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REPORT – VOLUME 1, APPENDIX 2



CNOOC UGANDA LIMITED

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Kingfisher Field Development Project Area in Uganda - Public Participation Report

Submitted to:

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR ESIA, PROPOSED KINGFISHER PROJECT

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1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Golder, in collaboration with Eco & Partner, a Ugandan-based environmental consultancy, in 2013 prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan in line with Ugandan regulatory requirements and that of the International Finance Corporation’s (IFCs) Performance Standards (PS). The Stakeholder Engagement Plan describes the principles, approaches, methodologies and scheduling of engagement, including public participation for the ESIA. The stakeholder engagement team comprised team members from both companies.

Public participation requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, S.I. No. 13/1998, in terms of section 107 of the National Environment Act Cap 153, 1998, and the Guidelines for Public Participation in the Energy Sector, 2004, are summarised in the ESIA Report. Both sets of regulations emphasise the requirement of providing sufficient information for stakeholders to understand the Kingfisher project and to contribute to the ESIA.

In late 2013, Golder and Eco & Partner started with the scoping phase public participation process for the proposed Kingfisher project. The 2013 public participation process focussed on consultation with communities living on the Buhuka flats in the Kingfisher Development Area and in the surrounding area. The 2014 consultation process focussed on consultation with the communities who lived along the originally proposed pipeline route and who would be potentially directly affected by the construction activities of the pipeline (see Figure 1).

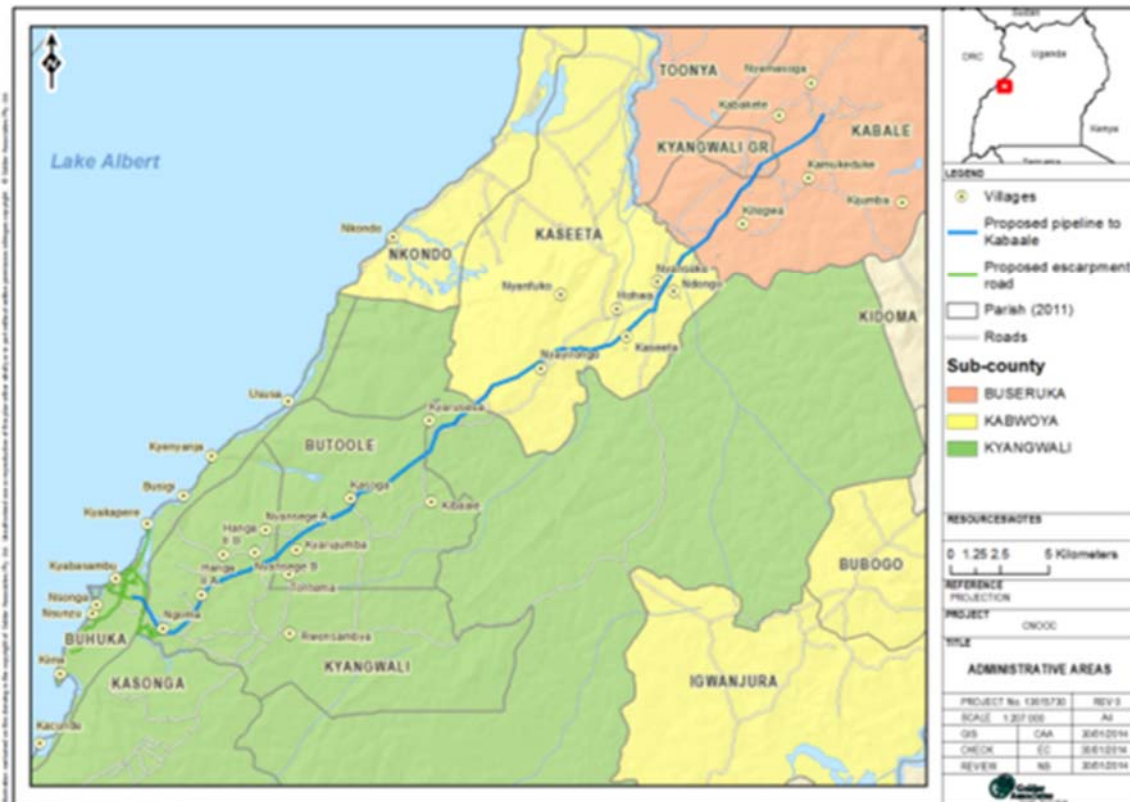


Figure 1: Previous map (2013) showing the original proposed pipeline route

Shortly after the completion of the public consultation process and the subsequent submission of the scoping report to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in 2014, the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) process of the CNOOC Kingfisher project temporarily was put on hold. CNOOC reconciliated feedback received from the project affected people, various other stakeholder groups and technical specialists and optimised the proposed pipeline route as well as, other technical aspects of the proposed project as mentioned in the ESIA report.





During the period of end 2014 to middle 2017, CNOOC appointed consultants to develop a Relocation Action Plan for project affected people living on the Buhuka flats and along the proposed pipeline route. The relocation implementation process concluded in late 2017. While the ESIA process was temporarily on hold, project affected people were not neglected as there was regular interaction with them through the RAP process. The RAP process is summarised in a separate report and does not form part of this report.

The Kingfisher project ESIA process re-commenced in mid-2017 with some changes to the original scope of the project, of which the most significant the optimisation of the pipeline route (see Figure 5).

Golder and Eco & Partner, in collaboration with CNOOC made use of the opportunity during the SIA update process to create awareness among project affected people, the authorities and other stakeholders of the project optimisation and that the ESIA is nearing completion. The intent of the awareness creation process was to provide people who had moved into the Kingfisher project area between 2014 and 2017 and who may not have been aware of the CNOOC Kingfisher project, with information about the proposed project and obtain their comments. The awareness creation process also served to inform stakeholders who had been consulted during 2013 and 2014 of the reason for updating the social impact assessment, the optimised proposed pipeline route and proposed construction camp close to the pipeline route in Hohwa.

This document reports on public participation process followed during the ESIA.

2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS, GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

Public participation requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998, and the Guidelines for Public participation in the Energy Sector, 2004, are summarised in the Draft Scoping Report. Both sets of regulations put a great deal of emphasis on providing sufficient information for stakeholders to understand the Project and to contribute to the ESIA, as does Performance Standard 1 of the IFC (2012).

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN AN ESIA

Following on from the requirements for public participation in the Uganda regulations mentioned above, and international performance standards, the objectives of public participation in an ESIA can be practically stated as below for ease of implementation:

During Scoping/Terms of Reference:

- To provide sufficient and accessible information to enable stakeholders to:
 - Become informed and educated about the proposed project and its potential impacts;
 - Identify issues of concern, suggestions for enhanced benefits and commenting on alternatives, contribute local knowledge and experience; and
 - Verify that their comment, issues of concern and suggestions have been captured and considered in the terms of reference (ToRs) for the impact assessment.

During the Impact Assessment Phase:

- Verify that their issues and suggestions have been evaluated and feedback has been provided on them; and
- Comment on the findings of the ESIA.

During the Decision-making Phase:

- Provide stakeholders with information on whether the ESIA lead authority has approved the ESIA, and notify stakeholders of the appeals clause in the regulations; and
- Thank stakeholders for their contribution during the process.



4.0 STAKEHOLDERS

Stakeholders for the ESIA were identified at national, regional/district and local levels (see Table 1). Table 2 and Figure 2 show the location of villages in the project area on and near the Buhuka Flats and on top of the escarpment from where the new road to the project area will originate.

Table 1. Categories of stakeholders for the proposed CNOOC Kingfisher Project ESIA

National level	Regional/district level	Local/project area level
National government departments for example National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Petroleum Exploration and Production Department (PEPD), Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM), Fisheries Department, Wildlife Department, others	District government (Hoima District Administration - political, security and technical staff.	Eleven villages in and near the Project area on the Buhuka Flats on the shores of Lake Albert
National NGOs for example in development, conservation, health, others	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Ministers and other portfolio holders	One Village (Ikamiro A and B) on top of the escarpment from where the new road to the Project will originate
Other oil and gas companies e.g. Tullow and Total	Kyangwali Sub County Local Government	Villages along the pipeline route corridor, Buhuka Flats to Kabaale, 55 km
Academic institutions (Makarere University and others)	Media	Village committees
	Civil Society Organisations for example in development, conservation, health, others	Community based organisations
	Religious leaders	Buhuka Parish Stakeholders
	Business community	About 38 individuals on Buhuka Flats from whom CNOOC is in the process of obtaining use rights and paying compensation for road construction and other early works
	Tourism organisations	



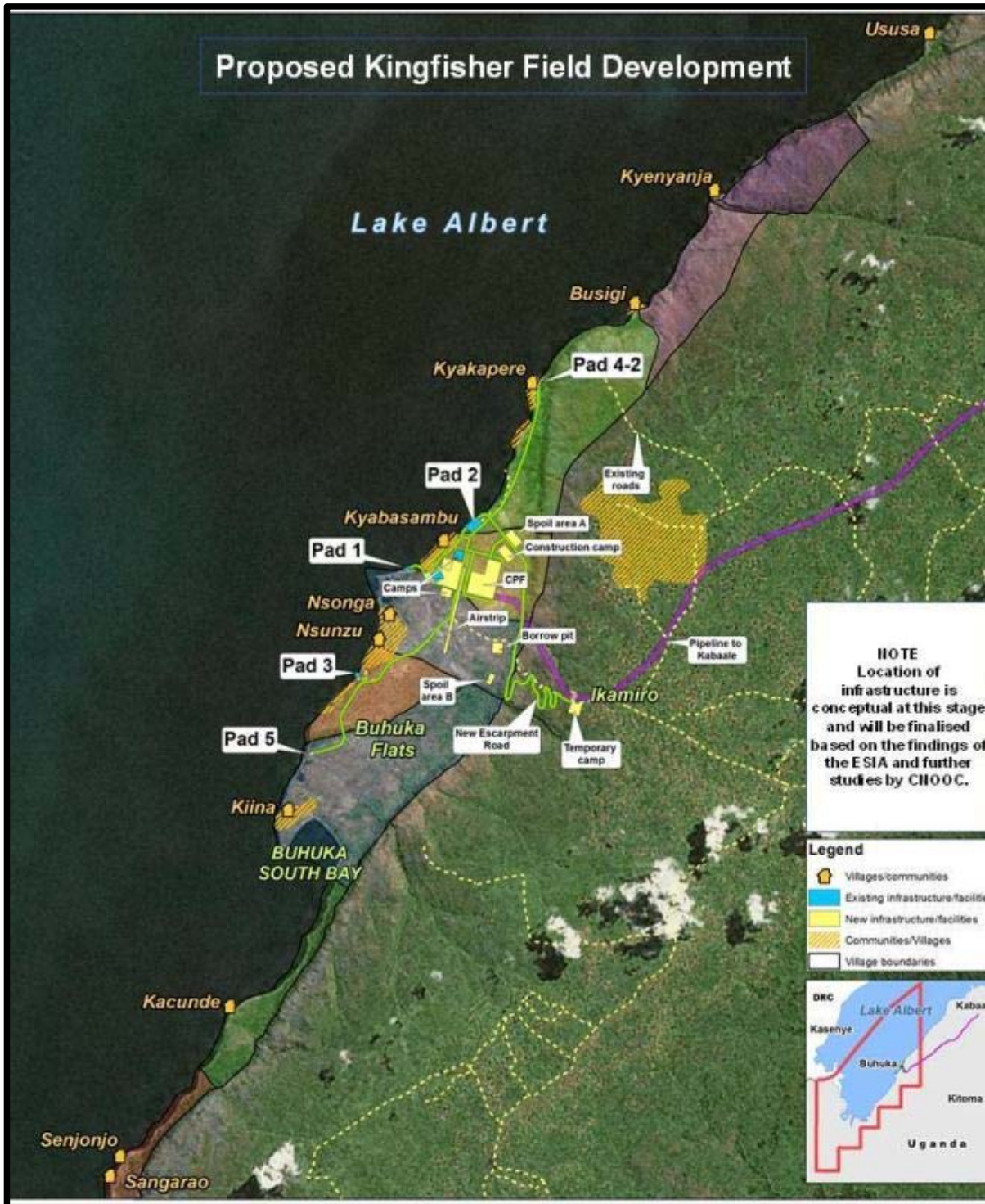
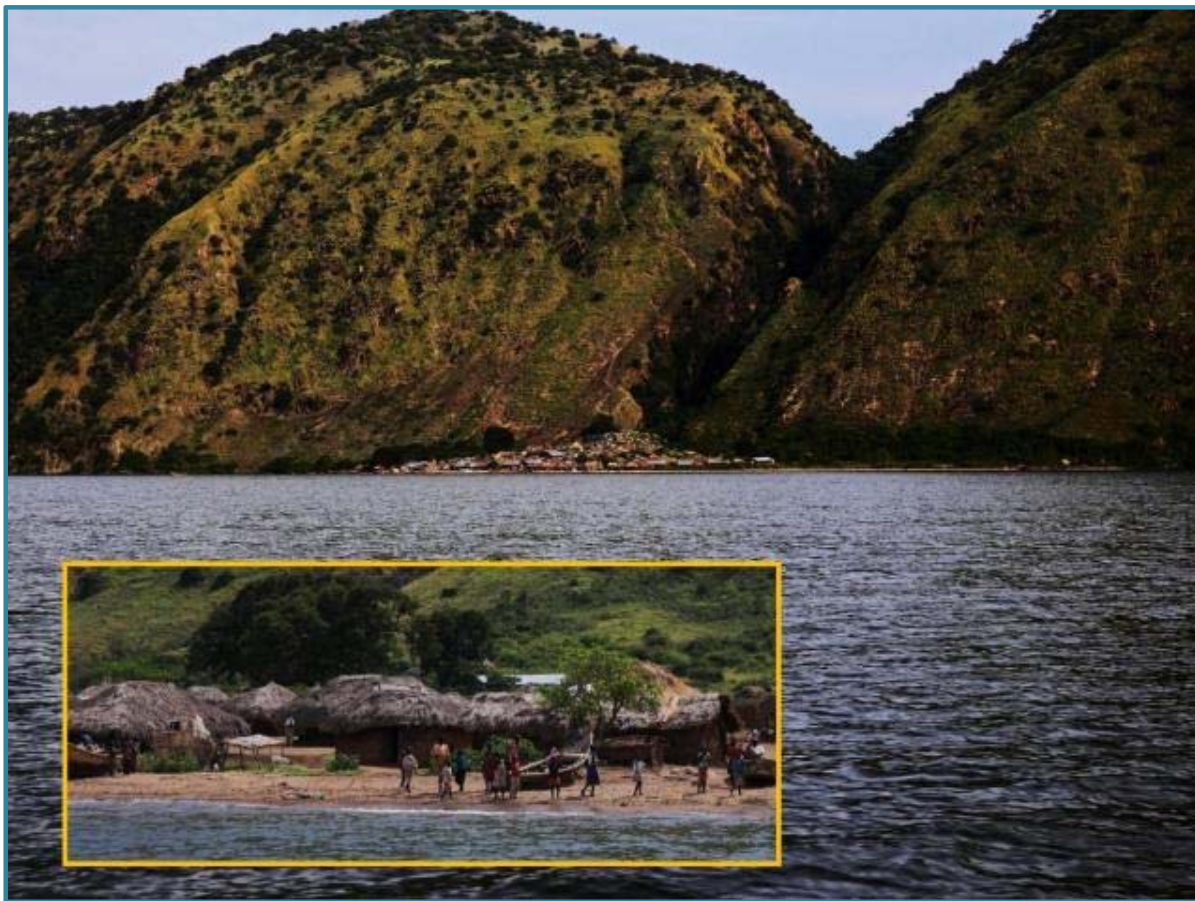


Figure 2: Location of villages in and adjacent to the project area



Table 2: Villages in and adjacent to the project area, from north to south

Name of the village	Coordinates	
	E	N
Ususa	257891.11 m E	147575.33 m N
Kyenyanja	253982.55 m E	144748.84 m N
Busigi	252536.49 m E	142719.34 m N
Kyakapere	250670.98 m E	141289.58 m N
Kyabasambu	249064.97 m E	138446.37 m N
Nsonga	248080.00 m E	137122.00 m N
Nsunzu	247886.00 m E	136667.00 m N
Kiina	246236.00 m E	133594.00 m N
Kacunde	245174.00 m E	130062.00 m N
Senjonjo	243188.00 m E	127358.00 m N
Sangaroa	243188.00 m E	127358.00 m N





5.0 CNOOC ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

CNOOC has been engaging with its stakeholders two years prior to the start of the ESIA (Figure 3). The company has a Corporate Affairs Department of which the Corporate Social Responsibility Manager as well as the staff in this Department are all Uganda nationals. CNOOC engagement with stakeholders continued during the public participation process for the ESIA.

Of importance is that CNOOC has two dedicated Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) on site, having virtually daily contact with village chairpersons and others. CNOOC has also recently opened a Liaison Office in Hoima.

A summary of the company’s engagement with stakeholders other than villages is shown in Table 3.

CNOOC Uganda Limited is committed to pursue a WIN-WIN relationship with its stakeholders in Uganda. The company has been meeting with its stakeholders for the past two years.

 <p>Meetings in villages to introduce new activities</p>	 <p>Introducing survey team and route</p>	 <p>Announcing CNOOC support for the HIV/Aids program</p>
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<p>Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)</p> <p>CNOOC has two full-time CLOs who are in daily contact with people in the villages in and near the project area. A third will be appointed soon and a Liaison Office in Hoima opened by early next 2014.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Ronald Kaije Good</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Stephen Mwijakubi</p> </div> </div>	<p>Stakeholder engagement for the ESIA will continue till mid 2014 with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Central Government ▪ District and Local Government ▪ Bunyoro Kingdom ▪ NGOs and CBOs ▪ Villages in and near the project area ▪ Many other stakeholders 	<p>Field Environmental Officers (FEOs)</p> <p>CNOOC has two full-time FEOs on site to monitor the activities of both CNOOC and its contractors, ensuring that they comply with environmental protection measures. The FEOs also do monitoring.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Isaac Tunywane</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Andrew Otuba</p> </div> </div>
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Figure 3: CNOOC has been engaging with its stakeholders two years prior to the start of the ESIA





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Table 3: Summary of CNOOC engagement with stakeholders other than villages in the project area two years prior to the start of the ESIA

Categories of stakeholders	Activities	Topics/notes
Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	Coronation anniversary (“Empango”): Pre-Empango cleaning with theme “Hoima can be cleaner “to clean entire Hoima Municipality and Hoima Referral Hospital, and financial support. ¹ Training in Oil and Gas, December 2013.	One of the major stakeholders in CNOOC Uganda; maintained strong ties with Bunyoro Kingdom through engagements, support and active participation in activities.
Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom in partnership with the Empagi Za Bunyoro (Bunyoro Youth)	Sponsored a football tournament with the theme “Restoring the Glory of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom through Sports”, September 2012.	Both launch and final games graced by His Majesty Solomon Gafabusa Iguru 1; the King of Bunyoro, who thanked CNOOC Uganda for supporting the tournament. “I welcome you to the kingdom.”
Education sector, district government, students, the public	“Best Performers Award” program in Hoima District, August 2012. Radio call-in program introducing the awards.	To motivate primary pupils and secondary students to read to attain better grades. Program appreciated by district leadership and head teachers, and by public evidenced by enthusiastic response to call-in program.
Buhuka school management, local and district leaders	Support to Buhuka Primary School and Buhuka Health Centre.	Donated books, pens, pencils, school bags to each of 600 pupils, and food to the teachers. Paying a top-up salary to teachers and nurse.
Ntoroko District Local Government	Donated metallic culverts to fix a crossing to district headquarters, often washed away, November 2012.	Much appreciated by District leaders.
Students in Hoima District	CNOOC Vocational Basic Skills Training presented to 70 students from Hoima District, January 2013 up to December 2013.	The training will take one calendar year in basic vocational skills taking on trades such as carpentry and joinery, masonry and brick-laying, plumbing, metal sheet fabrication and welding, hair dressing and electrical installation etc. LC V Chairperson of Hoima District and other local leaders very appreciative.
Uganda suppliers	Engaged with and procured goods and services from suppliers in transportation, accommodation and office space, freight forwarding and air ticketing, catering and IT, security, general trades, training and human resources, medical services, telecoms, consultancies and office supplies. National Content Development (NCD) training programs for suppliers.	65% of total goods and services procured from local suppliers in 2012. Training in quality, safety and standards required by the oil and gas industry, and on tendering and bidding to build suppliers’ capacity to competitively participate and bid on oil and gas opportunities.

¹ Financial support in a number of cases were made together with Tullow and Total





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Categories of stakeholders	Activities	Topics/notes
Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Karugutu and Kananra Town Council areas	HIV/AIDs awareness campaigns in the Ntoroko District, May 2012.	CNOOC CLO's and the CBOs, local leaders, the youth and the community of Karugutu and Kanara Town Councils, moved from one village to another to over 40 villages carrying out HIV/AIDS sensitization through drama, health talks, counselling and testing. Several hundred people as a result did voluntary HIV testing.
Ntoroko District Health Centres	Medicine donation with cholera outbreak in June 2012.	Saved many lives.
Corporate organizations	Campaign to promote safe road usage through umbrella organization "Safe Way Right Way". Launched in Ikamiro in December 2013.	Road safety campaigns, sensitized motorcyclists and distributed reflective gear and helmets to them, supported the National Referral Hospital Mulago with assorted medical equipment for the accident victims.
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Donated a borehole and access road of 2.45 km in Toro-Semuliki Wildlife Game Reserve, September 2012.	Borehole fixed with a hand pump for UWA Officials have access to cleaner water.
NGO, Hoima district	NGO experienced in agricultural development.	To discuss improved agricultural practices on Buhuka Flats.
Civil Society Organisations, Religious leaders, Business community and the media	Training in Oil and Gas, Hoima, December 2013.	The Kingfisher Production License being the first oil and gas production license to be issued in Uganda has stimulated interest in stakeholders that have not before dealt with oil and gas projects. Trainings lasted two days each, and were very well attended.
Kyangwali Sub County Local Government	Training in Oil and Gas, December 2013.	
Buhuka Parish Stakeholders	Training in Oil and Gas, December 2013.	
Hoima District Local Government political, security and technical staff	Training in Oil and Gas, Hoima, December 2013.	
National Government Departments	Numerous departments including NEMA, PEPD, Water Resources, Land Affairs, others.	To discuss aspects of proposed development, permits required, environmental and social studies, land issues, etc.

6.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR SCOPING

This section summarises the public participation process followed during the Scoping Phase, stakeholders identified, methodology followed, community, small group and focus group meetings as well as interviews convened, materials produced in 2013, 2014 and 2017. In summary, the public participation process comprised the following key activities:

- i) Identification of project affected people in the Kingfisher project area and along the proposed pipeline route, as well as administrative and regulatory institutions on local, regional and national level;



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- ii) Announcement of the proposed project and invitation to stakeholders to contribute comments; and
- iii) Consultation with project affected people, relevant authorities and institutions.

Scoping phase consultation took place as follows and the number of meetings that took place are presented in the maps as indicated:

- 2013 – Buhuka Flats, Hoima (see Figure 4);
- 2014 – Proposed pipeline route, Hoima (see Figure 4); and
- 2017 – Buhuka Flats, Hoima and optimised pipeline route (see Figure 19).

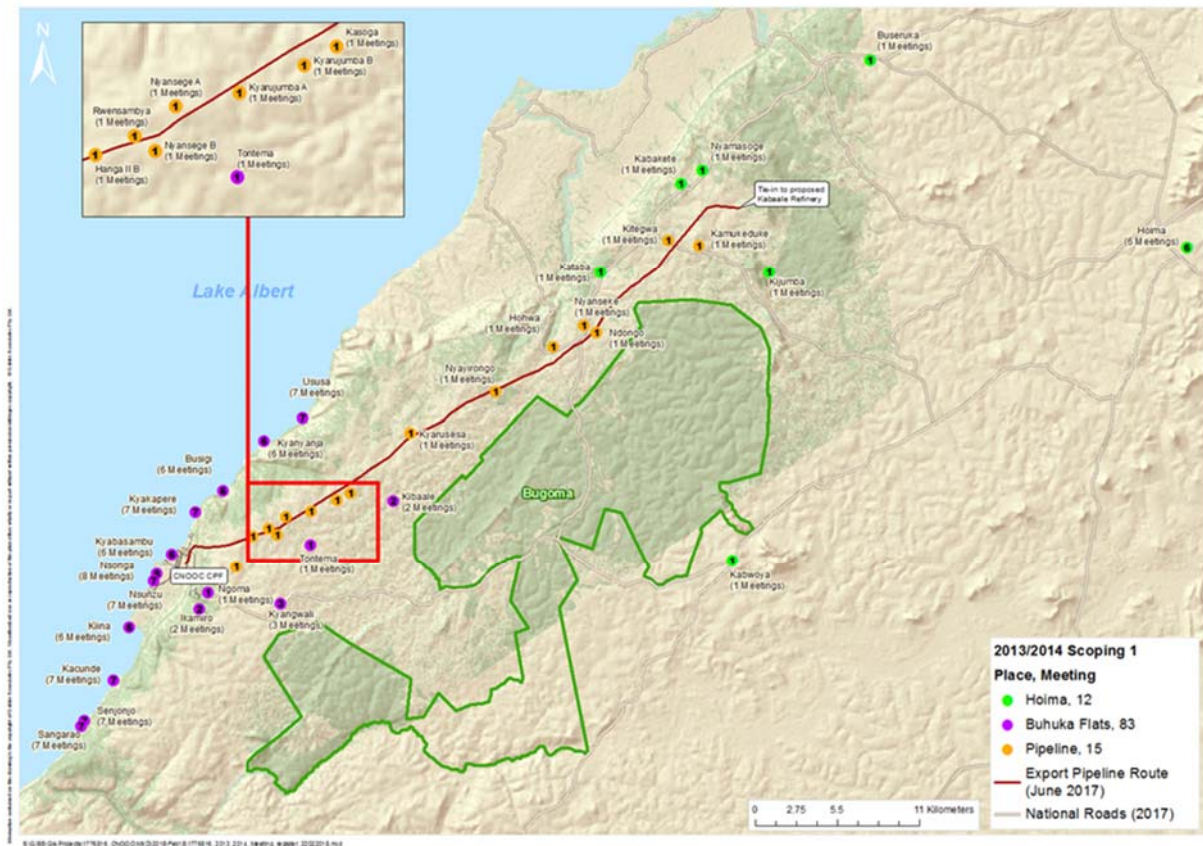


Figure 4: Golder and Eco & Partner convened 83 consultation meetings on the Buhuka flats in 2013, 15 along the proposed pipeline route in 2014 and 12 in Hoima between 2013/14

Table 4 provides detailed information of the stakeholder meetings convened in 2013. In total, approximately 1,700 people attended meetings in 2013.



