roads.*
 - b. During the seismic Tullow company did not consider gender during employment?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *This time Tullow Company will consider that during employment.*

8. **Mr. Davis Roprok:** Claims that since seismic was carried out in the area, the vibration have caused the area to not receive any rainfall as compared to other areas that didn't have the vibration
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *From the scientific research it has not been proven that seismic has caused lack of rainfall, but this can be as a result of climate change.*
9. **Mrs. Miriam Kiprum:** If I am going to be resettled to another piece of land, will the new piece of land be of the same size and fertility?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *this will be agreed between the affected community and the Tullow Company.*
 - ii. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow will be on that piece of land for a short time therefore this will depend on agreement between individual, community and Tullow Company.*
10. **Mr. Peter Maklap:** The community should first be issued with titled deeds before drilling starts.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point noted but issues of title deeds is not on Tullow side; you should talk to the area MCAs, Chiefs and ward representatives.*
11. **Mr. Elijah Kimcheng:** Tullow Company should take few people from the location to oil and gas producing countries to see the environment impacts and how they have been mitigated.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point noted*
12. **Mr. Joseph Kiptum:** Community wants title deeds before drilling starts.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point noted, I think I answered that before.*
13. **Mr. Isiah Chelimo:**
 - a. Tullow Company vehicles do not assist the community on issues of transportation during their visit in the fields.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point taken.*
 - b. Scholarships mainly focused on the areas of Elgeyo Marakwet and not areas of Kerio Valley.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *There were four students who were given scholarship from Baringo County but I do not know which location they came from.*
 - c. The community foresee conflict from the oil and gas drilling if the community is not well involved in the process.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *That is why Tullow is trying to involve the community during every stage like now we have involved you community in the ESIA process.*
14. **Mr. Joseph Rogruton:** The local Community should benefit from the oil and gas first before the county and National government.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Once Tullow finds oil, the National government will announce the discovery and Tullow will hand over the rest of the responsibility to the National Government. Tullows work is to drill oil.*
15. **Mr. Daniel Kipsang:**
 - a. Tullow did not comply with the agreement with the community during the seismic process.
 - b. Tullow Oil Company did not consider people with disabilities during employment process?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *It is true Tullow Oil Company did not employ people with disabilities during the seismic process but this time we will take that into consideration.*
16. **Mr. James Keino:**

- a. There will be trans-boundary air pollution due to the project, how will you as consultants and Tullow Oil Company mitigate this?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *the impacts will be properly mitigated in the EMP and we will make sure Tullow comply with National, International standards on pollutions. The casing and Blowout preventer will help manage any accidental leakage and explosions.*
- b. The land rates to be used is it the one used during the Seismic or will be a reviewed ones on the 200mby 200mwell Pad)?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *This time will use a different and current land and vegetation valuations on the affected communities.*
17. **Mr. Zachariah Yego:** Next time Tullow Oil Company should do a bottom-Up approach and arrange for one meeting with area leader and community.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *The consultants used the formula to get information from different levels inorder to compile a detailed ESIA report.*
18. **Mr. David Kandie:**
 - a. During the community meeting there should be a government and Human right representative?
 - i. **Ward representative:**
 1. *I'm standing here as a county representative from the office of the governor. I will forward your points to the MCA, who was to be with us today, together with area chiefs: they were to attend the meeting only they were called for an urgent meeting in Kabarnet by the County Governor.*
 - b. During Seismic the Tullow and BGP Company did not follow the right procedures in entering people's lands and cutting trees.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow and BGP had permission from the local administrative and also there was an access permit which was signed by the land owner, if your land was accessed without permit I'm sorry for that and will improve next time.*
19. **Daniel Kipsang:** During seismic there was discrimination during employment in that the disabled people never got a chance to work for Tullow?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *This time round we will consider people with disability.*
20. **Mr. Richard Rasmei:** During seismic the process caused a lot of soil erosion because they never did proper restoration.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point taken but next time will improve on the issues of restorations. Also the grass which were used to restore the lands where planted during dry spell hence never grew.*
21. **Mr. Julius Kiptishia:**
 - a. Next time Tullow Oil Company should use Bottom-up approach because community are the ones that will be affected by the oil exploration process.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point taken but as I had said the Consultants wanted to have a detailed ESIA report and that why we had different meeting at different levels.*
 - b. Tullow Oil Company should provide Kerio Valley with an Ambulance to assist mostly the expectant mothers to hospitals.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow during beyond zero campaign they provided a mobile clinic for Baringo County, but your point has been taken*

1.3.1.11. Lawan Location, Baringo County
Community Meetings held at
26th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Stephen Ndungu

ESF Consultants

Anthony Kiovi

- Tullow Community Liaison Officer Doris Talam

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Lawan Location, Baringo County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Barwasa ward Administrator Mr. Joel Chongwo welcomed the community members present.

Doris Talam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Stephen Ndungu gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Community member:** We thank ESF Consultants for educating the community on the project this time unlike during the seismic process.
 - i. *Stephen Ndungu:* Thanks, it's within the law to involve the stakeholders in the entire ESIA process as you can see from the flow chart on page two of the BID we have given you.
2. **Community member:** The grass vegetation which was restored never grew because the restoration team did it when it was dry.
 - i. *Doris Talam:* The restoration on the grass was done but it happened during the dry season.
3. **Community member:** The safety of the community during oil and gas drilling should be considered:
 - i. *Stephen Ndungu:* During drilling process there will be no unauthorized persons or animal which will be allowed to enter the well pad and it will be fenced off because most of the activities will take place within well pad.
4. **Community Member:** Will there be displacement of people within the well pad?
 - i. *Stephen Ndungu:* Tullow Oil Company will not displace anybody but if the well pad falls in your land there will be dialogue until agreement is reached.
5. **Mwalimu Musa:** The community requires title deeds and memorandum before drilling of oil and gas starts to avoid conflicts.

- i. **Doris Talam:** Issue of title deeds is not on our side as Tullow but in the County and National Government, the chief and ward representative have heard that because they are here.*
6. **Community Member:** Since Tullow Oil Company did the seismic the area has not experienced rainfall since then up to now?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** This has been due to climate change and not seismic process according to the knowledge I have.*
7. **Mr. Ruben:** Drilling will it be within the well pad or in different places?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** Drilling will be restricted within the well pad, but during the appraisal drilling can be within the well pads or outside.*
8. **Mr. Isaiah:**
 - a. If we drill oil and gas in Kerio valley don't you see it will bring conflicts with neighbouring countries such Sudan?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** Oil is not flowing but its stored in Oil reservoirs so you need not to worry of conflicts with our neighbouring countries.*
 - b. We need the community to be employed during this process of oil and gas drilling.
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** ESF Consultants will employ community members during the baseline survey and there will be notices very soon on the said jobs, they will assist in Traffic count.*
 - ii. **Doris Talam:** Tullow values the community around the proposed site and there will be employment of 70% as unskilled labors as we did during the seismic process, and the process will be transparent and it will be shared between the two counties.*
 - c. Did we have any beneficiary of scholarship from Baringo County?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** There were four students from this county but I can't tell which location they came from, currently I don't have the names with me.*
9. **Community Member:** How will you manage Air pollution as a result of drilling?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:***
 - 1. During drilling process the drilling rig will be fitted with a blowout preventer which will help manage any gas or liquid might come out as result of drilling.*
 - 2. People working within the site will be provided with PPE such as nose muffs, and*
 - 3. Tullow vehicle speed limit is 40Km/h on rough roads and also there will be regular watering of dust grounds to suppress the dust.*
10. **Community Member:** Why did Tullow use top-down approach than starting with bottom-up approach and we the community will be affected by oil drilling activities?
 - i. **Doris Talam:***
 - 1. Tullow did not use divide and rule method but the same message which is been disseminated to you today is the same we did last week.*
 - 2. The consultants wanted to get more information on the project at different stages of stakeholders engagement so that they can compile a detailed ESIA report*

11. **Community Member:** During well pad construction there will be vegetation clearing and tree cutting how will you manage that?
- i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Before construction there must be ground clearing, but we as consultants encourage selective tree cutting, they cut mature trees and live behind sampling trees and also plant more trees to act as green belts.*
12. **Kipsang:** Why is Tullow hiring different consultants at each stage of the project cycle?
- i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow in every stage of oil exploration they normally advertise if is consultancy job and it's selected through a bidding process, if the consultants firm meets the required qualification and experience is awarded the job.*
13. **Community Member:** The consultants should list some of the mitigation measures on air pollution, water pollution and on land degradation?
- i. **Anthony Kiovi:**
 1. *Water pollution: the drilling process will not be conducted near a water body and also to avoid incidences of underground water pollution there will be a metal casing which will be inserted during the well drilling process. Also machines on sites services will be carried out in a designated area covered from storm water.*
 2. *Air pollution: as Stephen mentioned, the drilling rig will be fitted with a blowout preventer to help manage any incidents oil, gas or water pressure from underground. Also the machines and vehicle idling will be restricted in the site and also will run on low sulphur diesel.*
 3. *Land degradation: land will be restored to its original or near original state and this will be well covered during the decommissioning phase of the project.*
14. **Community Member:** ESF Consultants should give us the Impacts of the project since you are expert?
- i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *I had given examples during the presentation for those who heard it I mentioned Air pollution, waste generation, vegetation clearing and Noise and vibration during the drilling process, and that is way we also need you as stakeholders to assist us in identifying more impacts and way forward.*
15. **Youth Leader:** Involve the local during the ESIA process and offer employment to the community.
- i. **Stephen Ndungu:**
 1. *ESF Consultants will involve the community during the baseline survey as enumerators.*
 2. *The current stage we are and the meetings we are having is a process of stakeholder's involvement and will keep on involving during the exploration drilling process to have your views and concerns.*
16. **Mr. Jonathan:**
- a. How will you manage the environmental effects?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *During the ESIA report preparation we will come up with a comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for all environmental and social impacts also will show who will be responsible managing them.*

- b. During seismic they used dynamite in the school compound and there was cloud of dust originated during the process and we want our children to be tested medically to check if they were exposed
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *On the material day I was there and we used dynamite because the vibrator tracks could not enter the area because of accessibility, during the process the dynamite came out of the shot holes and dust of cloud was formed and no one was near the place except BGP people, I remember very well children were inside the classroom*
17. **Community Member:** It Is true that an individual land is up to six feet deep down and the rest is government land, and the oil drilling will be more than one kilometer down. My concern is the campsite will be on my six feet therefore we need title deeds before drilling starts so that we can allow them access the resource.
18. **Community Member:** If oil is discovered here in Kerio valley, will it not bring conflict with the neighboring countries such as South Sudan?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Oil is not flowing deep in the ground but it is stored in reservoir and that is why it is not a renewable resource, it will not have impact on South Sudan Oil or Turkana*
19. **Community Member:** Tullow should give us community time to solve our land issues (Demarcation) before they embark on the drilling process
20. **Community Member:** We want Tullow next time to use a bottom-up approach in stakeholder consultation because we are people to be affected by the project.
21. **Community Member:** We community need a common meeting with our leaders first before the drilling starts?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *We have National government and County government representative we us, hope they have heard you request.*

1.3.1.12. Kinyach Location, Baringo County
Community Meetings held at
27th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Stephen Ndungu
ESF Consultants	Anthony Kiovi
Tullow Community Liaison Officer	Doris Talam

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kinyach Location, Baringo County

Pastor Joel opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Chief of Kinyach Location Mr. Lazaro K. Chepchieng welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Doris Talam gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Mr. Lazaro Chepchieng:** What will happen to the displaced communities within the 200m by 200m area to be used for well pad?
 - i. *Stephen Ndungu:* once Tullow identifies the area proposed for drilling ESF Consultants will come to do a baseline survey to identify the affected environment and recommend Tullow on what to do and the way forward.
2. **Mr. Michael Cherubet:** If you fence the 200M by 200M area and that was the feeding ground for my livestock where will I take them?
 - i. *Stephen Ndungu:* Fencing is for security reasons this will restrict people or animals from entering the well pad and it will not interfere with animal routes within the area.
3. **Mr. Philip Arap Tugei:**
 - a. This is a new concept to us as community from Kinyach Location
 - b. My fear is if the project comes to my land, it will separate my family because I'm polygamous man?
 - i. *Doris Talam:* If the coordinate's falls within your land Tullow will have dialogue with you and come into agreement, you should not have fear mzee Philip.
 - c. The community need compensation first before any activity starts.
 - i. *Doris Talam:* Community should manage your expectation in that we don't know exact place drilling will take place and also the drilling won't start any time soon that is next year.
4. **Mr. Luka Lokorio:** How will the community in the drilling area benefit?
 - i. *Doris Talam:* Tullows main work is oil exploration; oil sharing is the work of National government. The community in both counties will benefit from employment. Also Tullow has done water project in the county, we will also continue offering of scholarship and school bursaries.
5. **Michael Chelanga:** As Tullow Company identified the well pad?
 - i. *Doris Talam:* Currently Tullow has no idea where the well pad will be, but we are waiting for the coordinates from the seismic result which was done.
6. **Mr. John Kabutei:** If oil or gas is found who will own it, is it Tullow Company, County Government, National Government or the Community?
 - i. *Doris Talam:* Once the oil or gas is discovered Tullow Oil Company will hand it over to the National Government because Tullow is contracted by the Government of Kenya to drill oil.
7. **Mr. Ezekiel:** Vegetation to be planted within the well pad cannot survive because the area is a dry area?

- i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Tullow will try to plant the indigenous trees and take care of them. Vegetation clearing will be done selectively within the well pad and not cutting down of all trees.*
8. **Mr. John Kiboi:**
 - a. During the seismic process there was a lot of soil erosion on the roads constructed; and land which was cleared off the vegetation and no compensation was done?
 - i. **Doris Talam:**
 1. *Some areas were restored but others where grass was planted never grew because they were not taken care.*
 2. *Compensation was done according to the rates from Ministry of agriculture and campsite in areas of Kuikui money was deposited in Baringo county account and not to an individual.*
 - b. The communities needs title deeds before any exploration starts so that there are no conflicts in the future?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Issues of title deeds can be handled by the county government so I hope the ward representative and the area chiefs can handle that.*
9. **Mr. Joan Yator:** After land rehabilitation can it be inhabited again?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Once the land has been rehabilitated can be resettled again because the vegetation will be planted back and area restored to its original or near original state.*
10. **Mama Joseph:** Is it possible to inhabit a rehabilitated land?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Think I answered that question earlier. Yes one can resettle back to the land.*
11. **Mr. Peter Maklap:** We hope there no other people from other areas who have title deeds for the site proposed to have oil?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow Oil Company has not contacted any person on the land issues. Tullow has not yet identified the location of the well pad, once it is identified we will communicate the the land owner or the community involved..*
12. **Teacher:** Where was the ESF Consultants when the seismic process destroyed our vegetation and caused soil erosion?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *ESF Consultants has been contracted by Tullow Oil Company to conduct ESIA process, but this time we assure you that the impacts from the drilling will be mitigated properly.*
13. **Teacher:** Don't you see this process of drilling will cause tectonic plate movement and bursting of the bed rocks.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *When doing Oil exploration Tullow normally involve various professionals such as the Geologist who come and study the geology of the area..*
14. **Teacher:** Why did you use Top-Down approach and the community are the people to be affected by the project?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *The consultants wanted to get more information from different levels so that they could compile a detailed report.*
15. **Teacher:** ESF Consultants you should do properly analysis on the environment and not to favour Tullow Oil Company.
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *I assure you as a community we the Environmental experts will capture and address every aspects of environment from the drilling process.*

16. **Teacher:** Tullow Oil Company should make sure that during the drilling should respect the cultural sites such as shrines and medicinal plants in the area?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *Tullow Oil Company will make sure that all its activities will not interfere with the culture of the area, e.g. no drilling will take place in cultural important areas and during baseline survey the consultants will use local communities in plant identifications and identification of the cultural sites.*
17. **Teacher:** The community around the proposed oil and gas drilling should be allowed to form a Sacco.
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Point taken*
18. **Community member:** Why do we have another EIA process and yet it was done during the seismic survey?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:** *Drilling oil and gas has stages, and every stage has its impacts and that is why we are doing ESIA for this stage.*
19. **Jacob Kiplagat:**
 - a. How will ESF mitigate on impacts on spillage, impacts on aquatic organisms, distraction of flora and fauna?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *From the presentation the drilling rig will have a blowout preventer which will manage the pressure from the underground, also the metal casing will be used to prevent underground water contamination, there will be selective clearing of vegetation and planting of indigenous vegetation species.*
 - b. Which criterion was used in allocating of school bursaries and scholarship?
 - i. **Doris Talam:** *Scholarship is open for all Kenyans and it is advertise in the Newspapers, websites. Tullow has contracted British Council to select those to benefit from scholarship. Bursary is given to chief who comes up with list of children from poor background and the bankers' cheque is send to the school or college.*
 - c. Community need to have a copy of this report once you finish compiling?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *After compiling the report we submit to NEMA to distribute to various government institutions and it becomes a public document and then one copy we give to the client (Tullow)*
20. **Community Member:** will there be employment in the project area?
 - i. **Stephen Ndungu:** *ESF Consultants will use the local communities during the baseline surveys and traffic impact counting.*
 - ii. **Doris Talam:** *Tullow Oil Company policy is to value the local content; there will be employment of communities in the project area like we did during seismic survey.*

1.3 ELGEYO MARAKWET

1.3.1.13. Governor and the County Executives

Brief of Meeting held at Boma Inn Eldoret Hotel

22nd September 2014

ESIA Team in Attendance

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh
Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Representatives

Peter Muriuki
Lillian Kahindo
Jackson Nakusa
Alice Charem Chelimo

Africa Practice Representatives

Faith Mwangi
June Ngina

East Africa Production

Peter Kimathi (Cameraman)
Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meeting with the Governor and the County Executives

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Jackson welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Lilian gave a brief presentation of the project description while Dorothy explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns.

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. How do you identify well pad area, where you want to drill, steps in identifying the area

i. Lilian:

- *The geologist from South Africa will give them the coordinates and the data from which they will identify areas to drill*
- *They will come to the group to carry out a site specific assessment, to know where the coordinates are, who owns the area, what wildlife is in the area*
- *Go to the county government to inform them of the coordinates to find out the baseline information of the area and to identify the owners of the land. After getting the information from the county government we will then go and identify the land owners.*
- *Note: we do not go to the land owner before going to the land minister's office. Land minister will carry out a land survey.*
- *Then carry out ground truthing with both the ministers and community members to ensure that everyone is on board*
- *Each county government has their own rates for compensation in case the land is a community land*

What are the strategies put in place to manage expectations?

i. **Jackson:**

- *This time we are doing exploration and it takes time. Commitments of exploration are different to others. So we have to notify community that commitments might be small such as bursaries and water.*
- *Expectations require talking to the leaders then they talk to the community so that they don't expect so much.*

1. **Thomas Rutto:** You mentioned about road repair, for the 60 days of the rig activities, what about the repairs after the business

i. **Peter:**

- *For the roads I don't know about what we do after but I will find out some information and get back to you*

ii. **Jackson:**

- *The government already has its commitments on the roads*
- *An MOU should be signed to take over commitment*
- *Tullow will work with the county government and it's the responsibility of the county government to take over responsibilities*

2. **David Nyakundi:** When you build the well pad (identify the area), when you come in how will you manage the issues to do with compensation to the owners of the land? What is the timespan between identifying the area for the well pad and how to manage compensation?

i. **Lillian:**

- *For communal land we go to the county government otherwise we will go to the land owner to ask for consent. Once consent is given we agree on the compensation package*
- *Then before going to the well pad we agree on the commitment on the compensation package. Example of the compensation package include building a dormitory, water project or a well/ water pan, fencing a school. However, time scale is tricky since they will need a consultant to evaluate the water table to ensure that they can build a well.*

- *Then sign a commitment later showing every agreement they have had with the community*
 - *Then have a ground breaking ceremony where the government and the MCAs will attend, it also stamps that we have agreed with the community to carry on.*
- ii. **Jackson:**
- *Compensation in communal land we do through projects e.g. in Turkana provide bursary, school fees.*
3. **Ishmael Chelanga:** When the report is out and you have provided recommendations will you proceed to take to NEMA for licence or will you come back to the stakeholders to give them the findings.
 - i. **Dorothy:** *We do keep a register of all the meetings and if one suggest for further information we do provide our findings*
 - ii. **Peter:** *we will call for a stakeholder engagement to provide findings to get feedback before submitting to NEMA*
 - iii. **Jackson:** *Tullow can't do anything before submitting to NEMA and getting a licence. NEMA need to see all the mitigations before they allow you to proceed.*
 4. Elgeyo Marakwet is in block 12 A (which is big) People are concerned if you will consider all stakeholders in the different regions (North or South)
 - i. **Peter:** *We are currently in exploration stages. Success in the exploration stage will depend in how we will consider other areas.*
 - ii. **Jackson:** *Possibility may grow depending on what the seismic and the geologists find.*
 5. How will the community benefit from this drilling activity e.g. jobs like vehicles, the community realised due to short notice that they did not reach the requirements from tullow hence tullow sourced jobs from outside the county. Please not that jobs need to be done by our people
 - i. **Lillian:** *we do source employment form locals. E.g graduate trainees, we offer scholarships for the locals. We employee form everywhere e.g. 30-40 casual labourers form the area and 5 skilled labours. As the well pad increases we will keep absorbing people e.g. cleaners in camps. We will do this within the area of influence since block 12A is large. We will try to ensure benefits will be equally distributed within area of influence*
 - ii. **Peter:** *Gave examples in Turkana on equal distribution of benefits within the community. Also Tullow understand the importance of local content. EHS TULLOW policy such as speed limit, sit belts, hence this are other things needs to consider before employment.*
 6. When you get the licence ensure that you do the drilling and not any other company
 7. Rates for compensation determined by the ministry of agriculture are out-dated/ devolved, hence should come up with consultants to come up with better rates.

- i. **Lilian:** Rates that were used during the seismic survey were gotten from the agriculture ministry. For rates we will need guidance from the county government, we cannot rely on outside sources for rates
 - ii. **Jackson:** Tullow is a law abiding company and we will ensure that the rates are in line with the government policy
8. **Thomas Rutto:** What are the distances from one drill to the other drill? What are the measures in place of tectonic challenges?
 - i. **Peter:**
 1. For now distances will be difficult to determine distances since we have not yet struck oil. We also don't know where the locations of the well pad will be that is why we are considering either baringo or elgeyo marakwet.
 2. Around the rig area we have our own facilities e.g. water, camps. Around the rig area we have 50m by 50m for health and safety reasons to mitigate in case of health and safety reasons such as gas and debris kick back.
 - ii. **Lillian:** Distances between wells will depend on the data provided by the geoscientist e.g. coordinates
9. In terms of benefits to the community, what will you do if a community specifies that they are more in need of hospitals in the area.
 - i. **Lillian:** we priorities projects depending on what is in the CIDP and what the community proposes. Also if we provide infrastructure we will ask the government to provide the man power. Hence we sign an MOU to ensure sustainability. Management of expectations, with development in the project
 - ii. **Jackson:** Tullow focuses in key areas such as education, health, water. For example in Turkana we provide scholarships, water. Tullow looks at both community needs and the CIDP.
10. **Thomas Rutto:** What would happen after the drilling at the rift valley, tectonic problems?
 - i. **Peter:** There will be technological aspects that will prevent kick back in case of tectonic events. There will be casings to prevent oil spills to the surrounding environment
 - ii. **Jackson:** Tullow works 24/7 to monitor progress in case of anything also EHS compliant
11. **Deputy Governor- Dr. Gabriel Lagat:** Comment
 - a. Importance of managing expectations on the ground
 - b. Handling community resources and shared resources
 - c. The county government should also have a contact person in case of anything or they are asked anything
12. **Governor: H.E Alex Tolgos :** Comments
 - a. Request for a public baraza where the public can share information to avoid conflict within the community and avoid miscommunication (that one community is benefiting more than the other)

- b. Last time you only involved the chiefs hence need to consider the public to avoid conflict
- c. Also consider projects in the CIDP

1.3.1.14. Sub-County Commissioners, Officers and Assistant Chiefs
Brief of Meetings held at AIC Cheptebo
23rd September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Dorothy Suleh Linet Mbova
Tullow Representatives	Jackson Nakusa Lilian Kahindo Anne Kabugi Alice Charem Chelimo
Africa Practice Representative	June Ngina Faith Mwangi
East Africa Production	Peter Kimathi (Cameraman) Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with Sub-County Commissioners, officers and assistant chiefs

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Jackson welcomed the members present. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Lilian gave a brief presentation of the project description while Linet Mbova explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns.

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Kipkoech kigen-** Assistant Chief Cheptebo:
 - a. During the last seismic activity Tullow said that they would restore land; however, there are still eroded seismic lines.
 - i. *Lilian: Tullow is aware that they did not do proper restoration in some parts; however, they will return to do proper restoration.*

- ii. *Alice: Tullow has a grievance register, so if you have concerns fill it up*
 - b. Fear that the project will lead to destruction of trees used for medicinal value among the community,
 - i. *Linet Mbova: During the baseline we will capture all the indigenous trees and their uses and ensure that proper mitigation is put in place*
 - c. Fear of emission of gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide leading to acidity
 - i. *Lilian: They have equipment's such as blow out preventer which ensures that no gases comes out*
- 2. **Stephen C Yego-** Assistant Chief Resim:
 - a. What is the compensation plan for community land
 - i. **Lillian**
 - 1. *Tullow understands that land is a critical issue. Tullow has land access policies that they will apply. We will contact the land owner and try to reach an agreement*
 - 2. *It is the government's responsibility to sort out land demarcation and title deeds*
 - ii. **Jackson:** *Tullow does not offer title deeds it's the government's responsibility to do so.*
 - iii. **Ann:** *The Government need to inform and educate people on matters to do with land. It is not Tullow's responsibility to deal with land issues*
 - b. How will Tullow control the people coming to the area to acquire land
 - i. **Lillian:**
 - 1. *Tullow is responsible in controlling the number of people in the well pad but the County Government is responsible of the numbers in the county level*
 - ii. **Ann:**
 - 1. *It is the governments mandate to come up with a strong legal framework to do with land, mining and oil and gas exploration; including how benefits can be shared.*
 - 2. *People need to spread the correct information to avoid conflict about land.*
- 3. **Steve:** What are the benefits of the project to the community
 - i. *Alice: Tullow offered two scholarship opportunities to the people of Elgeyo Marakwet*
- 4. **Simon K. Sufer-** Chief Chesuman : What are the safety of institutions around the well pad
 - i. *Lilian and Jackson: From past experience the well pad was not near or around an institution, we will get back to you*
- 5. **Robert Korir-** Assistant Chief Kiptulong:
 - a. During the last seismic activity the compensation plan was not done well, so what is the plan for the drilling activity

- b. What are the long term terms for the land owner for where the well pad will be set
 - c. Appreciates that Tullow have considered and consulted stakeholders, but what are your future plans for the stakeholders
- 6. **Charles Kigen**- Chief Soy Location : During the seismic survey there was a lot of destruction but the compensation was too little to match with the destruction
 - i. **Lilian:** *Valuers come down to evaluate loss for compensation, but Tullow has learnt from past mistakes and hopes not to repeat them.*
 - ii. **Alice:**
 - 1. *Tullow got the compensation rates from the ministry of Agriculture from the sub-county levels which differed*
 - 2. *Tullow has learnt from past mistakes, so before going to the ground they will get all concerns and grievances and take them into consideration.*
- 7. **Emmanuel Dida**- Sub County Administrator Marakwet West:
 - a. Land ownership varies from private, commercial, public and communal land
 - b. Citizens should go to the sub-county offices to verify if their land is registered
- 8. Comment from a community member:
 - a. Land ownership in Elgeyo marakwet is either private or communal
 - b. If the well pad is located on an access route to the river for both animals and people, what will happen
 - i. **Lilian:** *Tullow will come up with engineering designs that will change the position of the well pad to ensure that the access routes are not destructed, in case this happens*
- 9. Comment from a community member:
 - a. There is an irrigation scheme in the area and how will Tullow support the scheme
 - b. Will there be employment and capacity building programs to the community
 - i. **Jackson:** *Tullow's long term commitment is to invest in capacity building within the community*
- 10. **Barnaba M Chesekee**- Assistant Chief- Chesuman and Chepkum sub-location: Why is Tullow using their own security and not the local people to offer security
 - i. **Alice:** *Security is not used during the community meetings. Security personnel for each sub-county was used rotationally during the transportation of seismic equipment and materials*
- 11. **Jonathan Ruto**- Assistant Chief:
 - a. Will Tullow use a new register for identifying the community members or will they use the previous register used during the Seismic Survey
 - i. **Lilian:** *Tullow collected socio-economic data to know more about land ownership. We will come back with the county government to establish land data and collect additional data on land and community*
 - b. Any report released by Tullow on their activities, it should get to the locals first

- i. ***Ann:** Tullow is relying on the administrators to give the right information to the people. We will take contacts to be sending a blanket update that will be used in relying the right information to people. Once Tullow gets into drilling there will be more stakeholder consultation and information sharing to reduce information gaps*
 - c. Chiefs were involved much during the seismic survey period. Tullow needs to give them better allowances to cater for their transport and security
- 12. **Simon Komen-Chief** Keu Location:
 - a. Chiefs did a lot of work during the Seismic Survey and were not compensated
 - i. ***Lilian:** Tullow used Government rates and their policies to give allowances to the chiefs. However, if this was not enough, we will write to the chiefs to find out the correct rates.*
 - b. The BGP were only concerned in maintaining the access roads but not the public roads
 - i. ***Ann:** Tullow constructs access roads to the rig site which are normally rehabilitated after their operations. It's the Governments duty to construct and maintain public roads. However, in partnership with the government and stakeholders, Tullow can undertake a CSR to rehabilitate sections of public roads such as broken bridges*
- 13. **Jane Suter-Chief** Kamogich: The camp was in Baringo county for last activities and people from Elgeyo Marakwet had a rough time searching for jobs there. The camp this time should be in our county
 - i. ***Lilian:** We cannot determine where the camp will be situated but opportunities will be distributed fairly in both counties*
 - ii. ***Ann:** Employment opportunities can be few during the first stages of the project, however, they increase with the advancement of the project. Equal distribution of benefits and resource is important to avoid conflicts*
- 14. Community member: If Tullow finds water during the drilling activity, will it be shared to the community?
 - i. ***Lilian:** Tullow shares water used in the well pad with the surrounding community.*
- 15. Community member:
 - a. The expectations of the locals in regards to oil and Gas exploration in the area are very high. People think that they are going to be displaced as a result of the project. Where will they be moved to
 - i. ***Lilian:** The right information should be passed to the community members to manage expectations. Tullow doesn't displace people.*
 - b. Tullow should support the chiefs in the public Barazas to educate people about the project
 - i. ***Lilian:** Tullow apologises where it has not worked well with chiefs and promises to work with the chiefs for the success of the project and to ensure that the right information gets to people.*

1.3.1.15. Community Leaders, women representatives, NGO's, CBO's and Religious leaders

**Brief of Meetings held at AIC Cheptebo
24rd September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Dorothy Suleh Linet Mbova
Tullow Representatives	Lilian Kahindo Ann Kabugi Alice Charem Chelimo
Africa Practice Representative	June Ngina Faith Mwangi
East Africa Production	Peter Kimathi (Cameraman) Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Community Leaders, women representatives, NGO's, CBO's and Religious leaders

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Lilian gave a brief presentation of the project description while Linet Mbova explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns.

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Joseph Chebet:** Pastor in charge AIC Rimoi:
 - a. The different stakeholder meetings are like divide and rule, since we have no information of what other people discussed. Need for a common meeting to share views.
 - i. **Lilian:**
 1. *Tullow does not divide and rule. The reason for different stakeholder meetings is to give everyone the chance to give their opinions.*
 2. *We meet with the governor and we agreed that we will have a baraza early next month*

- b. There was no transparency in employment and scholarship opportunities during the seismic activities
 - i. *Ann:*
 - 1. *There are positive impacts from the project especially during the early stages such as local employment, local CSR and local business opportunity*
 - 2. *Once they have identified the opportunities, Tullow will advertise them and it is up to the community to identify who to get them*
 - 3. *Hence the need for expectation management*
 - ii. *Lilian:* *Tullow has provided scholarships to 2 candidates in Elgeyo and 3 in Baringo. More opportunities will be given as Tullows activities increases in the area*
 - c. There should be a benefit in national, county and community levels
 - i. *Lilian:*
 - 1. *The proposed energy bill talks about royalties and benefit sharing*
 - 2. *The tangible benefit now is to do with local employment*
- 2. **Joseph K. Rono:** Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.
 - a. What criteria will Tullow use in accessing land
 - i. *Lilian:*
 - 1. *We have to first reach an agreement with the land owner before accessing the land.*
 - 2. *According to the law upto a certain level below ground belongs to the land owner and beyond that it belongs to the government, which is different to the rest of the world*
 - b. Transparency and accountability of the amount Tullow gives to the County government
 - i. *Ann:* *We have taken your comment*
- 3. **Community Member**
 - a. Appreciates the bursary Tullow has provided in the area
 - b. Requesting for Tullow to partner with the locals in community development projects
 - c. If Tullow will do two wells one should be in each county
 - d. During the last seismic Tullow communicated more with the chiefs as opposed to the community leaders leading to favourism in distribution of opportunities
 - i. *Lilian:* *Tullow will go to the community and hold barazas. In these Barazas we will announce the jobs and it is up to the community to nominate candidates*
- 4. **Paul M. Sang:** Child Fund:
 - a. What made Tullow think that NGO, CBO and church leaders were important stakeholder
 - b. Why divide stakeholder meetings, instead of having a common meeting? Was the information passed in all the meetings similar?