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Table 4: Stakeholder meetings convened in 2013

Stakeholders	Date of meeting	Location	Type of meeting/purpose
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Ususa Village	10 November 2013	Ususa Village	CNOOC and LC 2 Chairperson for Buhuka Parish introduced ESIA team to village leaders. ESIA team announced ESIA, forthcoming public participation meetings and household surveys.
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Kyenyanja Village	10 November 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Busigi Village	10 November 2013	Busigi Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Kyakapere Village	9 November 2013	Kyakapere Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Kyabasambu Village	8 November 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Nsonga Village	8 November 2013	Nsonga Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Nsunzu Village	8 November 2013	Nsunzu Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Kiina Village	9 November 2013	Kiina Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Kacunde Village	10 November 2013	Kacunde Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Senjonjo Village	10 November 2013	Senjonjo Village	
LC1 Chairperson and leaders, Sangarao Village	10 November 2013	Sangarao Village	
Ususa Village	6 December 2013	Ususa Village	ESIA team presented purpose of the meeting as consultation for ESIA, and explained ESIA process, legal requirements and international standards. CNOOC introduced their company and proposed Project. ESIA team explained baseline studies, asked for support for specialists that will be in the field. ESIA team explained resettlement principles and traffic safety. Attendees asked questions and commented (see Comments and Response Report).
Kyenyanja Village	6 December 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
Busigi Village	7 December 2013	Busigi Village	
Kyakapere Village	7 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Kyabasambu Village	2 December 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
Nsonga Village	3 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Nsunzu Village	3 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	
Kiina Village	4 December 2013	Kiina Village	
Kacunde Village	5 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Senjonjo Village	5 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Sangarao Village	5 December 2013	Sangarao Village	
Ikamiro Village A and B	9 December 2013	Ikamiro Village	
Buhuka Parish Local Council II Leaders	9 and 11 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Youth leaders, Ususa Village	7 December 2013	Ususa Village	
Football Club, Ususa Village	7 December 2013	Ususa Village	
Women's Group, Ususa Village	9 December 2013	Ususa Village	





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Stakeholders	Date of meeting	Location	Type of meeting/purpose
Mukene Traders, Ususa Village	9 December 2013	Ususa Village	<p>To obtain concerns, suggestions and other comments about the proposed Project, and information on economic and livelihood activities and challenges, health issues, suggestions for livelihood improvement and others.</p> <p>To obtain concerns, suggestions and other comments about the proposed Project, and information on economic and livelihood activities and challenges, health issues, suggestions for livelihood improvement and others.</p>
Mbere ber Development Group, Ususa Village	9 December 2013	Ususa Village	
Church leaders, Kyenyanja Village	9 December 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
Youths (Football Club), Kyenyanja Village	7 December 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
Church leader, Kyenyanja Village	7 December 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
Beach Management Unit, Kyenyanja Village	9 December 2013	Kyenyanja Village	
Women's group, Busigi Village	7 December 2013	Busigi Village	
Beach Management Unit, Busigi Village	7 and 9 December 2013	Busigi Village	
Teacher, Busigi Village	7 December 2013	Busigi Village	
Youth leaders, Busigi Village	9 December 2013	Busigi Village	
Youth Leaders, Kyakapere Village	8 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Beach Management Unit, Kyakapere Village	8 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Women's Group, Kyakapere Village	8 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Youth Group, Kyakapere Village	8 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Church leader, Kyakapere Village	8 December 2013	Kyakapere Village	
Youth Group, Kyabasambu Village	16 December 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
Women's Group, Kyabasambu Village	16 December 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
Beach Management Unit, Kyabasambu Village	16 December 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
Church leaders, Kyabasambu Village	16 December 2013	Kyabasambu Village	
Youth Group, Nsonga Village	13 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Women's Group, Nsonga Village	13 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Clinic, Nsonga Village	8 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Beach Management Unit, Nsonga Village	13 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Church leaders, Nsonga Village	13 December 2013	Nsonga Village	
Mugungu Group, Nsunzu Village	9 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	
Pimer, DikiriBer and Chan Berkuwer Women's Groups, Nsunzu Village	14 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	





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Stakeholders	Date of meeting	Location	Type of meeting/purpose
Youth Groups, Nsunzu Village	5 and 14 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	
Church Leaders, Nsunzu Village	5 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	
Beach Management Unit, Nsunzu Village	14 December 2013	Nsunzu Village	
Youth Group, Kiina Village	12 December 2013	Kiina Village	
Women's Group, Kiina Village	12 December 2013	Kiina Village	
Beach Management Unit, Kiina Village	12 December 2013	Kiina Village	
Church leaders, Kiina Village	12 December 2013	Kiina Village	
Tukolere Hamu Youth Group, Kacunde Village	10 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Women's Group, Kacunde Village	10 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Youths, Kacunde Village	10 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Church leaders, Kacunde Village	10 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Beach Management Unit, Kacunde Village	10 December 2013	Kacunde Village	
Women's Group, Senjonjo Village	11 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Youths, Senjonjo Village	11 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Beach Management Unit, Senjonjo Village	11 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Fisheries Officer, Senjonjo Village	11 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Youth Group, Sangarao Village	11 December 2013	Sangarao Village	
Church Leaders, Senjonjo Village	11 December 2013	Senjonjo Village	
Women's Group, Sangarao Village	11 December 2013	Sangarao Village	
Youths, Sangarao Village	11 December 2013	Sangarao Village	
Church leaders, Sangarao Village	11 December 2013	Sangarao Village	
Women's Group, Ikamiro B Village	17 December 2013	Ikamiro B Village	



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Stakeholders	Date of meeting	Location	Type of meeting/purpose
Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, mainly leadership	9 and 10 December 2013	Hoima	To obtain concerns, suggestions and other comments about the proposed Project, and information on economic and livelihood activities and challenges, health issues, suggestions for livelihood improvement and others.
Community based organisations, NGOs, business, commerce, media	11 and 12 December 2013	Hoima	
Agricultural and business office bearers of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	10 December 2013	Hoima	
Bunyoro Kitara Women's Association	10 December 2013	Hoima	
Hoima District Administration	11 November 2013	Hoima	CNOOC introduced ESIA team to LC5 Chairman and senior personnel. ESIA team announced ESIA, forthcoming public participation meetings and household surveys. Discussions on influx management.
Hoima District Technical Planning Committee, officials, politicians, others	11 December 2013	Hoima	During an Oil and Gas training course arranged by CNOOC for these stakeholders, presentations were made on CNOOC and the proposed Project, and the ESIA process. Feedback was given on the public participation process to date.
Kyangwali Sub-County, LCIII Leadership	13 December 2013	Kyangwali	Participants were asked to comment on any of the following: The ESIA process; Aspects to include in studies; Stakeholder Engagement Plan/Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan; Influx Management Plan; Labor Force Management Plan; Traffic management plan; Community Development Action plan/Social investment plan/Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy; Cultural Heritage Management Plan; Grievance Resolution Process.
National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	12 December 2013	Kampala	To present the proposed Project and ESIA process and progress to date; to obtain guidance and advice from NEMA on the ESIA process ahead.





6.1 Announcements

Meetings and the opportunity to participate were announced as follows:

- Introductory meetings were held in early November 2013 with the leaders of all 11 villages, announcing the forthcoming public participation and socio-economic baseline data collection processes, and obtaining commitment from village leaders to mobilize their people to attend;
- A radio advertisement announcing village meetings and inviting people to attend was run for 14 days on three local FM stations in Hoima, in Alur, Swahili, Runyoro and Rugungu;
- Formal invitation letters were sent to government departments;
- Invitations by CNOOC to stakeholders to attend oil and gas trainings. The proposed project and ESIA process were also presented at these trainings, and focus groups formed consisting of sub-sectors of those that attended;
- Village leaders were reminded a few days prior to each meeting to mobilise people; and
- Megaphones were used in the villages before the meetings to remind people of the starting time.

6.2 Materials

Materials used to explain the proposed project and the ESIA process to stakeholders and to obtain their comment consisted of posters, booklets, and comment sheets. All materials were available in English, Alur, Swahili, Runyoro and Rugungu.

6.2.1 Posters

Set of eight posters were produced in all five languages for use during meetings with stakeholders (Figure 5 and Figure 6). For display purposes, large format (A1) was used, with further sets in A2 format left in the villages. At least four sets of posters were left in each village, and pinned up in public places with the village chairperson's permission. Posters covered the following topics:

- Who is CNOOC?
- The proposed Kingfisher Project;
- Large map of Project area with proposed infrastructure;
- CNOOC engagement with stakeholders and the grievance process;
- The ESIA process, studies and typical mitigation measures;
- Ugandan laws and international standards;
- Resettlement principles and process; and
- Road safety.



Figure 5: Sets of eight posters in five languages were used to explain the proposed project and ESIA process



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Figure 6: Posters were very helpful in communicating information about the proposed project



6.2.2 Booklets

Booklets were printed in five languages in A4 format, in colour, consisting of the individual slides that made up each poster. A total of 6,000 booklets were printed and distributed in villages and to other stakeholders (Figure 7).

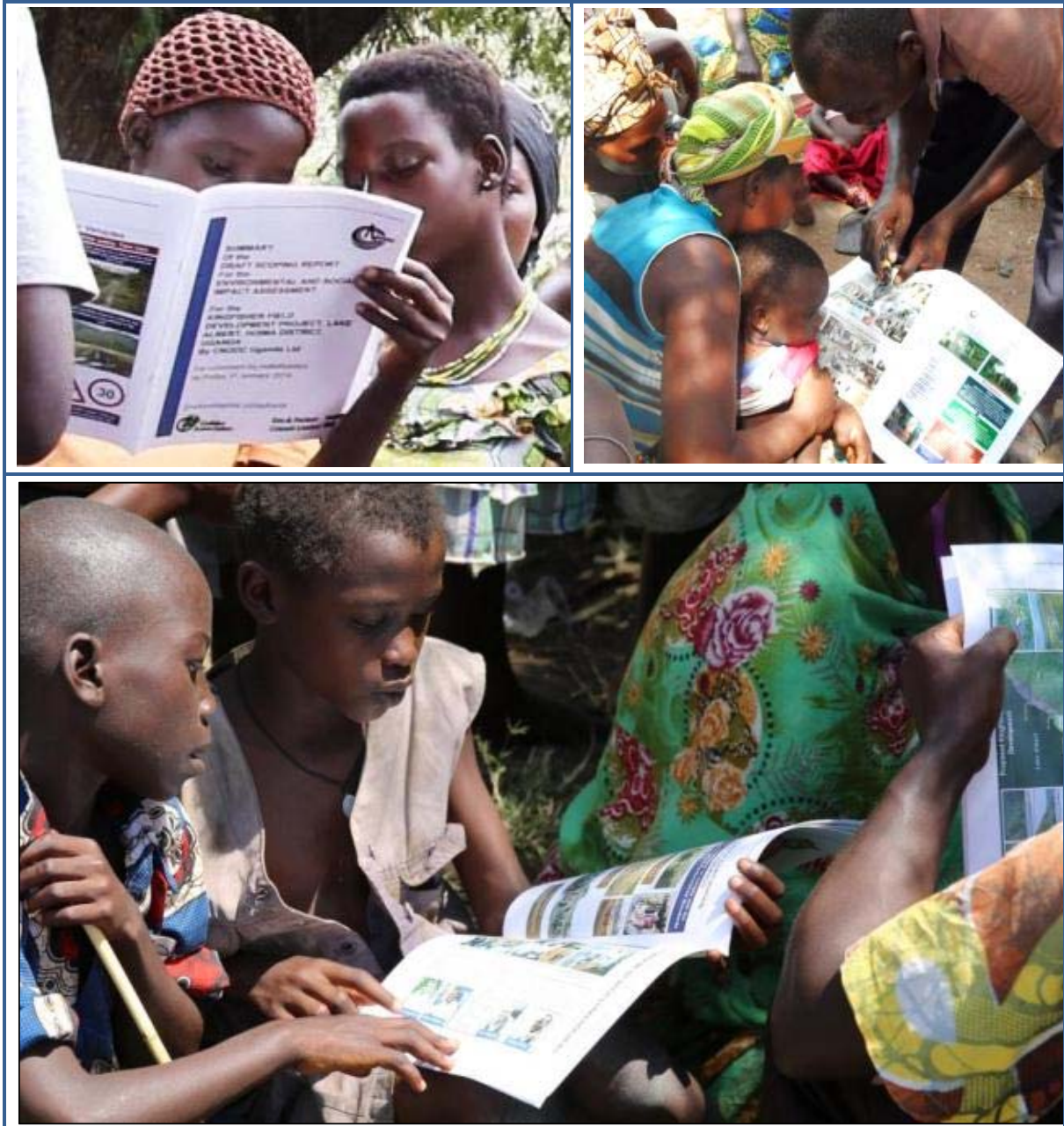


Figure 7: The poster booklets provided information that enabled stakeholders to meaningfully participate in the ESIA

6.3 Village meetings

Meetings were held in all 11 villages, with introductions by the LC2 Chairperson (see Table 4 earlier and Figure 5). The format of the meetings is shown in Box 1, and were convened in the language of choice of participants. At some meetings, up to four languages were spoken. Local translators from the villages were hired.



After the meetings, a beverage and/or biscuits were provided to all attendees. ESIA and CNOOC team members stayed on for a while after meetings for individual discussions, focus groups or simply to spend time with people.

Box 1. Generic format of village meetings

INTRODUCTION

Most meetings were opened with a prayer, followed by introductions by the LC2 chairperson. The Village Chairperson then welcomed everyone that attended.

The ESIA consultants introduced the purpose of the meeting as the first step in the ESIA process which will be done over the next year. The process has just started. It is very important to get the views of the people living near the Project, and their concerns and suggestions. That is why this meeting is being held today - firstly, to provide information about the proposed Project so that people can understand what is being planned, and then secondly to hear everyone's comments.

PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were made using large format posters. Presentations followed the information presented on the posters, as follows:

- *The ESIA team introduced the purpose of an ESIA;*
- *A CNOOC CLO gave an overview of CNOOC as a company, and then of the proposed Project, explaining location, wells, the CPF, safety etc.;*
- *The ESIA team explained the ESIA process, Ugandan laws and IFC standards, and potential impacts and mitigation;*
- *The ESIA team explained resettlement principles; and*
- *The ESIA team explained traffic safety.*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Most of the time for meetings was dedicated to questions and comments by participants. Where possible, responses were given either by CNOOC or ESIA team members. Where questions focused on issues still to be studied in the ESIA, this was indicated. Questions and comments are captured in the Comments and Response Report for the ESIA, together with responses.

CLOSURE

At the end of the meeting, the ESIA team and CNOOC thanked those that attended for their time, and undertook to provide the findings of the studies once these are available.

6.4 Focus groups and key informant interviews

After large meetings and presentations in the villages and to other stakeholder groups which provided information on CNOOC, the proposed project and ESIA process, focus groups and key informant interviews were conducted. These lasted two to three hours each, focusing on the different topics of interest of the group, and took place in the language of choice of the participants. Table 4 earlier lists these meetings and interviews, and broadly summarised were held with the following:

- Village chairpersons;
- Community-Based Organisations (CBOs);
- Women's groups in the villages and in Hoima and Kikuube Districts;
- Youth groups and sport clubs in the villages;
- Church/religious leaders;
- Agricultural office bearers of the Bunyoro Kintara Kingdom; and
- Female office bearers of the Bunyoro Kintara Kingdom.



Translators from within the villages were hired



Women were present at all meetings



Figure 8: A selection of village meetings held in December 2013

6.5 Authority meetings

As shown in Figure 4 earlier, meetings took place with the District Administrations of Hoima and Kyangwali, and with the Councilors and LC5, III, II and I Chairpersons in the project area.

In addition, a meeting with NEMA took place to obtain guidance for the ESIA process.

6.6 Consultation with individuals for use rights and compensation

After the series of village meetings outlined above, CNOOC's Land Acquisition Manager, a CLO and two members of ENS, an independent Uganda firm of advocates, met with 38 individuals on the Buhuka Flats.



The objectives of these meetings were to:

- start the process of obtaining use rights for local road construction and other early works for which environmental authorisation has already been obtained and a resettlement action plan has already been developed and approved. Note that rights for *using* the land on which the individuals currently reside, rather than *acquiring the land*, was discussed. This took place mainly due to ownership on the Buhuka Flats being unresolved at the time;
- advise individuals of their rights – this was done by the independent firm of advocates, ENS, noting that the individuals are mostly rural people unaware of their rights as citizens of Uganda;
- recording assets; and
- starting compensation discussions with the independent firm of advocates explaining the advantages and disadvantages of each of cash compensation, full replacement of structures, in-kind compensation and a combination of these.

7.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ALONG THE PROPOSED PIPELINE

This section summarises the stakeholder meetings that were held with villagers and LC II and III's along the proposed pipeline (Figure 8) during March 2014. It is estimated that 2,500 people attended these meetings. (Table 5).

Table 5: Summary of meetings convened along the proposed pipeline route, 2014

Date	Group A	Group B
Thursday, 6 th March 2014	Nyamasonga	Kitegwa
	Hohwa	Nyanseke
Friday, 7 th March 2014	Kabakete	Buseruka LCIII Councillors
	Kijumba	Kabaale LCII Councillors
Saturday, 8 th March 2014	Nyairongo	Kyarusheeshe
	Kasoga	Kibaale
Monday, 10 th March 2014	Kyarujumba A	Kyarujumba B
	Tontema	Nyansenge A
Tuesday, 11 th March 2014	Butoole LCII Councillors	Rwensambya
	Kaseeta LCII Councillors	Nyansenge B
Wednesday, 12 th March 2014	Hanga II B	Kyangwali LCIII Councillors
	Hanga II A	Kyangwali LCII Councillors
Thursday, 13 th March 2014	Kabwoya LCIII Councillors	Ngoma
	Ndongo	
Friday, 14 th March 2014	Kataaba	Kamukeduke

7.1 Announcements

Meetings and the opportunity to participate were announced as follows:





Eco & Partner undertook a reconnaissance study during February 2014 to establish the correct village and parish names, picking coordinates, obtaining the contact numbers of the village chairmen and establish the number of households and population in the affected villages along the proposed pipeline. The forthcoming public participation and socio-economic baseline data collection processes were announced and commitments from village leaders to mobilise their people to attend the meetings were obtained:

- Village leaders were reminded a few days prior to each meeting to mobilise people; and
- Megaphones (see Figure 9) were used in the villages before the meetings to remind people of the starting time.



Figure 9: Megaphones were used to remind the villagers of the meetings

7.2 Materials

Materials used to explain the proposed project, the ESIA process and the proposed pipeline to stakeholders, consisted of posters, booklets, and comment sheets. All materials were available in English, Alur, and Runyoro.

7.2.1 Posters

The posters that were used for these stakeholder engagement meetings consisted of the eight posters that were used during the previous village meetings that were conducted during December 2013, as well as additional posters that were designed to inform the people about the proposed pipeline. The new posters were translated into Alur and Runyoro.

Six sets of all these posters were printed in A1 size to use as display material during the engagement meetings (Figure 10). The pipeline posters were also printed in A2 size in the two local languages and a set of each language were left at each village. The posters were pinned up before the public meeting in public places with the village chairperson's permission.

Posters covered the following topics:

- Who is CNOOC?
- The proposed Kingfisher Project;
- Large map of Project area with proposed infrastructure;
- CNOOC engagement with stakeholders and the grievance process;
- The ESIA process, studies and typical mitigation measures;
- Ugandan laws and international standards;
- Resettlement principles and process; and
- Road safety.

New posters:

- Pipeline and pump stations;
- Pipeline rehabilitation and safety;
- Specialist studies; and



■ Issues.



Figure 10: Posters were used for display purposes

7.2.2 Booklets

New booklets were compiled for the pipeline stakeholder engagement meetings. The booklets were available in three languages; English, Alur and Runyoro. It was printed in A4 format, in colour, consisting of the individual slides that made up each poster. A total of 4,500 booklets were printed and all the stakeholders that attended the meetings received a booklet in Alur, Runyoro or English (Figure 11).



Figure 11: The villagers found the booklets informative and used them during the meetings when the proposed project was explained

7.3 Village meetings

Meetings were held in all 26 villages. The format of the meetings is explained in Box 2. The meetings were convened in the language of choice of participants. At some meetings, up to four languages were spoken. Local translators from the villages were hired and performed their roles well.



After the meetings, a beverage and/or biscuits were enjoyed by all those that attended. Golder and Eco & Partner social team members stayed to conduct focus group meetings for the social baseline.

Box 2. Generic format of village meetings along the pipeline

INTRODUCTION

All the meetings were opened with a prayer and followed by the singing of the Uganda National Anthem. The LC I chairman welcomed everyone that attended. The consultants and CNOOC representative each introduced themselves. The chairman explained the agenda of the meeting.

The ESIA consultants introduced the purpose of the meeting as the first step in the ESIA process which will be done over the next year. The process has just started. It is very important to get the views of the people living near the Project, and their concerns and suggestions. That is why this meeting is being held today - firstly, to provide information about the proposed Project so that people can understand what is being planned, and then secondly to hear everyone's comments.

PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were made using large format posters. Stakeholders also received a booklet. Presentations followed the information presented on the posters, as follows:

- *The ESIA team introduced the purpose of an ESIA;*
- *A CNOOC CLO gave an overview of CNOOC as a company, a short background on the proposed Project and focussed on the pipeline construction, pump stations, rehabilitation and safety of the proposed pipeline;*
- *The ESIA team explained the ESIA process and the specialist studies that will be conducted, referred to the Ugandan laws and IFC standards, and potential impacts and mitigation; and*
- *The ESIA team explained resettlement and compensation principles.*

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

Most of the time for meetings was dedicated to questions and comments by participants. Where possible, responses were given either by CNOOC or ESIA team members. Where questions focus on issues still to be studied in the ESIA, this was indicated. Questions and comments are captured in the Comments and Response Report for the ESIA, together with responses.

CLOSURE

At the end of the meeting, the ESIA team and CNOOC thanked those that attended for their time, and undertook to provide the findings of the studies once these are available.

7.4 Authority meetings

As shown in Table 5, meetings took place with the LCIII Councillors of Buseruka, Kabwoya and Kyangwali and the LC II Councilors of Kabaale, Butoole, Kaseeta and Kyangwali (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Meetings with the LC II and III's

7.5 Grievance Mechanism

The CNOOC Grievance Mechanism, already in use, is shown in Figure 13. The grievance procedure was explained during village meetings, and many questions responded to in terms of what grievances are, and how they will be dealt with.



Grievance Resolution

CNOOC will make every effort during construction and operation of the Kingfisher project to protect the health, safety and security of local communities. But in case of any unforeseen negative impacts, CNOOC has developed a Grievance Resolution Procedure.



Examples of grievances

- Access to land and other resources
- Damage to land, house, livestock, means of livelihood
- Decrease or loss of livelihood
- Compensation and resettlement process
- Construction camp and community relations
- Employment and recruitment opportunities
- Road use and safety.
- Damage to environment and community assets
- Business opportunities.



Procedure

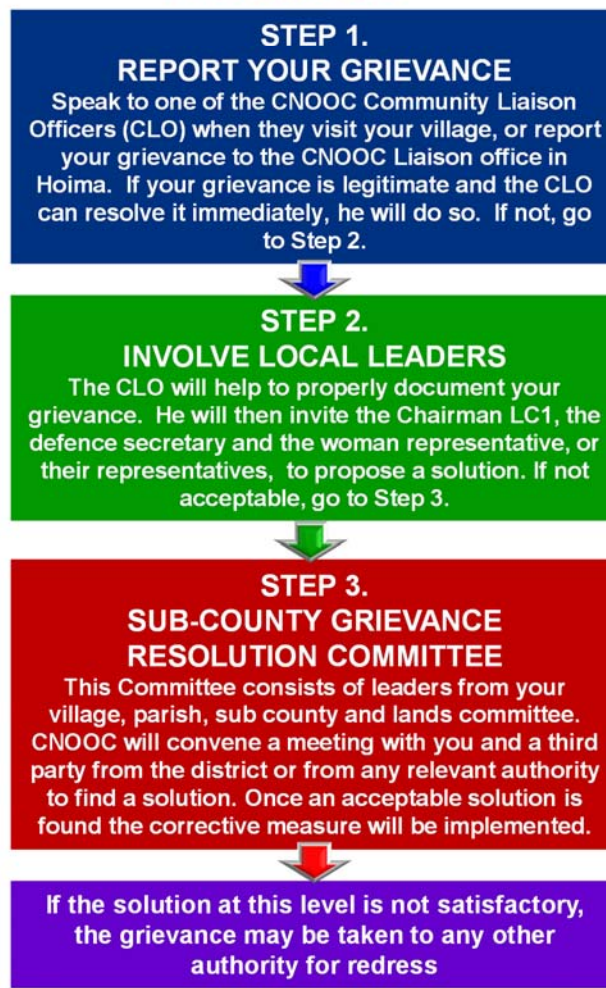


Figure 13: The CNOOC Grievance Mechanism is already in use





7.6 Comments contributed

The issues raised by stakeholders during the 2013/2014 public participation process were captured in a Comment and Response Report attached as APPENDIX B. Stakeholders contributed a total of 789 issues during the 2013/2014 public participation process.

Figure 14 provides a summary of the types and number of issues raised.

Key issues raised by the majority of stakeholders consulted in 2013/2014 can be summarised as follows:

- Expectations of community benefits as a result of the proposed project, in particular employment and community development support; health facilities, education and agricultural support were frequently mentioned;

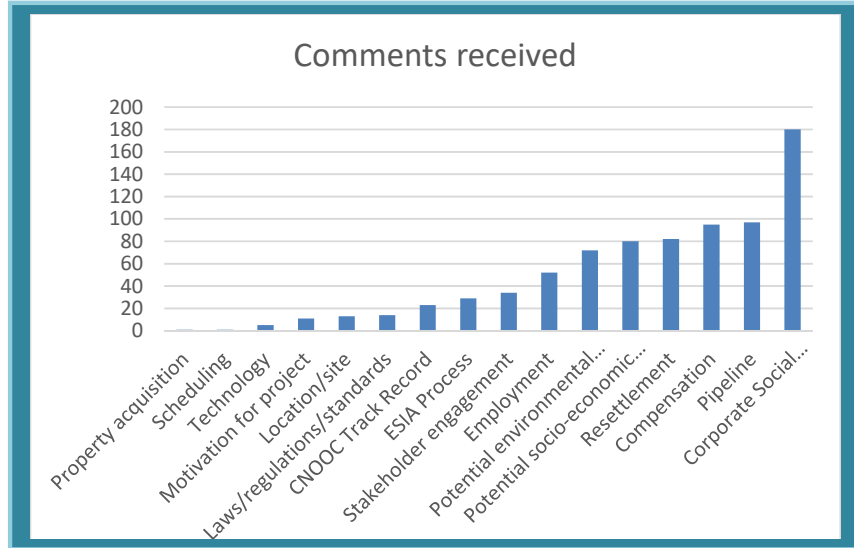


Figure 14: The bar chart represents the volume of issues raised per category in 2013/14

- Concern over increase in HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases;
- Potential impacts on Lake Albert water quality, fishing grounds and fish breeding areas;
- Land acquisition, resettlement and compensation;
- Concerns over air quality, especially gaseous emissions from the CPF;
- Concerns over noise in particular drilling rigs;
- Safety and security of the nearby population, including concerns over terrorism;
- Environmental quality and restoration – numerous requests for support with tree planning;
- Seismicity and the potential of pollution of Lake Albert should an earthquake damage drilling rigs, wells or flow lines; and
- Influx of work seekers and other opportunity seekers.

At all meetings, stakeholders expressed appreciation for the information and for listening to their comments.



Figure 15: Stakeholders contributed freely during meetings

8.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION DURING 2017/2018

As mentioned, the proposed Kingfisher project was temporarily put on hold shortly after completion of the scoping phase in 2014. CNOOC's technical team used the period 2014 to early 2017 to implement the relocation action plan and to optimise technical components of the project. By mid-2017 CNOOC was ready for the impact assessment phase of the proposed Kingfisher project to continue. However, the period between 2014 and 2017 saw many changes to the social dynamics in the Kingfisher Development area, the most significant of which the social composition of the area and the increased population. These changes necessitated an update to the social baseline report completed in 2014. Furthermore, project affected people needed to be informed of the optimisation of the proposed pipeline route as well as the fact that the ESIA would continue and be completed by mid-2018. At the same time, consultation with project affected people, as part of the social baseline update process would provide an opportunity to new residents in the area to receive information about the proposed project and contribute comments.

Time was limited and therefore, Golder and Eco & Partner embarked on a focused process during which the field work for the update of the social impact assessment baseline and the information sharing process as part of public participation were combined into a single coordinated effort. The result was a streamlined process during which meetings were convened with relevant district government officials, Sub-County representatives, key NGOs, representatives of the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, directly affected villages on the Buhuka Flats and the villages close to the proposed pipeline route where the pipeline will exit the Buhuka Flats (see Figure 19), as well as the villages at Hohwa where the construction camp for the proposed pipeline will be located.

8.1 Consultation process followed as part of the social baseline update - 2017

The scope of work during the optimisation consultation phase in December 2017 can be summarised as follows:

- Introductory meetings were convened with the village leadership of the following directly affected villages on the Buhuka flats: Nsonga, Nsunzu, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere and Kiina;
- Introductory meetings were convened with the village leadership of the following directly affected villages along the proposed pipeline route where the pipeline will exit the Buhuka flats: Hanga IIB, Izahura, Nyamulimirwa, Nyantai and Riugonjo; and



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- Introductory meetings were convened with the village leadership of Hohwa where the proposed construction camp of the pipeline would be located.

The meeting schedule is attached as APPENDIX A.

The following materials were distributed prior to and handed out and presented at the various meetings:

- Formal letters were distributed to relevant national and district government departments, sub-county officials, NGOs, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom representatives and village leaders;
- Flyers were distributed to meeting attendees; and
- The flyers were available in the three local languages spoken in the villages that were consulted, namely Alur, Lugungu and Lunyoro.

The following consultation meetings were convened:

- *Village meetings Buhuka Flats* (Figure 16): The team convened meetings in the following villages on the Buhuka Flats:
 - Kiina;
 - Nsonga;
 - Nsunzu;
 - Kyabasambu; and
 - Kyakapere.

All the meetings were convened in the local language of choice:

- *Village meetings, pipeline*: The team convened meetings in the following villages along the proposed pipeline route where the pipeline will exit the Buhuka Flats (Figure 17 and Figure 18):
 - Hanga IIB;
 - Izahura;
 - Nyamulimirwa;
 - Nyantai;
 - Riugonjo; and
 - Hohwa.
- *Authority meetings*: The team convened meetings with the representatives of the Buseruka Sub-County, Kabwoya Sub-County district government officials in Hoima and the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.



Figure 16: Women of Kyabasambu contributed comments at the focus group meeting for women



Figure 17: Consultation meeting with community members from Riuongo



Figure 18: The team consulted Hanga IIB villagers to update the social baseline and share information about the optimised project

Figure 19 provides a summary of the consultation meetings convened in December 2017.