- i. **Lilian:** *The reason for separating meetings is to give the people the chance to air their concerns; and the information passed in every meeting will be the same information.*
- c. When will Tullow make an agreement with the community, is it after the EIA or the Drilling?
 - i. **Anne:**
 - 1. *When you get into the country you go to the Ministry of Energy to get a licence/ Production Sharing agreement to show you can afford to carry out the work/ exploration*
 - 2. *Not opposed to the agreement with the community as long as everyone agrees/honours on their commitments and understands the oil and gas process to avoid conflict. For example grievance handling*
- d. There are speculations that there is oil deposits in the area, hence there is influx in population leading to land ownership disputes
 - i. **Lilian:**
 - 1. *We have to first make an agreement with the land owner before accessing the land.*
 - 2. *According to the law upto a certain level below ground belongs to the land owner and beyond that it belongs to the government, which is different to the rest of the world*
- e. What criteria will Tullow use to form agreements with people who have title deeds and those without
 - i. **Lilian:**
 - 1. *Matters to do with title deeds is not Tullows responsibility*
 - 2. *We wish to engage both the county and national government to come down here to try and settle matters to do with title deed, in order to proceed without conflict*
- f. During the last seismic compensation was not fully done
 - i. **Lilian:** *Tullow has a grievance mechanism in place for all the complaints about the restoration of damaged land during the last seismic activities.*
- g. All indigenous trees in the area should be well documented
- h. Who owns Tullow and what are the percentages of shareholders
 - i. **Anne:**
 - 1. *Oil and gas is a risky business hence the people who carry out the activities are already established abroad, hence there are no local companies investing in this industry because of the money and the risks involved. These international companies form partnerships to share in the investments and risks.*
 - 2. *Development and production stages are even more expensive compared to the exploration stages. When the industry is mature in the next 50 years that is when we will see local companies starting up for example in Nigeria. Oil and gas industry needs a lot of investment.*

- i. During the seismic the camp was in Baringo, so during the drilling will the camp be in Baringo or Keiyo
 - i. *Lilian: We are yet to determine the location of the drilling site. Tullow is still waiting for the x and y coordinates.*
- j. During scholarship allocations there should be special considerations for lower divisions/ or near area of influence of the project
 - i. *Lilian:*
 - 1. *Benefits sharing should be equally distributes to consider everyone in block 12A (Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet County) in case the geology changes.*
 - 2. *For the British Council (BC) Scholarships, Tullow will advertise and it is up to BC to vet the candidates. It is also up to the candidates to apply for the opportunities*
- k. Appreciate the bursary; however, last time when the governor was provided the bursary he did not consider people from lower income level families
 - i. *Lilian: It is up to the community to nominate candidates in need for bursary allocation*
- 5. **Community member:**
 - a. We are all stakeholders hence we should be considered in decision making
 - i. *Lilian: The reason for separating meetings is to give the people the chance to air their concerns; and the information passed in every meeting will be the same information. Tullow has a stakeholder and communications team to engage the stakeholders to provide information on oil and gas, to provide information in order to manage expectations. We have experience in this all over the world and also get leasons learnt in order not to repeat past mistakes.*
 - b. In tenders and contracts the local community should be considered
 - i. *Alice: Announced that there is an Expression of interest (EOI) for a water project. She will advertise for all interest parties to apply.*
- 6. **Community member:** During the restoration project if the community requests that you leave the access road will it be possible or not
 - i. *Lillian:*
 - 1. *It is possible but we first must ask permission from NEMA, but it required by law to restore all the land*
- 7. **Joseph Kwambai:** Chairman of Keiyo Cultural and Educational Research Centre:
 - a. This project will be a turning point for the county. Hence leaders should communicate well. During the last seismic only the chiefs were consulted and the community was left out. There is a need for the governor, senator, MCA etc. to come to the community, fear that they won't come down to the community level during this exploration process to take their concerns. There is a need for a common meeting for the leaders to take in their concerns in regard to the

environment and social aspects. Kerio valley has a lot of issues and the stakeholders are not consulted, it only done in the highland (Iten).

i. **Lilian:** *It is not Tullows responsibility to bring the county leadership to the community level*

- b. Culture in Keiyo, land ownership can be individual, communal and clan. If the well pad location is identified it should not be individual but communal and the benefits should be communal. If oil is found should be communal property
- c. Also during the last seismic environmental conditions was not done well

8. **Jospheh Kimeli-** AIC Cheptebo Centre Manager:

- a. Thankful for Tullow for this forum
- b. Requesting for Tullow to take a look at the poverty levels in the area, there is also a problem of water. They should do a CSR to represent Tullow, since they invest so much money in their projects they should do something to help the poor in the project area.

i. **Alice:** *We are trying to balance opportunities and social investments in both counties i.e. water projects and bursaries. With progress in the project hopefully there will be an increase in social investments in the community. There is also a need to manage expectations and oil and gas is also a high risk business.*

ii. **Lilian:** *With increased investment in Tullow's activities there will be increased opportunities in social investment in the area. Tullow has four key areas of social investment: education, water, health and livelihood.*

- c. Does Tullow accept proposals from CBOs, governors for community based projects?

i. **Alice:**

1. *Tullow does accept proposals from the community which are all in the records in the head office. We give equal chances to all proposals*

- d. For appraisals wells, will you dig more wells within the 200x200m or will you dig more well pads?

i. **Lilian:** *This is governed by the geology and it will also depend on the space for the storage and the accommodation in the camp.*

9. **Anne Suter:** Women Representative

- a. Since you have consulted the top leadership, i.e. governor, MPs, there is fear that they will come to con the locals by buying land in the area due to the project. Wishes for a public baraza and the top leadership to come down and listen to community issues

i. **Lilian:**

1. *It is the community's responsibility to know their status of their land. For example: in Turkana land is communal and it is the community's responsibility to know the status of the land; and land matters is the responsibility of the county government.*

2. *Issues to do with land and bringing leaders to the community level is not Tullows responsibility. It is the community's responsibility to go to the leaders and raise their concerns.*
 3. *Tullow can only bring issues to do with oil and gas not land. But if we bring a meeting you can use that forum to raise your concerns to the leaders.*
- b. What are the mitigation measures if the project affects the locals e.g. blocks access to water for both animals and people; will you move the well pad?
- i. **Lilian:**
1. *We have not encountered this before, but Tullow is in the process of drafting a policy on this.*
 2. *Tullow does not use the community water; we look for our own water. If we find water we share with the neighbouring community's*

10. Community member:

- a. We are all stakeholders including the community, hence the need for a common meeting. Need to appreciate everyone's roles; no one is more important than the other.
- i. **Linnet:**
1. *The information we provide here will be the same information we will provide in the grassroots level. The pamphlets (BID) we have provided here will be the same but in Kiswahili for better understanding*
- b. You have both mentioned you have done work elsewhere, e.g. Ghana for Tullow and ESF have also done ESIA's elsewhere, what are the impacts associated with the drilling project on the people, soil, environment. We know that there are positive impacts such as employment, what are the negative impacts associated with the development?
- i. **Linnet:**
1. *The drilling process is similar to the drilling process for water. Some of the impacts include land clearance for the well pad. Mud will be used in the drilling process and it is important to note how this mud will be managed. Most of the impacts will be site specific. The activity is not similar to seismic which covered a large area, the impacts will be more site specific.*
 2. *We will also undertake an environmental and socioeconomic baseline to know the current situation which will help us analyse the possible impacts associated with the project and how we will manage the impacts in both environmentally and socially acceptable ways.*

11. Church representative:

- a. There should be transparency in employment
- i. **Lillian:** *Tullow wishes to offer equal opportunities for the community.*
- b. Recommendation for bursary and scholarship at university level for the locals at the valley also request for more CLOs

- i. *Anne: When Tullow goes to the drilling stages they will have more CLOs*
 - c. *There should be long term issues/ support for example, school, hospital construction and support NGOs*
- 12. **Samuel Kurui:** Chairman for the Catholic Church
 - a. Some of the bursaries offered the money has not yet reflected in the accounts.
- 13. **Joseph K. Rono:** Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit.
 - a. Does Tullow have that humane to offer someone a lift for example to the hospital?
 - i. *Alice: Apologise if that happened but Tullow has strict policy on car use, but if there is an emergency incident we do offer a ride for people to the hospital (gave an incident where they took a lady to the hospital in Karbarnet)*
 - b. What is the communities' share of the revenue?
 - i. *Alice: There are two bills: the Mining Bill which deals with mining and the Energy Bill which deals with petroleum. The Energy Bill has three stakeholders: the National Government, County Government and the Host Community. They should be doing their final stages of stakeholder engagement. They have yet to agree on share agreement. The community should comment on the Bill.*
- 14. **Joseph K. Rono:**
 - a. Chairman Catholic Keu Com Unit. Once you have done the impact assessment and the study, who is going to monitor Tullow?
 - i. *Linnet: The report will cover the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP) which will cover both social and environmental mitigation measures which can also be used in audits*
 - ii. *Lilian: Once we submit the ESIA NEMA and the stakeholders will be given ample time to comment on the report. Tullow also has the responsibility to hire an independent consultant to carry out the audits to monitor the project. Tullow has not had any problems in the past in Turkana in regard to environment due to its high EHS standards.*
 - b. What about impacts such as soil erosion
 - i. *Linnet: Most of the impacts will be site specific. The activity is not similar to seismic activity which covered a large area. However, we will consider this in the report.*
 - c. We understand that Tullow has high EHS standards but we need to encourage the locals to develop e.g. NEMA in this county is understaffed. But we appreciate that Tullow has experts to write reports and monitor them but what about other organisations without capacity to carry out their roles

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh
Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Lilian Kahindo
Alice Chelimo
Anne Kabugi

Africa Practice Representative

June Ngina
Faith Mwangi

East Africa Production

Peter Kimathi (Cameraman)
Nelson Githinji (Videographer)**Meeting Agendas:**

- Introduction
- Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Quasi Government officials and ministerial departments, Elgeyo-Marakwet County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Alice Chelimo and Lilian Kahindo gave a brief presentation of the project description while Dorothy Suleh explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns.

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Dominic Kilonzo**-County warden KWS:
 - a. Instead of Tullow investing so much in the different stages of seismic survey then to exploratory drilling, why can't the company come up with one machine that would cover all the stages to save on resources?
 - i. ***Lilian:** Tullow is investing in University Research and funding universities that Tullow is working in collaboration with to research on how to shorten the processes based on new technology. Passive seismic has been discovered from research instead of the active seismic.*
2. **Member:-**
 - b. What keeps you motivated to spend so much money in your operations yet you are not sure of success?

- i. ***Lilian:** Tullow has been in operation for 25 years and has made discoveries in several countries and currently Ghana is in production stage through the help of the Government*
 - ii. ***Lilian:** Tullow is undertaking the operations on behalf of the Ministry of Energy in Kenya and thus hopes to recover their cost when it gets to production stage.*
- 3. **Susan Cheboi-** County chief Warden (Elgeyo-Marakwet county Tourism)
 - c. Who is Tullow?
 - i. ***Anne***
 1. *Tullow is one of the leading Oil and Gas explorers in Africa and has been in existence for 25 years. Major in exploring for oil.*
 2. *Tullow operates in 24 countries in the world in Africa, South America, and Europe. Main focus is in Africa operation in 14 countries*
 3. *Tullow came to Kenya towards the end of 2010 and got its first licences in Turkana from the Ministry of Energy. The company has been very successful in Turkana.*
 4. *Tullow works closely with the communities in the areas where they are carrying out their exploration activities and the same will apply for Block 12A.*
- 4. **Christopher Ruto-** Agriculture and livestock production
 - d. Was the ESIA for seismic survey done? Or is it one ESIA done for all exploratory stages i.e. the seismic survey and the drilling?
 - i. ***Lilian:** The ESIA for Seismic survey was done and NEMA gave a licence which enabled Tullow to undertake the Seismic activities. The ESIA being carried out now is for the proposed exploratory drilling programme*
 - ii. ***Alice:** The seismic survey ESIA report was done and delivered to NEMA offices in Baringo and Elgeyo- Marakwet counties*
- 5. **Abraham Chemwolo-**Secretary Man land stakeholders organization
 - e. Appreciates the project and the stakeholder engagement meetings being carried out
 - f. Employment and tender opportunities to be given to the locals.
 - i. ***Anne:** Opportunities are usually limited during the exploratory stages and Tullow will be very transparent in sharing these opportunities. The opportunities come in three major forms: Direct employment; Local content in terms of contracts and tenders; and Social investments*
 - ii. ***Alice:** Social investments include bursaries, two water project in Keiyo North and Marakwet west.*
 - iii. ***Alice:** The company tries as much as possible to share the social investment and employment opportunities equally between the two counties*
- 6. **Susan Cheboi-** County chief Warden (Elgeyo-Marakwet county Tourism)
 - g. What happens if the well pad or oil is discovered at the boundaries of the Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties?
 - i. ***Lilian:** Opportunities is what is key here and they will be distributed equally between the two counties*
 - h. What happens when oil is discovered in an area with wildlife or a migratory route for the wild animals?
 - i. ***Lilian:** All the wildlife migratory routes will be identified and Tullow will not touch on wildlife area and anywhere along their migratory routes*

7. **Patrick Kiprop**-Branch Manager Middle East Bank
 - i. What framework has Tullow put in place to ensure that there is no conflict arising from oil as a resource?
 - i. *Lilian: Conflicts of oil as a resource is majorly as a result of Government Royalties- what is the share for the government and the community? It is upon everyone including Tullow to contribute on the clauses touching on royalties so that the Government can have proper legislations on the same.*
 - ii. *Anne: The Government should come up with legislations on how to manage oil resource at National Government level, County Government level and community level accompanied by institutional framework*
8. **Eric Kiptai**- Ministry of Health
 - j. How will Tullow support the ministry of Health as it partners with the stakeholders in oil and Gas exploration activities? Most people do not have access to health facilities in the area.
 - i. *Lilian: Tullow supports such projects but it depends on how far the company has gone in terms of operations in an area in collaboration with the county Government so as to have sustainable projects.*
9. **Duncan Kiplagat**- County Economic Planning
 - k. Now that the Seismic Survey is over, what will happen when the X, Y coordinates lands on an area that has not been demarcated? Or when the well pad falls on somebody's land and the person refuses to offer the land?
 - i. *Lilian: Tullow will engage with the people who claim ownership of land. When Tullow gets challenges of conflicts or somebody refuses to offer his/her land, Tullow skips that well and goes to another till they engage and come to a consensus.*
10. **Dominic Kilonzo**-County warden KWS
 - l. Most of the lands in the area are owned by clans. How will benefits be shared within members when the well pad falls in clan land to avoid conflicts and excessive expectations?
 - i. *Lilian: Tullow start engaging the people who claim ownership of land and so, if it is clan land, Tullow starts by engaging the clan chairpersons.*
 - ii. *Lilian: The Field officers will also engage the community or clans further in order to manage expectations and be open about the available opportunities.*
11. **Kipkoech Sumukwo**-Planning
 - m. Tullow has been in operations for the last 25 years. In terms of Capacity building, we have not yet seen any document on your operations in our resource centres. People need to be informed through such documents.
 - i. *Alice: Noted. The main reason for having stakeholder meetings is to share information*
12. **Abraham Chemwolo**-Secretary Man land stakeholders organization
 - n. Most of Tullow's operations are in Keiyo North in Elgeyo- Marakwet. People in that locality should benefit more in terms of Social Investments projects
 - i. *Alice: In Elgeyo Marakwet County, the seismic operations were in three sub-counties i.e. Keiyo south (4 locations), Keiyo North (3 locations) and Marakwet West (2 locations). Social Investments is divided in terms of Sub-counties so as to share to the locations equally.*
13. **Patrick Kiprop**-Branch Manager Middle East Bank

- o. Opportunities such as contracts should be shared equally among everyone including the people down the valley as well as those up the valley
 - i. *Alice: Social Investments also considered the people up the valley after consulting the county government. E.g. for bursaries, 70% was allocated to people in Kerio Valley and 30% allocated to people up the valley.*
 - p. Can Tullow partner with the Banks around to fund companies to be able to supply services like vehicles in the required standards?
 - i. *Anne: Tullow is bound by high international safety standards. In countries like Kenya where the oil and gas operations have just started, it takes time to build on capacity which should be done in collaboration with the Government and the local communities. In Turkana, Tullow is partnering with the communities and financial institutions to meet the standards and it becomes easier to win contracts and tenders.*
14. **Christopher Ruto-** Agriculture and livestock production
- q. What will Tullow do in case they hit water or gas?
 - i. *Lilian: Cement casing is used to avoid interference with the geology during drilling. The water and Gas are not let out. However, in the well pad, Tullow will drill the water and willingly share with the community around.*
15. **Philip K. Kibor-** CBO Kakokip KEU
- r. How are bursaries shared given that there are other sources of bursaries like CDF?
 - i. *Alice: In the allocation of bursaries Tullow utilizes the existing locational bursary committees and in an open and transparent way by vetting those who got other bursary allocations.*
 - s. What is the time frame for the oil exploration activities?
 - i. *Lilian: Exploration seismic and drilling takes around 2-5 years; Appraisal wells to check on the quantities of oil and the extend of the reservoir takes 4-10 years; Development takes 2-7 years; Production takes 10-30 years.*
16. **Member:**
- t. Can Tullow carry out other social investment opportunities like infrastructure, Oil and Gas trainings to people to get the skills and apply to other companies even after Tullow has left?
 - i. *Alice: Tullow is currently undertaking social investments like Bursaries, Scholarships and development of water projects.*
 - u. During the completed Seismic Survey, was their prior notification for tenders like supply of vehicles?
 - i. *Anne: All opportunities are advertised with the requirements and this will be applicable during the drilling operations*
 - v. During the Seismic Tullow promised to undertake land rehabilitation. What happened?
 - i. *Alice: The restoration of land was done as per the EIA report that was submitted to NEMA. For example in Kipkoro Farm where Tullow had its camp was fully restored. This will also be applicable after the drilling operations.*
17. **Herman Waliaula-** DFO KFS
- w. In Marakwet west Tullow was operating in Aror. People are felling trees in the area for charcoal. How is Tullow going to assist KFS in achieving the 10% forest cover target?

- i. *Anne: As Tullow, Environment is a priority and so there are programmes for sensitizing people on environmental degradation and tree planting. This can be done in collaboration with stakeholders.*

18. Duncan Kiplagat- County Economic Planning

- x. How is Tullow going to undertake the naming of the wells to avoid conflicts?
 - i. *Alice: Naming of wells will be done in consultation with the community to have local names and acceptable names.*
 - ii. *Anne: Tullow will consult the communities to know what names they would be comfortable with and the names will be permanently registered. Naming of wells in local language also has the advantage of selling local Kenyan culture in the international scene.*

19. Member

- y. Has Tullow documented all their findings and Data and distributed to various resource centres so that when other exploration companies come in, they can know how much has been done?
 - i. *Anne: When Tullow came to Kenya, they used data of seismic survey that had been done by shell in 1992 to undertake their first drilling in Turkana. The custodian of such data is the Ministry of Energy. All the data that Tullow gets from their activities is directed to the Ministry of Energy and National Oil Corporation.*

20. Philip K. Kibor- CBO Kakokip KEU

- z. Can Tullow engage in Trade fairs and Exhibitions in County and Sub county Levels?
 - i. *Anne: Yes Tullow participates in Trade fairs and Cultural events. The communication and relations department handles that. A proposal can be done and given to Alice to deliver it to this department for approval*

21. Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East Bank

- a. Is it possible for Tullow to be carrying out their Social Investments directly to the communities without involving the County Government since the Government is very corrupt
 - ii. *Alice: For bursary allocations, Tullow informs the County Government on their intent but the community does the identification of the needy students as beneficiaries at a local level.*
- b. How will Tullow handle the issue of Conflict Resolution?
 - iii. *Lilian: Tullow uses the local channels available for airing of any grievances so that they can be addressed in a proper manner.*

22. Abraham Chemwolo-Secretary Man land stakeholders organization

- c. Can the Scholarships be done in Kenya instead of taking the students abroad?
 - iv. *Lilian: Scholarships are offered through the British Council and they give a list of the qualifications/ standards required. The scholarships are advertised and done in a transparent manner for the candidates to apply.*
 - v. *Anne: The reasons the Candidates are send abroad is because the local universities do not offer the oil and Gas courses the students are going to study so that they can come back and work in this industry. The Government thus needs to build capacity in the local institutions of higher learning through the Ministry of Energy and Ministry of Education.*

23. Patrick Kiprop-Branch Manager Middle East Bank

- d. Does the Kenyan Government have shares in Tullow Blocks?

- vi. *Anne*: Oil Exploration is a very risky business. Tullow has partnered with other foreign companies in exploration in their blocks so that costs can be shared among the companies depending on shareholding. The Government is not a shareholder in any of Tullow's Blocks.