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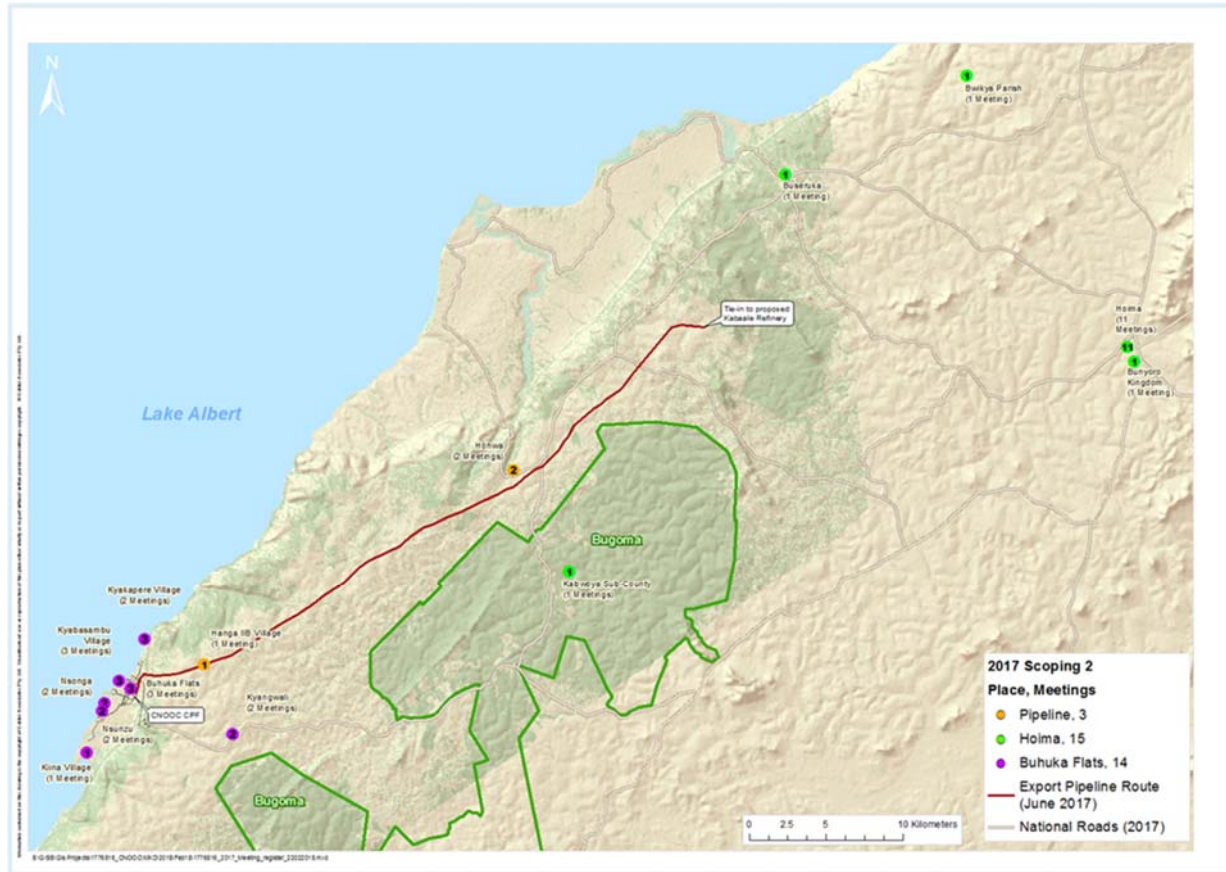


Figure 19: A total of 14 meetings were convened on the Buhuka flats, three along the proposed pipeline and 15 meetings in Hoima



8.1.1 Comments raised

As during the 2013/2014 public participation process, stakeholders participated actively during the 2017 consultation process, which formed part of the social baseline update process and attended the meetings out of their own free will. At all meetings, stakeholders expressed appreciation for the information and for listening to their comments.

Stakeholders contributed a total of approximately 788 issues during the 2017 integrated social update and public participation process. Due to the key focus of the 2017 process on the updating of the social baseline, the detailed minutes of the meetings are appended APPENDIX A of the Social Impact Assessment (Volume 4, Study 10 of the ESIA). For the purpose of the stakeholder engagement report, the key issues raised as part of the social baseline update process have been summarised in Table 6 and Table 7. These tables respectively provide an overview of the issues and concerns raised across the Kingfisher Flats and Feeder Pipeline study areas. The issues have been set out in accordance with the major impact categories related to environmental, cultural, social and development related focus areas. .

Table 6: Table of Issues Raised by I&APs – Kingfisher Area

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
Environmental Issues with direct Socio-Economic Implications	Impacts on Lake Albert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decreased fish yields through overfishing. ■ Decimation of fish stocks through unsustainable practices such as fishing of nursery areas. ■ Use of illegal fishing gear (e.g. prohibited gill nets, etc.). ■ A portion of the lake water has been contaminated by sewage discharge from the camp owned by CNOOC. ■ Congolese fishermen fish on the Ugandan side of the lake when a Congolese “fishing holiday” is declared (a practice aimed at ensuring the continued availability of breeding stock practiced by the DRC).
	Forest and Wetland related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Severe deforestation, including increased evidence of new informal and non-project related developments ■ The demand and speculation for land is causing people to move into wetlands, forest areas and other fragile ecosystems. ■ Commercial and household production is taking place in unsuitable environments such as wetlands and forests. These environments are likely to be affected easily by climatic change impacts and other environmental issues.
	Agricultural / grazing land impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New diseases in cattle and goats, probably as a result of the influx from herds into the area which was previously isolated. ■ Shortage of grazing and possibly the prolonged dry season has resulted in decreased milk and meat production. ■ Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats among others. Thus, poverty has intensified among even employed or hardworking community members. ■ Lakeside villages are particularly vulnerable to increases in waterborne and preventable diseases like dysentery and malaria. Cholera is prevalent in aquatic areas and sandy places. ■ There is a perception of among the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier, and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high (many villagers ascribe this to a loss of cultural resources emanating from the establishment of CNOOC – e.g. the relocation of the traditional ‘rainmaker’). ■ Historical drill waste dump sites have still not been rehabilitated and remain un-grassed. ■ Light and sound pollution were noted around the drilling pads.





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IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
CULTURAL ISSUES	Youth and family impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased incidence of sex work among young girls ■ Increased domestic violence ■ Decreased marriage security ■ Increased drop outs of pupils who would rather seek employment opportunities opposed to studying. ■ Increased cases of child labour and school drop out if projects are not closely monitored. ■ Gambling (playing cards and slot machines to get money) has become prominent. Young boys (including the minors) are now participating in such risky activities. ■ The number of young boys and girls involved in alcohol and drug consumption has increased. Previously, only men were known to go to bars and consume alcohol. ■ Sex trade/prostitution has increased in a number of the villages. Foreigners offer money to women for sex. Bar owners have escalated the habit by travelling to Kampala and importing sex workers to work for them at their bar businesses (apparently within Kiina and Nsonga specifically). It is often native young girls in the area that have taken up the habit as a form of income.
	Tradition and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Perception that acculturation is occurring in previously traditional communities ■ Increased conflict between Congolese and Ugandans ■ DRC is lawless and “Live for the day” without reward for future. This is “infectious” because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by a hedonistic approach. ■ Historical cultural areas that require preservation and protection need to be identified. Not each village has its own sacred sites or people specifically trained (traditionally) to utilize the site (e.g. rain makers). But these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are not necessarily sufficient advocacy programmes in place ■ Local communities had an expectation that large companies would provide, which hasn’t occurred. They have traded a subsistence way of life without reaping the benefit of a move to a developed economy. There has been a social shift where people who used to have a “good” life are now left without their natural resource base. ■ Recruitment drive for CNOOC is mostly situated in Kampala. Not available locally. ■ Diminishing of cultural values and the importance of cultural ceremonies and rituals. Also, dilution of language dialect and the perceived “side-stepping” of the traditional processes mean that the traditional allocation of land is denied to the children. ■ Influx of outsiders in settling on land is taking place outside the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title is often difficult for locals from the land board but from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles. ■ The Kingdom system has broken down leaving a power vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued. ■ Informal land tenure has meant selling of land through irregular means by village chairmen and traditional chiefs ■ Cultural practices around sanitation and the inconsistent use of latrines, including the use of the Lake in order to fertilise for fish





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IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		production, become unsustainable when applied on a large scale or within overpopulated environments.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	Poverty/Economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is very expensive to purchase safe drinking water from suppliers. Considering that most of the households are low income earners, they have decided to continue consuming water from the stream which is very unhealthy, thus exposing the community to water borne diseases, particularly Typhoid Fever. ■ Influx of significant population into the previously isolated area ■ Decreased fish stocks means increased fishing effort for lower returns ■ Increased fishing effort has a security impacts in that it increases likelihood of kidnapping, theft or piracy on the lake ■ Influx of educated personnel has provided improved support to locals around issues like eco-conservation. ■ Increased scholarships for students ■ Conflict over land occasioned by influx of foreigners ■ Increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. Buhuka community land is increasingly under threat to private ownership. ■ Increased cattle theft occasioned by improved road network. ■ CNOOC is seen as unapproachable with a perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it is guarded by soldiers. ■ Not all impacted landowners are adequately compensated. In the case of cattle farmers encroached on all sides by CNOOC developments, compensation may not be offered because it isn't the actual landowners' farm itself being built on. ■ JV partners gave the promise that there would be a quarterly process of meetings. Unfortunately, this hasn't taken place. As well it is with selected audiences in respect of issues that CNOOC (in good faith) are "sharing information". Instead of a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process. ■ The influx of salaried individuals into the area has resulted in food and housing inflation. ■ It is noted that the employment opportunities available in the oil and gas industry appear male dominated, further disempowering women.
	Health impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The mortality rates in the community are high due to the community not having access to a health facility within close proximity. ■ Children from the DRC are not immunised resulting in transmittal of diseases from these (DRC) children to Ugandan children ■ Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and children born out of wedlock due to the increased migrant worker population ■ Increased population of orphans in the Buhuka community ■ Repeated resettlement of families displaced by the road construction.
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Infrastructure impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved road infrastructure ■ Lake now more accessible ■ Pace of influx has not been met with appropriate government planning and budgeting. There appears to need to be an overhaul of the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations because of the belief that arguing





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IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		<p>over God-given land bestows a curse. This puts newcomers to the district at an advantage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation and decreased productivity
	Land impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Land is becoming a premium with grazing and firewood collection under threat from developers ■ Fencing in of grazing land has decreased the grazing available to cattle herdsman ■ Increased traffic into the area has resulted in an increase in fatalities of cattle from vehicle accidents. This is exacerbated by poor administration of licensing, traffic policing and control, etc. ■ Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the school facilities ■ The increased access to traffic into the region has not been supported by matching increases in road infrastructure spend.
	Community impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased population has meant that there is generally poor latrine coverage, particularly at the lakeshore villages. The reason for this is that collapsing soils prevent the excavation of proper latrine facilities by individual households. ■ The communal latrines are overused and poorly maintained. The temporary/poor nature of people's settlements by the lakeshore does not allow for the construction of permanent pit latrines. ■ Women have highlighted the need for help with literacy and financial management

Table 7: Issues Raised by I&APs – Pipeline Development Area

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
Environmental Issues (with direct socio-economic implications)	Forest and Wetland related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Severe deforestation, including increased evidence of new informal and non-project related developments ■ Commercial and household production is taking place in unsuitable and unsustainable environments such as wetlands and forests. These environments are likely to be affected easily by climatic change impacts and other environmental issues.
	Agricultural impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shortage of grazing and possibly the prolonged dry season has resulted in decreased milk and meat production. ■ Crop yields have declined. In 2013, the community of Hanga used to harvest between three and four sacks of beans from one garden. However, in 2017, the community harvested less than two basins of beans. ■ Increased pests and diseases in the crops. Prior to 2013, the community did not have frequent crop diseases, however in 2017 the crops are infested with new diseases such as the armyworm which affected almost everyone who had planted maize in early 2017. ■ Low crop yields have decreased people's income levels, hence it is difficult for community members to attain some of the household necessities. ■ Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats among others. Thus, poverty has intensified among even employed or hardworking community members.





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IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is a perception among the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high. ■ Historical drill waste dump sites have still not been rehabilitated and remain un-grassed. ■ The Hanga community is concerned that a thick bush is likely to grow along the pipeline route as they will not be allowed to go near the pipeline after construction. During the dry season, the bush may catch fire and burn the communities' homes and gardens. ■ Concerns that pipeline construction may disrupt subterranean water flow. ■ Concerns around the safety and environmental impacts of a pipeline failure.
CULTURAL ISSUES	Youth and family impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased incidence of sex work among young girls ■ Increased domestic violence ■ Decreased marriage security ■ Increased drop out of pupils who would rather seek employment opportunities opposed to studying. ■ Increased cases of child labour and school drop out if projects are not closely monitored. ■ Hohwa community members noted that children born of temporary workers often have no form of identity in terms of who their biological fathers are as well as the clan they belong to. It is often difficult to trace the biological fathers after they have left the village upon the completion of a project. There is a perception that this is particularly the case when "intermarriages" take place between local Ugandan women and visiting workers from Rwanda or the Congo (this issue is based on direct experience of villagers along the route of the road development).
	Tradition and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Perception that acculturation is occurring in previously traditional communities ■ Although still infrequent in the villages along the proposed pipeline, there has been increased conflict between Clans and people of varying nationalities (including amongst various Ugandan tribes) ■ DRC is lawless and "Live for the day" without reward for future. This is "infectious" because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by a hedonistic approach. ■ Historical cultural areas that require preservation and protection need to be identified. Not each village has its own sacred sites or people specifically trained (traditionally) to utilize the site (e.g. rain makers). But these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are not necessarily sufficient advocacy programmes in place ■ Diminishing of cultural values and the importance of cultural ceremonies and rituals. Also dilution of language dialect. Also the "side-stepping" of the traditional processes mean that the traditional allocation of land is denied to the children. ■ Influx of outsiders in settling on land is taking place outside the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title is often difficult for locals from the land board but from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles.





PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR ESIA, PROPOSED KINGFISHER PROJECT

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The kingdom system has broken down leaving a vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued. In some instances the nature of the involvement of the Land Board has not only been questioned but has been labelled as corrupt. ■ Informal land tenure has meant irregular selling of land by traditional chiefs and/or LC1s ■ Influx of foreigners has seen increased conflict for space between farmers and pastoralists. ■ Limited space and access to resources has caused some historical farming practices like seasonal migration to become unsustainable.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	Poverty/economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased scholarships for students ■ Conflict over land occasioned by influx of foreigners ■ Increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. Community land is increasingly under threat to private ownership. ■ CNOOC is seen as unapproachable with a perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it is guarded by soldiers. ■ Not all impacted landowners are adequately compensated. ■ The displacement of more schools. For example, in the refinery area (not directly connected to the CNOOC development itself), 2 schools were displaced and have never been replaced. ■ JV partners gave the promise that there would be a quarterly process of meetings. Unfortunately, this hasn't taken place. As well it is with selected audiences in respect of issues that CNOOC (in good faith) are "sharing information". Instead of a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process. ■ In the Kabwoya community, the commercial production of sugar exceeds the production of food, hence causing a threat to food security in the sub county as families concentrate on none food crops. This is offset (and possibly exasperated), by increased food prices and better markets for locally grown food.
	Health and well-being impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The mortality rates in the community are high due to the community not having access to a health facility within close proximity. ■ Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and children born out of wedlock due to the increased migrant worker population ■ Concerns around possible failure or rupture of the pipeline leading to additional emergency impacts ■ Repeated resettlement of families displaced by the road and pipeline construction. Families are relocated on numerous occasions, making resumption of a normal life impossible
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Infrastructure impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved road infrastructure ■ The increased access to traffic into the region has not been supported by matching increases in road infrastructure spend. ■ Pace of influx has not been met with appropriate government planning and budgeting. There appears to need to be an overhaul of the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations because of the belief that arguing over God-given land bestows a curse. This puts newcomers to the district at an advantage. ■ The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation and decreased productivity





PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FOR ESIA, PROPOSED KINGFISHER PROJECT

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Hanga community was asked to stop growing long lasting crops, for example bananas and cassava among others. Community members enquired as to whether the discontinuation of such crops will cause hunger/food insecurity in their homes considering that they entirely depend on such crops for food. ■ Due to an increased number of people coming into Hohwa to settle, do business, farm and build, the price of land has equally increased. Land related conflicts at all levels of the community are equally on the rise.
	Land impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Males in Hohwa village noted that the climate has drastically changed in the last 3 years. Rainfall has not been regular as before. May be due to 2015-2016 El Nino. ■ Considerable concerns around the growth of thick bush across the pipeline transect.
	Community impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The food industry has grown in the last few years. Drivers for the growth among others include, improved road access to the area and increased influx of people to Hohwa. ■ In the case of the Izahura, neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain because they were asked to sign documents even though they were clearly told that their land would not be affected. Thus, most of them are selling their land and leaving their homesteads ■ Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the health, social and educational facilities ■ Women have highlighted the need for help with literacy and financial management

Key issues raised by the majority of stakeholders consulted in 2017 can therefore be summarised as follows (see Figure 20):

- Concerns about increased demand that has resulted in a decrease in fish yield with particular reference to overfishing, use of illegal tackle and fishing of nursery areas;
- Reports of severe deforestation (collection of firewood and overgrazing);
- Locals are concerned about increased pests and diseases in crops;
- Perceived decrease in crop yield;
- Increased demand on land resulting in a shortage of grazing land;
- Influx of foreign population;
- Concerns about contamination of lake water as a result of sewage discharge and the impacts on the aquatic ecosystem;
- Concerns about increased social ills, e.g. rise in gambling, drug and alcohol consumption, prostitution, increased youth pregnancies, drop out of pupils from school, diseases including HIV/AIDS, increased

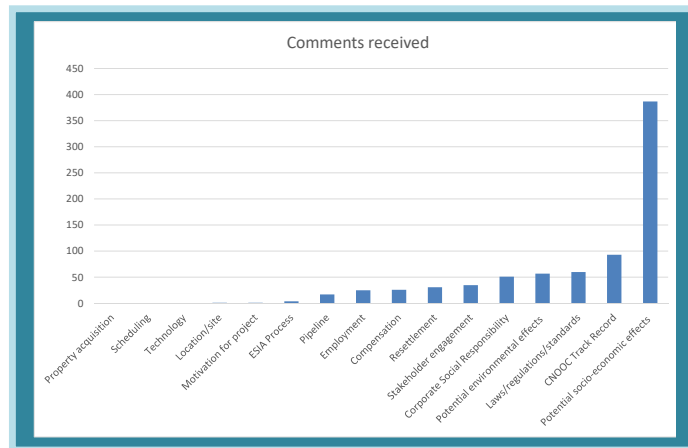


Figure 20: The bar chart represents the volume of issues raised per category in 2017





- domestic violence, decrease in marital security, increased theft such as loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats;
- Concerns about increased waste generation and terrestrial dumping and the lack of adequate waste management systems;
 - Concerns that water pollution will cause waterborne diseases;
 - Concern that construction of the pipeline may disrupt groundwater flow;
 - Concerns about light and sound pollution from the drilling pads;
 - Concern around the safety and environmental impacts should there be a pipeline failure;
 - Concerns that CNOOC's recruitment process is focussing on non-local people and that it seems to be focused on the employment of males;
 - The influx of people into the area, including refugees, places a burden on existing infrastructure, particularly school and health facilities;
 - There is concern that the existing road infrastructure does not cater for the increased traffic into the area and causes fatal accidents;
 - In general, there is increased land related conflicts at all levels (e.g. between refugees, farmers and pastoralists); and
 - Concerns about overused communal latrines, poor maintenance and ultimate failure of sanitation facilities due to lack of services.

8.2 Consultation process followed – 2018

The objectives of the 2018 consultation process were as follows:

- Share information with directly affected communities, leadership structures, authorities and NGOs about the key findings of the environmental specialist studies, the likely impacts and proposed measures to avoid, mitigate and manage the impacts; and
- To provide said stakeholders with an opportunity to comment on the findings and proposed measures to avoid, mitigate and manage the impacts.

The following materials were distributed prior to and presented at the various meetings:

- Formal letters were distributed to relevant national and district government departments, sub-county officials, NGOs, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom representatives and village leaders;
- High resolution maps were presented at the community meetings convened with directly affected communities on the Buhuka Flats and along the pipeline (see APPENDIX C); and
- A PowerPoint presentation was delivered to stakeholders who attended a national NGO meeting and national Government meeting (see APPENDIX D).

The following consultation meetings were convened (see Figure 21):

- *Village meetings Buhuka Flats:* The team convened meetings in the following villages on the Buhuka Flats:
 - Nsonga;
 - Kyabasambu; and
 - Kyakapere.

All the meetings were convened in the local language of choice:



- *Village meetings, pipeline:* The team convened meetings in the following villages along the proposed pipeline route where the pipeline will exit the Buhuka Flats:
 - Hanga II Village;
 - Nyarusenge B Village;
 - Kyarujumba Village;
 - Lwera Village;
 - Katoma Village;
 - Nyayirongo Village;
 - Sayuni Village;
 - Kyarusheshe Village;
 - Zahura Village;
 - Hohwa;
 - Nyanseke Village;
 - Kyenjojo Village;
 - Kataba Village;
 - Kaseeta Village; and
 - Ndongo Village.
- *Authority meetings:* The team convened meetings with the representatives of the Buseruka Sub-County, Kabwoya Sub-County district government officials in Hoima and the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.

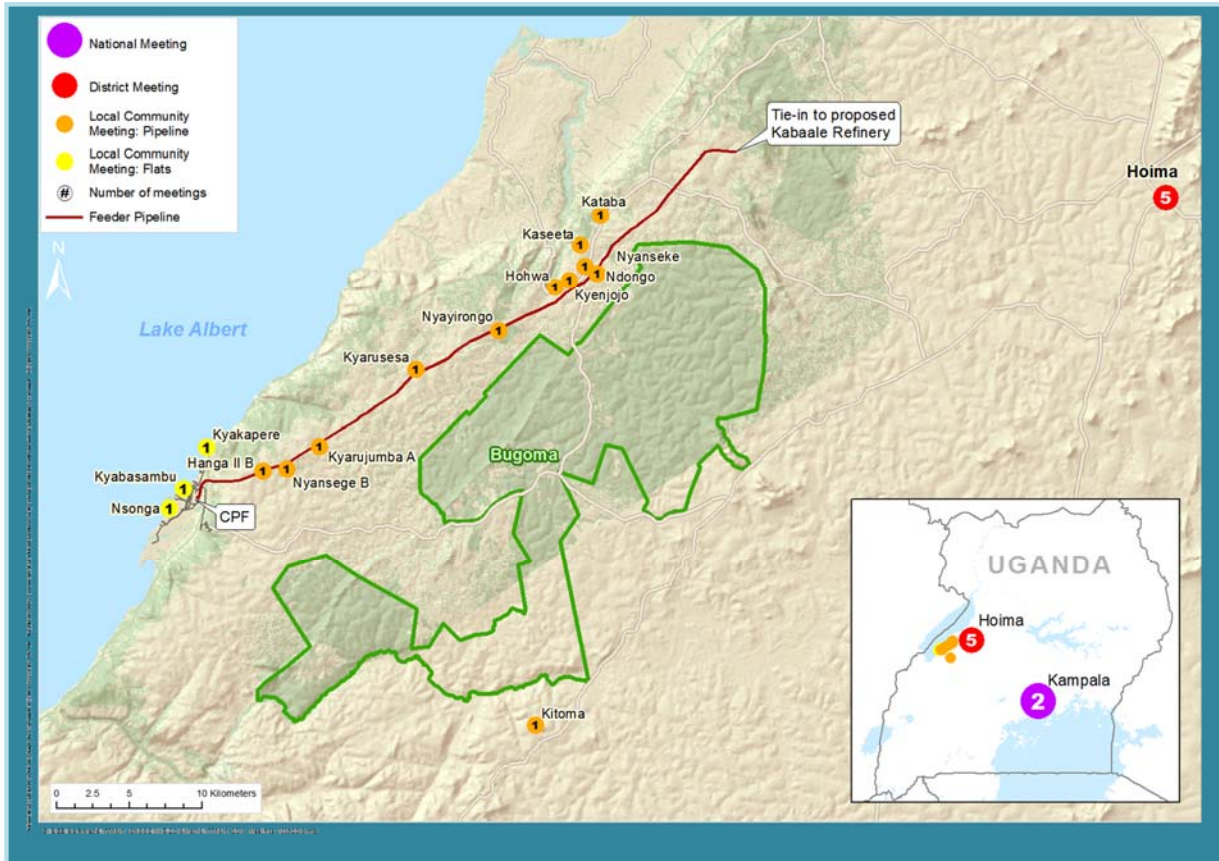


Figure 21: The 2018 consultation meetings took place on the Buhuka Flats, along the pipeline, in Hoima and Kampala

8.2.1 Comments raised

Stakeholders participated actively during the 2018 consultation process and attended the meetings out of their own free will. As in the past, stakeholders expressed appreciation for the information and for listening to their comments.

Stakeholders contributed a total of approximately 197 issues during the 2018 consultation process. These comments have been captured in a Comment and Response Report and categorised according to different themes. The Comment and Response Report is attached as APPENDIX B.

Key issues raised by the majority of stakeholders consulted in 2018 can be summarised as follows (Figure 22):

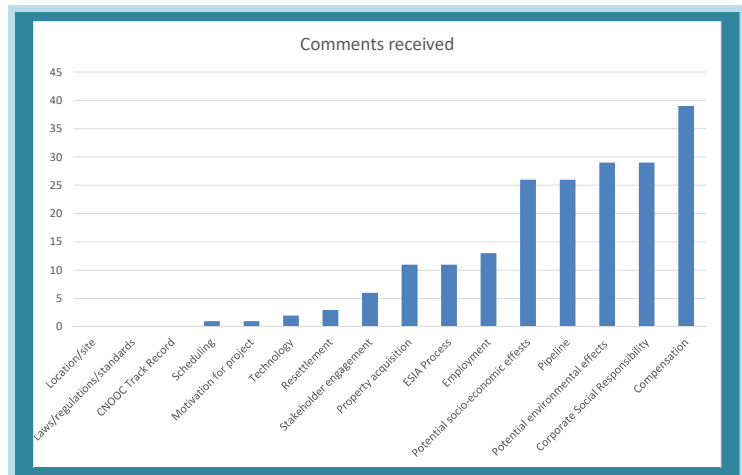


Figure 22: The bar chart represents the nature of issues raised per category in 2018

- Stakeholders, in particular the youth, expressed the need for educational growth, skills development programmes and corporate investment in helping to create sustainable futures for the youth, including provisioning for sport facilities and coaching;





- Concerns were raised regarding ensuing conflicts due to refugees entering Uganda, particularly from the DRC;
- People expressed fears that effluent discharges into Lake Albert by CNOOC may cause fish deaths, and fish, apart from being a basic food source, is considered an economic commodity;
- Requests were made for the management of impacts caused by light, especially at night as lighting would chase away fish that occur closer to the shore;
- Questions were asked around the possibilities of recycling waste water for domestic purposes;
- General questions were asked about the construction of the pipeline, depth of pipeline, and whether the trenches would be left open as that would present a safety risk to people and livestock;
- How would the pipeline be monitored to detect leakages?
- People indicated the need for improved health care facilities;
- There were concerns about the perceived linkages between the oil business, pipelines and terrorism and people wanted to know what CNOOC's safeguards were in the event of terrorism;
- People continued to question compensation procedures, particularly if they suffer damages as a result of the CNOOC project;
- Stakeholders indicated that CNOOC will employ a limited number of people and wanted to know what other opportunities there are for locals to earn an income;
- How will emergency situations be dealt with, e.g. bursting of the pipe?
- The importance of CNOOC having the necessary permits in place, e.g. Lakeshore User Permit to control influx, was emphasised by district authorities; and
- District government also emphasised the importance of:
 - Ongoing communication;
 - Safety of the communities; and
 - Consideration of creating opportunities for affected communities in the company's CSR initiatives.

9.0 CONCLUSION

The bar charts summarising the number of issues raised per category of impact (Figures 14, 20 and 22) indicate the following:

- During the 2013/2014 consultation process, the key issues of concern, listed in sequential order, related to:
 - i) Corporate Social Responsibility;
 - iv) Pipeline;
 - v) Compensation;
 - vi) Resettlement; and
 - vii) Potential socio-economic effects.
- During the 2017 consultation process, the key issues of concern, listed in sequential order, related to:
 - i) Potential socio-economic effects;
 - ii) CNOOC track record; and
 - iii) Laws, regulations and standards to be complied with.



- During the 2018 consultation process, the key issues of concern, listed in sequential order, related to:
 - i) Compensation;
 - ii) Corporate Social Responsibility;
 - iii) Potential environmental effects;
 - iv) Pipeline; and
 - v) Socio-economic effects.

It is interesting to note that compensation and corporate social responsibility (investment) remained at the heart of the concerns raised. Compensation most probably emerged now that stakeholders had a better understanding of the impacts of the proposed project and, linked to this is the need for corporate investment into the development of sustainable futures of those that will be impacted by CNOOCs presence and operations in the area. The issues raised by stakeholders during the 2017 consultation process do not reflect compensation as key, probably due to two key factors:

- Compensation associated with the RAP had been paid out to directly affected stakeholders; and
- The findings of the environmental impact studies and proposed measures to avoid, mitigate and/or manage impacts were not available at the time. The issues are a reflection of an extended awareness creation process that was undertaken to inform stakeholders of the proposed project optimisation and to update the 2014 social baseline study.

The maintenance of ongoing stakeholder communications will be critical to secure CNOOCs continued social license to operate.

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APPENDIX A

Introductory Meetings

CNOOC SIA field trip itinerary¹

Date	Location	Meeting no.	Meeting description
Monday, 20 November 2017	Tri-sek Hotel, Hoima, Uganda	1	Meeting with Production Department Hoima District Local Government.
Tuesday, 21 November 2017	Hoima, Uganda	2	Meeting with District Planning and Production Department Officials.
Tuesday, 21 November 2017	Buseruka Sub-County Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda	3	Meeting with Buseruka Sub-county.
Tuesday, 21 November 2017	Hoima, Uganda	4	Meeting with Hoima Child Development Officer (CDO).
Tuesday, 21 November 2017	District Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda	5	Meeting with Education Department.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	CNOOC offices in Hoima District	6	Meeting with Civil Society Organization in Hoima District.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	Hoima District Offices Hoima, Uganda	7	Meeting with Hoima District Land Board.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	Bwikya - Hoima, Uganda	8	Meeting with Bunyoro-District Muslim Supreme Council.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	Hoima, Uganda	9	Meeting with District Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Officer.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	CNOOC Offices, Hoima, Uganda	10	Meeting with CSO/ NGO.
Wednesday, 22 November 2017	Kabwoya Sub-County Headquarters Uganda	11	Meeting with Kabwoya Sub-County Political and Technical Team.

¹ Golder team member, Geraldine Schoeman, departed from OR Tambo international airport (JHB) to Kampala on the 17th of November 2017. On the 18th and 19th of November 2017, Geraldine was busy with field induction (preparing for data collection). Geraldine and the team translated minutes from the meetings and, identified, categorized and rated project impacts from 5 - 7 December 2017. Geraldine left Kampala for JHB on the 9th of December 2017.

Date	Location	Meeting no.	Meeting description
Thursday 23 November 2017	Hohwa Catholic Church, Uganda	12	Meeting with Hohwa Village.
Thursday, 23 November 2017	Rugonjo Village, Uganda	13	Meeting with Rugonjo General Community.
Thursday, 23 November 2017	Hohwa Catholic Church, Uganda	14	Meeting with Hohwa Community Members.
23 November 2017	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Hall	15	Meeting with Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.
Friday, 24 November 2017	Bunyoro-Kitara Diocese Hoima, Uganda	16	Meeting with Anglican Church of Uganda.
Friday, 24 November 2017	Hoima, Uganda	17	Meeting with Engineering Works Department.
Friday, 24 November 2017	Hoima, Uganda	18	Meeting with Human Rights Commission.
Friday, 24 November 2017	Izahura Pentecostal Church, Uganda	19	Meeting with Izahura General Community.
Friday, 24 November 2017	Nyamulimirwa Community School, Uganda	20	Meeting with Nyamulimirwa, Kasoga A, Kasoga B, Rwera villages in Butole Parish, Kyangwali Sub-County.
Monday, 27 November 2017	Hoima District Office, Fisheries Division, Hoima, Uganda	21	Meeting with District Fisheries Division Production Department.
Tuesday, 28 November 2017	Kyabasambu Catholic Church, Hoima, Uganda	23	Meeting with Kyabasambu (Men and youth) Community.
Tuesday, 28 November 2017	Kyabasambu Church, Kyakasambu Village, Buhuka, Uganda	24	Meeting with Kyabasambu (Women) Community.

Date	Location	Meeting no.	Meeting description
Tuesday, 28 November 2017	Kyangwali Sub-County Headquarters, Kyangwali, Uganda	25	Meeting with Kyangwali Sub-County Technical Staff and Political Leadership.
Tuesday, 28 November 2017	Kyabasambu Catholic Church	26	Meeting with Beach Management Unit Members -Kyabasambu, Kyakapere and Busigi Village.
Wednesday, 29 November 2017	Kyakapere Village, Hoima, Uganda	27	Meeting with Kyakapere Community.
Wednesday, 29 November 2017	Hoima-District Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda	28	Meeting with Veterinary Department-Buseruka Sub-county members.
Thursday, 30 November 2017	Nsonga Village Meeting Tree, Uganda	29	Meeting with Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association, Nsonga, Nsuzu, Kiina Kyabasambu and Kyakapere Village.
Thursday, 30 November 2017	Nsonga Trading Centre, Uganda	30	Meeting with Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members.
Monday, 1 December 2017	Buhuka Primary School, Hoima, Uganda	31	Meeting with Herdsmen in the villages of Buhuka Flats.
Friday, 1 December 2017	Kyabasambu Catholic Church, Buhuka parish, Kyangwali Sub-county.	32	Meeting with Nsunzu Village Community.
Tuesday, 2 December 2017	BCLA Headquarters, Nsonga Office, Hoima, Uganda	33	Meeting with Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA).
Saturday, 2 December 2017	Kiina Tree Shed Meeting Point	34	Meeting with Kiina landing site community.

Date	Location	Meeting no.	Meeting description
Tuesday, 2 December 2017	Hanga IIB Trading Centre, Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-County	35	Meeting with Village General Community.
Monday, 4 December 2017	Nsunzu community meeting shed, Uganda	36	Meeting with Nsunzu LCI Community Elders.
Monday, 4 December 2017	Buhuka Primary School, Nsonga Village, Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-county	37	Meeting with VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders.
Monday, 21 November 2017	District Police Offices, Hoima, Uganda	38	Meeting with Police Commissioner, Chiefs of the Community Liaison, Statistics and Family Protection Divisions.
23 November 2017	Hoima District Office, Hoima, Uganda	39	Meeting with District Commercial Officer.



APPENDIX B

Comment and Response Report

Note: Please refer to section 8.1.1 and 8.2.1 for a breakdown issues and concerns raised during the consultation process undertaken in 2017 across the Kingfisher Flats and Feeder Pipeline study areas respectively. Minutes of meetings held in 2017 can be found in Appendix A of the Social Impact Assessment (Volume 4, Study 10 of the ESIA).

NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION / GROUP / VILLAGE / BODY	MEETING DATE	COMMENT / QUESTION / ISSUE / SUGGESTION	RESPONSE BY ESIA TEAM	CATEGORY OF ISSUE
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	The main livelihood activity in the Buhuka Flats is fishing. However, fishing has been decreasing over the years and this might be due to increased population in the flats and use of poor fishing methods.	Many stakeholders are reporting a decline in the fish population and fish catches from Lake Albert, which may well be because of increased number of fisherfolk making a living from the Lake and the fishing methods they use, causing overfishing. The ESIA will assess the current situation and make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	There is concern that the communities are overfishing and using inadequate methods of catching fish. These include use of lamps as opposed to moonlight that was initially used and use of undersize nets. In certain cases mosquito nets are used.	Many stakeholders are reporting a decline in the fish population and fish catches from Lake Albert, which may well be because of increased number of fisherfolk making a living from the Lake and the fishing methods they use, causing overfishing. The ESIA will assess the current situation and make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	The water level in the Lake has decreased noticeably over the years.	Thank you. The ESIA will take this information into consideration.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	There is trade between the local people in the flats and the people of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), mainly in household items and fish products. This could result in social ills, health impacts and influx of people to the area.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration. One of the outcomes of this study will be an Influx Management Plan. This plan will be developed in consultation with village leaders, government and other stakeholders.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	Establishing the legal land owners in the flats is a challenge. The land is communally-owned although there are rumours that certain people (not residents in Buhuka) have acquired land titles for the area.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration. Also, CNOOC is aware of this situation, and that there are even court cases over land. Therefore, where CNOOC currently needs land for its activities, it is negotiating use rights with people in stead of land rights.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	The women in this area are mainly engaged in arable farming. Most families in the flats have gardens at the top of the escarpment. The men mainly engage in fishing and cattle keeping.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr David Kyaligonza	Secretary LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	There is limited agricultural activity in the flats mainly due to nature of the soils and domestic animals (cattle) that destroy some of the peoples' gardens.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr William Kato	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	8-Nov-13	Nsonga is considered to be the major centre for the Buhuka Flats and most of the social infrastructure for the parish is situated in this area.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr John Businge	Vice Chairperson LCI	Kyabasambu village	8-Nov-13	How long will the proposed EBS/ESIA studies take and what is going to be involved in the studies?	The ESIA studies will take till approximately end 2014 for the Kingfisher Field Development footprint.	L. ESIA Process
Mr William Kato	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	8-Nov-13	Our Community has a good working relationship with CNOOC and is looking forward to work with the company.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Ms Jackie Oziga	Chairperson LCI	Nsunzu village	8-Nov-13	CNOOC conducts regular engagements with the local community and this has been very useful in keeping the community updated on their activities.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Ms Jackie Oziga	Chairperson LCI	Nsunzu village	8-Nov-13	CNOOC has been working with the local communities quite well compared to the previous operators in oil and gas. They have been engaging the local people before commencement of any activity.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Ms Jackie Oziga	Chairperson LCI	Nsunzu village	8-Nov-13	Through its CSR programmes, CNOOC has contributed to the improvement of facilities (school, health centre, domestic water supply points) in the flats.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	The main livelihood activity in this area is fishing. However, fishing has been dwindling over time.	Many stakeholders are reporting a decline in the fish population and fish catches from Lake Albert, which may well be because of increased number of fisherfolk making a living from the Lake and the fishing methods they use, causing overfishing. The ESIA will assess the current situation and make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	There is concern over the infrastructure in the area as there is one health center in Nsonga village (approximately 3kms from Kyakapere) that is serving the entire Buhuka Flats.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	There used to be few people in the flats in the past, but there has been an increase in population recently as people were attracted to fishing.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration. One of the outcomes of this study will be an Influx Management Plan. This plan will be developed in consultation with village leaders, government and other stakeholders.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	There is nothing much to say at this stage but we shall assist the team to conduct the studies when they commence.	Thank you for your support.	L. ESIA Process
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	The local communities will provide the local knowledge that will assist in the scientific studies.	Thank you. The ESIA process has already benefited from people's knowledge, and we thank the people that have spent much of their time meeting with the socio-economic specialists and participating in household surveys.	L. ESIA Process
Mr Lui Penjonga	Chairman LCI	Kyakapere village	9-Nov-13	We have a good working relationship with CNOOC so far and we hope this will be maintained.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mr Kasangaki Muzamil	Chairman LCI	Kiina village	10-Nov-13	Some of the people have established homes on top of the escarpment but conduct their daily activities in Kiina, along the lakeshore.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Maxwell Byabesiza	Chairman LCI	Kacunde village	10-Nov-13	We shall receive the team when the study commences.	Thank you for your support.	L. ESIA Process
Mr Kasangaki Muzamil	Chairman LCI	Kiina village	10-Nov-13	We shall offer the study team the necessary assistance.	Thank you for your support.	L. ESIA Process
Mr Henry Oketcha	Chairman LCI	Sejonjo village	10-Nov-13	We are waiting for the study to commence and we shall offer the team the necessary help.	Thank you for your support.	L. ESIA Process
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	Local leaders have had concerns on how Buhuka Flats will be managed taking into consideration the possibility of population influx due to improved road network and proposed development.	The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration. One of the outcomes of this study will be an Influx Management Plan. This plan will be developed in consultation with village leaders, government and other stakeholders.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	The area is not easily accessible and the proposed road construction will lead to a number of social challenges. This is because of the developments in such a small area.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration. One of the outcomes of this study will be an Influx Management Plan. This plan will be developed in consultation with village leaders, government and other stakeholders.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	There is a need to engage a wide range of stakeholders in influx management. These may include the Ministry of Internal Affairs (the Immigration Department and Police) and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.	Thank you, this is indeed the intention. The Influx Management Plan will be developed in consultation with village leaders, government and other stakeholders.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	Setting up a barrier to control access to the Buhuka Flats can be considered as an option. This will help in identifying who is accessing the area and for what reasons. This is because road transport will be the biggest form through which people can access the flats.	Thank you for this suggestion. The escarpment road to the flats will however be a public road and it will not be possible to restrict access to the use of a public road. However, the Influx Management Plan will consider a range of options to prevent uncontrolled influx. An Influx Management Committee on which local leaders will serve will also be part of the plan.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	The escarpment road and the infield roads are necessary and should be constructed considering the benefits that will be generated. However, there is a need for putting in place Social Management Plans to minimize negative effects.	Thank you for this suggestion. The Influx Management Plan will consider a range of options to prevent uncontrolled influx.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Ms Alyeto Stella	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	The Ministry of Trade and Industry can be engaged in the possibility of setting up strategic points for revenue collection in the Buhuka Flats. This will help with the management of population influx that is driven by trade and commerce.	Thank you for this suggestion. The Influx Management Plan will consider a range of options to prevent uncontrolled influx.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)

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Mr Stanley Mboineka	Community Development Officer	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	There is need for lobbying and advocacy at national level for the political leaders to give preference in planning and budgeting to Hoima District in order to manage the effects of oil and gas operations in the district.	Thank you for this suggestion which will be considered in the development of the Influx Management Plan.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Ms Alyeto Stella	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	Considering complaints regarding land ownership and land acquisition if they crop up, there is a complaints desk in the Ministry of Lands. This should be communicated to the residents on the Flats.	Thank you for this suggestion, which CNOOC will communicate to local residents.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr George Tinkamanyire Bagonza	Chairman LCV	Hoima District	11-Nov-13	Measures should be taken to ensure that the escarpment is not degraded when sourcing for murram.	The ESIA includes studies on fauna, flora, biodiversity and other ecosystem health, and will make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	CNOOC workers appear well protected from threat / danger, is it possible for the community to be protected equally?	Oil and natural gas has been produced and delivered safely around the world for many years. The Kingfisher Project will operate with world class safety measures to protect the safety and health of workers and surrounding communities. The Project will train surrounding communities to deal with an emergency, including evacuation. Training will be repeated from time to time.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	From the way you are presenting, it appears there will be extensive drilling and activity in this area – this does not augur well for the population.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Ms Susan Mbogo	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	Your operations and activities will definitely cause tremendous change – will the company be able to cope with any dangers caused by these changes?	Yes, CNOOC will develop various management plans to assist to manage changes in the area.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	With resettlement – if I am a property owner and only one property is affected, will I have to move or will I be compensated for that one property and I will maintain the rest?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	How does the community know who will or will not be affected by resettlement?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Michael Onyango	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	NEMA talked to us in September 2013 saying that those who are 50 meters from the lake will not be compensated. But the lake has moved outwards in the last 40 or so years and it is not us that are to blame.	The project team cannot comment on NEMA's stance on the matter. However, a climate change study may be done to understand the change in the shoreline and what risks this would pose to the project.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	Will one be compensated if not indigenous?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Ms Sarah Kawa	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	How do we handle assets we acquired on loan if they are demolished?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Ms Eunice Kabagambe	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	The health status of our people is often very poor. Projects which pollute or aggravate conditions will worsen it.	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This will be investigated during the socio-economic impact studies.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Hon. Kagoro Felister	Chairman	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	At times we move looking for green pastures for our animals (absentee landlords) what happens if my property is affected under such circumstances?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement

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Participant	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	90% of our livelihoods is from the lake including fishing and oil is also in the lake. What chance do we have?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr John Busingye	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	There is concern over air emissions due to oil and gas activities. The local communities will be exposed to toxic emissions that may be generated from the proposed drilling activities.	An air quality survey will be conducted as one of the ESIA specialist studies to determine the impact of air emissions due to oil and gas activities. It will make recommendations for avoiding or controlling the effect of air emissions to acceptable levels.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kembogo Susan	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	We are already experiencing changes in the weather patterns in our area, such as prolonged droughts. There is a concern that the proposed developments will escalate the situation.	Changes in weather patterns do occur naturally in cycles, with periods of up to 10 or 15 years of dry and wet cycles. However, climate change is a global issue and mostly the concern is an increase in extreme rainfall events. This, coupled with increasing lake levels on the Uganda side of the Lake will be considered in the air quality study. A climate change study currently identified as a potential additional specialist study for this ESIA which would provide answers relating to potential rise in lake levels and other extreme events.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kabagambe Yunusu	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	Fishing is the main economic activity in Buhuka Parish. There is fear that the proposed offshore drilling may affect this activity.	Drilling will be onshore, i.e. on land. Nevertheless, drilling will go at an angle under Lake Albert. The ESIA will include a study on whether vibrations from drilling or any other aspect of drilling could affect fish populations. A fish and fisheries study has been included as part of the biodiversity component of the ESIA to study the potential risks of the proposed Project on the fish and fisheries.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kabagambe Yunusu	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	There is concern over the health impact of the equipment and chemicals that will be used during establishment of such facilities.	Several of the ESIA specialist studies will investigate the potential negative effects of the proposed project on for example water quality, air quality, fauna, flora and other aspects. There is also a waste management specialist study. All these studies will make recommendations for avoiding or reducing impacts to acceptable levels that will not pose a danger to human health. We must also remember that the technology to be used is well known and such facilities run safely throughout the world.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Onyango Michael	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	NEMA officials informed us that no activities are permitted within 50m of the lakeshore. For 200m, only regulated activities following approval by NEMA can be permitted. However, there are a number of settlements within 200m of the lakeshore. In case CNOOC wants to conduct activities in such areas, how will the people there be compensated for losses that may be incurred?	The findings of the ESIA, which will be available later in 2014, will assist in the final design of infrastructure. It is thus at this stage not clear where resettlement will be needed. Anyone to be resettled will be fairly compensated, and will receive independent advice about their rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Onyango Michael	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	There are people who conduct livelihood activities in Buhuka Flats but are not residents. How will these be compensated?	Anyone to be resettled or whose livelihoods are affected will be fairly compensated, and will receive independent advice about their rights.	J. Resettlement
Mrs Kaahwa Sarah	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	If we have to be resettled, what will happen if the house is mortgaged? How will that be handled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards.	J. Resettlement
Mr Felista Kagoro	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	Will absent landowners be eligible for compensation? This is because fishermen continuously move and may be away from their land for over a year.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards.	J. Resettlement
Mr John Busingye	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	Considering the number of the proposed well sites (27 production wells and 13 injection wells) in addition to other proposed developments, there is likely to be displacement. What measures are in place for this to be addressed?	The findings of the ESIA, which will be available later in 2014, will assist in the final design of infrastructure. It is thus at this stage not clear where resettlement will be needed. Note however that all wells will be drilled <i>from only five well pads</i> .	J. Resettlement
Mrs Nyangoma Beatrice	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	In case of resettlement, at what stage will the affected persons be informed?	The findings of the ESIA, which will be available later in 2014, will assist in the final design of infrastructure. It is thus at this stage not clear where resettlement will be needed.	J. Resettlement
Mrs Kembogo Susan	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	In situations where the proposed activities affect part of my livelihood activities, for instance grazing land, do I get resettled?	The findings of the ESIA, which will be available later in 2014, will assist in the final design of infrastructure. It is thus at this stage not clear where resettlement will be needed. Note however that all wells will be drilled <i>from only five well pads</i> .	J. Resettlement
Mrs Kaahwa Sarah	Resident	Kyabasambu village	2-Dec-13	There are rumours that all the residents of Kiina, Nsunzu, Nsonga, Kyabasambu and Kyakapere are going to be displaced. Is this true?	The findings of the ESIA, which will be available later in 2014, will assist in the final design of infrastructure. It is thus at this stage not clear where resettlement will be needed.	J. Resettlement
Mr Barnabas Bamuturaki	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Are job opportunities related to oil and gas activities advertised? Local people do not get these jobs.	Yes, job opportunities will be advertised. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders. But remember, several thousand people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. A job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities from wage people earn, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mr Tumwesigye Richard	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	What is the procedure for recruitment of casual labourers working at the CNOOC camp (Bugoma camp)? There seems to be no people recruited from our area to work at the camp.	The project is in its very early days. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders. But remember, several thousand people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. A job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities from wage people earn, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mr Kirungi Jonathan	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	We have heard rumours that the buffer zone from some of the proposed developments (like the CPF) is 7km. Is this true?	Such a large buffer zone is not normally required and in many places in the world people live much closer to such developments. The ESIA studies will assess the potential risks or impacts and determine buffer zones for different activities. Drilling a well, for example, which takes a few months, is a very noisy activity and it is likely that the noise specialist will recommend a buffer zone to protect people from noise.	E. Location/site

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Mr Okumu Batwe	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	How much land will the Central Processing Facility take?	The CPF will be about 280 000 square meters in size.	E. Location/site
Mrs Aweko Christine	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is a fear that offshore drilling will affect fishing activities.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Barnabas Bamuturaki	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is a fear that the lake will be polluted due to the proposed activities. Do we have success stories elsewhere in Africa where offshore drilling has been undertaken?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Barnabas Bamuturaki	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Fishing activity, which is the main livelihood activity, is likely to be affected by drilling activities. How will this be addressed?	The impact on livelihoods will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mrs Nyangoma Beatrice	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Since the commencement of oil and gas activities in our area, the volume of fish has declined. Why is this case?	Many stakeholders are reporting a decline in the fish population and fish catches from Lake Albert, which may well be because of increased number of fisherfolk making a living from the Lake and the fishing methods they use, causing overfishing. The ESIA will assess the current situation and make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mrs Busingye Harriet	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	How will the fishing activities be affected by offshore drilling?	Drilling will be onshore, i.e. on land. Nevertheless, drilling will go at an angle under Lake Albert. The ESIA will include a study on whether vibrations from drilling or any other aspect of drilling could affect fish populations. A fish and fisheries study has been included as part of the biodiversity component of the ESIA to study the potential risks of the proposed Project on the fish and fisheries.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kato William	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Noise pollution from the proposed facilities is a major concern to the communities.	A noise survey will be conducted during the ESIA studies to determine the noise pollution.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kato William	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Following drilling, will there be no increase in earthquakes and seismic activity?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kiiza Tegrus	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is a concern that during construction of infield roads, CNOOC will compensate for loss of property and crops and not land. Is this true?	Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Francis Karakaba	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	How long will it take for the affected persons to be compensated for the various losses?	The International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. Compensation needs to be paid as soon as possible after it has been calculated to assist affected people to re-establish their livelihoods.	J. Resettlement
Mr Paulo Muganda	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	In situations where the landlord is compensated for loss of his house, will the tenant be considered too?	Yes, tenants are normally considered during resettlement, and compensated.	J. Resettlement
Mr Kaija Ednace	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	If the local people have rights, then there should be no compulsory resettlement.	CNOOC hopes that when people understand the contribution that the project will make to the economy of Uganda and the benefits it will bring to the country, and when people understand that international good practice principles and fair compensation will be followed, they will not be against resettlement.	J. Resettlement
Mr Scovia Papa	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	Will it be possible for the residents to continue with their livelihood activities?	Yes. International standards require that people be the same or better off. This includes programs to help people to restore their livelihoods as soon as possible after resettlement.	J. Resettlement
Mr Kyaligonza David	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	If a person is to be resettled, is there a possibility of being permitted to acquire debris and other materials from the decommissioned house?	Yes, there is.	J. Resettlement
Mrs Nyangoma Beatrice	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	We do not want people to be resettled as this will disrupt the social cohesion and livelihood activities.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr Scovia Papa	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is concern that many people will be displaced in order for the proposed development to be undertaken.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr Kato William	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is fear that many people will be displaced in order to establish a CPF.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr Bazaale Mugema	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	The awarding of the contract to supply stone aggregates to CNOOC for construction works has left most residents disappointed. The current supplier is offering little money to the local community members yet CNOOC offers much more per tonne of stone aggregates.	The intention was not to disadvantage local people, but to ensure a high quality product from an experienced supplier.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mr Kibaro Vicent	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	How can CNOOC help us in supporting church-related activities in our area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Barnabas Bamuturaki	Resident	Nsonga village	3-Dec-13	There is need for CNOOC to sensitise the local people about the environment and conservation activities as the local people's knowledge on environmental issues is currently limited.	Thank you for this suggestion.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Theodora Ahise Ondongo	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	What will happen if a vehicle knocks someone over who is walking in the road? Will they be compensated?	The villages need to start educating all their people to remember that there will be vehicles and already now people should make a habit of not walking in the roads. Please study the traffic safety materials made available during the ESIA Public Participation Process	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Charles Watumu	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	What will be the procedure if animals are injured or knocked over by a vehicle or trucks? Who has to pay compensation?	Please make a habit of keeping your animals tethered or grazing off the road areas. Although the vehicle owner will have to pay compensation it will take a long time to establish who was at fault, it is not worth it to lose animals to claim compensation.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
John Onen Chan	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	What if the load from a truck falls on a person and injures him, even if he got out of the way?	All measures will be taken to ensure that truck drivers are trained in safety. We trust that such an incident will not happen.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Alex Olechan		Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	Petrol is a very dangerous substance which can explode causing fire and loud explosion noise. In case of fire in the area, what has CNOOC prepared?	The Kingfisher project will have modern and very strict safety standards; as is now applied in all the modern mining and oil and gas developments.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr William Ongenwoth	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	How will you determine what houses are worth? Some houses have thatched roofs and some are iron sheet houses. People would want more than their houses are worth. Could your team members please ensure that adequate awareness is created in the villages.	Compensation is usually determined by an independent valuer. Different kinds of houses have different values.	J. Resettlement
Rev. Patrick Abala	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	What will happen to the existing infrastructures for example churches and schools in case of resettlement? How will compensation work if affected by the proposed project?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but are not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	J. Resettlement
Mr William Ongenwoth	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	We would like to thank you that you came to our village and gave us all the information. It is an indication that you cannot be our enemy.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation. The ESIA consultants appreciate you're your positive input.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mr Erija Kamugisha	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	Thank you for presenting the grievance process. If a person is aggrieved by CNOOC and the same CNOOC staff member that aggrieved him has to redress the grievance, or to take the person to the chairperson, it is not an independent process.	That is a good question. CNOOC will have to make sure there is independence in the process and that the process is neutral. CNOOC will discuss this with the local leaders to find a solution.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Opulo Udaga	Parish Chief	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	The parish chairperson appreciated all people who had attended the meeting and invited them to be objective and learn from the stakeholder engagement.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Rev. Patrick Abala		Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	I call upon all community members to listen carefully so that we can utilize this opportunity we have been given by CNOOC and independent consultants who are here to interact with us.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation. The ESIA consultants appreciate your input.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mrs Harriet Furaha	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	As women in this village we have women development groups. We are wondering how CNOOC can support us.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Roberto Oyer	Resident	Nsunzu Village	3-Dec-13	I see on the poster there is development in football. We request a program for sport development for this area.	CNOOC is already sponsoring a soccer tournament and the finals took place in Hoima last week. Players from the Buhuka Flats were in the team.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Oketi Jadongo	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	How will the dangerous waste generated be disposed of?	The ESIA will have a separate waste management study that will determine how dangerous waste needs to be disposed of in a safe manner.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ms Joyce Kyamanya	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	There are rumors that when CNOOC starts people will be chased away.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Participant	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	Key needs for us are a health center and school. When we go by boat to Nsonga for medical assistance a lot of hazards happen in the water.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Tumwesi G	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	Where will the wells be located?	The project documentation used during consultation shows the locations of the 3 existing well pads and the 2 new proposed well pads.	E. Location/site
Mr Oketi Teo	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	The road will displace a lot of people?	There will be separate ESIA's for the escarpment and the in-field roads. However, generally the roads will be planned in a manner that causes minimum displacement to people.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ms Jane Kutegeka	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	CNOOC brought a program of testing people for HIV/AIDS and the correct thing would be to follow with treating those found HIV positive but instead they did nothing after causing trauma.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Ongei Rwot Emmanuel	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	Is it on or off shore drilling and if off shore will it keeps us away from water?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Rafael Gundabajensi	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	What assistance do you have for a 66 year old man?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Onyuti Yovan	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	Land owner ship is an increasing problem here, how can you save us from impostors?	The proposed escarpment road will be a public road and everyone will have access to the road. CNOOC plans a modernised fish market to support increased economic activity. This will attract fish traders and others capitalising on opportunities. More money to circulate in villages due to promised construction. Non-skilled jobs to local villagers and economic opportunities will increase. People in local villages are keen to improve their circumstances through economic activities. Additional people will enter the area and villagers may encourage it.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Nanyjuka Herbert	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	How will Kiina benefit from Oil Projects?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
M Christopher Okello	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	There is a threat of accidents from many big lorries and vehicles, what precautions have you taken?	CNOOC is in the process of developing a road and traffic safety programme which will engage all the possible affected people in the area.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Opio Silver	Resident	Kiina Village	4-Dec-13	Where exactly is the site of the well?	The project documentation used during consultation shows the locations of the 3 existing well pads and the 2 new proposed well pads.	E. Location/site
Mr Rafael Nkundabagyenzi	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Are there job opportunities for the old people in the community?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders. But remember, several thousand people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. A job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities from wage people earn, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit to	C. Employment
Mr Herbert Najjuka	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Considering job offers from CNOOC, none of the residents of Kiina has ever been employed.	The project is in its very early days. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders. But remember, several thousand people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. A job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities from wage people earn, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mr Tumwesigye Denis	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Please give an indication of the location of the proposed Kingfisher 5 pad in Kiina village.	The position was pointed out on map available at the village meeting.	E. Location/site
Mr Ongi Rwot Emmanuel	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Will the drilling in Kiina be onshore or offshore?	Onshore. Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert.	E. Location/site
Mr Ongi Rwot Emmanuel	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	There is a concern that offshore drilling will affect our economic activities, especially fishing. How long will the local community be forced to stay away from the lake during the operation phase?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Oket Jadwong	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	How will the waste generated from the Central Processing Facility be handled?	This impact will be investigated during the ESIA specialist studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Okello Christopher	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	If during the course of operations road accidents are experienced, how will the affected persons be compensated?	Please be careful and stay away from the construction area. Each situation will be evaluated on merit.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Okot Tegradius	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	During the construction of the escarpment road, will the people currently using the area for grazing be compensated?	Yes, loss of grazing land is normally compensated, although the compensation is paid communally, in other words to the common owners of the grazing land, usually the community.	J. Resettlement
Mr Onyuti Yovanni	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	The proposed Kingfisher 5 pad will affect the grazing land for our animals. How will we be compensated for this loss?	Yes, loss of grazing land is normally compensated, although the compensation is paid communally, in other words to the common owners of the grazing land, usually the community.	J. Resettlement
Mr Onyuti Yovanni	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	The land ownership at Kingfisher 5 should be evaluated as the purported owner is not the rightful owner. The land where the proposed pad will be established belongs to me.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Ongi Rwot Emmanuel	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	If the drilling is onshore, for how long will the landowner be forced not to access his land?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	J. Resettlement