24. Dominic Kilonzo-County warden KWS

- e. Kind request Tullow to organize a site visit for the community to Ngamia 1 to see what is happening and also learn.
- f. Elgeyo- Marakwet has around 500-600 herds of migratory elephants. If Tullow encounters them during their operations, KWS is happy to work with them to ensure that their activities are a success.

1.3.1.17. Members of County Assembly (MCA's)

Brief of Meetings held at Boma Inn, Eldoret

26th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh
Linet Mbova

Tullow Representatives

Lilian Kahindo
Alice Chelimo
Anne Kabugi

Africa Practice Representative

June Ngina
Faith Mwangi

East Africa Production

Peter Kimathi (Cameraman)
Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with Members of County Assembly (MCA's), Elgeyo-Marakwet County

One member present opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. All members present in the meeting introduced themselves.

Anne Kabugi, Alice Chelimo and Lilian Kahindo gave a brief presentation of the project description while Linet Mbova and Dorothy Suleh explained the purpose and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, and concerns:

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Hon. Benson Kiptire- MCA Kapyego Ward

- g. Has there been any form of formal agreement between Tullow and Elgeyo Marakwet County Government?
 - vii. *Anne: When a company enters a new country, they negotiate a Production Sharing Contract (PSC) with the ministry of Energy. Tullow is a contractor to the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Energy because it's the mandate of the Ministry to undertake the exploration. It is therefore the mandate of the Government to work with the contractor, the county Government and the communities to ensure that all stakeholder's interests are taken into account either through agreements or MoU. In addition, the County Government should give their views on the proposed Energy Bill before it is passed into Law which includes the distribution of royalties.*
- h. Why are we having separate meetings as leaders? We should have one meeting of leaders from the National level to county level including Members of Parliament, Senator, Governors and MCA's as elected representatives of the people to discuss these issues together
- i. Why is the Headquarters (camps) of Tullow in Baringo and not Elgeyo Marakwet yet the project lies in the two counties? Tullow is disadvantaging the Elgeyo Marakwet county by crossing to another county yet the same resource is in Elgeyo Marakwet County
 - viii. *Alice: During the Seismic Survey, Tullow had three camps. Location for these camps were considered after scouting the entire block. However, for drilling, the camp will be specifically sited where the drilling will be taking place. The seismic camps were located in Kakipkero farm Baringo; Kuikui in Baringo; and Keu Kobilwo in Elgeyo Marakwet. These locations were considered because of the terrain and topography of the area which was generally flat and Tullow had a high population to live in the camp.*
 - ix. *Alice: Field officers reside in AIC Cheptebo conference centre which is in Elgeyo Marakwet though they are mobile.*
 - x. *Lilian: Where the drilling camp will be set will be determined by the X and Y co-ordinates. However, where the camp is located does not matter, what matters is the distribution of opportunities which should be done equally.*
- j. If Baringo agrees with the project faster than Elgeyo Marakwet, will the project continue or will wait till there is an agreement in the two counties?
- k. There are indications and rumours of a big earthquake in Kerio Valley very soon yet Tullow wants to undertake exploratory drilling. How is Tullow prepared for this?
 - xi. *Lilian: Cement casing will be done during the drilling from 23" diameter narrowing down to ensure that the geology of the area remains intact. If during drilling, Tullow finds water, gas or volcanic ash the casing keeps them intact so that no one is affected.*
- l. What are the percentage deposits from Tullow's assessments in Elgeyo Marakwet compared to Baringo?

- m. Most areas where Oil exploration has taken place in Kenya have been marginalised and side-lined in terms of development and planning by the National Government including parts of Elgeyo Marakwet County. The Government might be having a bigger share in the project more than the people in marginalized areas. What assurance is there that the community will benefit from the resource to avoid conflicts and rebellion against the project?

xii. *Lilian: The Energy Bill stipulates the benefits and the royalties sharing agreements and what stakeholders have proposed and discussed and will be passed in the parliament as a law. Tullow can only bring in Social investments to these areas. Royalties are decided by the Government of Kenya.*

xiii. *Alice: Social investments in Block 12A considers both counties and works towards striking a balance in the two in order to manage expectations and avoid conflicts with the stakeholders*

2. Hon Thomas Kigen-MCA Kaptarakwa Ward

- n. Appreciates the Stakeholder engagement process as it has enabled learning and sharing experiences

- o. Its important to have a common meeting for Environment and Natural resources Committees for Baringo and Eleyo Marakwet Counties.

- p. Information on the project and opportunities should be shared to the county assemblies because they directly represent the people and be given the mandate to distribute the opportunities equitably

xiv. *Anne: Information on opportunities should reach everyone. So, opportunities are advertised to everyone including the locals e.g. through telephone, radio stations etc. so as to avoid conflicts between the leaders and the local communities.*

- q. There are a lot of issues pertaining to Land in Elgeyo Marakwet and therefore its good to give information and engage the clan leaders and the community leaders to ensure that the project is not frustrated.

- r. If there are gaps that have been identified during Tullow activities, it is good to fill them to avoid creating conflicts and instead enhance relationships.

xv. *Lilian: Noted. Tullow will always use the existing community structures to resolve any conflict that might arise as a result of the project*

3. Hon Festus Kirop: MCA Endo Ward

- s. What is the probability of getting oil that can be commercialized?

xvi. *Lilian: The seismic data directs if there is probability of hydrocarbons or not. The only way to be sure is through drilling and checking if there are commercial quantities. However, gas can be found instead of oil.*

- t. How will Tullow compensate for the 10 acres piece of land that they will occupy in case the well pad falls in an area where the owner has that particular piece of land only? Will they be relocated?

xvii. *Lilian: Land in areas that Tullow has operated are either individual lands, communal lands and clan lands. Thus we get into negotiations with the land owner whether an individual, community or clan and get into an agreement. If an agreement is not reached, then we seek for alternative ways of drilling such as directional drilling thus move to another well pad.*

- u. It is expected that the economy of the area will improve. There should be assurance that there will be equitable distribution of employment and tender opportunities in the two counties

4. Hon Paul Suter: Deputy Speaker/ MCA Sambirir Ward

- v. Tullow has done the seismic survey and we presume an EIA report was done and are currently undertaking the ESIA for drilling. Where will the ESIA report be submitted because we did not see the first Seismic ESIA report?
 - xxiii. *Linnet: For every step of the programme, ESIA must be done. Once the drilling ESIA report is ready, it will be submitted to NEMA and some copies to Tullow.*
 - xix. *Lilian: It is the responsibility of Tullow to disseminate the Reports to project affected persons.*
 - xx. *Alice: The Seismic Survey ESIA was delivered to NEMA offices in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo.*
- 5. Hon Wilson Boit: MCA Kapyemit Ward**
- w. Appreciates the Stakeholders meeting
 - x. Tullow should have an agreement with the County Government on matters pertaining to benefit sharing such as employment, tender and social investment opportunities
 - y. Tullow should be specific on employment opportunities and be transparent so as to make sure that the locals get these opportunities
 - xxi. *Lilian: Employment and tender opportunities depend on the exploration stages. Employment may include civil work, casual labours, skilled and non-skilled. Tullow will try to get the skills from the locals and those that are not available are sourced outside.*
- 6. Hon Faith Chepkaing- MCA Gender**
- z. Appreciates the discovery of Natural resource in Elgeyo Marakwet by Tullow and the positive impacts that the project will bring in the area
 - aa. The project will impact on the culture of people in Elgeyo Marakwet. What measures will be put in place to ensure that our culture is not compromised?
 - xxii. *Alice: A list of Dos and Don'ts will be established for people coming to work in Elgeyo Marakwet County from other areas so as to ensure that the culture of the area is maintained.*
 - a. What measures will be put in place to ensure that the wildlife in the area are conserved and not impacted on by the propose activities?
 - xxiii. *Linnet: ESF Consultants will undertake a detailed ecological baseline that will document all the wildlife in the area and their current status then recommend the best conservation measures in the report*
- 7. Hon Damiel Chirchir – MCA Metkei Ward**
- b. Feel that Tullow should have an agreement with the county government before the start of their activities but not after their discoveries
 - xxiv. *Anne: It is important that the National and County Government participate in the stakeholder engagement around the upstream oil and Gas. This will be taken up to the Ministry of Energy.*
 - c. Bursaries have not been shared equally among the wards and this might raise conflicts in future
- 8. Hon Member:**
- d. What measures will be put in place to ensure that River Kerio is not polluted and the water quality in the aquifers around is not compromised?
 - xxv. *Linnet: ESF will undertake a detailed hydrological survey that will document all the water sources in the area and their qualities then recommend the best conservation measures to ensure their quality is not compromised in the report*
 - e. Women should be considered when it comes to employment opportunities

9. Hon Member:

- f. Recommends for community meetings to pass the same information since people have a lot of expectations especially in terms of land
- g. What measures will be put in place to ensure that noise is minimised during the operations? How will people be compensated around the area since noise cannot be quantified?
 - xxvi. **Linnet:** *Using the Noise Regulations (subsidiary legislation under EMCA), noise is quantified using Decibels (Db). Proper mitigation measures will be put in place to ensure that the project conforms with acceptable noise levels in the area.*
 - xxvii. **Lilian:** *Most impacts will be contained within the 200mX200m well pad including noise that might be generated.*

10. Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon

- h. What means will ESF employ to get information on Indigenous Knowledge Systems that exist in Kerio valley? There is a lot of rich information about the people living in the area
 - xxviii. **Alice:** *ESF will recruit people in both counties who will help in undertaking their surveys*
- i. What means will be employed to ensure that language is not a barrier in undertaking the ESIA study? How will you deal with oral transmissions?
 - xxix. **Alice:** *ESF will recruit people in both counties who will help in undertaking their surveys to ensure that language is not a barrier in undertaking the study*
- j. There are laws that govern everyone within Elgeyo Marakwet County like the Public Participation Laws. Does the Legislative framework only consider the national laws or even developed county laws?
 - xxx. **Dorothy:** *During the Legislative framework review, we will consider the laws at National, County and International levels. Therefore, if there will be any laws under the Elgeyo Marakwet county, they will be included in the legislative framework*
 - xxxi. **Anne:** *The essence of stakeholder consultation is to share information. So, Tullow will follow up on the Public Participation Act that will also guide us in organizing the committee.*
- k. Flora and Fauna are very important to Elgeyo Marakwt. So, what happens when the well pad falls within the Ramoi National Reserve?
 - xxxii. **Lilian:** *Tullow Respects Wildlife and will work with KWS to identify the wildlife areas and their migratory routes so as to ensure that the well pad is not situated in the protected areas.*
- l. What are the implications of drilling on Kerio River that cuts across the project area?
- m. Appreciates that there will be access roads and the water will be used in the well pad will be shared with the community. These benefits the communities around the well pad. Will the water point be outside the well pad so that people don't have to go near the drilling site to get it for safety purposes?
- n. How will Tullow deal with unsustainable influx of people in the area?
 - xxxiii. **Lilian:** *Influx is expected with such projects. Tullow will collaborate with the County Governments so as to plan for the expected influx and way forward on influx management.*
- o. How will waste be managed?

xxxiv. *Lilian: Within the well pad, there is a waste management System e.g. waste water management plant; contractors who pick up solid waste as required by law; and inorganic waste are transported to recycling plants.*

11. Hon Member:

- p. Appreciates the participatory approach used by Tullow in undertaking the project. Kindly bring on board all elected members including MPs, Governors, Senator and MCA's at the community level. This will reduce the suspicion among the community that information being shared is different.
- q. Most of the people around do not have Title deeds. Request Tullow to liaise with the Government to fast track the issue of Title deed in the area through offering a Token to either the National Government or County Government.

xxxv. *Anne: Tullow will discuss with the Ministry of Energy to move all organs of the Government to move land issues into inter-ministerial committees so that these can be discussed to fast tracks the issuing of Title deeds.*

- r. If there is a lot of oil deposit in an area with a lot of conflicts, is it possible to undertake underground drilling from an area where there are no conflicts?

xxxvi. *Anne: There is always a way of resolving conflicts. Tullow will endeavour to resolve conflicts so that drilling can be done in the right way.*

12. Hon Chepkosgei Chepkairon

- s. In case during the drilling you get Hydrocarbons, after testing the samples, you re-inject it back. Is this an agreed and signed deal or can we have the samples in a reservoir?

xxxvii. *Anne: At exploration, very small samples are taken for testing of its properties. Re-injecting happens at appraisal during the testing if the oil can flow from the basin to the top.*

13. Hon Member:

- t. Does Tullow have any local company partner in their Blocks?

xxxviii. *Anne: There are no local company in Tullow Blocks. Block 12A has Tullow Oil, Africa Oil and Marathon Oil as the shareholders*

- u. Appreciates that so far since Tullow started operating Block 12A, there has not been any cultural pollution

14. Hon Member:

- v. How does Tullow award Tenders?

xxxix. *Lilian: Tullow uses the Government standards i.e. Expression of Interest, Request for Proposal, and Award. We check on the capacity of the tenderer to supply the services. The locals are considered in the award for tenders. Tenders increase with increase in development within the Block*

- w. Assurance that there will be no displacement of people or they will be compensated if the well pad falls in their land

xl. *Lilian: Tullow will get into a lease agreement with the land owners and for the amount of time that they will operate they will compensate the land owners.*

- x. What will happen when Tullow discovers gas instead of Oil?

xli. *Anne: Tullow is specialised in Oil and not Gas. So, if we find Gas, another company will take it forward*

15. Hon Paul Suter: Deputy Speaker/ MCA Sambirir Ward

- y. Recommend that we have a two-day meeting; one for all elected members that represent the community and another for the county Government, the National Government and the Ministry of Energy.

- z. Poverty levels are high in this area. Therefore, request Tullow to Educate people on technicalities involving Oil and Gas exploration and offer them employment.
- aa. Bursary allocation should be fair and equally distributed.

1.3.1.18. Media

Brief of Meeting held at Boma Inn Eldoret Hotel 22nd September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants	Dorothy Suleh Linnet Mbova
Tullow Representatives	Alex Mutiso Robert Gerrits Mercy Kabangi Peterson
Africa Practice Representative	June Ngina Faith Mwangi Diana
East Africa Production	Peter Kimathi (Cameraman) Nelson Githinji (Videographer)

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Activities Presentation- Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with Media representing both Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet County

Mercy Kabangi opened the meeting. Everyone in the ESIA team introduced themselves. Rob Gerrits gave a presentation on the oil and gas circle and socio-economic aspects of the oil and gas life cycle. Alex Mutiso gave a presentation of environmental management of Tullow. Linet and Dorothy from ESF gave a presentation on the ESIA process.

Francis Kosgei Arugut- Chairman of the Public Participation Steering Committee (PPSC)
Baringo County gave the vote of thanks to mark the end of the meeting

Africa Practice was in charge of the register and minute taking.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Andrew Kimetto-** Reporter for Kass Media: In the case of Rimoi National Park what will happen to the animals; and will you compensate the National Government or the County Government
 - a. *Alex:*

- i. *Tullow is working with KWS wardens in both counties due to the elephant breeding grounds. KWS are clear that we should not build a well pad within migratory routes.*
 - ii. *Tullows interest is not to disturb the wildlife or build a well pad that will disturb tourism in the area; Tullow will do a directional drilling in order not to disturb the wildlife.*
- 2. **Philemon Suter-** Reporter for Daily Nation Elegyo Maraket:: Has had difficulty reaching and engaging Tullow. The timeframe for replying to emails has been slow. The media liason officers do not answer some of the small questions that they may have.
 - i. **Mercy:**
 - 1. *The purpose for providing contact info and a specific contact person is to make it easier for you to reach someone. Apologies if you were unable to reach us in the past, we are seeking ways to improve past mistakes hence these stakeholder engagements and Tullow is seeking ways to be more transparent.*
 - 2. *Tullow has two levels of engagement in the community: Community Liason Officer (CLO) who interacts with the community day by day and live within the community; and information officer who relays information to the community and the company (and vice versa). In terms of Media Tullow has a PR Agency who works closely with the media who communicate back to Tullow.*
- 3. **Solomon Komen-** Blogger for Baringo County News
 - a. Looking at the list of disseminating info, digital media is lacking
 - i. **Linnet:** *Thank you for the information and giving your views in ways we can disseminate information for easier understanding of the ESIA process. Currently we are using the ESF website and we will look into forming an ESF facebook account*
 - ii. **Mercy:** *It is great to have you as a blogger who can help in passing on the information. Tullow has no facebook page for Kenya due to internal policies, but they do have an online presence in breaking news. Request to work with people like you who have an online presence, you can contact use for correct information and disseminate the information. Tullow is open in providing the information.*
 - b. Have you identified the land for the drilling activity and have you identified the people that might be affected by the project
 - i. **Rob:** *At the moment Tullow does not know the location/coordinates/area of interest for the well pad. Tullow has a land access process that they need to follow. When they get the coordinates they will do scouting to know the baseline condition of the area e.g. environmental conditions*
 - c. There is a document going round the media that the county government has provided Tullow land for the proposed activity.
 - i. **Rob:**

1. *It would be important for Tullow to see the document but I think the documents that you saw refer to the BGP base camps for the seismic work*
2. *At the moment we have no land agreements for the well pad*
- d. For the seismic there was no lease of land
 - i. **Rob:** *For seismic lines we do not lease land, but for BGP I think they might have leased land for the base camp*
 - ii. **Alice:**
 1. *The information that was circulating in the media was not correct. When we were doing the seismic we scouted the area, formed a committee in order to access the land. The land fell under the county government of Baringo who leased the land s for the period of 12 months and the figures was about Ksh 300,000. You can view the document from me since we got it from the county government.*
 2. *For Elgeyo Marakwet it fell under private land. The owner gave us her rates and we paid her.*
- e. As you can see the information out there is not correct, how are you planning to counter this, I think it important for you to consider social media
 - i. **Mercy:** *Thank you for the feedback*
4. **Justine Kurui:** Kenya Community Health Network and secretary to Kerio Valley Professionals Organisation
 - a. Concerns on land titles in Kerio Valley and people will come in and take land from the community. How will Tullow deal with land brokers who are going ahead of the community? If there is going to be compensation make sure that the correct person is compensated.
 - i. **Rob:**
 1. *In many parts of the world land is not private and it belongs to the government; and land administration differs. We follow different land access tenure procedures from past experience. We also engage different stakeholder to understand land ownership in the area to avoid land speculation.*
 2. *We also have land access process procedures. We lease land and not buy land because our activities are short terms.*
 3. *For community land we work with both the government and the community to access land for example what we did in Turkana*
 4. *The land access procedure includes scouting the area to understand the current environmental and socio-economic baseline of the area. To investigate the land ownership in the area in order to get the correct land owner*
 5. *We also do scouting in order to do correct compensation rates. Scout to know the correct environmental baseline in the area and also to know the*

correct land boundaries by engaging the community. We do not require title deeds to carry out compensation