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Mrs Joyce Kyamanywa	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	There is a fear that many people will be displaced due to oil and gas activities.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	J. Resettlement
Mr Tumwesigye Denis	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Will the people near the proposed pad be displaced? If they are to be displaced, how long will it take for them to be compensated?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Herbert Naijuka	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	When will the construction of the proposed Kingfisher 5 commence and how will the residents of Kiina benefit?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Sylvia Kaikera	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Can CNOOC consider constructing a health center and a nursery school for Kiina village? The existing health center in Nsonga is quite distant.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Jane Kutegeka	Resident	Kiina village	4-Dec-13	Testing for HIV/AIDS was conducted in our village but this was not followed up with drugs for the people who tested positive for the disease. How relevant was the testing exercise then?		O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Babyesiza Max	Chairman LCI	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	None of the youths from Kacunde was considered for skills development training that was organised by CNOOC. All local leaders in Buhuka Parish should always be informed of such opportunities.	The project is in its very early days. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Babyesiza Moses	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	The youths in this area are yet to benefit from the on-going oil and gas activities in the Kingfisher Field.	The project is in its very early days. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders. But remember, several thousand people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. A job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities from wage people earn, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit to	C. Employment
Mr Babyesiza Moses	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	What is the recruitment procedure for non-technical jobs in CNOOC?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Oket Clever	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	What environmental conservation measures are in place to ensure the environment is protected from any impacts during construction and other related activities?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Obedi Denis	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	What measures are in place to ensure the environment (especially the lake) is not polluted due to the proposed drilling activities?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Babyesiza Max	Chairman LCI	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	Access to Kacunde is difficult due to the escarpment and Lake Albert. However, if a road is constructed up to Kiina (the neighbouring village), this would help improve access to the area.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)

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Mr Oket Clever	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	What measures are in place to ensure that health hazards due to drilling activities are minimised?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Enumba Fred	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	Can exploration studies be conducted in Kacunde to identify oil discoveries in our area? This will help the people of this area benefit directly from the industry.	Exploration studies have already been done. Most of the oil is UNDER Lake Albert. However, through CNOOC's community development activities, and general socio-economic improvement in the area due to the project, CNOOC hopes that Kacunde and other villages will be better off.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Atugonza Consolanta	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	We request CNOOC to consider constructing a school so that we can educate our children.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Arachi Rister	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	The biggest problem in this area is that the children are not going to school. CNOOC should therefore consider constructing a school for us.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Tusiime Rogers	Resident	Kacunde village	5-Dec-13	Can CNOOC help us to construct community water sources for domestic use?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Paschal Beyeza	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	At first Heritage was here, then Tullow, now CNOOC. Why is that?	Oil and gas concessions are often sold by one company to another. In this case, Heritage did the initial exploration and then sold to Tullow. Tullow did further exploration and when oil reserves were proven, Tullow sold one third each of its stake in the Kingfisher project to CNOOC and Total. Government then issued the first production license for oil in Uganda to the Kingfisher Project, owned by CNOOC, Tullow and Total. Government also has a 15% stake in the project. CNOOC is the operator of the Kingfisher project. Tullow and Total are the operators of two other projects on Lake Albert in which CNOOC also has a stake.	A. Motivation for project
Mrs Katusime Barbara	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	This project will be good for the development of Uganda. Thank you for coming to talk to us. Please come back to talk to us again.	Thank you for your positive contribution. We will be back to give you feedback on the ESIA studies.	A. Motivation for project
Mr Peter Kajura	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	CNOOC is from another country. Will they bring their own workers or will there be local employment too?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Dennis Kawa	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	How will fishing grounds in Lake Albert be protected when there is drilling or from other project activities?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mrs Kabalimu Chris	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	Concerned that fish will reduce when the activities start.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning. A fish and fisheries study has been included as part of the biodiversity component of the ESIA to study the potential risks of the proposed Project on the fish and fisheries.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Musigwa Moses	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	We have a cholera problem in the village, but no (government) landfill. People have their own toilets and deal with their own waste, but refugees come down to the village and litter and use the veld for waste and toilets.	The village needs to select a place for a market and put in a public toilet and a place to put other waste. There are many things the village can do without waiting for government.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Chairperson	Chairman	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	This village has people from the Nebbi district (Alur), Bulisa (Bagungo) and the DRC. They came here to make a business from fishing – some do the fishing, others buy the fish. Bwera, Bunagana, Panyimur, Bundibugyo and DRC. There is a path up the escarpment here, taking an hour to get up for those that are very fit. Unfit people can take three hours. People go up every day to sell to the refugee camp located on the escarpment.	A Social Impact Assessment, which forms part of the ESIA specialist studies, will be conducted to determine these impacts.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kabalimu Chris	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	Will there be support for local people to start other businesses?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Timothy Okumu	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	The village of Senjonjo needs a school and a hospital	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Bitum Singoma	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	The village of Senjonjo needs a road and water supply	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Paschal Beyeza	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	How will people from Hoima District benefit from the oil?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Fwambe Henry	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	How will women benefit?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Joseph Byarunhanga	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	Will there be any support for disabled people as they cannot get employment at present?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Jedoni Ojanga	Resident	Senjonjo Village	5-Dec-13	The nearest villages to the project area have benefited, but not the villages outside of the project area.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Obegere Stephen	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	I would like the company and its consultants to explicitly tell us the truth of the nature of work that people in this village can expect from the said development to come. Will the government have authority over who gets the work?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Songa Debere	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	We have heard that CNOOC will bring development to Buhuka Parish and offer some job opportunities to the community members. How shall we know that there are available job opportunities and when will that be?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Murungi Simon Biganga	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	The majority of the community members in this village attain their livelihood through fishing. I would like to express my worries that oil production may interfere with our source of livelihood.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning. A fish and fisheries study has been included as part of the biodiversity component of the ESIA to study the potential risks of the proposed Project on the fish and fisheries.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Muhamad Mubiru	Chairperson LCI	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	Can you inform us which sites will be affected? We use lake water – what can CNOOC do about this?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Onen Ochan John	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	What will happen to me if a truck drops material (stone) and injures people or wrecks my trucks?	Please be very careful and do not endanger your own life because you want compensation. It is not worth it.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Muhamad Mubiru	Chairperson LCI	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	We would like to thank the consultants for coming to explain to us the challenges our community and specifically our village might be facing should the proposed project be developed.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation. The ESIA consultants appreciate your input.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Muhamad Mubiru	Chairperson LCI	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	We have been hearing about oil mining activity over long period of time but we have never been consulted or visited by any group, we are happy that Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult limited and CNOOC have valued us and that's the reason they are here today.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation. The ESIA consultants appreciate your input.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mrs Zuliyo Evaristo	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	As women were are mainly faced with the challenge of lack of maternity facility down here. Therefore I would like to request CNOOC to provide some help to women in the village	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Zuliyo Evaristo	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	Can CNOOC help us get better access to the flats? At present the public service is very limited.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Muhamad Mubiru	Chairperson LCI	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	The major challenges facing our community are • Lack of schools for our children, • Our pregnant women face challenges while seeking clinic services during the time of pregnancy; they end up having to climb the hill to get medical help • Many of our children are malnourished due to poor diet and • No road network apart from the foot path along the steep slope. • Will there be job opportunities for us as we are cut off from CNOOC?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Murungi Simon Biganga	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	We have heard comments with regard to development of Kingfisher Field Development in other villages and not in our village here. Do we have any potential in our village?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Jusy Jothan	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	I have understood the development but I do not see how our village will be affected. Positive development would have been with regard to infrastructure development including roads but from the description of the project our village was left out.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Kumik Charles	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	I don't see any benefit to our village with regard to the Kingfisher field development. The establishment(s) are located in other villages.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Kumik Charles	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	Other villages in Buhuka Parish have access to medical and health and water services in their area of jurisdiction. We would like to appeal that CNOOC may sponsor community projects.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Obegere Stephen	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	Our village is disadvantaged in that we do not have vital social infrastructure like schools and hospitals.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Everesto	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	We have a challenge of climbing on the hill slope especially with regard to pregnant women and sick people. On average, it takes three hours to get to the top of the hill where a road is accessible.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Murungi Simon Biganga	Resident	Songarao Village	5-Dec-13	If we are considered for jobs at CNOOC how will we get to the work site from our village	The project is in its very early days. Details such as this will still be developed.	C. Employment
Pastor Oketwengo Deogracious	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	The project is away from this village but there are strong young workers here that can work on the project. Will this village also be considered for jobs?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Wego Shabani	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	What assistance will there be for the youth now that oil will be produced in this sub-county? Perhaps there are jobs for us.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Amani Poyre Isiah	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	Do the people on whose land drilling will take place also share in the oil? How deep below the ground does people's ownership of land go?	In terms of the law in Uganda, and in many other countries, mineral resources like oil and gas belong to the State (government). Government sells concessions to large oil companies that have the considerable funding that is necessary to develop an oil project. These companies then pay taxes and royalties to government.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Mr Bennet Motiaba	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	If the oil is just beneath the water, will it not affect the water and fish?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Edmond Lazaro	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	The drilling goes deep under the water but what if it comes this way under our village?	The oil reservoir is under Lake Albert. Drilling will be done from land in the direction of the lake, and not towards the villages.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bennet Motiaba	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	What will happen to people where drilling and oil exploration is taking place?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr Alex Onegiu	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	There is a youth group in the village of Kyenyanya, it would be good to have a meeting with them as well.	Thank you very much, that is the intention.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Busa Bazara Napital	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	What assistance will villages that are not in the direct project area get from the project?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Safina	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	The village needs sanitation, a school and health facility, and transport of sick people is difficult.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Pastor Oketwengo Deogracius	Church of God	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	Some villagers request Bibles in Alur and English. The church has been here for a long time and was the first church in Kyenyanya village.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Kabaroli Mugwena	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	This village has the Bagungo Association (they are from Bulisi) and would like assistance from the company e.g. canoes or similar transportation which will allow people to visit their families, trade more efficiently and especially to be able to fetch drugs (medicines) for the village.	CNOOC is constructing a road from Ikamiro down the escarpment down to the Buhuka Flats, with the road extending to Kina on the one side and Kyakapere on the other side. This means people will have better access to markets and travel. It will also save money for people from the villages outside the direct project area, who will have to spend less money on boat transport. For example, it costs Ush 8 000 to go by boat from Ususa to Nsunza, but it will only cost about Ush 3 000 by boat from Ususa to Kyakapere.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Alex Onegiu	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	The Kyenyanya youth group has formed the Kyenyanya Football Association. They request support from CNOOC in the form of football shoes and uniforms.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Rashid Kawawa	Resident	Kyenyanya Village	6-Dec-13	The village needs good water supply and sanitation and support with waste management.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Geoffrey Tikendo	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is an expectation that oil production will decrease the market prices for petroleum products and we are eagerly waiting for commencement of production.	Whether the prices of petroleum products will decrease remains to be seen. However, having a refinery in the country will greatly increase assurance of fuel supply.	A. Motivation for project
Mr Tumi Joshua	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	What is the procedure for employment in the oil and gas industry for non-technical jobs? We would like to work but we are semi-skilled.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Onenchan John	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	How will the proposed activities affect the fishing industry?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning. A fish and fisheries study has been included as part of the biodiversity component of the ESIA to study the potential risks of the proposed Project on the fish and fisheries.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kasangaki Maxwell	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is concern over displacement due to proposed oil and gas activities and yet our livelihood is fishing.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mrs Harriet Mubere	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is need for CNOOC to help us organise the women in our village into functional groups that can be productive just like in other parts of Buhuka Parish.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Jakwong Zele	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is a problem of telephone coverage in our area and we hope CNOOC can construct a school in this area.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Odaga Johnson	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is no school in our area and yet we have many children. How can CNOOC help us in this regard?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Okello Mereki	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	We have no health facility in the area despite the many people in our area. We request that CNOOC helps us to construct one in our area.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Lillian Abedi Ruth	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There are many challenges facing women, most importantly lack of a health facility with a maternity wing.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Abdulkarim Kabagambe	Resident	Ususa village	6-Dec-13	There is need for construction of community water sources for domestic purposes.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Samuel Barikuru	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	Thank you for coming here. You provide skill training and we applied for the jobs, but all you say is that you will call us. What is happening?	The project is in its very early days. CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr John Magareo	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	CNOOC is like a parent to us, will they employ a few people?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr John Mangareo	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	People come and take away the fishing nets and that is the only way to get an income. How can CNOOC help us?	Look after your fishing nets and make sure that they are safely put away when not in use. If the nets are in the lake they should not be left unattended.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Samuel Barikuru	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	How will CNOOC gain access to this area if this area is impacted?	Access to Busigi is either by boat or a virgin footpath on th escarpment. Busigi is however a long way from the actual developments, and negative impacts are highly unlikely.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Steven Whoga	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	When operations begin where will people go. Will you take us away from the lake, what jobs will we do?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Steven Whoga	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	We did not know when you will come but we are glad that you came to inform us.	Thank you very much for your possitive comment.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Isingoma Julius	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	We have children but we can't take them to school. What should we do?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr John Mangareo	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	Children drop out of school because of the lack of fees. Is there a way to assist us?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Gabreal Mogema	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	Our biggest challenge is a health centre. What can you do about that?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Gabreal Mogema	Resident	Busigi Village	7-Dec-13	How can you assist us when we get malaria. We get mosquito nets, but if we do get malaria we do not get treatment.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Pirwot Oscar	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	We thank CNOOC for all the planned developments.	CNOOC appreciates your support.	A. Motivation for project
Mr Wilberforce Obia	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	What are the effects of setting up a Central Processing Facility (CPF) on Buhuka Flats? There is a concern that the environment may be severely affected.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Musa Mukulu	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is concern over the potential for pollution due to the proposed activities.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)

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Mr Pirwot Oscar	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is concern over pollution due to the proposed CPF and heavy trucks that will traverse the Buhuka Flats.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Oyeli Gilsen	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	Our main livelihood activity is fishing with very few gardens in the area. How will the proposed activities affect fishing?	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Musa Mukulu	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	In a bid to gain from the oil industry, people have bought land in the various areas in the Buhuka Flats. Will the oil and gas industry co-exist with other developments?	A Social Impact Assessment, which forms part of the ESIA specialist studies, will be conducted to determine the impact of the activities on the people.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Wilberforce Obia	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	Will the community be sensitized before setting up of the CPF?	The Community Liaison Officers will be active in the area until the CPF is in operation. A great deal of further engagement will be conducted in the area and community members will learn a lot about the CPF and how it works before it is ready to operate.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr John Ochayi	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is concern over likely increase in accidents along the proposed road network.	The impact of the road construction will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Oyeli Gilsen	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is still fear over likely displacement due to proposed drilling of well pads and infrastructure for Kingfisher Field Development.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr John Ochayi	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	Will the proposed Kingfisher 4.2 be drilled from Kyakapere or from Kingfisher 3 pad? There is concern that if it's drilled from Kyakapere, it will lead to displacement of many people.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	J. Resettlement
Mr Musa Mukulu	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	Will the local people and their livelihood activities be able to co-exist with the proposed CPF or they will be displaced?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too.	J. Resettlement
Mr Pirwot Oscar	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is concern that the proposed developments will lead to displacement of local communities.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	J. Resettlement
Mr Oyeli Gilsen	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	We are grateful to CNOOC for ensuring early community engagement before project implementation.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Wilberforce Obia	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	The nearest school is quite far from Kyakapere for the children to travel on a daily basis. Can CNOOC consider constructing a school in the area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Oyeli Gilsen	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	With the proposed developments, there is concern over children moving to school along the infield roads with heavy trucks as this may lead to increase in accidents. Can CNOOC consider constructing a school in Kyakapere?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Pirwot Oscar	Resident	Kyakapere village	7-Dec-13	There is need for a secondary school on Buhuka Flats so that the local community directly benefits from CNOOC's activities. The existing primary school is inadequate to train people to the required level.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There should be a deliberate policy to offer employment opportunities to people of Buhuka Parish instead of considering people from other areas. A vocational school in oil and gas can be established in our area.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	The air emissions from the CPF can lead to acidic rains in our area. How will this be mitigated?	An air quality survey will be conducted during the ESIA specialist studies to determine the impact of air emissions due to the CPF.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Are there measures to address impacts related to cutting down of trees due to proposed developments?	Yes, there are measures such as marking important trees that may not be cut down and should be protected. Also, where it cannot be avoided to cut down trees, one measure is to plant trees in other places. It must be noted that the most project infrastructure however will be on the Buhuka Flats, where there are few trees.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bazaale Mugema	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is concern that drilling activities will affect the weather patterns negatively.	Changes in weather patterns do occur naturally in cycles, with periods of up to 10 or 15 years of dry and wet cycles. However, climate change is a global issue and mostly the concern is an increase in extreme rainfall events. This, coupled with increasing lake levels on the Uganda side of the Lake will be considered in the air quality study. A climate change study is currently identified as a potential additional specialist study for this ESIA which would provide answers relating to potential rise in lake levels and other extreme events.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is need for the Department of Fisheries to sensitise fishermen on proper fishing methods as this will minimise poor fishing methods.	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the social impact studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	What plans are in place to address issues related to oil spillages that may occur along the pipelines?	These impacts will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)

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Mr Katusiime James	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is need for robust mitigation measures for identified environmental impacts. There is concern that the planned 2D seismic survey over the lake will affect fish.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bazaale Mugema	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Lake pollution due to the proposed offshore drilling is a major concern as it will lead to loss of a major livelihood activity in our area- fishing.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Katusiime James	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	How will waste from the various proposed facilities be handled?	These impacts will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is need for the boundary between Congo and Uganda to be clearly mapped as this will minimise inter-boundary conflicts.	Thank you for your comment. This will be considered in the Influx Management Plan.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Measures to control the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS should be implemented before project commencement.	A health impact assessment will be done during the ESIA studies. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bazaale Mugema	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is concern over the likely health impacts due to the proposed activities.	A health impact assessment will be done during the ESIA studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Potential impacts related to health should be identified during the study and appropriate mitigation measures suggested. The health centre can also be upgraded to handle the increased numbers due to proposed activities.	A Social Impact Assessment and a health impact assessment, which form part of the ESIA specialist studies, will be conducted to determine the impacts and will suggest mitigation measures. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Abdul Karim	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Impacts related to health of the neighbouring residents should be evaluated.	A health impact assessment will be done during the ESIA studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Abdul Karim	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	The increased number of crimes in the area is already a concern to the leaders in this area. How is CNOOC going to address this concern?	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the social impact studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	What security measures will be put in place to avert terrorism attacks on the proposed installations?		H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	If resettlement is to occur, will the fishermen be relocated to an area where they will be able to continue with their livelihood activities?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but are not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	J. Resettlement
Mr Felister Kagoro	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is concern over displacement in Buhuka Parish due to proposed oil and gas activities.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is fear for displacement considering the required land take for the proposed projects.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There is fear over the likelihood of displacement due to the proposed projects. We have lived in this area all our lives.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Abdul Karim	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Possibility of displacement due to the proposed activities is a major concern.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Felister Kagoro	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There should be initiatives to educate the children in our area so that we can benefit from this industry. This may include setting up technical and secondary schools in Buhuka Parish.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Felister Kagoro	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	CNOOC should consider tree planting projects for environmental conservation purposes.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Felister Kagoro	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	There should be plans to upgrade the health centre to a hospital status considering the potential influx of people to the flats following the proposed developments.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Lumumba John	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Buhuka Health Centre 2 should be upgraded to HC3 with a maternity wing in order to handle the expected numbers of people due to oil and gas developments.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	Sanitary facilities at landing sites for fishing boats are inadequate and consideration for setting up Ecosan latrines will be welcome.	A health impact assessment will be done during the ESIA studies. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Bagonza Sephi	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	CNOOC should consider constructing community roads in Buhuka Parish apart from the well pad access roads.	A Social Impact Assessment, which forms part of the ESIA specialist studies, will be conducted to determine all the negative and positive impacts of the proposed project. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Lumumba John	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	The gravity water flow scheme that was established by another company (Heritage Oil and Gas Uganda Limited) has been helpful to the communities but the standpipes have broken down over time. CNOOC should help us with repairs of these water sources.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Kaahwa G. Mugaati	Councillor LCII	Buhuka Parish	9-Dec-13	How will the people whose fishing activities will be disrupted due to oil and gas activities be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standards of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	Contractors will probably need skilled people of which there are not many in the country. Care must be taken that people are not exploited due to lack of skills.	CNOOC will follow IFC performance standard ethics. The labour plan will comply with international good practice.	C. Employment
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	Although Uganda has good laws, they are not enforced effectively.	Nowadays, large companies are policed by the financial sector (the banks that lend them money, and the stock exchanges through which people buy shares in the company), and by themselves in their quest to be responsible citizens.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	We heard that the pipeline will run on the surface, who is right?	The pipeline will be buried under the surface.	F. Pipeline
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	Please provide clarity on whether the pipeline will be above or below ground and how hot will it be to the touch?	The pipeline will be buried under the surface. It will be a few degrees hotter than body temperature, just enough to warm up the oil to flow easily.	F. Pipeline
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	During operation there will be a flow of gasses. If you heat the oil it will explode. The flats are not the same level everywhere. What will happen to the gasses and the oil?	The oil will not be heated, only the pipe will be heated by gas to allow the crude oil to flow easier.	F. Pipeline
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	We have problem of earthquakes, will drilling have an impact on that?	These questions will become clear after the ESIA studies have been completed, but generally drilling does not cause earthquakes. The topography of the area ensures this.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	We have seen displacement of people in the project area. Government officials came to investigate but were apparently prevented from returning.	The people in question were displaced because they were on the land of the refugees. They were part of a camping group and not associated with CNOOC.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	What is the plan for engagement? Will the MPs of the area also be involved in engagement?	Local government has been involved in stakeholder meetings, the members of parliament were not available to attend meetings, but we will continue to seek engagement with them.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Sewante Francis	Deputy Prime Minister	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	People are very poor in the project area, how will you help to improve this situation?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	We appreciate what you have done. What will CNOOC do to sensitise the people of what will come. Will they improve sustainable social development?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	We do not want a repetition of Nigeria. You have to try and uplift the impacted communities.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Sewante Francis	Deputy Prime Minister	Bunyoro Kingdom	9-Dec-13	A lot of the forest and Kinjojo has been decimated, the proposed project will harm the environment in the flats. We suggest that a programme of planting trees be implemented urgently.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government. The biodiversity specialist studies will also study "Ecosystem goods and services" and the potential impacts on the community's use of these. This specialist study will recommend mitigation measures that CNOOC should implement to minimise/reduce/prevent negative impacts on ecosystem goods and services.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Scorbie Onganjo	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	We appreciate that you arranged to meet with us. We do not always attend meetings like this with CNOOC.	Thank you for your time and contributions	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Ongorido Budwe	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	Thank you for the meeting CNOOC and guests.	Thank you for your time and contributions	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Henry Kirungi	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	How far away will we have to move from the CNOOC facilities?	Impacts on the affected people will be determined during the ESIA process as part of the socio-economic impact studies.	J. Resettlement
Ms Harriet Busingye	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	Water will definitely become polluted.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Kaija Erinasi	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	From you presentation we seem not to have rights or choice, especially we shall become victims of resettlement because it will not be our choice.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Vincent Kibaru	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	What support are you going to give Christians?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Scovia Papa	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	40 wells all with oil is much and how do I resettle with my cows when I have little income to secure more land for the cows I have.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Scovia Papa	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	I am told that the company can only pay for structures not land? C/M land Committee	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Ms Christine Oweka	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	The greatest worry is oil wells in the lake.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ms Sarah Kawuma	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	Radio announcements say that the people in the 5 core villages will all be chased away?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	I. Property Acquisition