- b. Information going round the media that wildlife area will be the best avenue for Tullow to avoid paying compensation to the community
 - c. Also provide true and transparent information of your activities to avoid conflict.
 - i. **Rob:** *We are not business men. We represent Tullow in different areas e.g. I am a Social specialist, Mercy communications and Alex Environmental.*
 - d. What process or criteria do you use to calculate the value of the land in order to compensate adequately
 - i. **Rob:**
 - 1. *We use different process of land tenure in order to do correct compensation because we understand not all have title deeds, and land could be communal. Also for international standards there are different standards and methodologies for working land rates. You should also look at national Kenyan legislations on land rates and resource value.*
 - 2. *We understand that land is a sensitive issues*
 - ii. **Alex:** *If you have a piece of land, you cannot be compensated on the values of oil. We only compensate on the value of the land. Tullow will not displace people*
5. **Kenneth Rutto:** Reporter for Nation Media Baringo
- a. There are a series of meeting in Baringo which were exclusive and media was not invited.
 - b. We email questions and we are yet to receive replies, what are the effective ways for you to communicate with us the media.
6. **Bennadine Tiemoi:** Royal Media Service correspondent
- a. There was a demonstration in Salawa camp some time back when the media come to see what was happening the media was not well received. How are you going to handle the media when it comes to these issues, how are you going to accommodate the media?
 - i. **Mercy:** *Now that we have your contacts, when it comes to community impacts in regard to the project we will contact you. The media is part of our stakeholders and we are sorry if such an incident occurred.*
 - ii. **Rob:**
 - 1. *Access to camps is not the same to everyone. Tullow has procedures to access camps, if you just turn up you might not be allowed to access the camp due to operational protocol*
 - 2. *Communication is a two way, we understand you also have a timeline and deadline for your reports. At the ground your key contact persons are Alice and Doris (CLOs); that will change next year when we will get more CLOs.*
7. **Harrison Amdany-** Reporter for Kass TV/Radio Baringo:
- a. Appreciate that Tullow is communicating with us
 - b. In case of anything that involves the community please engage the media

- c. There is a need for transparency and do this for the benefit for the people
- 8. **Stanley Tenyewo-** Baringo County Government
 - a. Thanked Tullow for the interactive session
 - b. The reason Tullow is getting negative feedback is because of the original communication approach which was poor. Do not just engage the leaders, also involve the community
 - c. The last compensation rates was not fairly done
 - d. Socio-economic challenges the community faces needs to be considered e.g. poverty, ignorance.
 - e. Are you prepared for this task to make people aware of their rights and also the negative or false news the community might disseminate to each other
 - i. *Mercy:*
 1. *We had a similar session with the media in Nairobi. There was a question on whose responsibility to disseminate information on the oil and gas industry. It's a collaborative process and everyone has a responsibility and the need to work together.*
 2. *We have partnered with UNDP and had similar sessions like this in Turkana, Naivasha and Kisumu. There is a need to form partnerships to pass on information.*
 3. *You should also work with the county government on how to form partnerships and put in an oil and gas component*
 4. *We also have local media representative who can also pass on the information to their audiences*
 5. *We also thank you for your feedbacks and we can also work on it.*
- 9. **Joshua Chesire-** Reporter for Baringo County News
 - a. How do you disburse your CSR money? There are rumours that an MCA pocketed money for CSR.
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *For bursaries five million was provided for the two counties which were equally distributed. This year the amount has gone up*
 2. *Also water projects 10million for each county*
 3. *From the stakeholder meetings we have had so far we realise that there have been gaps in the identification of the needy students to be awarded bursaries. We have been leaning on the chiefs in the identification of bursary candidates. We are in the learning process in ways to improve*
 4. *For the MCA received the money, those are false allegations. So there is a need to get the correct information from the correct people.*

**1.3.1.19. Muskut chiefs Office, Soy Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings Briefs held on the
29th September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Soy Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

One of the pastors opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Area chief welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA of Soy North gave closing remarks after meeting.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Mr. Luka Limo-** Farmer: If I have a farm and oil has been found in that area, will I be displaced?
 - a. *Alice:*
 - i. *For Tullow it is important to understand the socio-economic status of the area i.e. land use*
 - ii. *Tullow is still waiting for the seismic results in order to know the coordinates for the well pad*
 - iii. *Once the coordinates have been provided we will then come to scout the area and identify the land owner and try to reach an agreement with the land owner.*
 - iv. *Tullow may even have to find an alternative site since the main purpose is not to displace individuals or if the land owner refuses site access.*
 - v. *Exploration stage is to find if we will find oil or gas. We still do not know if there is any oil in the area.*
2. **Michael K. Chemweno:** Farmer: You have mentioned both positive and negative impacts associated with the project. On the issue of social impact you alighted on issues HIV/AIDs and Pregnancy, if such an incident occurs do we report to Tullow or the local government?
 - i. *Alice:*

1. *Please note when we do EIA we look at both social and environmental impacts. That was just an example of the possible social impacts.*
2. *Tullow has strict policies; people are not allowed access within the well pad without proper permission. Women and men sleeping areas are also separate.*
3. *It is Tullow's wish that the community to experience more positive impacts than negative.*

3. Community member:

- a. You have mentioned that you have gotten a license from the government (PSC) why not also consult the community during that stage of acquiring the licence?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *As a foreign oil and gas company, it is a requirement for the company to go to Ministry of Energy to get a licence. It's the government's responsibility to allocate oil blocks.*
 2. *But at the moment we require to undertake an ESIA in order to carry out our proposed exploration project.*
 - ii. **Anthony:** *NEMA cannot allow Tullow to carry out drilling activities without a licence. They also require us to take in concerns of the community in regard to the proposed project.*
- b. The size of the well pad 200m by 200m does not look reasonable to accommodate the rig, accommodation and storage?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *That is the actual figure that has been used in the drilling exploration activities.*
 2. *It is unfortunate that you have experienced negative impacts from the fluorspar mining activities. Please not the mining activities are different from the oil and gas exploration activities.*
- c. There are different laws and stakeholders that govern matters to do with the environment and land. He would wish if the Kenya National Law Commission was present to listen to the community's concerns and to manage some of their concerns.
 - i. **Alice:** *I understand your concerns. Tullow also agrees the leaders need to come down to the ground to inform the locals of the county laws and also take in their concerns.*
- d. We also require true and transparent information from you; to know the benefits and avoid conflict.
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Tullow believes in dialogue and transparency.*
 2. *We might not have all the answers during these stakeholder meetings. We will go back to head office to find the correct answer and come back for another baraza to inform the community of the correct information.*
 3. *We are in the process of undertaking stakeholder consultations at different locations. All the information that we are providing at these meetings are all the same.*

4. *We still do not know the location of the project but we are consulting as many stakeholders as possible in order to pass on the information to them to make them aware of the project.*
4. **Community member:** In the pamphlets provided you have written that all responses and concerns must be submitted before 31st October? Why has this date being chosen?
 - a. **Anthony:**
 - i. *Please note that is not the deadline for the airing your concerns. There are different stakeholders who raise their concerns through the internet hence the date. However, the stakeholder consultation is a continuous process through the EIA. We will still be coming down to the community during the other stages of the EIA to carry out the study and you can still air your concerns through our contact numbers.*
 - ii. *We will still be coming down to do a baseline survey once we know the location of the well pad and we will still continue engaging the community.*
5. **Community member:**
 - a. You have talked about the blow out preventer technology, what about the air pollution from other machinery?
 - i. **Anthony:** *There are mitigation measures we will provide to Tullow to reduce impacts e.g. switch off machines that are not in use, use environmentally friendly fuel.*
 - b. You have mentioned that Tullow has strict policies for their employees within the camp what about outside the camp?
 - i. **Alice:** *The community can also help in making sure that these workers respect their cultural values. They should not accept unacceptable behaviours.*
 - ii. **Anthony:** *The chief and community should be responsible to make sure that their values are followed.*
6. **Community member:** The communities have had bad past experience with the fluorspar mining, where land was leased and they were told to leave their land. Now Tullow has come in and there is speculation that they will be displaced. Now what is the future for people in this community?
7. **Community member:** Once you identify the area for the 200m by 200m well pad, how will you mitigate air and noise impacts associated with the project to the immediate neighbours to the project site?
 - i. **Anthony:**
 1. *Tullow can decide to find an alternative project site in order to reduce impacts to the neighbouring affected community.*
 2. *There is also noise regulation in NEMA, which has also been passed down to the county government to be responsible for these parameters.*
 3. *The drilling exercise will take up to 60 days which is short term depending on the outcome.*
 4. *There are mitigation measures we will provide to Tullow to help them reduce their impacts.*
 5. *You can also give us suggestion on how Tullow can reduce their impacts*

8. **Community member:** During the last seismic activity there was erosion from the seismic lines; compensation was not done well, some people were compensated while others were not? How are we going to believe what Tullow is saying now in regard to this project?

i. **Alice:**

1. *Tullow only compensated damages, and we used rates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. We also used independent contractors who assessed damages and used the criteria provided from the Ministry of Agriculture.*
2. *We have a grievance register with the chief. You can air your grievance and Tullow will follow up.*
3. *Next time we will consult the stakeholder on the rates of compensation we get from the ministry.*

9. **Community member:** Because we belong to one block 12A why not have a common meeting instead of different meetings? For the separate meeting you have had so far, are all the information provided the same?

i. **Alice:**

1. *All the meetings we have had so far and future meetings, we are providing the same information.*
2. *The reasons for having separate meetings is to give everyone the chance to air the views which we will also include in our report to submit to NEMA to get a licence*

ii. **Anthony:**

1. *We as an environmental consultancy firm it is important to have separate meetings in order to get different views and opinion to include in our EIA report. This will help us to have a detailed report.*
2. *We also have to inform top leaderships about the report before going straight to the community.*
3. *All the information provided in the meetings is all the same.*

10. **Community member:** During the last seismic activity my fence was damaged, up to now I have not been compensated?

i. **Alice:** *Tullow used the compensation rates from the Ministry of Agriculture. We were only compensating damages caused. From the list provided by the ministry fences were not included on what needs to be compensated. However, if damage was caused we would undertake restoration.*

11. **Community member:**

a. During the last seismic activity we had a similar meeting like this. Photos and registration was taken; however, we are yet to get feedback from the last meetings

b. Also requested to know how bursaries are distributed

i. **Alice:** *Chiefs have always been involved during the process of bursary allocation. It has*

ii. **Chief:** *Every sub-location was provided a bursary, which we received. Maybe the individual did not get the bursary but the location did receive the bursary.*

- c. Also require different representatives from the block 12A to be provided with info in regard to the project in order to disseminate the information to the locals
12. **Community member:** The person to be compensated, is it the one with a title deed or not?
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *Tullow appreciate the current structure in the community that is why during the seismic we did not ask about title deeds because we understood that in some parts land is communal.*
13. **Community member:** What criteria will Tullow use in employment, will the locals be employed since most of the employment is given to outsiders
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *We understand your concerns and we will be looking into it.*
 2. *We have also come to introduce the consultants, when they come back to carry out further studies they will use local enumerators in the study from both counties.*
 3. *Please also note that block 12A covers a large area, we need to equally distribute opportunities within the two counties.*
 4. *We will also try to find better ways and criteria in employing people; we will also advertise if any opportunities arise from the employment. You also need to do your part in applying for the job.*
14. **John Kiplagat Kiptum:** During the last seismic activity when you were asking for land way leave access you took photos and signatures.
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *What you were signing last time was called Permit for temporary access for that seismic phase. For this round we also need to ask for permission for this exploration phase. We are not forcing people to let us into their land.*
 2. *Photos taken was used as are reference point to verify land owner*
 3. *For each phase of the project we will require to ask for permission from the land owner.*
15. **Community member:** During the 200m by 200m land acquisition community should have lawyer during document signing?
 - i. *Alice*
 1. *Tullow Oil believes in dialogue and will do what the community wants and come into agreement before any drilling starts*
 2. *There will be no displacement, we will ask permission from the land owner or even decide to find site alternatives.*
 3. *The attendance list is not an agreement or MOU, the main purpose is to identify who has attended the meeting.*
16. **Community member:** There should be sustainable benefits to the community not short term benefits.
 - i. *Alice:* *Please be patient and manage expectations because opportunities might be limited due to the size of the project (restricted to the well pad)*

17. **Community member:** Why are you providing these pamphlets (BIDs) and we don't know what it says?
- i. *Alice: The information that we have provided in this meeting is the same information that is written in the pamphlet. The drawing is also meant to help you get a better understating of how a rig looks like. Even if you go home and ask someone to read for you, you will find out it is the same information that we have been discussing in this meeting.*
18. **Community member:**
- a. Fears that the community will not be involved during the land acquisition process but will only involve individuals.
 - i. *Alice: Tullow does not force land access with the community, we will first need a dialogue to try and reach to agreement before accessing the land*
 - b. How will community benefit from oil drilling?
 - i. *Alice: The community will benefit from the project through employment which should be shared equally between the two counties.*
19. **Community Member (Woman):** Just a comment Tullow should introduce other projects like construction of schools, renovating classes and dormitory construction so that impact can be felt by many than bursary or scholarship which benefits few people.
- i. *Alice: Point taken*
20. **Community Member:** Tullow never compensated for trees and natural vegetation which our livestock depend on during the dry period.
- i. *Alice: During the compensation trees were not compensated, but if some people were compensated on trees then we will follow up on the issues.*
21. **Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA of Soy North:**
- a. The community has assumption that the oil drilling will have the same impacts as the fluorspar mining, on polluting the water, displacement of the locals.
 - b. During compensation for the last seismic activity Tullow should have involved the community, but instead the Company used the rates from the ministry of agriculture of 1998, next time please involve the community in the process.
 - c. Tullow Oil Company before you start drilling you need to form MoU with the community and there legal team on some issues such as employment and benefit the community will get.. Tullow Oil Company should clear pending issues before starting the drilling process.
 - d. Please also consider socio-economic aspects of the area; please consider stakeholder consultation in your CSR: job opportunities water projects etc.
 - e. There is also a need for transparency in your activities

1.3.1.20. Kibargoi Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings Briefs held on the
29th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiovi

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kibargoi location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

One of the pastors opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Kibargoi location area Chief welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Community Member:** Will there be displacement of the people who are within the 200m by 200m?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Once we get the coordinates of the area, Tullow will come and carry out a baseline of the area. This will enable us to understand the current set up of the area.*
 2. *If your land falls in the well pad Tullow Oil Company will have dialogue with affected person or community before it starts drilling.*
2. **Community Member:**
 - a. The way you are explain the ESIA process you have already compiled an EIA report?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *We have not yet carried out the report. We have started with the stakeholder engagement to take in all the concerns, and then we will return to carry out the baseline survey to take in specific data.*
 2. *We also need to be patient and manage our expectations*
 - ii. **Anthony:** *There is no EIA report which has been compiled for the proposed drilling and that's why we are here to involve you as the stakeholder in the process by collecting your views to help us as consultants to compile a detailed ESIA report.*
 - b. You have given dust as an example of air pollution but you have not talked about Noise and vibration impacts?
 - i. **Anthony:**

1. *It is true that during drilling there will be vibration from the drilling rig and noise from other heavy machines working within the well pad, we as consultants will come up with mitigation measures such as switching off machines which are not in use, people working within the well pad to be provided with personal protective equipment (PPE), also adopt the technology used in oil and gas drilling in Turkana County.*
2. *During Environmental Management Plan we will develop a monitoring and evaluation strategy for example regularly or weekly monitoring of noise and vibration and who is responsible like the department heads within the camp, to check if they meet the regional, national and international standards.*
3. **Community Member:** There has been a lot of erosion on areas where the seismic took place and Tullow never restored lands properly?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *We are all in a learning process; we will take your feedback and see what we need to improve.*
 2. *There will be grievance register on the ground where the affected community will be allowed to raise their complaints, and then Tullow team will come and assess the area and take action.*
4. **Community member:**
 - a. You have mentioned that there will be no displacement; if the project is going to be located near me won't I be displaced?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Once we get the coordinates of the area, Tullow will come and carry out a baseline of the area. This will enable us to understand the current set up of the area.*
 2. *ESF is currently taking an assessment of the whole 12A block, but when we get the coordinates they will come and do a site specific assessment*
 3. *We will take in all the concerns before we carry out the drilling activity*
 - b. Having problems with the fluorspar mining in the area, will NEMA solve the issues and will they be able to monitor your project?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *It is unfortunate that you have had bad experiences with the fluorspar mining. Tullow will keep engaging with the stakeholders during the exploration activities, take in their concerns and follow up.*
 2. *Please note ESF is not NEMA, but they are a neutral consulting firm. They will take in your concerns and include it in their report. They have had past experience in the oil and gas industry and they will undertake the ESIA study. They will then take the report to NEMA who will then decide whether or not Tullow will get a licence.*
 3. *Tullow has strict environmental policies in the management of the environment*
 4. *Please do not compare the mining and oil and gas industry. Both the process differs.*