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Mr Francis Kabahara	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	In case one is affected how long will it take one to be paid?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr David Kyaligonza	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	After compensation shall one be allowed access to what has value in the ruins?	This will all be determined in the compensation process, which does not form part of this ESIA.	J. Resettlement
Mr Bamaturaki Barnabas	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	Has there been any drilling in water in other parts of Africa?	Drilling in water occurs very often in the world. It must be kept in mind that this drilling will not be done in the water, but on the shore drilling with directional drills that go deep under the lake.	B. Technology
Mr Bamaturaki Barnabas	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	CNOOC sub contractors are underpaying and using underhanded methods in business – that is causing trouble.	Thank you for your comment. These allegations will be investigated and clarified.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mr Bamaturaki Barnabas	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	Where did CNOOC get the 200 people it said it has employed because they are not from our locality and we never heard of the announcements or adverts for these jobs.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many thousands of people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mr Bamaturaki Barnabas	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	Fish catch has declined since CNOOC activities started and this is potentially dangerous to our livelihood.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Okumu Betwe	Resident	Nsonga Village	9-Dec-13	How much land will the CPF require?	The CPF site will be around 150 m x 250 m (approximately 4 hectares in area).	B. Technology
Mr Kadada Specioza	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	Create awareness for what CNOOC is doing. As a woman it is also important to get jobs from CNOOC.	Indeed they will. there are already many women working for CNOOC.	C. Employment
Ms Abesija Chrisitisine	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	What procedure should we follow to apply for jobs at CNOOC?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Fred Banjeko	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	Should people completely refuse to sell their land to pass through, and refuse any compensation because they love their land so much, what procedure will CNOOC follow with this person?	Thank you for your comment. Each situation will be handled separately and on merit.	J. Resettlement
Mr Ongorido Budwe	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	What measures will you take around the area? Everyone who is affected is not at the meeting. Please ask management of CNOOC to inform us what will happen to our land. Will we be resettled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Mr Mihereza Timkasimile	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	Thank you everyone for training us. The oil that has been discovered. What is the way forward for us? We want help from Buhuka. How will CNOOC help the affected community?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Scorbie Onganjo	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	As we are normal villagers we ask that you investigate the possibility to build us a school.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Emmanuel Bigirwa	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	What about school and training for our people. Please educate our people. We have lot of uneducated people. Will the educated people get jobs from CNOOC?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Arahael Tibamanya	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	We need proper health care facilities in our area. We have a lot of people with various deceases. People do not know where to go if there are accidents. Please give us a hospital.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Gerard Kyahigonzu	Resident	Ikamiro village	9-Dec-13	What about boreholes? We need water, we need boreholes.	A Social Impact Assessment, which forms part of the ESIA specialist studies, will be conducted to determine the impact of the activities on the people. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Muhereza Tinkasimire	Resident	Ikamiro A village	9-Dec-13	We are neighbouring communities to Buhuka flats and therefore indirectly affected. We experience similar challenges like the people in the flats during our daily activities. How is CNOOC planning to help us?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Bigirwa Emmanuel	Chairman LCI	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	Are there opportunities for employment for the semi-skilled people?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Specioza Kadada	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	Women should be considered for job opportunities.	Indeed they will. there are already many women working for CNOOC.	C. Employment
Mrs Christine Abesiga	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	What is the procedure for obtaining jobs in non-technical fields?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it, in a process of consultation with village leaders.	C. Employment
Mr Mutegenda Aloysius	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	If grazing fields are affected by the escarpment road, will the community be compensated for this loss?	Yes, loss of grazing land is normally compensated, although the compensation is paid communally, in other words to the common owners of the grazing land, usually the community.	J. Resettlement
Mr Balyeku Fred	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	How will CNOOC handle situations where the land owners refuse any form of compensation and do not want the road constructed through their land?	CNOOC trusts that once people understand the large part oil development will play in the positive public interest in Uganda, people will not refuse to be resettled. If they do, however, the country has laws which support oil development. But CNOOC would prefer to reach agreement with people to be resettled, rather than make use of legal instruments.	J. Resettlement
Mr Tibamanya Alfael	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	There is need for a health centre in our area as the only well-equipped nearby health centre is for the one for the refugees.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Kyaligonza Gerald	Resident	Ikamiro B village	9-Dec-13	We request CNOOC to construct a community water source (borehole) for domestic purposes.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Anyulito Budo	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	9-Dec-13	Surveys for the escarpment road have been conducted and the affected people have been engaged by CNOOC.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Anyulito Budo	Chairman LCI	Nsonga village	9-Dec-13	There is concern that some people will be displaced due to the proposed development and CNOOC should explain more regarding this in order to allay the local community's fears.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensated if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water.	J. Resettlement
Mr Ashraf Mugenyi	Ministry of Culture and the Palace	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Villagers cannot practice agriculture if the environment is not fit. Everyone in the community should be sensitised on agricultural practices, environmental protection and culture.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Ashraf Mugenyi	Ministry of Culture and the Palace	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Today in Uganda the agricultural sector is not supported like in the past. The practice of the past should be re-instated, and the community should be sensitised to produce more food products.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Ashraf Mugenyi	Ministry of Culture and the Palace	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	People need to be empowered to move away from the crude methods of farming by giving them basic skills in better methods.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Influx of other people to the Flats due to this project will increase the existing problems.	CNOOC appreciates your valuable input. This will be investigated during the socio-economic studies for the ESIA.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	The government used to have extension workers, veterinary workers and forest guards. There used to be group farm lands with high-value products like coffee. Government used to subsidise agriculture e.g. tractors and provide seeds through Uganda Seeds Ltd for maize, groundnuts, cotton, i.e. cash crops. Government no longer subsidises agriculture.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Tree planting is good especially if they are local trees such as the Barkclothes tree that produces a substance like cotton. These cloths can be seen on the King's throne.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Farmers are cutting the forest to do cultivation. Due to no rain, lots of wind and hail everything is destroyed.	CNOOC appreciates your valuable input. This will be investigated during the socio-economic studies for the ESIA.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Agriculture was practiced and well organised after independence in the 1960s, with three objectives: To fight diseases, poverty and ignorance. As a result, hospitals and schools were built.	CNOOC appreciates your valuable input. This will be investigated during the socio-economic studies for the ESIA.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	There are two growing seasons in Uganda. CNOOC should conduct training among the communities on the flats to grow food. Irrigation should come from Lake Albert. People should be taught to use the clay soils of the flats to grow food, e.g. vegetables and maize. People should be provided with tractors and fertilizers. In Bulisa they are growing oranges near the Lake – such a high-value crop can also be established on the flats. Vegetables especially can be irrigated with Lake Water.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	In 1995/6 the government implemented an oxen programme with Danish funding. Oxen can also be used for ploughing especially on the Buhuka Flats where there are no trees that can hinder the ox plough. In forestry areas a tractor is needed.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	The element of sustainability should underpin any initiative by CNOOC. Human and social capacity should be built to enable people to look after themselves when the company is no longer there.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Food security could be provided if millet, cabbages, pumpkins etc. could be grown on the Flats. The local people on the Flats should be taught how to grow it.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	There is a programme called Skilling Uganda, a good national initiative, which is transforming the education system from theoretical to practical.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Aquaculture on Lake Albert is another possibility, not only for fish but other aquatic animals too e.g. mussels which already grow naturally in the Lake, crabs etc. – all of which are high-value products. The Departments of Mining and Geology and Fisheries should be consulted.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	A quarry for gravel could be established in an appropriate place on the escarpment, for construction material for roads, houses etc.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Eribankya Raphael	Minister of Works, Housing, Skills Development and Industry	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Thanking CNOOC for the work they have done for the improvement of cultural activities and sports. They can also do it for agriculture. The ESIA results will show the environmental status of the Flats and thus whether there would be unacceptable impacts to biodiversity should large-scale agriculture be implemented.	CNOOC appreciates your valuable input.	M. CNOOC Track Record

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Ms Catherine Joy Byenkya	Minister for Gender and Health and the TWEHEYO woman's group	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Women are not educated. Some of them only attended school to level 2, 3 and 5. Women in the Flats should be giving the opportunity to further their education, finish school. Programmes should be developed. We have a programme where we meet every Tuesday afternoon. Live positively even though they have challenges.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Ms Catherine Joy Byenkya	Minister for Gender and Health and the TWEHEYO woman's group	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Things that inspire women are to learn about health, to learn how to read and write, and the basic principles about hygiene and health. It made a huge difference because they can take better care of their children, they can grow vegetables and provide healthy food to their husbands and children.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Ms Catherine Joy Byenkya	Minister for Gender and Health and the TWEHEYO woman's group	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Because of the high rate in unemployment the husbands stay at home and drink. Woman in villages are really stressed and pressed down, especially when the men become drunk. They harass the woman, beat them up and the children feel uncomfortable. We have a special programme where we teach women to be humble and not use hard words. We teach them not to aggravate the husbands.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Ms Catherine Joy Byenkya	Minister for Gender and Health and the TWEHEYO woman's group	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	If the women are not interested in agriculture, they can do weaving by using local fibre such as banana leaves, sisal leaves, palm leaves, raffia, sugar and other recycled bags, etc. to make baskets, handbags and placemats. A good principle to follow is to start with something small to encourage them. Start with something that they can make. Jewellery making is easy; just use local seeds and give them string. Another good idea for healthy food for babies is to use fish. Clean and dry the fish and put in bags. You can also boil and mix with other food for baby food. Candle making is a good skill to teach them. Everybody uses candles in the villages. Buy wax from shops in Hoima.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Ms Catherine Joy Byenkya	Minister for Gender and Health and the TWEHEYO woman's group	Bunyoro Kingdom	10-Dec-13	Teach the women to make things that are used in their houses. Most vegetables grow on the escarpment. Villagers do not grow anything on flats. They can be taught to grow vegetables on the flats.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Moses	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	We are ready to participate. Access to information and awareness is important, otherwise we will not know the opportunities within CNOOC or the other oil companies.	CNOOC appreciates your support.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Josef Isingoma	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	The group would like to go and see the area.	CNOOC is indeed planning a field visit for stakeholders for early in 2014.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mr Oli Manjone Bagongo	Bunyoro Business Club	Hoima	11-Dec-13	The materials should be available in local languages.	Yes, materials are available in Alur, Swahihili, Rugungu and Runyoro.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Mr Conrad	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	People from the flats get their vegetables from the escarpment. Will that be covered in the socio-economic study?	Yes, indeed.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Mr Eta Mataira	Uganda Health	Hoima	11-Dec-13	The challenge in the area is health, e.g. transportation of mothers in labour. Request CNOOC for an ambulance and motorboat to transport mothers in labour while the road is being constructed. Also improve the maternity wing so the labour cases can be handled.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mrs Beatrice Rukanyanga	Kwatiniza Women's Group	Hoima	11-Dec-13	CNOOC should help people process fish hygienically. Also help people diversify on economic activities.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government. The consultants will provide a community development policy for the affected villages.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mr Jophn Vital	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	Will people still be able to fish when the drilling is being done?	CNOOC does not anticipate there will be interference with fishing when drilling takes place, because the drilling takes place from land. Two studies were done. There will be no vibrations or causing danger to breeding grounds of fish. The area required for drilling is minimal. Nevertheless, CNOOC plans to assist people to practice other economic activities for the period during which drilling will take place.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	Would CNOOC and other oil companies please develop a local environmental policy for the Albertine Graben oil region? The impacts will be on our children. There will be the impacts of oil infrastructure, more and more people coming to the region and putting pressure on natural resources, as well as climate change.	There are already environmental guidelines for the Oil & Gas industry.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Resident	Hoima	11-Dec-13	Will drilling mud impact on the Lake?	The drilling takes place from land, and goes deep under the lake. Impacts on the Lake are therefore not expected, however, the ESIA studies will consider this.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mr Byarufu Yahaya	Union Networks Uganda	Hoima	11-Dec-13	Will the ESIA study determine whether there are some small animals on the flats before the CPF is built, and rescue them if they are there?	Yes, the ESIA includes a fauna and flora study.	L. ESIA Process

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Mr Byarufu Yahaya	Union Networks Uganda	Hoima	11-Dec-13	After decommissioning of the facility, what will happen to it? Will there be a decommissioning plan? How long will the area take to be restored?	A decommissioning plan will be developed as party of the ESIA.	L. ESIA Process
Participant	Resident	Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	How will you control the local communities when they have these wild fires? Will it have safety consequences when the project starts?	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the social impact studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	You showed us a beautiful picture of a bat. Do you realise that big bats have viruses and diseases?	The ESIA includes studies on fauna, flora, biodiversity and other ecosystem health, and will make recommendations.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Hoima District	11-Dec-13	People are using firewood from the forest. Will you be able to put mitigation measures in place?	The biodiversity specialist studies will also study "Ecosystem goods and services" and the potential impacts on the community's use of these. This specialist study will recommend mitigation measures that CNOOC should implement to minimise/reduce/prevent negative impacts on ecosystem goods and services.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant		Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	The values of the local people should be taken into account when you do the studies. Influx of people when the operations start will put pressure on the social services. What will happen if people do not get jobs?	Thank you very much for the comment. This will certainly form part of the ESIA studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	11-Dec-13	Thank you CNOOC for the good work. What will happen to the fishing people if they have to be resettled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	11-Dec-13	I appreciate that the presentation was well put together and that you included all the specialist studies. Could you please consider to encourage people to plant trees?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Leader	Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	Thank you for presentation. I would like to bring to your attention that the pronunciation of the village name, Senjonjo is not correct; please pronounce it as Sejojo. I am a traditional person and the name of the village has a specific meaning. Njara	Thank you for your valuable input.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Participant	Leader	Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	Thank you for the very good presentation and the booklet. A big complement on the resettlement posters, especially the one with the block that says "Carry on with your lives". That is the correct message that we would like to convey to the people.	CNOOC appreciates your positive feedback.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Participant		Hoima District Government	11-Dec-13	We know that you work in a very remote area. We would like to visit the area.	Thank you for the suggestion. We will keep in contact to arrange such a visit.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	11-Dec-13	Thank you CNOOC for all your plans and awards. Please do not follow in the Uganda tradition where only students are awarded for good performance. Please also thank and award the teachers.	Thank you for your positive suggestion. CNOOC will consider this when compiling their Community Development Plan	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	11-Dec-13	Thank you CNOOC for the good developments and work you do. I have one concern, you have no intervention with existing schools and the local government.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	11-Dec-13	Thank you very much for the very good presentation. I appreciate that CNOOC has an awards programme. Could I make a suggestion that you consider to sponsor a student(s) to complete his / her studies?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Does each pad represent one well?	Only five pads will be set-up, however with a horizontal drilling strategy. A total of 40 wells (27 production wells, 13 injection wells) will be accessed from the five pads.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	CNOOC should, as part of its CSR strategy, maintain the footpath along the escarpment such that the local community can continue to use it even after establishment of the escarpment road.	Noted. This will be considered.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	This area has a unique ecological setting with poor soils for crop productivity. Measures should be put in place to sensitise the local community on better agricultural practices.	Noted. Measures to support local NGOs involved in sensitising the local community on better agricultural practices will be devised.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Engaging NEMA at scoping stage is important as it will assist the study in identifying potential issues early on. Guidelines for EIA practice in Uganda should also be followed.	The guidance of NEMA is invaluable and their counsel will be sought throughout the ESIA process.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	IFC performance standards should be tabulated to evaluate their relevance against the national legislation. This will help the developer to cross reference all legislation so that not only international guidelines are followed because the report will be reviewed against national legislation.	Thank you for this suggestion.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Is the development phased? Each of the components in the Kingfisher Field may require a separate ESIA considering temporal and spatial differences. Incremental decision making is permitted in Uganda and the developer should submit to NEMA a master plan for the entire field. However each project phase will require a separate ESIA given the uniqueness of the different components of the proposed development.	Noted. The proposed ESIA strategy will be presented in the scoping report.	K. Scheduling
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The developer can submit a comprehensive and well-structured scoping report for the Kingfisher field development capturing the various development phases.	Noted.	D. Laws/regulations/standards

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Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	There is currently no standard for vibration impacts in Uganda. However, best international practices and/or standards can be used by the study team to evaluate impact of vibrations especially to sensitive ecosystems.	Noted.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The cost- benefit analysis of the entire project should be included in the ESIS to minimise stakeholders concerns. The developer should investigate inherent benefits of certain project components and highlight offsets.	Noted.	L. ESIA Process
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Likely impact of population influx of the flats and associated impacts of spreading of communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS during the operation phase of the project should be assessed in the ESIS.	Noted.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The developer needs to define what the project footprint will be in terms of air, noise and water quality.	Noted.	L. ESIA Process
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The developer needs to clearly define which developments are to be permanent and those that will be temporary. And how many of these structures will be of benefit to the communities when the project ends.	Noted.	A. Motivation for project
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	It will be advantageous to the developer to engage the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Physical Planning Unit and the Directorate of Water Resources Management at scoping stage.	Noted.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Margaret Aanyu	EIA Coordinator, NEMA	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The Resettlement Action Plan should be submitted as a separate report to NEMA.	Noted.	J. Resettlement
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Will the export pipeline be established along existing road infrastructure as per the government of Uganda's current recommendations for such developments?	Designs for the export pipeline are being finalised and have to take into consideration the environmental factors.	E. Location/site
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The alternatives considered for the location of the export pipeline should be stated in the ESIS.	Noted.	E. Location/site
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Safety issues concerning the trial pits for the geo-technical studies should be taken into consideration. These should be properly decommissioned to ensure public safety.	Noted.	B. Technology
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	What is the entire scope of the project? For example, will the escarpment road ESIA be submitted independently?	Project components will be outlined in the scoping report, and for those where independent ESIA studies have been conducted, this will be reflected.	L. ESIA Process
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The nature of this project may require a public hearing. This should therefore be put into consideration early on.	Noted.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Waste Management Plans for the various components should be stated in the ESIS, stating where and how each waste stream will be managed, potential to recycle and reuse.	Noted.	L. ESIA Process
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	The report should discuss all associated facilities like the camps for construction workers	Noted.	L. ESIA Process
Nsereko Patience	Environmental Monitoring Officer, NEMA,	NEMA, Kampala	12-Dec-13	Clearly state in the ESIS which permanent structures will be left for the communities when the project cycle ends.	Noted.	E. Location/site
Jackson Mulindambura	District Production & Marketing Officer,	Hoima District Government	13-Dec-13	Will the refinery be established in Uganda or the crude oil will be transported by an export pipeline to Mombasa in Kenya?	The Government of Uganda is in the process of acquiring land in Hoima District for the refinery plant. However, the production capacity of the refinery is lower than the expected barrels of crude oil to be produced. The excess crude oil will be sold to other International companies to get additional revenue at the international prices.	B. Technology
Jackson Mulindambura	District Production & Marketing Officer,	Hoima District Government	13-Dec-13	Will the Kyangwali -Kabwoya road be upgraded? Initial surveys were conducted by the officials from Ministry of Works but we have never received feedback.	The development and maintenance of roads is solely a responsibility of the Government through the Ministry of Works. However, Government may partner with CNOOC in up-grading the road. CNOOC has partnered with the Government of Uganda to develop the road from top of the escarpment to Buhuka flats.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kaawa Chris	Parish Chief, Kasonga Parish	Kyangwali Sub-county	15-Dec-13	The community members have been informed that there will be a pipeline joining Kingfisher Field Development Area with the refinery in Kabale, Hoima District. Isn't this disclosure very pre-mature and may cause community anxiety?	Local communities are supposed to be informed early so that they can be aware of project and its potential impacts. The Ugandan legislation also requires that community is involved throughout the project cycle.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Rwemera Mazirane	LCIII Chairperson	Kyangwali sub-county	15-Dec-13	The proposed Kingfisher Field Development Area has inadequate social infrastructure; we would like to know if the communities in the immediate surroundings will benefit from the project because they are the most affected people.	It's the Government's responsibility to provide social infrastructure. However, through the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and in consultation with the local leaders, there might be assistance offered to the local communities.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Rwemera Mazirane	LCIII Chairperson	Kyangwali sub-county	15-Dec-13	The project will lead to expansion of business along the proposed access road hence development in the area.	Noted.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Rwemera Mazirane	LCIII Chairperson	Kyangwali sub-county	15-Dec-13	The project may be associated with the following challenges: • Potential of food insecurity and increase in prices for basic commodities due to increased demand. • Increase in social evils like prostitution • Fear of being moved / relocated to other areas especially those within the proposed access roads	Noted.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Rwemera Mazirane	LCIII Chairperson	Kyangwali sub-county	15-Dec-13	Security concerns in the area as there are only two policemen stationed at Nsonga. The influx of people in the area is already straining the available policemen.	Noted.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Byaruhanga Peter	Health Officer, Kyangwali Health Centre III	Kyangwali Sub-county	15-Dec-13	The establishment of Kyangwali Health Centre III had a target of serving 60,000 people. However, with the development and the refugee camp, the facility is overwhelmed by numbers.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Byaruhanga Peter	Health Officer, Kyangwali Health Centre III	Kyangwali Sub-county	15-Dec-13	In case of an emergency, there is no ambulance and we currently rely on one supplied by UNHCR to carry patients to Hoima Hospital.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Kunihira E. C	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub-county	15-Dec-13	What percentages of revenue from oil will be distributed to Local Council I, District Local Government and the Central Government? We have always witnessed District and central government benefiting from local resource extraction but local communities do not yet even though they are affected by the negative impacts from the project.		H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	16-Dec-13	There is uncertainty about the proposed development in Hoima district. Give us the truth about the refinery in Hoima district and whether crude oil from Uganda will be transported to Mombasa through a pipe line.	The Government of Uganda is in the process of acquiring 29 km ² of land in Hoima District for the refinery. However, the production capacity of the refinery will be lower than the amount of oil CNOOC will produce. CNOOC will thus be able to sell the rest of the crude oil and get additional revenue at international prices. This is still far in the future and the way by which the oil will be transported to other buyers has not yet been determined.	A. Motivation for project
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	16-Dec-13	There are only two policemen stationed at Kingfisher Field Development Area. The influx of people in the area is already straining the available policemen.	There are appropriate channel(s) in the police service where this issue can be addressed. Unfortunately, the company cannot assume responsibility for the security issue. However, CNOOC will communicate this issue to the relevant authorities and this will be attended to.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Leader	Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	The community members have been informed that there will be a pipeline joining Kingfisher Field Development Area with the refinery in Kabale, Hoima District. Isn't this communication very pre-mature and it may cause community anxiety?	Local community are supposed to be informed earlier over the proposed project so that they can be aware of project and its potential impacts. At the same time the law requires that community are involved throughout the project cycle and this is the ultimate purpose of stakeholder engagement.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Participant		Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	A delegation from Ministry of Works surveyed the area with regard to upgrading of the road. This has taken a lot of time and we have not received any communication from them, now that there is potential for oil in our area will Kyankwali -Kaboya road be worked upon.	The development and maintenance of roads is solely a responsibility of the Government through the Ministry of Works. However, Government may partner with CNOOC in up-grading the road. I am aware that CNOOC in conjunction with the Government of Uganda will partner to develop the road from top of the escarpment to the bottom (King Fisher Field Development Area).	N. Stakeholder engagement
Participant	Leader	Bunyoro Kingdom	16-Dec-13	The proposed Kingfisher Field Development Area has inadequate social infrastructures; we would like to know if the communities in the immediate surroundings will benefit from the project because they are the most affected people.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Ikamiro	16-Dec-13	Please be very clear about resettlement and what will happen to our land.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Resident	Ikamiro	16-Dec-13	How will the oil assist in the development of the people of this area?	The oil in itself will not assist in the development of the people, but the development of the area will cause a major economic upliftment in the area.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Ikamiro	16-Dec-13	Will there be jobs and business opportunities from CNOOC?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 11 villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many thousands of people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Participant	Resident	Busigi Village	16-Dec-13	There is fear of pollution by gas releases and oil in water in the proposed project area once the proposed project is operational.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Busigi Village	16-Dec-13	The government does not assist and support the Beach Management Units.	Unfortunately this is a government matter and falls outside the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss this with the local government representative.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Resident	Senjonjo	16-Dec-13	Inadequate finance to support fishermen to adopt correct fishing practices and gear.	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Senjonjo	16-Dec-13	Introduction of licences and fees by government without proper sensitization.	Unfortunately government practices fall outside the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss these matters with the local government representative.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Resident	Senjonjo	16-Dec-13	People have started fearing to invest in fish because they are fearing that oil will do lasting damage to the lake and that they will be displaced eventually.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyakapere	16-Dec-13	All people are looking forward to a road to increase access and general development in our area.	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Participant	Resident	Kyakapere	16-Dec-13	Drinking water is a big problem and that poses health risks. People are forced to drink dirty and untreated water. The previous company did a wonderful job at its time to build a water supply infrastructure supplying water to some of the villages. This year cholera has not been reported and last year the incidence was not high.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	Violence, killing, abductions and theft by Congolese neighbours was common in the lake area during the early 2000s. The situation has improved. But it still remains a challenge and the ones who do it seem to take advantage of the vulnerability of the Ugandan people.	Unfortunately foreign affairs does not form part of the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss this concern with the local government representative.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	Outbreaks of cholera and other plagues are common and so government should do a lot to sensitise people about preventive and correct health practices. This would help a lot and cost little money.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Usuzu	16-Dec-13	Theft in the lake area is a great challenge.	Unfortunately this does not form part of the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss this concern with the local government representative.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Usuzu	16-Dec-13	Bordering people like Congolese pursue Ugandans in a bid to revenge the attacks and confiscations of their fish by Ugandan Fisheries patrols. They rob engines and even destroy property in the process.	Unfortunately this does not form part of the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss this concern with the local government representative.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Lack of resources for pursuing objectives and rendering the necessary services.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Life and welfare of the church and communities is very meagre and their influence is restricted.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	People are uncertain about compensation. They fear that it is not being real or genuine.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	Our church does not receive any assistance from government or NGO's.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	Authorities enforcing fishing standards are harsh and apply double standards. They don't care about people's interests and livelihoods.	Unfortunately this is a government matter and falls outside the scope of this ESIA. Please discuss this with the local government representative.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	Our greatest concern is the lack of health facilities for the women and children.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	Lack of transport and very expensive transport costs hinder movement of anybody within or outside the parish. Please establish a road network in the flats.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	Many people from all walks of life come to the lake areas because the lake is like a town which attracts people to derive their livelihoods and to have access to food, money, trade opportunities, drinks and entertainment. Influx of people will increase once the proposed project commences.	Thank you for your comment. CNOOC will develop an Influx management plan to assist with the management of people coming to the Flats.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	There is a great burden of the very old and the disabled who are destitute and end up begging. Health facilities will improve human and social development.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	We have no lighting or power for medical services or equipment which need to be powered, like lab equipment.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	The centre does not have any water supply.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	The centre has a lack of drugs and drug shortage is a regular occurrence.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Nsonga village	16-Dec-13	Outreach is hard with the limited existing resources.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Hoima	16-Dec-13	Our people do not know the rights or the constitution of the country.	Noted	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Mr Josef Isingoma	Resident	Hoima	16-Dec-13	How can marginalised groups be helped?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Busigi Village	16-Dec-13	HIV / AIDS is not feared and prevention measures are mostly ignored.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	Where will the refinery be situated?	The refinery will in all likelihood be situated near Kabaale, but this refinery does not form part of the scope of this ESIA.	E. Location/site
Participant	Resident	Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	Where will the pipeline to the Kabaale area be laid?	The pipeline route has not been finalised. There will be more information provided as the studies are completed.	E. Location/site
Participant	Resident	Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	Underdeveloped Buhuka and surrounding communities need special development efforts.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kyangwali Sub County	16-Dec-13	The security and police presence in the areas of Kingfisher is very inadequate.	Unfortunately the government services fall outside the scope of this project. CNOOC is committed to ensuring the safety of their installations and their staff members. If more flows into the area the police presence might increase.	D. Laws/regulations/standards
Participant	Resident	Kacunde	16-Dec-13	The fish in the lake is considerably less than before and affects the fishermen's livelihood.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kacunde	16-Dec-13	Land shortage and land wrangles are a great concern.	Noted.	J. Resettlement
Participant	Resident	Kacunde	16-Dec-13	There is a lack of infrastructure and facilities, roads, clinics and schools to help the communities.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Sangarao	16-Dec-13	We need durable buildings and churches to cater for future generations.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Sangarao	16-Dec-13	Programs for social development eg. planting of trees, growing vegetables, rearing goats and animals are needed.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Sangarao	16-Dec-13	The lack of road and lake transport poses great challenges to any developmental initiatives.	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Participant	Resident	Senjonjo	16-Dec-13	There are a lack of funds to pursue income generating activities and to support the vulnerable.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	They receive no help or assistance from the government and NGO's.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Family problems and their consequences are widespread in the communities.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Senjonjo	16-Dec-13	We need an access road to link Senjonjo to Nsonga / Bugoma.	Thank you for your comment. This will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Busigi Village	16-Dec-13	Unemployment, gossip, idleness, drunkenness and violence by husbands poses great challenges to the women.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Busigi Village	16-Dec-13	HIV/AIDS testing should be followed with treatment. There are no health facilities in our village.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	The husbands are generally violent, drunk and careless about family matters and family development.	Thank you. The socio-economic impact study that is being conducted as part of the ESIA will take this information into consideration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Water supply comes from the hill top, but only one tap serves the village. A monthly fee of 1,000 shillings applies. The other alternative is lake water which is generally unclean.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Women are not paid for tasks or jobs they do in the fishing village.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kiina	16-Dec-13	Reduction in fish stocks and income is noticeable everywhere.	Drilling for oil will be done from the lake shore and will go very deep, more than 400 m, below Lake Albert, so negative impacts are not expected as a result of drilling itself. However, there may be a risk from an oil spill from a pipeline, or from the CPF, or from other kinds of pollution. The ESIA includes studies on the potential impacts of pollution. A baseline study is also being done on the health of Lake Albert and the fish populations. Many fishermen reported that their catches have gotten smaller and smaller over the past 10 years, and said that this was as a result of increasing numbers of people doing fishing. The baseline study will describe the existing conditions of the Lake and the fish populations. This will provide a basis for future planning.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	The villagers suffer from many diseases: cholera, malaria, cough, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, ulcers, pressure, bilharzia etc. There is no health facility, only a temporary drug shop.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	The lake water is not clean and the only other source of water is boreholes that fortunately are not contaminated. To get water from the borehole one has to pay 1,000 shillings a month.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	L. ESIA Process
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	Children are unschooled and uneducated due to no educational facilities close to the villages. Children are idle and do nothing all day long.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	Some young people did go to school and are literate, but left school early because of lack of money and distance to schools. They marry young and cannot support their families because they do not have the skills to do decent jobs.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Participant	Resident	Kyenyanya	16-Dec-13	The fishing villages are not ideal for proper development of children and youth and they are introduced to bad habits and crime very early.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tom Anguyo	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	How deep will the pipeline be buried from the surface?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline
Tom Anguyo	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	How will CNOOC determine the appropriate compensation rates for loss of land and crops due to the proposed pipeline?	District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Muhereza Kugonza	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	The procedure that will be used during compensation for loss of crops and property should be clearly communicated to the affected persons to minimise ambiguity.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Butamira Bwambale	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Where will the proposed pipeline pass in our village? We want to know the actual locations.	Studies are still being conducted. A sensitisation meeting will be held by CNOOC before commencement of the construction works and the actual location will be revealed to the local community.	F. Pipeline
Erias bin Kenen	Vice Chairman LCI	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	A great many tribes, including the Banyoro, Bakiga, Alur, Lugbara tribes inhabit this village and are all Ugandans. However, when it came to compensation for loss of crops and property for Kaiso-Tonya road, the district officials were referring to us as "Congolese", and therefore paid people low amounts for lost property. How will CNOOC help us in this regard?	CNOOC will follow National legislation and International best practices (IFC guidelines) during compensation.	P. Compensation
Erias bin Kenen	Vice Chairman LCI	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	There is a concern that the pipeline will negatively impact the wetlands.	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Andabati Naftari,	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	If the proposed pipeline construction destroys or impacts on structures (such as houses), will the owners be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Andabati Naftari,	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Will the pipeline be constructed following a straight line and will there only be one pipeline?	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Adriko Defoste	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	In case the district rates are low compared to the current market rates, will CNOOC pay us the appropriate rates during compensation for loss of crops and property?	CNOOC will follow the district compensation rates as the guideline for paying for loss of crops and property.	P. Compensation
Mathias Tumwesigye	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Will the affected persons be compensated for loss of crops and property before commencement of construction activities?	Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected persons permission to proceed with construction work and pay later on.	P. Compensation
Georgina Mukili	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	In case I am not willing to be resettled or compensated, will I be forcefully evicted?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Saidia Mujaguzo	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	What method of payment will be used to compensate the affected persons; mobile money transfer or cash?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards. Payment methods will be discussed with the affected parties.	P. Compensation
Saidia Amagure	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	What are the likely negative effects of having a pipeline pass through our area?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	L. ESIA Process
Pantazio Byamukama	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	In case only a small portion of my land is affected by the pipeline, will the government take the entire land and resettle me elsewhere?	If 75% of the land is affected, the entire land will be compensated for. If less, compensation will be for what has been lost or affected.	J. Resettlement
Aniko Alex	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	When will the construction of the proposed pipeline commence?	The process has started with community consultations. The actual date for commencement of construction works is determined by the permitting process by government and approval of engineering designs.	F. Pipeline