5. **Community member:** The scholarship issues should be directed to the people in Kerio valley (in the low land) and not those in the highlands?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Tullow hopes that the entire country will benefit from the project; hence they are offering scholarships so that the students can help develop Kenya.*
 2. *Tullow Oil Company when giving out the bursaries gives people from the entire Elgeyo Marakwet but not area specific. Tullow Oil gave Elgeyo Marakwet 2.5 million Kenya shillings and Baringo County 2.5 million Kenya shillings.*
 3. *Tullow has an independent contractor called British Council in charge of allocating scholarship awardees, and they have their own criteria for awarding scholarship because it is very competitive to be awarded the scholarship.*
 4. *British Council have been requested to come to Iten and explain the scholarship process for the locals to have a better understanding on how to answer questions*
6. **Community member:** Apart from the Bursary and Scholarship is there other activity Tullow has been involved in?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Tullow has been involved in water projects where they allocate 10 million Kenya shillings for each county. Baringo County was given a mobile clinic during the beyond zero campaign, the same will be done for Elgeyo County. Tullow also has been involved in construction of hospitals currently in Turkana county and improvement of roads which will be used during the drilling process.*
 2. *Tullow also get proposal from the community, which they take into consideration*
 3. *Tullow also works in conjunction with the county government on proposals.*
 4. *Tullow is also trying to carryout regional balance so that all can benefit.*
7. **Community member:** The cuttings from the drilling exercise, where will you dispose of them, will you throw them onto someone's farm?
 - i. **Anthony:** *There are national laws that govern waste management. The project they will be using synthetic mud which will be recyclable. Tullow will subcontract licenced waste handles who will dispose the waste to recognised landfill sites. Tullow has strict environmental standards to manage the environment.*
8. **Community member:**
 - a. Before any project are there any form of agreement made with the community (MOU)
 - i. **Alice:** *We have not signed an MOU with anyone. The only thing that we have is an attendance list which is voluntary.*
 - b. Do you plan to meet with the legal team representing the community

- i. *Alice: We still do not know the location of the project. Once we know the location that is when we will come back to the community and inform them. You as a lawyer you are also a stakeholder, you can also air your views about the project to us. Tullow does not buy land.*
 - c. In the past meetings that you have had with the other consultants, who was in attendance and what sort of agreement do you have with them?
 - i. *Alice: Yes we have had series of meetings. In all the meetings that we have had we have provided the same information and provided the same pamphlets. We have had meetings with the governor, NGOs, church leaders, MCAs and the media.*
9. **Hon Vincent Kipchumba** MCA of Soy North:
- a. Can confirm that there was a meeting involving the MCAs on Friday in Eldoret in regard to the project. I was not in attendance but the information was passed to me.
 - b. Before drilling the Community and Tullow Oil Company should form MoU so that they can settle pending issues and harmonize issues of title deeds.
 - c. Understand that restoration was not well done during the last seismic activity; please settle these issues before going to the next phase of the project. The community should go and file grievance at the chief so that it can be followed up.
 - d. Next time before compensation, come to the local community and have a dialogue on the rates, but do not use rates from the Ministries because they are not up to date like for the Ministry of Agriculture where for 1998.
 - e. There should be a common meeting with all area leaders, community and Tullow Oil Company on the drilling issues, so that we know how the community will benefit from the oil drilling.
 - f. It is also good that you have informed the locals in the process and criteria of scholarship award.
10. **William Kiplagat:** Why are their meeting for scholarship and bursary normally held at Iten town and Kabarnet town and not at the grass roots?
- i. *Alice: Point taken, next time will try and hold the meeting at AIC Cheptebo which is a central place so that you as communities can attend the meeting.*
11. **Community member:** Please give us specific details such as names and locations of the scholarship awardees so people understand that there is no corruption in the scholarship award process.
- i. *Alice: Thanks you for the feedback and we have noted your concerns. We will try to make improvements and better our scholarship award criteria. We will try to improve our sensitization next year so more people can get the information.*

1.3.1.21. Epke Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings brief held on the
30th September 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Epke Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

One of the pastors opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Epke location area Chief welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Mr. Daniel Tanui:** How will manage the social impacts on culture as the result of population influx due to the project?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:**
 1. *Tullow respects the culture and the clan system in the community. We will register all the clans and we will invite them to get involved in such meetings in the future. You can also provide us with information such as dos and don'ts within the community. For examples, in Turkana you are not meant to shake hands with a married woman; there are archeological sites we were not meant to disturb. During the seismic operation in this area we also did not disturb burial sites.*
 2. *Tullow also has strict policies for their employees to follow. For one to be employed in the well pad there is normally an induction form on the dos and don'ts of the community where the project will be and there are tough rules and regulations governing the community if one britches is expelled from the camp.*
 3. *Also there will be minimal interaction with local community because most of the work will be done within the camp. Drilling is different to seismic as most of the workers will be confined within the well pad. If the community observes negative behavior from the workers they should report to Tullow.*
 4. *Tullow also has named some wells using local names as in the case of Turkana and Lokichar areas.*

- ii. **Anthony Kiovi:** *During the project activities there will identification of archaeological sites, shrines and cultural sites which will be avoid and that will be dealt with during the baseline survey.*
- 2. **Pastor Chebee:** It seems the ESF Consultants has interest on the resource because why are you conducting the ESIA process? There needs to be a discussion first with the locals to reach an agreement. Also both the National and the County government need to be involved in the discussions to reach an agreement.
 - i. **Alice:**
 - 1. *This meeting is part of the EIA process and we need to engage the community. This is the first stage and we will continue to engage the community throughout the project. ESF will still come down to carry out other specialist studies and they will still continue to engage the community.*
 - 2. *It is a requirement form NEMA to engage the community through the EIA process.*
 - ii. **Anthony Kiovi:** *The consultants has no interest in the resource but because it's a requirement by the law before any project starts an EIA report to be conducted so that a license can be issued by NEMA which is an oversight body in environmental issues in Kenya that's why we are conducting the ESIA project.*
- 3. **Mr. Andrew Kemboi:**
 - a. ESF has explained the EIA process and that you need a license from NEMA hence the need for stakeholder consultation. You have also explained the project has both negative and positive impacts. So what criteria/formula will you use to ensure that the community will benefit long term, middle term and short term from this proposed project? What types of jobs will be available, and the duration of the jobs
 - i. **Alice:** *There are a range of benefits the community might experience; for example, they might provide food such as meat to the well pad. However, Tullow also has strict guidelines and policies on the quality of goods that are going to be supplied to the well pad. So there might be positive impacts such as increase in the local economy.*
 - b. Also form the impacts how will you mitigate that the locals do not experience the negative impacts, they should feel the positive impacts more than the negative impacts. How will you involve the locals in this stage?
 - i. **Alice:** *This meeting is part of the EIA process and we need to engage the community. This is the first stage and we will continue to engage the community throughout the project. ESF will still come down to carry out other specialist studies and they will still continue to engage the community.*
 - ii. **Anthony Kiovi:** *We consultants as we are doing today will keep on involving the community in every stage of the ESIA process because your views and concern will help us develop a detailed ESIA report. Also is a requirement from EMCA 1999 that community should be involved in the project cycle.*
 - c. What are your social responsibilities e.g. hospitals, roads, bursaries, jobs
 - i. **Alice:**

1. *It is important to understand the oil and gas cycle, and what stage we are in at the moment. For example, Turkana is in a more advance stage compared to where we are at Elgeyo in both oil and gas exploration and social investment. With increase development there is a possibility if increased social investment.*
 2. *Tullow invests in water, education and health matters in communities.*
 3. *In Turkana Tullow is working with the County government to build a hospital and schools.*
 4. *During the drilling operation, Tullow will be constructing access roads to the project site due to the transportation of machines.*
- d. What will the benefits sharing formula for the National, County Government and community?
- i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Tullow Oil Company work is to drill oil and once the company finds oil the National government is the one responsible for sharing the benefits with County government.*
- e. Mr. Andrew Kemboi: Will there be displacement of the local communities due to project implementation?
- i. **Alice Chelimo:**
 1. *At the moment we do not know the location of the well pad because we are still waiting for the seismic results in order to know the location of the coordinates. Once we know the coordinates we will work with the local leadership to scout the area in order to know who owns the piece of land.*
 2. *There will be no displacement of people or force access to land, before well pad identification the consultants will do a baseline survey on site specific and identify activities which take place there. Tullow Oil Company will have dialogue with community or clan and if agreement is reached the drilling process starts.*

4. **Mr. Paul Sang:**

- a. Where are the offices of ESF Consultants in order for us to rise our environmental complains?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:** *The main office is in Nairobi County, but the complains on the project can be addressed to the postal office address which is at the back of BIDs or conduct us on the mobile number and email address still on BIDs we have given you.*
- b. If the well pad falls in my land what compensation formula will you use? According to the newspaper article Tullow Company alighted on issues of compensation and how it will be conducted?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Before drilling start Tullow Oil Company will dialogue with the affected community or clan until they come into an agreement, if no agreement Tullow cannot force drilling or drill on lands with dispute*

2. *We did have a meeting with the media as part of our stakeholders. Tullow will investigate what was written to see whether the information that was provided is true or not.*
- c. What formula will you use to allocate benefits to the people closer to the project site and others who are farther: for example scholarships and tenders?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Scholarship is usually advertised in the internet and other media mediums. It is usually open to all Kenyans.*
 2. *Concern raised from previous meetings is that the scholarship should benefit the community living on the valley first before benefitting the rest of Kenyans. Tullow hope for equal distribution of benefits between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County no matter where the well pad will fall. This will help reduce conflict between the two counties.*
 3. *Tullow Oil Company believes in transparency. In the past we have been involving chiefs who have been calling for community barazas to identify candidates for bursary allocation. This time there will be advertisement and notices on the same for tenders, jobs and tenders.*
- d. In the energy bill it talks about allocation of revenue (80% to National Government, 20% to County government, and 5% of the County Government share to the community) what plan does the MCA (County Government) have for the 20%?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Tullow Oil Company work is to drill oil and once the company finds oil the National government is the one responsible for sharing the benefits with County government. It is also good that the MCA has attended the meeting; he can share with us the progress of the bill and also take in your concerns.*
5. **Joseph Kemboi:** Why didn't we have a common meeting with the county leaders than the divide and rule formula?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *There was no divide and rule, during the meetings with leaders where disseminated with the same message.*
 - ii. **Anthony Kiovi:** *The consultants also wanted to get views from different levels so that we can have as much information as possible in order to assist us compile a detailed ESIA report.*
6. **Mr. Toroitich:** The community needs to know the map of Block 12A because most of us are pastrolists?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *The maps of block 12A are not enough for everyone but will leave some with the chiefs. The area covered by the block extents to Samburu, West Pokot, Baringo and Parts of Elgeyo Marakwet.*
7. **Wilson Karamai:** My issue is on the land damaged during the seismic process which most of us were never compensated?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *We have a grievance register, register all your complains with chief and assistant chiefs and we will follow up, also during the compensation rates used where from the ministry of agriculture which never included trees, but next time in our activities we will be involving the communities.*

**1.3.1.22. Chepsigot Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings held on the
30th September 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Chepsigot Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

One of the pastors opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Chepsigot location area ward representative Mr. Patrick Kimutai welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

Hon Vincent Kipchumba MCA of Soy North Ward gave closing remarks.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Daniel Terotich Chesirem:

- a. Tullow never compensated on destroyed properties during the seismic process why and we heard they compensated some individuals? Also fences for other farmers were destroyed, causing cows to escape and damaging other farms.

i. Alice Chelimo:

- 1. *Tullow uses guideline and laws from the government. We also used compensation rates and lists of what needs to be compensated from the Ministry of Agriculture, which also differed in locations. Fences were not in the list of items that need compensation.*
- 2. *There is a grievance register with the chief and sub chiefs where complaints on restoration and damaged fences will be recorded and I will follow up with consultants.*

- b. Employment should be offered to locals directly affected by project first before considering outside people.
 - i. *Alice Chelimo: There was employment challenge in Block 12A and also the stage we are there will be minimal employment opportunities because it requires a lot of skilled labours; and most of the work will be confined within the well.*
- 2. **Samuel Kirui:**
 - a. To confirm that he did attend the meetings for the church leaders and was educated on the oil and gas life cycle.
 - b. Some of the scholarship/bursary awardees have not yet received the money; however, thanks Tullow for the bursary offered to the community.
 - i. *Alice:*
 - ii. *All the cheques for bursaries have been received apart for a few, which I have. I will do a follow up to see which beneficiaries that have not received the cheques. The delay is due to mistakes on the spelling of the beneficiaries names on the cheque.*
 - iii. *What I encourage the community is to form groups so that they can benefit from project implementation and also they will have high bargaining power.*
 - c. It is important for all of Kenya to benefit from this oil and gas exploration for example in employment, but wishes if the oil is found a bigger share should be given to the community.
 - i. *Alice: It is important to share benefits with other neighbouring counties. We are still receiving proposals from the community on social investment. With increased development in the project there will be opportunities for increased social investments. Need for patients since oil and gas industry takes many years to develop.*
 - ii. *Tullow Oil Company main work is to drill the oil and once the oil is discovered it is left to the National Government to manage.*
 - d. You have mentioned water projects for the community in Chebinyiny; however, we know two locations that have similar names, please clarify which area did receive the water project?
 - i. *Alice Chelimo: The Chebinyiny water project is in Keiyo North, but next time if there will be water fund allocation we will consider Keiyo South.*
 - ii. *We are still receiving proposals from the community on social investment. With increased development in the project there will be opportunities for increased social investments.*
- 3. **Joel Morori:** Some community members never benefitted from the bursary also encourage you do a follow up after giving out bursary?
 - i. *Alice Chelimo:*
 - 1. *Bursary was given to chiefs to distribute to various school and also to select the needy child, there will be a follow up in the future to see if the needy child benefitted. 30% was given to the highland and 70% to the lowland.*
 - 2. *From the other meetings we have had so far in Soy Location, they have mentioned that the bursary allocation has gone well.*

3. *We should also consider sustainable education and capacity building. We have been allocating scholarships for other to study about the oil and gas industry abroad. However, British Council (BC) is in charge of allocating the scholarships, which is open to all Kenyans. We have advised BC to come down to the community and advise them on how to answer questions in the questionnaires.*
4. *We are trying to improve so people from the valley can benefit from the project.*
4. **Michael Tuitoek:** We are requesting to have a common meeting with leaders e.g. MCAs, for them to come and hear the communities concerns?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:**
 1. *This is just the first consultation that we are having with stakeholders. We will still continue engaging you through our activities in block 12A.*
 2. *Our governor is willing to have a common meeting to sensitize the community on the project, the same message which we are disseminating today is the same message we presented to the governor, chiefs, Church leaders, Security organs and NGOs meeting we did last week and the other meetings that we will be having this week.*
5. **Michael Kangogo:** We need at least two community representatives (men and women) to and observe what is happening in the well pad, in order to come back and educate the community.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *The idea is good but we have had past experience in Turkana. We had a District Advisory Committee; however, they started to present their own interest and the community was not aware of what was happening. We have realised it is important to involve the whole community in all of our engagements.*
6. **Elizabeth Barto:** The scholarship you are talking about, which parts of Elgeyo Marakwet County did beneficiary come from?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:**
 1. *As for now I can't tell which part of the county the beneficiaries come from. I will do a follow up with the head office so that we can know from which locations the beneficiaries come from.*
 2. *We are also in a learning process and looking for better ways of identifying bursary beneficiaries.*
7. **Kimoi Kimengich:**
 - a. Lines created during seismic activities have created a lot of conflict among communities due to destroyed perimeter fence.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *After the meeting Mr. Kimoi I would like to have your contacts so that from next week I will do a follow up and if it's genuine will compensate on the said fence.*
 - b. Why was compensation money directed to the county accounts and not done directly to the community who were affected by the seismic process?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *That is the mistake we did but next time will correct that and compensation will be done directly to the affected community.*

8. **Raphael Barmo:**

- a. We are glad that Chebinyiny is the only area in low lands people have title deeds. People with title deeds and those without will they be compensated the same rates during land acquisition for proposed drilling? The community also needs to be consulted on the rates of compensation.

- i. *Alice Chelimo: Tullow oil believes on dialogue and agreement between the affected person and the company*
- ii. *We also need representatives from the county to educate the locals in matters to do with land.*

9. **Community members:** Scholarships should not only be given to the people with degrees but also people with diplomas.

- i. *Alice: Scholarships is for master's courses abroad. Bursaries covers high school, diplomas and certificate courses*

10. **Community member:**

- a. Requests that the community should be compensated before operations begin.
- b. Claims that seismic activities impacted the productivity of agricultural products e.g. maize

11. **Community member (Woman):** You have talked about scholarships and benefits, there are people who have benefited claiming that they are from the area; however, they are not. How, will you deal with influx if people to the area to claim our benefits/ the local people?

- i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *When ESF comes to undertake the baseline survey they will take enumerators from Baringo and Elgeyo Marakwet to collect data.*
 - 2. *Let's work together to share benefits equally.*

1.3.1.23. **Kapter Location (Kiptuilong)**
Community Meetings held on the
Elgeyo Marakwet County
1st October, 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh
Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kapter Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

Area Catechist opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Kapter location area chief welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session:

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Community member:** Did you do an EIA for the seismic?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Yes we did, which we submitted to NEMA, now we are currently undertaking an EIA for the drilling.*
 2. *We have also come to introduce ESF consultants who will undertake and environmental and social assessment of the area, who will submit the report to NEMA. NEMA will either decide to give us the license or not to undertake the next step of the oil and gas exploration process which will be drilling.*
2. **Gerald Kosgey:** There needs to be transparency in scholarship and bursary allocation?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *Feedback from other meetings they have said that bursary allocations were done well; the information we are getting here is different from others.*
 2. *We are all in the learning process. We are taking feedback to see what changes we can make. As Tullow we divided the bursary according to locations and we are already using the existing structures in the community. We have been giving the responsibility to the chiefs and the community to choose the beneficiaries.*
 3. *Some information provide in the media are false. Please call me to find out the correct information in regard to CSR in the county.*
3. **William Cherotich:** Most of the meetings you have heard so far are in the highlands will you have similar meetings in the lowlands?
 - i. **Alice:** *All the meetings we have had so far, we have been providing the same information. We have had meeting with the leadership levels, now we are undertaking meetings with the community members in Keiyo valley area.*
4. **Christopher Komen:**
 - a. What are your expectations on the impacts of the project to the living standards of the people? What will be the impacts of the project to the river and its ecosystem, and what are your mitigation measures.
 - i. **Anthony:** *According to Kenyan law it is not permitted to carry out any activity in protected areas or near water bodies such as lakes. As Tullow they will be required to find alternative land.*

- b. You have said during the drilling process you may encounter water or gas, what will you do when you find them?
 - i. *Alice: Tullow is a foreign company and it needs to follow local legislation. If we find water or gas we are required to cover restore the land and leave, Tullow is only looking for oil.*
5. **Arap Sire:** The project will benefit the community through employment
 - i. *Alice: We want the benefits to bring harmony within the community. We will try to find transparent ways to bring benefits within the community in block 12A.*
6. **Community member:**
 - a. The name Block 12A should be changed to the local names
 - i. *Alice: The names for the blocks were allocated by the government, but when it comes to the wells we name them after local names. We normally ask the community to give name suggestions.*
 - b. Tenders and contracts should be awarded to the local community and not outsiders.
 - i. *Chairman: Thank you for your recommendations, I hope Tullow has noted them*
 - ii. *Alice: We need to manage our expectations and what stage of the life cycle that we are because this is a long process.*
 - c. For employment and bursaries a higher percentage should be given to the local community directly affected by the project.
 - i. *Chairman: Thank you for your recommendations, I hope Tullow has noted them*
 - ii. *Alice: We have taken your recommendation and we will take it into consideration.*
7. **Chemuolo:**
 - a. Welcomes Tullow to bring development in the area
 - b. Issues of title deeds in the community
 - i. *Chairman: That is not the purpose of this meeting. This meeting is to inform the locals of the proposed project.*
 - c. What will be the shares between the National, County and community if the oils is found
 - i. *Chairman: Do not jump the gun; Tullow has still not done any exploration. Need to be patient and manage expectations*
 - ii. *Alice: Tullows work is to only explore for the oil and gas. Others are the responsibility of the government.*
 - d. Request for the local representatives to go to other well pads e.g. Ngamia 1 to see what is happening in the drilling site.
8. **Community member:** Requests for another meeting to deal with clan issues
 - i. *Chairman: Noted but today's meeting is to do with the proposed project.*
 - ii. *Alice: Understand your issues but please lets deal with the agenda (Tullow) of the meeting, you can arrange your own meeting to deal with clan issues.*
9. **Francis Kwambai:** Request for a big water project in the area.
10. **Ishmael:**
 - a. Request for another meeting to deal with community issues and Tullow.

- i. *Alice: We will take this into consideration. We will request for the chairman to give us all the names of the clans and Tullow will see the next step forward.*
- b. Agrees that the bursary system is working, that they have received the bursary
- c. However, does not agree with the criteria for job allocation during the last seismic activity, every clan should benefit.
 - i. *Alice: We will take this into consideration. We will request for the chairman to give us all the names of the clans and Tullow will see the next step forward.*
- d. Also requests for capacity building
 - i. *Alice: We should also talk with other stakeholders e.g. county government, NGO's to help in this process. But at the moment we can deal with water and bursary projects.*

11. Community member:

- a. What are the mitigation measures for noise and dust impacts due to the project?
 - i. *Anthony:*
 - 1. *There are a set of mitigation measures that ESF will come up with in the report; for example, spray water on the roads to reduce in dust.*
 - 2. *Tullow also has speed limit set for their car e.g. 40 km per hour in rough roads*
 - 3. *Issues to do with noise we will follow laws set by EMCA, which the responsibility has been passed on to the County Government. There are certain noise levels that need to be reached day and night.*
 - 4. *For nearby neighbours to the well pad, Tullow will try to find alternative sites for the project so as to not to impact the neighbouring communities.*
- b. What measures have you put in place to do with compensation and to avoid conflict between neighbours caused by influx of population to claim land?
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *We need to be patient and spread the correct information to avoid conflict and false information.*
 - 2. *Last time we did compensation with the chiefs to determine the real owner of the land.*
 - 3. *We will also work with the community/ clan to know land boundaries for those without land titles.*

12. Luca: In case you find water during your drilling, will you give the water to the community.

- i. *Alice: When we do our projects we look for water, any water we find we will share with the surrounding communities.*

13. Sirus Arap Kigen:

- a. The community is expecting too much from this project, for example bursary, so the community should form their own committee which includes members from the local area and diaspora
 - i. *Alice: At the moment we will not form committee, but we will continue working with the community.*
- b. The community should also think of capacity building

- i. *Alice: We should also talk with other stakeholders e.g. county government, NGO's to help in this process. But at the moment we can deal with water and bursary projects.*
 - c. The community should also ask for other CSR e.g. hospitals not just bursaries
- 14. **Ishmael Kiten:** Restoration of seismic lines was not done well last time.
 - i. *Alice: All grievances need to be registered with the chief's office and I will do a follow up with the head office.*
- 15. **Disabled community members:** What benefits will Tullow provide to the disabled members in the community?
- 16. **Ishmael:**
 - a. What are your criteria for Tenders for cars?
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *Tullow has high standards for cars for tenders applicants must follow. Request for locals to form groups to have more bargaining power and resources before applying for these tenders; for example women groups to sell vegetables.*
 - 2. *When writing proposal think of the oil and gas cycle to manage expectations*
 - b. What will Tullow do for agricultural project e.g. construction of water tanks in different areas for irrigation.
 - c. What arrangements does Tullow have with KWS?
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *Tullow has no agreements with KWS; KWS are our stakeholders like you. We had meetings with KWS last week as one of our stakeholders.*
 - 2. *The conflict that you have with KWS, Tullow is not involved.*
 - d. Community has problems with Kakoech CBO in the area.
- 17. **Kizito Chessessio:**
 - a. Need for CSR in libraries to develop education in the area
 - b. Fear of local girls having sexual relations with camp workers leading to pregnancy
 - i. *Alice: Tullow has strict policies for their employees. Also the community also has the responsibility to teach their children and other on values not to go to the camps. There are also restrictions on who can access well pad camps.*
 - c. Need for transparency for tenders for example the Chebinyiny water project.
 - i. *Alice: I have an Expression of Interest for Chebinyiny water project. I will request for the deadline to be extended due to the limited resources (Tullow in the field) to distribute information to the community. It is open for everybody to participate.*
- 18. **Kipruto:**
 - a. Do you publish findings from these stakeholder meetings on the newspaper? Do not post information in the newspapers?
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *There are some things posted on the internet and newspapers that are false.*

2. *But we did invite the media in one of our meetings as part of our stakeholder.*
 3. *It is good that you are telling us this information, which I will pass to the head office to follow up on who is writing these articles in the newspaper.*
 4. *You can also come communicate with me to find out which information is true or not.*
- b. Also there is information that money has been put aside for CSR, so what projects will you be undertaking? Need for transparency of CSR projects and what amount of money has been set aside for the project? Request for mobile clinic in the area. Request for more scholarship money so more people benefit
 - i. *Alice: We as Tullow we will try to balance out benefits between the two counties. We are waiting for further information in order to bring the mobile clinic to Elgeyo side.*
 - c. For those who complain about compensation are they from the local area or outsiders, request for a meeting of clans in the area to talk about inside issues.
19. **Andrew (Youth):**
- a. Need for clarification on compensation rates and tenders
 - i. *Alice: Compensation rates we used last time was from the county government.*
 - b. Employment sections should start with the project site area
 - i. *Alice: We need to manage our expectations. As Tullow we also want both the counties to benefit from the project and to distribute benefits equally.*
20. **Community member:**
- a. Restoration of seismic lines was not done well last time
 - b. Compensation rates on agricultural products were not fairly done last time.
 - i. *Alice: Compensation rates we used last time was from the county government*
21. **Samuel:** What area does block 12A cover?
- i. *Dorothy: Showed the map and explained that the block covers parts of Turkana, Samburu, West Pokot, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Counties. But for the ESIA stakeholder meetings we are concentrating on Elgeyo-Marakwet and Baringo Counties.*

1.3.1.24. Keu Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings held at Kabulwo Chief Office on the
2nd October, 2014

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiowi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow

- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kabulwo Chief Office, Keu Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

Area Catechist opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Keu location area Chief Simon K Komen welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

At the end of the meeting MCA of Emsso Ward Christopher Cheboiboch and Ward Administrator Koima Caroline gave closing remarks

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Community Member:

- a. Rehabilitation on natural vegetation was not done well after the seismic process because the grass planted did not grow.
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *From your feedback we are getting lessons learnt to see which areas we need to improve in the next phase of the project.*
 2. *From complaint we have received from various meeting, Tullow has come up with grievance register where everyone is required to register their complaints with the area chiefs and assistant chiefs and Tullow will do a follow up.*
 3. *We cannot leave some of the seismic lines open unless someone requests early through the chief and DC, because the law requires Tullow to cover all the seismic line.*
- b. Community wants Tullow Oil before commencement of drilling process to ask the government to come to the area and do a survey and assist the community to acquire title deeds.
 - i. *Alice:*
 1. *It is also important to understand the oil and gas cycle and what stage Tullow is at, at the moment. We still do not know the coordinates of the well pad, still waiting for the seismic results.*
 2. *Land issues should be handled by the county government and National Government. We need county representatives to come to the area and get your concerns*

2. **Community member:** Fear of influx of people into the area, so requests for Tullow to have a manual for procedures to be used during land acquisition for the proposed project.
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *To come up with solutions Tullow needs continuous engagement with stakeholders*
 2. *It is also important to understand the oil and gas cycle and what stage Tullow is at, at the moment. We still do not know the coordinates of the well pad, still waiting for the seismic results.*
 3. *Land issues should be handled by the county government and National Government. We need county representatives to come to the area and get your concerns*
 4. *The posters we have provided give a step by step guide on how Tullow carries out its oil and gas activities. All the information we have discussed today are in the posters we have provided.*
3. **Community Member:** Fears that the project will bring influx of people into the area, wishes that the families should come together and form clans to sort out issues to do with land to avoid conflict.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *As I mentioned earlier drilling will be taking place next year so there is enough time for clans to come together and try to find solutions.*
4. **Samuel Kiptor:** According to the BID the consultants have given a deadline date of 31st October, 2014, can the consultants clarify for us? Who do we contact if we have concerns and questions regarding the project?
 - a. **Anthony Kiovi:**
 - i. *The date is for those people who wishing to give us their views through internet but the stakeholder meeting is a continuous process in that you can share with us your concerns, comments and question on the project in question.*
 - ii. *You can contact us via the mobile number at the back of the BID.*
5. **Community member:** in the 200m by 200m of the project site, will everything in that area be cleared, including bee hives?
 - i. **Alice:**
 1. *We will capture that in our report and try to come up with solutions for that.*
 2. *We will continue with stakeholder consultations to take in concerns and try to come up with solutions*
6. **Nixon:**
 - a. During Seismic most of our people were employed in the entire process and that showed good relationship between Tullow Oil and local communities, but Tullow Oil did little in restoring our lands and in addition they destroyed roads which were used during the process?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *From the restoration done there were lessons learned and will be managed in the next stage, but also people wanted lines used during seismic to be left but Tullow Oil Company rules and regulation do not allow instead the land should be returned to its original state*

- b. Mr. Nixon: The compensation rate was small compared to the distraction done on our vegetation both natural and planted?
 - i. **Alice:**
 - 1. *The rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture and never covered trees, and natural vegetation.*
 - 2. *Next time we will consult the stakeholders on the compensation rates.*
- 7. **Community member:**
 - a. Bring the maps early so that they know the location of the project early in advance
 - i. **Alice:** *We still do not know the location of the project, still waiting for the seismic results. The purpose of the map is to educate the locals of the location of block 12A, about the project and the ESIA process. We thank those who have managed to attend the meetings.*
 - b. Asked to be compensation for his time for attending the meeting and transportation allowance; or to move the meetings to a more convenient modern area for all to attend.
 - i. **Alice:**
 - 1. *It is very useful to bring the meeting to the local people at grassroots level to give everyone a chance to hear about the project and for them to air their concerns.*
 - 2. *The meetings have been structured to capture all clans, and they can also pass on the information they have gathered from this meeting.*
 - 3. *This is a voluntary meeting, the attendance register is also voluntary and we will not be using it for payment.*
 - 4. *The purpose of this meeting is for the ESIA study*
 - 5. *We are still going to have further meeting in the future, which are voluntary.*
 - 6. *Locations of the meetings are suggestions from the area chief.*
 - ii. **Anthony:** *The purpose for different meetings at different locations is to pass the information to as many people as possible to inform them about the project and for them to air their views. This will help us to write a detailed report. In all the meetings we are having we are providing the same information.*
 - c. Need for development in the area and capacity building to improve skills of the locals
 - i. **Alice:** *Need to manage expectations. Need to understand what stage of the oil and gas cycle we are at. The jobs will be limited since most of the work is specialized and will be confined in the well pad.*
- 8. **Community member:**
 - a. What are the main benefits of the project to the local community
 - i. **Alice:**
 - 1. *Tullow has strict policies and standards. We will try to be more transparent in advertising tenders and jobs.*
 - 2. *Issues to do with employment Tullow will try to balance out opportunities between the two counties*

- b. Tenders should be awarded to local contractors e.g. cars
 - i. *Alice: Tullow has strict policies and standards that cars should have. We will try to be more transparent in advertising tenders and jobs.*
- c. Compensation rates should be fairly done
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *The rates we used were from the Ministry of Agriculture and never covered trees, and natural vegetation.*
 - 2. *Next time we will consult the stakeholders on the compensation rates.*
- d. Tullow should take local representatives to go and observe what is happening at other well pads in order to educate the local community?
 - i. *Alice: Oil and gas industry has different stakeholders and everyone has their role. At the stage Tullow is at the oil and gas cycle that is not possible. That money could be put to better use such as CSR project.*
- e. More jobs for the youths
 - i. *Alice: Need to manage expectations. Need to understand what stage of the oil and gas cycle we are at. The jobs will be limited since most of the work is specialized and will be confined in the well pad.*
- 9. **Community members:** What are the mitigation measures will be put in place in order for the community to experience more positive impacts than the negative impacts, such as water and education?
 - i. *Alice: Tullow has done social investments in the two counties such as water, bursaries, scholarships which are also benefits. With project development there will be increased social investments.*
- 10. **Simon Kimayo:** You have mentioned that you are still going to have continuous engagements with the community. Instead of having the meetings at Cheptebo, it and would be better to take locals to the well pad site for them to learn more about oil and gas process.
 - i. *Alice: Oil and gas industry has different stakeholders and everyone has their role. The money that will be used to transport people to those regions, it would be put to better use such as CSR project.*
- 11. **Fidelis Kiplimo:**
 - a. Why has Tullow done an agreement with the ministry of energy?
 - i. *Alice: There is no agreement, but as a foreign company Tullow has to follow Kenyan law such as get a license from the Ministry of Energy to undertake any exploration activity in Kenya.*
 - b. Why start you stakeholder meetings with top leadership i.e. governor, rather than starting with the community first.
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *As Tullow we normally have a continuous engagement with our stakeholders no matter what position you carry, but as protocol before carrying any activity in the county we need to inform the County offices. We need to inform them of the project and what we will inform the community in regard to the project.*

2. *All the information we have passed along in all of our meeting are all the same information. We are informing people of the oil and gas cycle to better their understanding and manage their expectations*

12. **Community member (Catechist):** The map does not show my location, we also need to know the location of the proposed project?

a. **Alice:**

- i. *The map is to purely show you to what extent the block 12A covers. It does not show the seismic lines or the drilling site.*
- ii. *With project advancements we will develop a map that shows exact location of the project site.*

13. **Paul Kiptum:**

a. What type of security will you offer the community and catchment area as a result from this project?

i. **Alice:**

1. *Oil is stored in a reservoir meaning it's not flowing, and no need as Elgeyo Marakwet County to get worried that if we drill oil the wells in Sudan or Turkana will dry up*
2. *Conflicts that have arisen from oil and gas producing countries is due to lack of communication with stakeholders. Tullow understands that stakeholders are important throughout this oil and gas cycle.*

b. Tullow Oil Company should specification/ qualification during employment and not the issues of divide and rule.

i. **Alice:** *As said we have learnt things we need to improve from the seismic stage. We asked people to write letters to the chief in order to know what locations people come from. From feedback we will try to find better ways to employ people*

c. Compensation rates was not fairly done

i. **Alice:** *We as Tullow we used rates from by the government. We do not use our own rates. We need to follow Kenyan law.*

14. **Community member (youth):** Many of the youths here have knowledge and are educated. Jobs should be given to the locals and not outsiders. How will the youths benefit from the project?

i. **Alice:**

1. *There are different kinds of employment that can be done by locals and outsiders. Most of the jobs that will be done is specialized hence Tullow has contractors who will do these job.*
2. *Tullow also wants to balance opportunities between Elgeyo and Baringo County since we are yet to know the location of the well pad. As locals we need to accommodate each other and avoid conflict.*
3. *With increased project development will also lead to increased benefits.*

15. **Community member:** If the drilling will be done at the game park will the game park benefit from the project or the community?

a. **Alice:** *Tullow and KWS have no agreement. KWS is our stakeholder like you through our process.*

16. **Community Member:** The Community welcomes the project because it will unite the clans and also it will help solve conflicts among clans.

i. *Alice Chelimo:*

1. *Conflict among stakeholders can be resolved by having stakeholders meeting like the one we are having now and this is a starting point, will keep having more meetings before the drilling process starts.*
2. *Tullow does not buy land we will talk with land owners to try to reach an agreement.*

**1.3.1.25. Kamogich Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings held on the
2nd October, 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh

Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- Introduction
- Project Description-Tullow
- ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Kamogich Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

A community member opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Kamogich location area Chief Jane Suter welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

Ward administrator Charity K Kimaiyo gave the closing remarks after the meeting.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. **Michael Kwambai:**

- a. Thank you Tullow Oil Community Liaison officer Ms. Alice Chelimo for clarifying burning issues on land, restoration during your presentation and this I'm quite sure it has cooled peoples tempers.

- b. Why is Elgeyo Marakwet not given a Mobile clinic like our counterpart Baringo County and yet the oil drilling will take place within the two counties?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *There are plans that Elgeyo Marakwet will receive the Mobile clinic once the first lady visits the area for beyond zero campaign.*
2. **Engineer John Chemitei:**
 - a. The well pad should be located in the valley in order for the community to benefit from the project; for example, jobs and CSR
 - b. ESF Consultants should come up clearly where will the Oil well pad located?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:** *As for now we don't know the exact place drilling will be, we are waiting for coordinates and once we know we consultants will come and do a baseline survey of the place. Currently we are doing stakeholder for the entire block 12A.*
 - c. We understand that some of the issues the community might have are the governments mandate; however, as we all know the community around this area have no title deeds so can Tullow Oil assist us in acquiring the Title deeds?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Tullow Oil Company is not involved in title deeds but because the County Government and National Government have their representative with us I hope they will assist us in acquiring title deeds*
 - d. Why did Tullow use Top-Down approach in the meetings?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Tullow never used divide and rule the same message we are giving you is the same message we delivered during the meeting we had last week.*
3. **Former Area Councilor:** We people with disabilities need recognition during Tullow Oil Company activities in the area in terms of employment and bursaries?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Point taken.*
4. **Community Member:** Which criteria does Tullow use when allocating school Bursary and guidelines they use to follow up?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Once the bursary money is out we divide among the location and in some cases the clan leaders have been involved, so they are the people who can be answerable for allocating to school, but the money is made to assist the needy people.*
5. **Community Member:**
 - a. It seems Tullow Oil Company is favoring Baringo County in terms of water projects?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *No favoritism because the money is divided equally like last year Baringo County got 10 million and Elgeyo Marakwet got 10 million for water project, we started water projects on the Northern part of Elgeyo Marakwet County, next when we get the money will focus on the southern part.*
 - b. We should also get feedback on what you discussed with the leadership e.g. the governor. The leaders should also come down and listen to peoples issues.
 - i. **Alice:** *All the information we have provided in all the meetings that we have had so far are all similar.*
6. **Community Member:** Why are we righting our names in this register?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:**

1. *The names and photos will be used as evidence that the stakeholder was involved during the ESIA process.*
 - ii. **Dorothy:** *This list is voluntary and will be used as evidence in our EIA report that the meeting occurred. My colleague will explain further during his presentation*
7. **Community Member:** Tullow employment should not only be casual but also managerial positions?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Point taken, the previous activities did not need expertise but this stage requires expertise and if one meets qualification can apply.*
8. **Mr. Kimutai Chemitei:**
 - a. How will the ESF consultants involve the community during the baseline survey?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:** *The community will be involved during traffic impact count and also as enumerators who will assist the team get familiar with the area, vegetation identification.*
 - b. The drilling water where will it come from and it is quite clear that oil drilling requires a lot of water?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Within the well pad (200M by 200M) Tullow Oil Company will drill its own water so it will not depend on the community source of water supply.*
 - c. Tullow Oil Company should come up with a community resource center, for community to have more knowledge on the oil drilling cycles and other related activities?
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *There are resource centers in areas of Turkana and Lokichar, but if the drilling produces oil the same will be done in Kerio Valley.*
9. **Rono:** ESF consultants after coming up with mitigation who will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the same?
 - i. **Anthony Kiovi:** *The mandate of monitoring will be conducted by the department heads of Tullow.*
10. **Community Member:** Why is Tullow sponsoring post graduate, yet they require technical assistance from youths, so they should focus sponsoring youths in polytechnics in Kenya.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Tullow wants the country to have expertise in the future in the Oil industry, but the point has been taken.*
11. **Community Member:** Community here wants there land to be demarcated and issued with title deeds, also to be compensated on the land destroyed during the seismic process.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *Issues of compensation the complainants should register with chief in the grievance register which I will follow up.*
12. **Community Member:** There is challenge in communication; the best method is to use clan leaders.
 - i. **Alice Chelimo:** *If the community agrees with that we will use clan leaders during community mobilizations, I need to have their numbers. So please register with the chief.*

13. **Community Member:** Tenders should benefit all clans in the area.
- i. *Alice Chelimo: Tender advertisement will be open for all; it will also be good if the community formed groups which will increase the bargain power.*
14. Ward administrator Charity K Kimaiyo:
- a. Requested Tullow Oil Company to improve some roads within Elgeyo Marakwet County.
 - b. Thanked Tullow Oil Company for school bursary but instead the company also should work hand in hand with county government in improving school infrastructures.
 - c. Urged the community to support Tullow in the entire process of drilling oil for it will benefit the regional and Nation in terms of revenue.
 - d. Thanked Tullow for involving the community in the Oil drilling process.

**1.3.1.26. Error Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County
Community Meetings held on the
3rd October, 2014**

ESIA team in Attendance:

ESF Consultants

Dorothy Suleh
Anthony Kiovi

Tullow Community Liaison Officer

Alice Chelimo

Meeting Agendas:

- o Introduction
- o Project Description-Tullow
- o ESIA Presentation-ESF Consultants
- o Q and A

Consultation meetings with community held at Error Location, Elgeyo Marakwet County

A community member opened up the meeting with a word of prayer. Error location area Chief Mr. Timothy Kilimo welcomed the community members present.

Ms. Alice Chelimo gave a brief introduction on the meeting agenda, and gave a brief description of the proposed drilling program, and handed over to ESF Consultants team to introduce ESIA Process. Mr. Anthony Kiovi gave a brief presentation on the project, the purpose, and procedure of ESIA process and the participation of the stakeholders. The floor was opened for comments, questions, issues, concerns and answer session.

Patrick Sitati (Local school principle) and Zeddy Chelanga (Error Ward Administrator) gave closing remarks.

The following issues, concerns, comments were raised in the meeting:

1. Mr. Timothy Kilimo (Chief Arror Location):

- a. Thanked Tullow Oil Company for the compensation done on the seismic lines despite some people wanted compensation for natural vegetation.
- b. Thankful for the employment opportunities during the last seismic though the opportunities are limited
- c. The community has also benefited from bursaries provided by Tullow
- d. Please also clarify how the community will benefit from scholarships
- e. Cautions community to be careful on false that is already circulating about the project and Tullow
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *Please educate others on what you have learnt here, and we as Tullow, we will have other meetings like this to educate everyone on the project.*
 - 2. *If you find such information circulating in the media please contact me first to clarify if such information is true or not.*
- f. Requested the youths to do further their education especially on the technical courses to improve of capacity building
- g. During drilling process make sure you get the right land owner to avoid conflicts in the future.
 - i. *Alice:* *Tullow will engage the chief and the community during this process in order to get effective and true results*
- h. Tullow should also look into other CSR projects such as school, hospitals. The community will also be sending proposals to Tullow.
 - i. *Alice:*
 - 1. *We are still early in the oil and gas cycle, which is a long process. With increased development there might be increased social investment.*
 - 2. *Block 12A is big and we need to balance out opportunities between the two counties*
 - 3. *We still don't know the possible location of the well pad.*

2. Julius Chemisto:

- a. Thank you Tullow for the project because it will bring benefits to the community
- b. There are imposters within our midst calling themselves Tullow employees and are known to people. We encourage Tullow to have more meetings like this and for them to come directly to the community and not send representatives.

3. Mathiew (Chairman Koikoi water Project):

- a. Tullow is doing well in calling people to attend meetings because people from the highlands are getting misinformation on the oil drilling process that people will be displaced and lose their lands.
- b. Tullow should keep communicating with the community to inform them of the project.

4. Kamau:

- a. Thankful to Tullow for the social investments projects
- b. The community should be aware of false information in newspapers; for example, it was said there was conflict in the area due to Tullow, which was false
 - i. *Alice:*

1. *Please educate others on what you have learnt here, and we as Tullow, we will have other meetings like this to educate everyone on the project*
 2. *If you find such information circulating in the media please contact me first to clarify if such information is true or not.*
- c. Employment process this time should be transparent to avoid conflict
5. **Community member:**
 - a. Grateful to Tullow for bringing development in the area through bursaries and employment.
 - b. Both elderly and youths should also benefit from the project through employment
 - i. *Alice: We want to balance out employment opportunities between the two counties but we will take your issues into consideration*
6. **Community member:** Thank you for educating us on the project and its impacts; that there will be no displacement of people
7. **Community member:** During compensation period is it important to engage the land owner on the rates for the land owner to get a better understanding of what he/she is getting? There should be transparency during this stage
 - i. *Alice: We as Tullow do engage the land owner during this process, but we do agree that there is room for improvement.*
8. **Community member:**
 - a. Some farmers were compensated during the last seismic exercise while others were not for destroyed crop, plus the compensation rates for each farmer differed.
 - i. *Alice Chelimo:*
 1. *The rates used were from the ministry of agriculture but next time we will deal with the community*
 2. *Compensation was to cover only planted crops and grass, if there is one who was compensated on land as you allege will do follow up and the consultant who was involved will be answerable.*
 - b. Other farmers were also compensated yet nothing was destroyed. Were you compensating for the land or damaged caused.
 - i. *Alice: We were only compensating on damage caused but not for land. We will have to follow up on those issues with the chiefs to see if they were correct or not.*
9. **Patrick Sitati:**
 - a. Tullow Oil Company we thank you for the secondary bursary but we kindly request if you can add the bursary so that the students won't be sent home to collect the fee balance.
 - i. *Alice Chelimo: Bursary issues will be reviewed.*
 - b. The community should also make efforts to encourage students to improve their performance in school, and we can all try to improve school standards.
 - c. Parents should also be more involved in school activities and try to improve school standards.
10. **Zeddy Chelanga (Arror Ward Administrator) :**

- a. Thanks Tullow for coming and engaging the community and educating them about the project.
- b. Thanks Tullow for bursary money, there were a few challenges but managed to maneuver through them
- c. Thanks Tullow for the proposed water projects in the area which will benefit the community; they won't have to walk long distances to search for water.
- d. Requests for Tullow Oil Company to construct an Agricultural College within the Arror Ward, which will also open the ward to the county.

i. Alice:

- 1. *We are still early in the oil and gas cycle, which is a long process. With increased development there might be increased social investment.*
- 2. *Block 12A is big and we need to balance out opportunities between the two counties*
- 3. *We still don't know the possible location of the well pad.*

11. Community Member:

- a. Continue with research on well drilling we will support you.
- b. Arror ward community wants the oil project to bring peace and not conflict.
 - i. Alice: In order to avoid conflict continuous stakeholder engagement is important. As Tullow we will have similar meetings in the future to engage stakeholders on what stages of the oil and gas cycle we are.*
- c. Community on the other end wants the land to be demarcated and individuals issued with title deeds.
 - i. Alice Chelimo: Issues of lands can only be handled by the County government and National government and we are grateful that every department is fully represented here.*

APPENDIX 10:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRES

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATORY DRILLING OF BLOCK 12 A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HOUSEHOLDS

Date of Survey:
Name of enumerator:

Sub-county (District)

County

Location

Village

Name:

Age:

	Code
Below 18	1
19-29	2
30-39	3
40-49	4
50-59	5
60 and above	6

Gender:

Level of education:

Main occupation

Name of Household Head

Relationship with household Head

	Code		Code
Head	1	Sister/brother of the head or spouse	7
Spouse	2	Nephew/niece	8
Son/daughter	3	Other relatives	9
Stepchild	4	Servant	10
Grandchild	5	Non-relatives	11
Parent of head or spouse	6	Others (Please specify)	12

Marital Status

	Unmarried	Married	Divorced/Separated	Widowed
Code	1	2	3	4

FAMILY SIZE

Number of men	Number of women	Number of children	
		Boys	Girls

1. Which difficulties do you and members of your family face in daily life? *(Rank from 1 as the most to 10 as the least difficult)*

	Food	Clothing	Education of children	Health and medicines	Land	Transport & communications	Housing	Access to water	Access to pasture	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DISEASES

2. Which common disease do you and members of your family suffer from? *(Rank from 1 as the most common to 10 as the least common)*

	Malaria	Common cough	HIV/Aids	Diarrhea	Pneumonia	Asthma	TB	Meningitis	Measles
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

HOUSING

3. What kind of house do you have? *(Tick)*

	Permanent	Semi permanent	Temporary	None
Code	1	2	3	4

WATER

4 a) Where do you get water for use in your home? (Rank from 1 as the main and 10 as the least water source)

	Permanent river	Seasonal streams	Dams	Borehole	Rainwater	Spring	Shallow wells	Piped water	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

b) What are the major problems in water access?

	Distance	Ownership	Water charges	Time allowed	Water quality	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6

ENERGY

5. What do you use for cooking? (Rank from 1 as the main and 8 the least energy source)

	Firewood	Charcoal	Paraffin	Cattle dung	Electricity	Bio-gas	Gas (LPG)	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

6. What do you use for lighting your house (Rank from 1 as the main and 5 as the least used energy source?)

	Firewood	Paraffin	Solar	Electricity	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5

INCOME FROM LIVESTOCK

7. What is your average earning per year from selling live animals?

	Less than 10,000	11,000-20,000	21,000-30,000	31,000-40,000	41,000-50,000	51,000-60,000	61,000-70,000	71,000-80,000	More than 81,000
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

8. Indicate the number of animals you own

Animal	Code	Number
Cattle	1	
Goats	2	
Sheep	3	
Camel	4	
Donkey	5	
Chicken	6	

INCOME FROM CROP AGRICULTURE

9. What are your average earnings per year from growing crops?

	Less than 10,000	11,000-20,000	21,000-30,000	31,000-40,000	41,000-50,000	51,000-60,000	61,000-70,000	71,000-80,000	More than 81,000
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

10. Indicate the types of crops you grow and the size of land they occupy

Crops	Land size the crop occupies

11. What are your average earnings per year from your other activities?

	Less than 10,000	11,000-20,000	21,000-30,000	31,000-40,000	41,000-50,000	51,000-60,000	61,000-70,000	71,000-80,000	More than 81,000
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

12. Indicate the type of other activities you are engaged in and the earnings you get annually

Other activities	Estimated earnings per year

EXPENDITURE

13. What is your average monthly expenditure?

	Less than 10,000	11,000-20,000	21,000-30,000	31,000-40,000	41,000-50,000	51,000-60,000	61,000-70,000	71,000-80,000	More than 81,000
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

14. What do you spend your money on (Rank the 3 main areas of your expenditure)

	Food	Clothing	Medical	Education	Livestock	Transport	Ceremonies	Visitors	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

TRANSPORT

15 How far is your home to the nearest road?Km

16. How far is your home to the nearest health centreKm

17. Which mode of transport do you use to reach your nearest market?

	Matatu	Boda boda motor cycle	Bodaboda Bicycle	Walking	Bus	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6

18. How much do you pay to reach your nearest market by:

	Matatu	Boda boda motor cycle	Bodaboda Bicycle	Bus	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5

19. How much time do you take to reach your nearest market by:

	Matatu	Boda boda motor cycle	Bodaboda Bicycle	Walking	Bus	Others
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6

EDUCATION

20. How many Primary schools are in this sub location?.....

21 How is your home to the nearest primary school?.....Km

22 How many secondary schools are in this sub location?.....

23 How far is your home to the nearest secondary school?.....Km

HEALTH

24 Which health facilities are found in this area?

	District Hospital	Health Centre	Private Clinic	Traditional healer	Chemist/ pharmacy	Local trained worker	NGO Health worker
Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

WASTE DISPOSAL

25How do you dispose solid waste?

	Compost pit	Shamba	Burning	Others
Code	1	2	3	

SANITATION

26 What sanitation facilities do you have? 1.....2.....

PROJECT IMPACT

27. What is the positive impact of the proposed drilling by Tullow brings to this area?

a.

- b.
- c.
- d.

28 What is the negative impact the proposed drilling by Tullow brings to this area?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. What would you like Tullow to do in this area so as to stay well with the local community?

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d)

ACCEPTANCE/REJECTION OF PROJECT

30. Do you support the Project? Yes..... No I don't know.....

If no, give reasons

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED EXPLORATORY DRILLING OF BLOCK 12 A,

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR KEY PERSONEL (village elders, opinion leaders, church leaders, and respected members of the community)

Name of the Interviewee.....

Position.....Date.....

Location..... Organization

A.HISTORICAL PROFILE

1. Give a short history of the area where the proposed project is to be located?
2. Are there historical artifacts in theor nearby?
3. Are there religious sites in the project area or nearby?
4. Are there cultural assets in the project area or nearby?
5. Are there archeological sites in the project area or nearby?

B. LAND TENURE AND USE

1. How do the people in this area own land?
2. What are the predominant land uses in the project area?
3. Who determines use of land traditionally?

C.DEMOGRAPHY

1. How many people are there in the village?
2. How many households are there?
3. Has population in and around the project increased or decreased in the last 10 years?
4. Why has it increased or decreased?
5. Has there been migration into the area?
6. Where have the immigrants come from?
7. What were the positive effects of migration?
8. What were the negative effects of migration?
9. Has there been any conflict between residents and migrants?

D. ETHNIC COMPOSITION

1. How many different ethnic groups are there in this area ?
2. Who are the indigenous people in the project area?
3. What are the cultural differences?
4. Which languages are spoken by the people living in and around the project area?
5. What is the main religion of the communities living in and around the project area?
6. Are there any other religions?
7. How many clans are there in the location? Name them.....

E. LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

1. What community organized/based groups exist in the project area?
2. What initiatives do these community based groups have in the area?
3. Do you know any influential people or representatives of interest groups in the village?
4. Does your county have a development plan that you know of? Have you been consulted about it?

F. NGOS

1. Which NGOs are working in and around the project area?
2. What kind of projects do they have?

G. LOCAL ECONOMY/ LIVELIHOODS

1. What are the main livelihoods of the people living in and around the project area?
2. How will these people benefit from the proposed project?
3. How will the project negatively affect these people?
4. What do you foresee when the proposed project becomes operational and it expands?

H. WEALTH

1. What is the community idea of a wealthy person?
2. How do local people traditionally acquire wealth?
3. How is wealth passed on from generation to generations?
4. What are the main sources of income of the local people?
5. How do most people in the project area spend their money?

I. HEALTH

1. What are the most common human diseases people in and around the project area suffer from?
2. How many health facilities are there in the location? Give a brief description of their status
3. How would you describe the general health situation of the local people living in the location?
.....

K. WATER

1. What are the main sources of water in the project area?
.....
2. What are the major water problems in the area?

L. COMMUNITY ASSETS

1. Any community land?
2. Any community forests?
3. Any community water sources?

J. EDUCATION

1. How many primary schools are within or near the project area?
2. How many secondary schools are within or near the project area?
3. How many post-secondary institutions (training centers, vocational centers, colleges, universities) are within or near the project area?
3. How would you describe education situation of the local community?

M. SOCIAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION

1. Have there been any conflicts or tensions in the past 10 years the project area?
2. What were the causes of the conflict and tensions?
3. How were these conflicts/disputes resolved?

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N. COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED DRILLING

Make comments on the following:

- a) Community feelings, fears and concerns about the proposed project?
- b) The level of community awareness about the proposed project
- c) The role of the local community
- d) The role of the county government
- e) The role of the national government