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Odambo Sam	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Considering that most of the residents of Hohwa are illiterate, how will they benefit from the proposed activities?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Simon Okwaiwot	Youth Councillor	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	All the affected parties should be treated equally when compensated for loss of land or houses. Congolese people should not be excluded from compensation.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Simon Okwaiwot	Youth Councillor	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Compensation rates should be communicated early to everyone in the community.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Simon Okwaiwot	Youth Councillor	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	The youth should be considered for employment in non-technical areas of the pipeline construction works.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Simon Okwaiwot	Youth Councillor	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	CNOOC should consider providing us with tree seedlings.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Charles Karakara	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	How will the soil from the trench of the pipeline be disposed of?	At the start of construction, topsoil is stripped off and kept separately. Plant seeds are in the topsoil. After the pipe has been buried, large rocks are removed and soil in construction areas is de-compacted. Then topsoil is put back and smoothed over. And vegetation grows again.	F. Pipeline
Godfrey Twine	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	Will the land where the pipeline will pass be leased by government for a specific period of time and thereafter revert to the original owners or it will be taken over by government forever?	If the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Fabiano Imanairaguha	Resident	Hohwa village	6-Mar-14	There are concerns with regard to safety in case the pipeline is attacked by terrorists.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Kiiza Magara Robert	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	What is the extent of the pipeline and how far will the nearest houses be from the pipeline?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Katushabe Stella	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	How many pipelines will pass underground?	There will only be one pipeline and a high voltage electricity transmission line buried with pipe to supply power to pump stations and block valve stations.	F. Pipeline
Aston Biribona	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	Will the pipeline pass through our village?	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Nyamahungu Mellius	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	CNOOC has supported different communities in the proposed operation area. Is it planning the same for this community?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Pimondo Stephen	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	In case the pipeline passes through someone's land is there a possibility of CNOOC renting the land from the affected individual and keep on paying him?	Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	P. Compensation

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Asiimwe Ismail	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through a house made of mud and wattle is that person compensated for the same house or a more permanent structure?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occur. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Isingoma David	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through his land who determines compensation of the area traversed?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occur. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Isaac Kajura	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	Why does the location for the proposed refinery keeps on changing? The community would need to see films of other countries where such a project has been done.		A. Motivation for project
Asiimwe Julius	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through a piece of someone's land and the rest of the land left is rendered useless to the owner, can the owner negotiate for the sale of what is now useless to him?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Bigirwa John	Resident	Kitegwa village	6-Mar-14	The proposed buffer zone of 2 meters along the pipeline seems too small in case of any accidents occurring.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Justus Balyesiima	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	Will the pipeline be constructed above ground in swampy areas and across streams?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline
Justus Balyesiima	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	What will be done in case the pipeline comes across rocky areas? Will such areas be blasted to create a passage for the pipeline?	Blasting will only occur in areas of hard rock. Landowners and residents will be warned in advance.	F. Pipeline
Gace Kantukatyo,	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	What measures will be put in place to ensure the pipeline is secure from terrorist attacks (blasts) or people trying to syphon crude oil? This might impact on the safety of the residents.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline. Blasting will only occur in areas of hard rock. Landowners and residents will be warned in advance.	F. Pipeline
Gace Kantukatyo,	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	Will all people in whose land the pipeline passes (and they feel threatened by its presence in their land) be resettled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Joseph Kazimoto	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	How deep will the pipeline be buried from the surface?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline

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Robert Onen	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	Will non-technical labour for pipeline construction be recruited? Some of the youth in our area are looking for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Jovan Ochuwon	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	What will be the size of the buffer zone and at what distance are the nearest residents permitted to conduct their activities?	The buffer zone will typically be 2 meters. Residents will be able to conduct their businesses outside the buffer zone.	F. Pipeline
Constantine Otoma	Resident	Nyamasoga village	6-Mar-14	The ballot system that CNOOC is currently using in recruiting casual labourers is inadequate as some may not be fit for the work.	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, more than 4000 people live in the 22 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Clasico Edward	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	What is the width of the pipeline and the acceptable distance from which people can do work?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The buffer zone along the pipeline will be 2 meters and residents will be able to carry on with normal activities outside of the buffer zone.	F. Pipeline
Michael Gakudije	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline goes through land on which a house is constructed, what will be compensated? The land or the house?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	P. Compensation
Moses Aniku	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline crosses a person's garden with crops, are they compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	P. Compensation
John Asimwe	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	If the pipeline crosses land where there is conflict of ownership, how will CNOOC determine the real ownership of land?		J. Resettlement
John Asimwe	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	Will the pipeline which will pass through Nyanseke village cause any danger to the environment?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Okonziru Gilbert	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	What happens if the pipeline bursts?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Edward Ajuwa	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	Is there a chance for those who are not educated to get employed on the pipeline project?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment

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Mugisa Paul	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	The length of the pipeline underground is quite long. How will it be monitored for leaks and rusting?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Lukongwa Wilson	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	There is a case in court where people hijacked land from the true owner. In such a scenario who is to be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	J. Resettlement
Ngonzi David	Resident	Nyanseke village	6-Mar-14	Will the communities in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline benefit from the project?	Community development response There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kasangaki Fred	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	In circumstances where the pipeline passes near a house, will the owner be able to stay in the place?	If the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	J. Resettlement
Kasangaki Fred	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Can crops be planted on top of the pipeline after burying it?	People will not be able to plant on top of the pipeline. There will be a 2 meter buffer zone along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Kasangaki Fred	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	There is a team passing around with a GPS and telling people where the pipeline will pass. If the pipeline is damaged, can't the gas from the crude oil smell?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Kasangaki Fred	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Can CNOOC work together with community and Buseruka subcounty to develop programs like tree planting?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Asha Fambe	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Will people receive compensation if their houses crack when blasting occurs during the construction phase of the pipeline?	If your house is damaged due to blasting or other project related operations, you will be compensated.	P. Compensation
Asha Fambe	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	What will be done if during construction the pipeline passes through a road/school?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	J. Resettlement
Byaruhanga Stephen	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Do you have an afforestation and reforestation program along the areas that the pipeline will cross?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kabatariya Joyce	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Subcounty leaders should be involved in the issue of sensitizing communities. Cater for them in the budget to work hand in hand. The need for continuous sensitization of the communities after the initial stakeholder engagement is important.	On conclusion of the ESHIA studies an Environmental and Social Management Plan are developed that becomes binding on the company. The CLO's (Community Liaison Officers) will continue to engage with the local people.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Musinguzi Moses	Councillor	Buseruka Sub county	7-Mar-14	Many companies have supported programs like Skills Uganda. This particular Subcounty staff needs to know how best CNOOC can integrate skills Uganda program and help them.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Irumba Silvester	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development promised financial allowances to the parish which never materialized. What does CNOOC think about this parish which it wishes to work with?	CNOOC cannot respond on behalf of the Ministry but are committed to work with its stakeholders in a win-win situation.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Kirokimu Fred	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	What procedure can the parish follow to be considered by CNOOC for Corporate Social Responsibility?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kirokimu Fred	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	Could CNOOC consider renting the land for the pipeline instead of buying it?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Irumba Jacent	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	You said that the pipeline will be buried underneath the surface and that there will be a buffer zone in which no activities may take place. How can someone know that the pipeline is underneath?	There will be a 2 meter buffer zone along the pipeline. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Irumba Jacent	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	There are children in the community who have studied. Could the company train them further and they get the necessary skills to work on the pipeline?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Kajja Wilson	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	How will the community benefit with the pipeline passing through their area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Katusabe Frank	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	He is affected by the refinery project and has been evaluated but not compensated. If the pipeline project affects him, will he be compensated?	Refinery response. All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kamara Gertrude	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through her land and the children damage it won't they be affected?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Mugisa Sedrack	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	When the refinery starts will they continue with normal life?	Refinery response. During and after pipeline construction people will be able to carry on with their normal daily activities.	P. Compensation
Isingoma James	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	Pipes will pass through forests. How will CNOOC ensure that the pipes are secure from theft?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Kamara Gertrude	Councillor	Kabaale LCII Sub county	7-Mar-14	NGO's told them that the pipe in the ground will be so hot that people will not be able to walk there. Will this not affect the growth of their crops?	The pipeline will be heated to 68°C to help the oil to flow to the delivery point at Kabaale. The partial oil from Kabaale will be transported to the refinery. The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. Any impacts on the crops will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the outcome will be conveyed to the affected parties.	F. Pipeline

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Boniface Pitua	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	CNOOC has operations in other areas of the world. What is their experience regarding the proposed activity? Will people be displaced?	CNOOC operations all over the world were conducted according to the IFC Performance Standards. All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	J. Resettlement
Jasper Onega	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	There have been rumours that rainfall patterns in areas with oil and gas activities tend towards low amounts over time. Most of the people in this area are farmers and are concerned about the proposed activity.	Rainfall patyerns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	L. ESIA Process
Oneka Owekimu	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	For how long will the pipeline be transporting crude oil?	30 years.	F. Pipeline
Silvano Ouchi	Vice Chairman LCI	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	Will the communities adjacent to the pipeline be able to conduct their routine economic activities normally?	Yes.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Ondoma Alex	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through an uncultivated area, will the land owner be compensated?	Yes. All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Ondoma Alex	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	At what distance are economic activities like animal grazing and crop cultivation permitted from the pipeline?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. All agricultural and other activities will be able to proceed outside of the buffer zone.	F. Pipeline
Ondoma Alex	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	There are some people who have already been compensated for the refinery but have not moved from their places. Will they be compensated for the pipeline too, if it passes through their land?	Refinery response. All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Alphonso Lenga	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	Will the local people be considered for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Obomba Gilbert	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	In rocky areas, will the pipeline be underground or over the ground?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. Blasting will only occur in areas of hard rock. Landowners and residents will be warned in advance.	F. Pipeline
Thomas Ochamkili	Resident	Kabakete Village	7-Mar-14	Will the local people be employed during bush clearing for the pipeline route or will the entire process be mechanised?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, more than 4000 people live in the 22 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mugisha Shaban	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	What will the rates be for compensating for loss of crops and land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation

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Mugisha Shaban	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	Who is supposed to determine the compensation rates; CNOOC or the local people?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Mugisha Shaban	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	Why is the ESIA team not moving with government officials?		M. CNOOC Track Record
Katarina Busingye	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	There is a concern that the compensation rates are low and do not reflect market prices.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Habasa Max	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	Will the fuel be exported to Mombasa?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Joseph Kazeemu	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	If a house is demolished during the constructing of the pipeline passage, will a new one be constructed for the affected person?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	J. Resettlement
Joseph Kazeemu	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	Will the local people be considered for employment opportunities?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Siraje Wombamungu	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	The affected persons should be compensated before commencement of construction activities.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Bweba Thomas Kadogo	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	The actual location of the pipeline route should be revealed to the affected parties timeously.	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Baruhire Bleach	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	The number of consultative meetings is overwhelming to us residents. Can they be streamlined so as to enable us attend to other domestic activities?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. Local and International legislation require that people be informed of any proposed projects and activities in the area. We will certainly take your suggestion into account for the next round of meetings.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Patience Habona	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	How will the women benefit from the proposed activity?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Patience Habona	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	The local leader's office should be consulted when recruiting people for casual labour.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	C. Employment
Aggrey Alimpa	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	What will be the permitted distance from the pipeline for undertaking other economic activities such as crop growing?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Michael Endreku	Resident	Kijumba Village	7-Mar-14	There is a concern that the pipeline will affect soil fertility.	At the start of construction, topsoil is stripped off and kept separately. Plant seeds are in the topsoil. After the pipe has been buried, large rocks are removed and soil in construction areas is de-compacted. Then topsoil is put back and smoothed over. And vegetation grows again.	L. ESIA Process

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Owayesi Tom	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	What measures will be in place to counter terrorism attacks along the pipeline?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Natukunda Abdul	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	How will the land owner be compensated if the land is affected by the proposed activity?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Natukunda Abdul	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	There is a concern that oil and gas activities will lead to environmental degradation. Is this true?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Natukunda Abdul	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	Will crops and property destroyed during the construction activities for the pipeline be compensated for?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kabesi Ahamada	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	How will the local people benefit from the proposed activity?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mwesigwa John	Chairman Youth	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	In case a school is destroyed, will another one be constructed in the area?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Benon Turinawe	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	How will the local people benefit from the proposed activity?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Benon Turinabo	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	If the person to be resettled had a grass-thatched house, will he/she be compensated with a better structure in the new area?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Rashid Kasisire	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	Will the land acquired for the pipeline revert to the original land owners following the decommissioning of the project?	CNOOC to respond.	P. Compensation
Rashid Kasisire	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	Since the pipeline will be heated, won't this affect plant growth?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	L. ESIA Process
Rashid Kasisire	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	There are rumours that land that will be acquired for the pipeline will be titled. Is this true?	CNOOC to respond.	P. Compensation
Rashid Kasisire	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	What will be the permitted distance from the pipeline for the local people to conduct economic activities?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline

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Weragire Paul	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	Will commercial buildings be compensated too?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Rutaro Caleb	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	In case the crops destroyed belong to the person who hired the land from the landlord, who will be compensated for the destroyed crops?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Ndahabire Teopista	Resident	Kasoga Village	8-Mar-14	There is concern that some men may divorce their wives in order to solely benefit from the sale of their land required for the pipeline. How will this be addressed?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kisembo Atulinde	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	CNOOC has tried to help the community. Can a farmer sell his produce to CNOOC. He mainly grows pineapples.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Arinaitwe Moses Drake	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	CNOOC is thanked for work done thus far. Could CNOOC please assist in establishing a hospital in the area?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Beitantala Sulaiti	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	How are the communities going to benefit from the pipeline in improving their household incomes?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Muhereza Tugume	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	Rumours are going around that oil has been discovered around their trading center. How true is this and if so will the whole center be destroyed?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Muhereza Karuru	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	The road passing through Kyangwali-Kyarushesha-Hohwa is in a bad condition. How can CNOOC help them?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Muhereza Karuru	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	There are many roads passing through the village. On which roads are you intending to train us on safety?		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mzee Tibagwa	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	There are elderly people who have been born in these villages. They are of the opinion that rainfall has diminished significantly over the years/ Can this be ascribed to the finding of oil?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kasisirwe Swaibu	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	The pictures in the booklet show that ducks and cows should not be on the road. Where should they go?	Thank you for your comment. CNOOC is concerned about the safety of the people and the animals walking on the roads. People should stay clear of the roads and try and keep your animals away from national and roads used by many vehicles.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)

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Ndyabusonga Sylvia	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	This village has a government school with only two classes out of seven. These two classes have no books and water, how can CNOOC help them?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tibendarana John	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	We are told that the children should go to school to be educated. What will happen after 30 years when the oil is finished? What will the children then do even if they do have an education?	CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Gilbert	Resident	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	The pipeline is to pass through many areas in the community. How many pipes will there be?	There will only be one pipeline that will transport the crude oil. A high voltage electricity transmission line will be buried with the pipe to supply power to pump stations and block valve stations.	F. Pipeline
Turyafuna Theodore	(Chairman LC 1)	Kibaale Village	8-Mar-14	The boreholes and shallow wells given to the community have all broken down. How can CNOOC help them get safe water sources?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Nziza Dan	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	The presence of air and water will cause the pipes to rust. How is this going to be avoided?	Special precautions are taken to protect the pipes before it is laid in the ground. Pipe sections are welded together in the field by highly specialized welders. Weld joints are wrapped with poly-ethylene (strong plastic). If the pipeline has to cross wet areas, it is coated with concrete to make sure it does not rise to the surface. Once the pipe sections are welded together, the pipe is carefully laid in the trench and then covered up again.	F. Pipeline
Rashid Isma	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	If the pipeline goes through a small piece of my land, the rest of the land will be wasted. Will you buy the whole piece of land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Chairman	Chairman LC 1	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	If a person does not own the land but uses it for livelihood activities, who will be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Chairman	Chairman LC 1	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	On acquiring the corridor for the pipeline does the land title remain in the original owner's name or not?		P. Compensation
Mutabazi Joseph	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	What will happen if the pipeline goes through the well on my land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kyarushesha Sarah	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	If the pipeline traverses through coffee plants in some gardens, will we loose the plants and the garden?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Baguma George	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	The land belongs to the government. Why are there white people in the area doing surveys?	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available. All stakeholders will be notified in advance should specialist move in their area.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Nyonzima Sadick	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	If the pipeline goes underneath a house on a plot, will you build another house?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation

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Musinguzi Enock	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	The compensation rates based on the government valuer are too low. How can land owners dispute this.	District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Tumwesigye Edward	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	There are a number of natural problems in the area like no trees and boreholes. What will CNOOC do about that?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tumwesigye Edward	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	The pipeline will traverse through land belonging to cattle keepers, cultivators and trading centers. How will the community benefit from CNOOC and Uganda?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tumwesigye Edward	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	How many companies are working for CNOOC? They are trained by CNOOC and they see other companies like Golder doing work?	When a company like CNOOC wants to operate in a country they are obligated to do an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). This is a legal process conducted by an independent company and in line with Uganda legislation. Golder, an international company, and Eco & Patner, a local company are independent companies in the process to conduct these studies.	A. Motivation for project
Kanyomero James	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	In this area we have a lot of problems. Can CNOOC as a company help us with establishing schools and tree planting programs?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Alpha Michael	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	The local council is going to ensure security of the pipeline for over 25 years. What is CNOOC going to pay the local council for the security of this pipeline?		M. CNOOC Track Record
Luswata Abraham	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	8-Mar-14	How will the community benefit from the development that has come to Bunyoro area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Nsenga Matia Mulumba	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	There are rumours that oil and gas activities affect weather patterns and lead to prolonged dry seasons. Is this true?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	L. ESIA Process
Shabomwe Mustafa	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	Can CNOOC help us, through its CSR, with construction of a school and a health center in our area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Hamza Karekaho	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	Local people practice bush burning during certain seasons of the year. Will this affect the pipeline?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	F. Pipeline
Ayebare Christine	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	What is the procedure for obtaining a job from CNOOC?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Charles Taylor Turyamuhika	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	How does one qualify for scholarships from CNOOC?		O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mugabi Kenneth	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	Will the prices for commodities go down following the on-set of oil production?		A. Motivation for project
Siraje Byaruhanga	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	What measures will be put in place to ensure that fire outbreaks are immediately contained?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline

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Misakiy Mbabazi	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	The local people have no land titles which limits their ability to negotiate for better compensation rates.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Yahaya Birakwate	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	Will communities be compensated for all types of affected crops?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Peter Asumani	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	There is concern over likely increase in accidents along the proposed road network.	A road safety campaign will be conducted with villagers along the proposed road to create awareness for the possible impacts due to the new road.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Milton Bankinda	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	How will Bunyoro kingdom benefit from the oil and gas production considering the resource is being extracted from our region?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Nabeesa Robert	Resident	Nyairongo Village	8-Mar-14	Will the local people be considered for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Muhereza Kunihira	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	What is the permitted distance from the pipeline at which people can undertake economic activities?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Luka Turyamureeba	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	If loss of cultural property occurs, will this be compensated for too?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Eva Sibahati	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	There is a concern that resettlement of affected persons will disrupt school-going children as they might have to enrol in a new school. How will this be addressed?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Molly Arinaitwe	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	How will the pipeline be accessed for routine maintenance works? Will a road be constructed along the pipeline?		F. Pipeline
Bataringaya Fred	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	In some cases, the farmers lease the land from the owners for a given period of time. Will the compensation for loss of crops be given to the farmer or land owner?	The farmer will be compensated for loss of livelihoods.	P. Compensation
Bataringaya Fred	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	Will cattle be allowed to graze over the pipeline area?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Ayebazibwe Geoffrey	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	How can we be sure there will be no oil spillages?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline

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Luka Habyona	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline crosses a road, will the local people be allowed to use the road thereafter?	Yes. The impact of the road construction will be investigated during the ESIA studies. Special precautions are taken to protect the pipes before it is laid in the ground. Pipe sections are welded together in the field by highly specialized welders. Weld joints are wrapped with poly-ethylene (strong plastic) If the pipeline has to cross wet areas, it is coated with concrete to make sure it does not rise to the surface. Once the pipe sections are welded together, the pipe is carefully laid in the trench and then covered up again.	F. Pipeline
Innocent Nuwagaba	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	In case the pipeline is to be constructed across a wetland, how will the wetlands be protected?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Matayo Bamukurate	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	What is the approximate size (width/ corridor) of land that will be required for the pipeline?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Matayo Bamukurate	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	There is concern that a number of people may be displaced due to pipeline construction.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Matayo Bamukurate	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	In case of pipeline failure, what measures are in place to minimise the impact on local people?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Asiimwe Simon	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	If my house is grass-thatched and I am displaced, will I be compensated with a better house?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Karibeeta Peter	Chairman LCI	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	In case I have land from a person and the transaction is yet to be finalised, who will be compensated? The buyer or the seller?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Gideon Nabbi	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	Will the compensation for loss of property and crops be before or after commencement of the activity?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Felix Musinguzi	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	Compensation for perennial crops is only considered for one season of harvest while the family can survive of the plant for years. How can this be addressed?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Susan Barihaya	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	If my house is minimally damaged, what is done in that case?	If your house is damaged due to blasting or other project related operations, you will be compensated.	P. Compensation

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Maureen Arinaitwe	Resident	Kyarujumba A Village	10-Mar-14	Will the local people in our area be considered for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	When the proposed pipeline bursts what will they do?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	What development plans does CNOOC have for the Kyarujumba area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Tullow and Total sold their shares. Who is the owner of the project now?	There are three Exploration Areas (EA's) in Lake Albert Basin, Uganda CNOOC Uganda Ltd, Tullow and Total SA each are operating one third of the exploration area. The owner of this project is CNOOC Uganda.	E. Location/site
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	How will the tenants benefit from their land which is not going to be used for a long time?	If your land is not affected by the project, you will be able to conduct your normal everyday life activities.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	There is a big difference between district compensation rates in Kampala and Kyangwali. They prefer the company decides the rates.	District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Kaggwa Mathias	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Due to climatic changes can't the government give the electricity to avoid deforestation?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kabagambe	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	How many years has CNOOC been around?	CNOOC Uganda was established in 2010. CNOOC (China National Offshore Oil Corporation) is the largest offshore oil and gas producer in China and has offshore oil and gas projects all over the world. The mother company was founded in 1982.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Kisingule Geofrey	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Fuel emissions can cause atmospheric pollution and create health complications within the community. How is CNOOC planning to avoid this?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. An air quality survey will be conducted during the ESIA specialist studies to determine the impact of air emissions due to oil and gas activities.	L. ESIA Process
Isabirye	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	There are pupils amongst the community who have completed senior six. Will CNOOC be able to employ these students?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Tumusiime Daniel	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	There are all signs of increasing rain failure. In instances of drought what is the company planning for the community?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Tumusiime Daniel	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	They need a police station for the security of the pipeline.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline

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Tumusiime Daniel	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Road signs and trainings should be put in place to avoid accidents.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline. Road signs will also be erected on the roads to enforce road safety.	F. Pipeline
Mugenyi Stephen	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through his house do they compensate him in monetary terms or build him another?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Tarimo Simon	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes through one person's land and he is compensated, how does the neighbor benefit where it does not pass?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tezera	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	When the pipeline passes through a coffee shamba is the crop compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Tezera	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipes divide the land into two and on one of the sides is grazing land, are the animals allowed to cross over the pipeline to the other side?	Yes. A bright red marker tape is buried above the pipeline to alert people. Animals and people will be allowed to safely cross the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Krismas Robert	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	When the pipes go through his land, how long does it take the company for him to get compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Tusingule Geofrey	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Is there a marker left in place to show that the pipeline passed underneath the land?	Yes. A bright red marker tape is buried above the pipeline to warn anyone before they dig deeper and damage the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Tumwesigye Edward	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	What plans does CNOOC have for the community problems? They do not have a hospital, water nor good roads.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Baligoma Kanyamba	Chairman	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	Does CNOOC pay for the pieces of land where pipeline traverses roads?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Mugenyi Stephen	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	10-Mar-14	With the coming of the pipeline and development in the area very rich men will come and disorganize families and women. What security is going to be offered to the community?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Twesigye Karoli	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	What is the allowed buffer zone in which they are allowed to put up houses?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline

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Twesigye Karoli	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	After covering the pipeline can they dig on top of it?	No, people will not be allowed to dig on top of the pipeline route. Special precautions are taken to protect the pipes before it is laid in the ground. Pipe sections are welded together in the field by highly specialized welders. Weld joints are wrapped with poly-ethylene (strong plastic) If the pipeline has to cross wet areas, it is coated with concrete to make sure it does not rise to the surface. Once the pipe sections are welded together, the pipe is carefully laid in the trench and then covered up again. A bright red marker tape is buried above the pipeline to warn anyone before they dig deeper and damage the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Twesigye Karoli	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	Please provide nursery beds to get seedlings.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Sekasole Fulugensi	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline is to pass through his house, do they have to tear it down?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Mbabazi Sekako	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	If another company comes telling them to vacate their land but not CNOOC what should they do?	These companies are obligated to inform all affected and key stakeholders prior to any activities is being conducted in your area. That includes that all information should be conveyed to the affected stakeholders.	L. ESIA Process
Safari Elasta	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	There are some organizations which pass through the community dig up soil very fast and take it to where we don't know. Why?	When a company like CNOOC wants to operate in a country they are obligated to do an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). This is a legal process conducted by an independent company and in line with Uganda legislation. Golder, an international company, and Eco & Patner, a local company are in the process to conduct these studies, which include the taking of soil and water samples, etc. Landowners and residents will be informed in advance.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Safari Elasta	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline is to pass through a wetland and it is very useful to the community must they lose it?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	L. ESIA Process
Balyangiraki Valensi	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	What about the security of the pipeline passing through the area? There are some people who may not want the development in the area and may choose to damage it.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Byaruhanga Ategeka	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	The coming of the pipeline is anticipated to bring in a lot of sunshine (climate change)	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	L. ESIA Process
Muhwereza Kwitonda	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	Can CNOOC help the community in programs regarding the environment?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Seka Ephrahim	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline passes near his house is he allowed to stay in that house?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. People can stay in their houses if the houses are outside of the buffer zone.	E. Location/site
Futumukiza Ephrahim	Resident	Nyansenge A Village	10-Mar-14	If there are mangoes and jackfruit on his land is he compensated?	If these fruit is affected by the construction of the pipeline he will be compensated.	P. Compensation
Neza Restuta	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	There have been rumours that oil and gas activities will affect crop production and weather patterns in our area. Is this true?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)

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Neza Restuta	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Can women be considered for employment opportunities?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
John Mugisa	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	How deep will the pipeline be buried?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline
John Mugisa	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Will people from neighbouring villages be considered for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Jamil Kwandanaho	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	How will the people in whose lands the pipeline will pass benefit? There are many cases elsewhere in the world where the directly affected people stay in absolute poverty.	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Jamil Kwandanaho	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	What level of education is considered for employment for such an activity?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Jamil Kwandanaho	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Can CNOOC help us to spearhead the setting up of SACCOs (Savings and Credit Cooperatives) and attract banking institutions to help the local people gain financial literacy and benefit from on-going activities?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Jamil Kwandanaho	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	What measures will be put in place to minimise in-migration of Congolese and Rwandese, who may want to benefit from the oil and gas industry?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Adenyera Patrick	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Where will the displaced people be resettled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement

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Tumuhairwe Jovanance	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	How will loss of land for pipeline activities be compensated for?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Baruku Emmanuel	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	What age limit will be considered for employment?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Tumwesigye Steven	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	If the pipeline crosses roads, will the roads be closed off to the public?	The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The pipeline will traverse underneath the road and the roads will be available for public use.	F. Pipeline
Kyomukama Scovia	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Will there be opportunities for the local people to offer catering services to the contractors that will be constructing the pipeline?	Yes, that is a very good example of how a project like this can benefit different businesses.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Dramadri Samson	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	How will the affected persons be compensated for loss of crops and property? Will the payments be in form of cash?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Julius Tibayendera	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Will sensitive facilities like schools be avoided or they will be relocated?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Alfred Busoborwa	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	In case the district rates are lower than market rates for food crops, what will be done? For example, one cassava tuber may be enough for a meal to feed a family (of five people) and yet UGX 1000 which may be compensated may not feed the five people.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Alfred Busoborwa	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	Why are scholarships offered to the entire Hoima District instead of considering children from Kyangwali sub-county where the oil and gas activities are taking place?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Tumuhimbise Issa	Chairman LCI	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	During the soil investigations and geotechnical survey along the pipeline, people from our area were not offered employment. Will this be rectified during the construction of the pipeline?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Tumuhimbise Issa	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	What are the exact spots that the pipeline will pass through in our village?	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline

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Anastasia Tuhasoomu	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	In case of resettlement, if the affected person is moved from an area with fertile soils and taken to an area with poor soils or a rocky area, does that person retain the right to reject the resettlement?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Omuhereza Byabagambi	Resident	Tontema Village	10-Mar-14	If the affected person is in the process of transferring land ownership but is yet to acquire a land title, will that person be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Steven Mubone	Vice Chairman LCII	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	Will the communities be allowed to cultivate crops on the land covering the pipeline? If not, what will be the permitted distance at which farmers can grow crops from the pipeline?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. People will not be allowed to plant over the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Steven Mubone	Vice Chairman LCII	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	Why is the ESIA team interested in social baseline? For example the existing tribes in our area.	An ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) is a very good planning tool. A Social baseline determines the existing social situation. The ESIA shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Byaruhanga Deogratus	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	We are grateful to CNOOC for informing the local people about the proposed project early on in the project cycle.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Byaruhanga Deogratus	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	How will areas where there are land disputes between two parties be handled, as the land acquisition process for the pipeline is being undertaken?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Sylvia Ndyabaasa	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	Thanked CNOOC for conducting village meetings as these have been helpful in sensitising the local people about oil and gas activities.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Bulutwenda Dinah	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	Upgrading of roads will allow for easy access of buyers of farm produce. This will lead to better prices and thus the local people will benefit.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	A. Motivation for project
Bulutwenda Dinah	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	There is a concern that crop production may go down as the youth seek for jobs in the oil and gas industry. How will this be addressed?	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tayebwa Johnson	Councillor	Butoole Parish	11-Mar-14	Will the neighbouring persons, who are not directly affected by the pipeline, be compensated in any way?	No, but CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Okello Martin	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	The District officials should not determine compensation rates as they don't interact with the farmers to have a clear understanding of the inputs required for crop production.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Sabastian Kaija	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	During soil investigations along the pipeline, the study team picked soil samples from my gardens. How will I benefit from that activity?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	L. ESIA Process

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James Kato	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	The soil investigation team conducted their activities in one of the villages (Hohwa) without local leaders. This raises unnecessary suspicion and should be avoided in future.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation. CNOOC undertakes to alert landowners and residents and will consult with the local leaders in advance.	N. Stakeholder engagement
James Kato	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	The areas of Kaseeta and Kabwoya are water-stressed. Will CNOOC construct boreholes for the local people?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
James Kato	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	Can the soil investigation pits be used as a clue to where the pipeline will pass?	No. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Ngonzi Peter	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	Will the pipeline be a permanent or temporary feature?	Once the proposed project has been permitted, construction will commence. The pipeline will be a permanent feature until the project will be decommissioned in 25 to 30 years from now.	F. Pipeline
Sam Muhoozi	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	For the people that will be resettled, will they have better houses constructed for them?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Peter Byaruhanga	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	Will the compensation be after the construction of the pipeline?	Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Wilson Birengesa	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	In case properties are destroyed, what will be the procedure for compensation?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Wilson Birengesa	Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	Will the land acquired for pipeline construction be leased and thereafter returned to the original owners?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Busingye Frank	Youth Councillor	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	At what distance from the pipeline will the communities be permitted to construct houses and settle?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. Any activities can be conducted outside of this buffer zone.	F. Pipeline
Nuwagaba Frank	Officer in Charge	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	Will access roads be constructed to enable graders access the pipeline route?		F. Pipeline
Nuwagaba Frank	Officer in Charge	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	How will the soil from the trench along the pipeline be disposed of?	At the start of construction, topsoil is stripped off and kept separately. Plant seeds are in the topsoil. After the pipe has been buried, large rocks are removed and soil in construction areas is de-compacted. Then topsoil is put back and smoothed over. And vegetation grows again.	F. Pipeline
Nuwagaba Frank	Officer in Charge	Kaseeta Parish	11-Mar-14	There is need to consider having security personnel when conducting fieldwork studies as some of the villages have hostile communities.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Katembeka Elephaz	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	There are many people in this area. If the pipeline affects everyone, what will happen to them?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Katembeka Elephaz	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	In case the pipeline passes his jackfruit garden will he be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Katembeka Elephaz	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	Will CNOOC pay for the land that the pipeline will pass?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation

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Kirisa Batista	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	You indicated that there will be security in the project area. Where will the cattle keepers go?	CNOOC will provide security in the proposed project area mainly to ensure that the equipment in the operational areas do not harm surrounding communities. These communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline. No crops should be planted within the 2 meter buffer zone of the pipeline. People, animals, cattle and cattle keepers will be allowed to cross the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Arinaitwe Mugisa	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	How are the youth going to benefit from the project?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Karamira Gad	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	Will he land owners be consulted before any activity is done on their land?	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the any activities that will be conducted on or near any of the villages.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Kambaho Ernest	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	Will compensation be paid before or after the activity on the land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kambaho Ernest	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	What is the length and width of the pipeline?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Tumwesigye James	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	The community are cultivators. Rumours are being spread, saying that in an area where oil is discovered there is normally no rain. How will they survive with agriculture?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Tumushabe Goretti	Chairperson of women Association	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	How can we enhance the capacity of the women in the community?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Wagada William	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	CNOOC Uganda Limited signed an agreement with the government of Uganda. Why is it that during this presentation no government official has given us any feedback?	CNOOC appreciates your comment.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Wagada William	Resident	Nyansenge B Village	11-Mar-14	In Nigeria these pipes burst and cause fires. How will they tell that CNOOC pipes are different from those of Nigeria?	Pipeline safety The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Gakyaró Benard	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	CNOOC initially indicated that they will dig to a depth of 2-3 feet. Now they are digging deeper. What is the reason for this?		B. Technology
Gakyaró Benard	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	He appreciates the documents presented to them in Runyoro and recommends that further communications to the community be done the same way.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Bismambo David	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	When CNOOC buys land, it takes very long to finalise. Landowners earn up to about 300,000 Shillings on their land. How can livelihoods be sustained?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. The impact on livelihoods will be investigated during the ESIA studies and all stakeholders will be informed of the outcome of these studies.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Muhereza Turyakira	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	What are the results of the geotechnical survey done earlier?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies and all stakeholders will be informed of the outcome of these studies.	L. ESIA Process
Muhereza Turyakira	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	If land is affected by the proposed pipeline, would CNOOC be willing to keep on paying for the land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Butaro Lawrence	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	CNOOC has already helped people like those of Buhuka. In this particular community they too have problems like one school only. Could CNOOC assist?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Butaro Lawrence	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	If this study is about the environment, can CNOOC help with a tree planting program?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Muhereza Karuru	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	What will happen with the pipes after 25 years when decommissioning commences? Will CNOOC take the pipes with them?		L. ESIA Process
Arituha Silas	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	Will the youth in this community, who has not studied, get any jobs on the project?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Mahuure John	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	Many white people have come in their area and are taking photographs. They are scared as a community of foreign people taking their land.	When a company like CNOOC wants exploration and operational rights in a country they are obligated to do an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). This is a legal process conducted by independent companies and in line with Uganda legislation. To obtain the necessary information to conduct a comprehensive ESIA specialists need to take photographs, soil samples, water samples etc.	L. ESIA Process
Tumwesigye Donald	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	After 25 years the oil will be finished but why is it that in China and Libya where they started getting oil a long time ago it has not yet been exhausted?		A. Motivation for project
Tumwesigye Donald	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	You claim that the pipe never gets broken but it has happened elsewhere in the world.	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Tumwesigye Donald	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	How do you plan to conserve the environment and enable the communities to produce food sustainably?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Baryabuza John	Resident	Rwensambya Village	11-Mar-14	How wide will the pipeline be?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Ategeka John,	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	There is a general concern that the district rates that are used for compensation are lower than the current market rates.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Ategeka John,	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Will CNOOC construct access roads for the pipeline or will they use the existing community roads?		F. Pipeline
Kirovince Bagonza	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Will there be forceful eviction in case the affected person is not interested in being resettled?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Twinomugisha Muhereza	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Would CNOOC consider leasing the land for at least 25 years and thereafter revert it to its original owner?		P. Compensation
Asiimwe Rogers	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	There is a fear that the pipeline will lead to displacement of a number of people.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement

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Bahiizi Fred	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Will the affected people be resettled before the houses are destroyed?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Bamwenda John	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	If a community road is used during construction of the pipeline, will you provide us with an alternative route?	Yes.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Miramago Steven	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Why is CNOOC considering using district rates during compensation instead of negotiating with the land owner?	District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.	P. Compensation
Mugarura Cyrus	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Will the youth be given an opportunity to apply for technical jobs too?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Byamugisha Godfrey	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Why should the affected person be compensated for only one season of harvest (in case of perennial crops)?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Chunyai Godfrey	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	The soil investigation studies that are on-going have left people worried that the soil pits indicate areas where the pipeline will pass through. Is this true?	Soil studies form part of the ESHIA studies. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	L. ESIA Process
Chunyai Godfrey	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	What will be the size (width) of the land that will be acquired for the pipeline?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Byaruhanga John	Resident	Hanga II A Village	12-Mar-14	Will an avocado tree that has no fruit yet be compensated at the same rate as one bearing fruit?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kabarebe Wilson	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will access roads be constructed to enable graders access to the pipeline route?		M. CNOOC Track Record
Ntezimana Jeremias	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	There have been rumours that oil production activities are associated with prolonged drought. Is this true?	Rainfall patterns will not be influenced by the oil and gas operations in the area. This will be investigated during the ESHIA studies and the findings will be communicated to the affected communities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ntezimana Jeremias	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will community roads be used to access the pipeline route? And if yes, are there plans of upgrading these roads?		M. CNOOC Track Record
Asaba Wilson	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will compensation be undertaken before or after construction of the pipeline?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kabarebe Wilson	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will access roads be constructed to enable regular maintenance along the pipeline route?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Atanansi Abekuremanansi	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will CNOOC, through its CSR programme, consider offering scholastic materials to our school in Kamwokya?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility

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Atanansi Abekuremanansi	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	There is a concern that most of us will be displaced from our land due to the on-going oil and gas activities.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Niwomugisha Alex	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	We have heard that CNOOC will select some people from our village to undergo basic skills training. Will these people be given an allowance?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Kabarebe Wilson	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will the people who will be considered for employment during the construction phase be recruited from the local area or will the contractor will have his own workers?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Kwizera Manuel	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will separate access roads be constructed to enable regular maintenance along the pipeline route or will the company use community roads?		F. Pipeline
Bwakalembe Omuliisa	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will the cows be allowed to graze over the pipeline after covering the pipeline with soil?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Okoya Donozio	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	What will be done in case the pipeline has to go through a graveyard?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Katahirwe Vicent	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will the compensation for loss of crops and property be in form of cash only or is resettlement an option?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Onim Roger	Resident	Hanga II B Village	12-Mar-14	Will the communities be allowed to cultivate crops on land over the pipeline?	No, not within the 2 meter bufferzone. You are allowed to conduct any activities outside the bufferzone area.	F. Pipeline
Byamugisha Erick	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	What will happen to the roads and crops in the areas where the pipeline will traverse? Will they be compensated?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Byamugisha Erick	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Please enlighten the community on the issue of speculative purchasing of land and compensation for properties.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	P. Compensation

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Byenkya Nathan	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	There are many roads passing through the area. Which roads will be tarmacked?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. The impact of the road construction will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mukonyezi John	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	The community welcomes the project. May we request T-Shirts to serve as an identity to CNOOC programs?	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation. CNOOC will certainly consider the suggestion.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mugisa Leo	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	The community welcomes the coming of the pipeline project in the area. The community is willing to cooperate if CNOOC stick to what they have said.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Mugabo Henry	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	It is not clear from the booklet whether there will be access roads crossing the pipeline. The communities need to know when construction will start and whether they will be able to use these roads?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. The impact of the road construction will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Busingye Evelyn	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	The leaders at the Sub county would like to know whether CNOOC has a structural plan for all structures it intends to put up in their area?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. Yes, CNOOC has plans for all the proposed structures. As soon as the project had been permitted the information will be conveyed to all the affected people.	M. CNOOC Track Record
Kahwa Chris	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Trees are likely to be uprooted during the construction phase of the project. Does CNOOC have mitigation plans of planting similar tree species?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. This impact will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Bwembeni Isa	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	There are rich men who seem to know where the pipeline passes and go on buying land in the vicinity and acquiring land titles.	CNOOC appreciates your comment. As soon as the proposed project has been permitted the correct information will be conveyed to all the affected stakeholders. Carry on with your life as always. If you are busy building a house, continue. Do your fishing and trade as if nothing will happen. You will be compensated for all your assets should you be resettled. Please do not build an extra house or buy land because you hope for compensation. If you do not get resettled you will have wasted all your money!	N. Stakeholder engagement
Byakagaba Michael	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Can strong earthquakes cause the pipeline to break?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. A seismic survey will be conducted during the ESIA specialist studies to determine these impacts due to oil and gas activities.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kagoro Felister	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	What happens to a plot of land that has been constructed and the proposed pipeline has to pass through it?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Igurwa Jude	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	When will the pipeline be constructed? Have we identified where it will pass? If we have identified the exact place people need to be sensitized.	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted. Surrounding communities will be sensitized.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Haawa MP Chris	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Could stakeholders form a local Community Based Organization which can continue with the sensitization of the community on environment and social issues?	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation. This is a very good idea that should be investigated.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Makune Flora	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Have charges been set for damages caused to the pipeline by locals?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Makune Flora	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	Will the involvement of the police force in ensuring pipeline security, be necessary?	No. The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Makune Flora	Councillor	Kyangwali Sub County	12-Mar-14	The project is bound to affect the environment. Which program do you have in place to ensure restoration of the environment?	As people know, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Subcounty Chief	Subcounty Chief	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	The community thought the pipeline was to pass above the ground.	No, the pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline

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Subcounty Chief	Subcounty Chief	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	What criteria is followed for one to get work at CNOOC?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 22 villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, more than 4000 people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Subcounty Chief	Subcounty Chief	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	Compensation takes too long to get to the community.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Subcounty Chief	Subcounty Chief	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	What is the CNOOC budget for Corporate Social Responsibility		O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tibenda Augustine	Chairman	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	How can CNOOC boost the community in production work like poultry farming?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tibenda Augustine	Chairman	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	What chance has CNOOC given to the community to ensure that they get jobs?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the different villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, many people live in the proposed project area. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Tibenda Augustine	Chairman	Kabwoya Sub County	13-Mar-14	What is being done to ensure that the community has some infrastructure in place?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Nzitatira David	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	Will the warm fuel passing in the pipe kill the plants around?	No. Special precautions are taken to protect the pipes before it is laid in the ground. Pipe sections are welded together in the field by highly specialized welders. Weld joints are wrapped with poly-ethylene (strong plastic) If the pipeline has to cross wet areas, it is coated with concrete to make sure it does not rise to the surface. Once the pipe sections are welded together, the pipe is carefully laid in the trench and then covered up again. Then topsoil is put back and smoothed over. And vegetation grows again. The ESIA studies will also investigate this possible impact.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Sarando Mega Gerald	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	Is the oil pipeline and electricity line going to pass in the same area?	Yes, a high voltage electricity transmission line will be buried with the pipe to supply power to pump stations and block valve stations.	F. Pipeline
Senjoga Benedicto	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	Can CNOOC help them with seedlings to protect the environment?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover all 11 villages. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Wadri Stephen	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	Please take the minority local languages into account when you convey important messages to the people.	CNOOC appreciates your comment and is committed to work with its stakeholders in a Win-Win situation.	M. CNOOC Track Record

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Wamani Gracious	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	What should those do who have not studied and need jobs?	CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 22 villages in the project area and adjacent to it. There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available. But remember, more than 4000 people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sow clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.	C. Employment
Kajambere Fred	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	What materials will be used for the pipeline that can not wear out after 25 years?	Special precautions are taken to protect the pipes before it is laid in the ground. Pipe sections are welded together in the field by highly specialized welders. Weld joints are wrapped with poly-ethylene (strong plastic) If the pipeline has to cross wet areas, it is coated with concrete to make sure it does not rise to the surface. Once the pipe sections are welded together, the pipe is carefully laid in the trench and then covered up again.	F. Pipeline
Alinda Ronnie	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	Can you grow crops where the pipeline has passed?	No, the permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline and crops can be planted outside this buffer zone.	F. Pipeline
Alinda Murungi	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	When the pipes have been fixed and buried can the roads cross over?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Kabanda Richard	Resident	Ndongo Village	13-Mar-14	The pictures in the booklets show that grass will grow across the pipeline. Here people burn grass. How will you control the burning of grass on top of the pipeline?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Eria Rutegenda	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	Will landowners be compensated for loss of crops and land if the pipeline is passing through their land?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kibuti Chandale	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	Will some sections of the pipeline be overland?	The carbon steel pipe is 10/12" in diameter, almost 50 km long and buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m. The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Kibuti Chandale	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	Are there any plans to help the elderly in our area?	There already are many requests for many different types of projects. CNOOC will develop a Community Development Plan that will cover the whole project area. This plan will be based on local needs and circumstances. Group discussions will be held in the villages to get input into the plan. Projects will be appropriate to what people already know in their villages, and not necessarily completely new projects with which people are unfamiliar. Also, projects that will benefit the most people, and not only a few individuals, will be implemented. Remember that CNOOC can help, but cannot take over the role of the government.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kabuye Lawrence	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	At sections where the pipeline has to go through wetlands and streams, what measures will be put in place to minimise negative impacts on such features?	An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being done on the proposed Kingfisher Project, to Uganda and international standards. An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It shows in advance what the potential impacts of a project could be, for example as a result of dust, air emissions, tailings, slags and other wastes, land clearing, social impacts to people living in the area, etc. Impacts can be either positive or negative. The ESIA identifies, in consultation with stakeholders, the impacts. The ESIA then recommends measures to avoid or reduce negative impacts, and to enhance positive impacts. It also recommends the kind and frequency of monitoring that needs to be done to verify that these measures are successful. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. The ESIA team will provide the results of the studies to stakeholders once these are available.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Odong Jasper	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	What is the purpose of conducting soil investigation in our land?	When a company like CNOOC wants exploration and operational rights in a country they are obligated to do an EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment). This is a legal process conducted by independent companies and in line with Uganda legislation. During these studies and surveys specialists have to take samples of soil, water and plants to investigate and obtain important environmental data in the proposed project area.	L. ESIA Process
Pirwot Patrick	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	Will domestic animals be allowed to graze over the pipeline area?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Orwinyo David	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	What will be the permitted distance from the pipeline at which people can grow crops?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline. CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Moses Aliganyira	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	In case we fail to come to an agreement with CNOOC over the compensation rates, what will happen?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Moses Aliganyira	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	For perennial crops like bananas, why should only one season of harvest be compensated for?		P. Compensation

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Moses Aliganyira	Resident	Ngoma village	13-Mar-14	Will resettlement be conducted before commencement of construction activities for the affected persons?	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to be resettled, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Byaruhanga Christopher	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	What is the buffer zone for the pipeline?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Byaruhanga Christopher	Resident		14-Mar-14	There are many well sites discovered in Bulisa and Buhuka and we talk about having only one pipeline. Where are pipelines from other wells going to pass?	This pipeline will transport crude oil, not water. It is not connected to the wells in the area.	F. Pipeline
Owuchi Ezekiel	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	The people that are affected by the pipeline are afraid to build houses since they are not certain of the area in which the pipeline will pass.	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Musinguzi J. Collins	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	Wants to know the exact area where the pipeline will pass.	CNOOC will contact all directly affected stakeholders to inform them of the exact route of the pipeline as soon as the project is permitted.	F. Pipeline
Banobere John	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	There are people in the community affected by the refinery and the government has not paid them yet. How sure can they be that when the pipeline passes through their gardens they will be compensated?	CNOOC cannot answer for the refinery. All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Lazaro Douideny	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	In case the pipeline is to pass someone's house what happens? Do they bypass it or destroy it?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Owonda Jovan	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	The planting season has commenced. What will happen to cultivated crops when the pipeline construction commences?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Okum Venansio	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	In future will the pipeline affect people living near it?	No.	F. Pipeline
Oker Gilbert	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	In case the pipeline passes in his land will the negotiation for compensation be immediate or much later?	Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Ochanda Juliet	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	They have not yet signed an agreement because government is giving little money for the refinery land in terms of compensation.		D. Laws/regulations/standards
Ajango Martin	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	In case the pipeline explodes how many kilometers and settlements will be affected?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Ajango Martin	Resident	Kamukeduke Village	14-Mar-14	In case the pipeline passes through a community road will they still be using that road?	Yes.	F. Pipeline

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Oryema Foster	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Will you compensate for loss of land too, in addition to crops?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Kasamba Girodo	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Are there emergency response plans in place in case the pipeline malfunctions or bursts?	The entire project will be controlled and monitored from a control room. The control room will use the latest technology to monitor and control pressure and temperature in the pipelines and Central Processing Facility, 24 hours a day. The control room helps staff identify and deal with problems before they become emergencies. Control rooms can safely shut down equipment and trigger an emergency response procedure. An Emergency Response Plan will cover every part of the project for every type of emergency, including an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and evacuation of workers should it be necessary. Emergency response equipment such as alarms, smoke detectors, fire fighting trucks, fire hydrants, fire extinguishers and first aid are always available. Experienced fire fighters will always be on site. Surrounding communities will be sensitized to deal with an emergency. Training will be repeated from time to time. After pipeline is laid, special safety signs (route markers) will be put in place to ensure safe operation of the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Agole Edunge Charles	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Will you compensate for relocation of graves in case they are affected?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Mawa David	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	In case of relocating a school, this should not be located far from the affected communities.	Should people have to be resettled, the process will follow the international best practice standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Performance Standard 5 prescribes the process and principles for resettlement. People that are resettled must be the same or better off afterwards. The company must help them to replace their fields and houses. If a whole village has to resettle, the school, church, clinic, shops and all other infrastructure must be resettled too. Currently, CNOOC is negotiating user rights with about 40 people who live on or near places where new roads, a well-pad and other project infrastructure that is required at this early stage will be built. Some of these people have houses or other structures that will be replaced for them. There are many uncertainties about land issues in the project area. Until these are resolved, CNOOC can only negotiate user rights, and not land rights.	J. Resettlement
Muhumuza Monte Duke	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	What will the permitted distance from the pipeline be at which people can grow crops?	The permitting buffer zone is 2 meters along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Muhamudu O. Sala	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Will the pipeline corridor be fenced off to minimise unauthorised access?	No, but a bright red marker tape is buried above the pipeline to warn anyone before they dig deeper and damage the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Jackson Asura	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	How will grazing land be compensated for?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Nimungu Joseph	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If the pipeline crosses a public road, will the road be closed off from the public?	No. The pipeline will be buried at a suitable depth for different zones, typically 0.8m.	F. Pipeline
Nimungu Joseph	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If the road can be used, are there any potential risks that the motorists will be exposed to?	CNOOC appreciates your comment. The impact of the road construction will be investigated during the ESIA studies.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Wani Chani Godfrey	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If some people are recruited from the local area to work on the pipeline route, will they undertake any form of training?		C. Employment
Opio Justine	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Will the local people be allowed to grow crops on the soils above the pipeline?	No, but you will be able to grow crops outside the buffer zone of 2 meters.	F. Pipeline
Fred Anderson	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	In case of blasting the rocky areas to create a passage for the pipeline, the local communities should be alerted much earlier.	Landowners and residents will be warned in advance if blasting will occur in the area.	F. Pipeline
Otuba James	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	In case the affected person is not the rightful landowner, but was renting the land for farming, will you compensate the land owner?	All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process. Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.	P. Compensation
Suge Robert	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If the pipeline divides my plot of land into two, will I be allowed to access either side of my land?	Yes.	F. Pipeline
Owachi Brian	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If I am resettled, can I be allowed to access my former land for things like firewood collection?		J. Resettlement

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Owek Nyinga Beatrice	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	Will women be considered for employment?	<p>CNOOC Uganda has committed to local employment as far as possible, as it is already doing. There will be many jobs during construction, which will take about 2 years. Many of these jobs will be for unskilled or semi-skilled people. The company will divide the jobs between the 22 villages in the project area and adjacent to it.</p> <p>There will also be some jobs for highly skilled people. If such people are not available in the villages, they will be employed from Hoima, Kampala or elsewhere. The company still needs to consult with local community leaders about fair principles of employment from different villages. The company will communicate the process of applications and employment to people at a later stage, once these details are available.</p> <p>But remember, more than 4000 people live in the 11 villages. This means that not everyone will be able to get a job with the project. But a job with the project is not the only way to benefit. CNOOC has already started and will continue to support community development projects, in consultation with the villages. Also, once money starts circulating in the communities because of people earning wages, the local economy will grow. As people that earn wages start spending more money in the villages, for example paying a carpenter to make them new furniture, or paying someone to sew clothes or to make shoes, other people will benefit too.</p>	C. Employment
Alesio Nyeko	Resident	Kataaba Village	14-Mar-14	If the pipeline goes through a playground, will it be restored?	<p>All the sensitive social economic / livelihood of community members will be adequately compensate if that occurs. This is in line with the international standard of IFC; which requires that all socio-economic facilities will be adequately moved to the new area and be operationalized. These infrastructures include but not limited to roads, school, hospital, electricity and water. The findings of an ESHIA are transferred to an Environmental and Social Management Plan that becomes binding on the company. District compensation rates for the various crops and property will guide the compensation process.</p> <p>Compensation for loss of crops and property will be done before construction, except in few cases where there might be delays in securing approvals. In such situations, CNOOC will ask the affected person's permission to proceed with construction work and pay afterwards.</p>	P. Compensation

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Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	New people have come into the community due to the conflicts in Congo. This has led to cholera outbreaks due to a lack of sanitary facilities. We therefore request CNOOC to assist us in construction of a public toilet.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We request that CNOOC support us in building a public hall that we can use for holding meetings.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	Over 37 youth completed senior four. However, they have no money to further their education. We therefore request CNOOC to create training opportunities so that they can get employment.	CNOOC together with its JV partners have a training program for equipping youth with skills.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	The youth have request that CNOOC develop a community exchange program in which they can be able to visit other communities with Oil and Gas projects and be able to learn and implement related activities.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We request CNOOC come up with sports tournaments which our youth can be involved in and in so doing develop their talents.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We have a tree planting program led by Buhuka Flast Community Development Association and are requesting CNOOC to support us with seedlings so that we can implement it.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kamugisha Eria	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	The community would like to have a copy of the final report submitted to NEMA.	The ESIA report is a public document and can be accessed through the District Environmental Office.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Jackson Twesigomwe	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	Aren't there any engineering measures to eliminate the residual impacts of noise?	There are measures in place to reduce noise. These however cannot totally eliminate this given the nature of facilities to be installed and used.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mugema Kisebo	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	CNOOC and Mr Duan said that they want to be good neighbors. The community's request is that because most of the fishing gear comes from China, can CNOOC (or arrange with government to) to get loans to buy the correct fishing gear. Government is opposed to the nets that people are using.	CNOOC is an oil company and does not deal in fish nets. This will however be forwarded to the necessary organizations. In addition, CNOOC through its embassy will try to prevent import of illegal nets from China to Uganda.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mugema Kisebo	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	Can construction waste such as timber and iron sheets be given to the community for use other than destroying or transporting it for disposal?	A lot of construction waste will be generated. Safe to use material will be given to the community for use. This is however subject to government approval.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mugema Kisebo	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	In 2013, CNOOC discharged effluent into the lagoon which resulted into death of fish. We are afraid that the discharge of similar water may result into more fish death. In addition, samples were collected by CNOOC to ascertain the cause, but results have never been shared with the community.	Wastewater will be treated to the required standards before discharge. Continuous monitoring of this water will also be conducted. In addition, there will be no discharge into the lagoon. Treated water will be used for sprinkling of the buffer areas around the project.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mugema Kisebo	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We have some fish species close to the shore and others away from it. The ones close to the shore are affected by light and hence migrate. We therefore request that a mechanism be adopted to reduce the intensity of the light during the night.	Increased illumination is unavoidable. However, measures such as low glow lights, directing lights down are to be taken into consideration to reduce on this impact.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mugema Kisebo	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	CNOOC and BUKOLA have a court case on land. Won't that affect their operations?	This has been presented before Masindi court. The final judgement will be communicated to the community.	I. Property Acquisition
Mugenyi Christopher	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We are requesting CNOOC to aid in developing the Nsonga village access road.	The area road network will be improved. This will however be undertaken in accordance with the government development plan.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tuwemu Bernard	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	I am the chair of the hygiene and sanitation committee. The road to the meeting tree is poor. Can CNOOC help with providing culverts?	A culvert will be provided as requested.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tuwemu Bernard	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	We are also experiencing a problem with plastic and litter. Can CNOOC help the village by providing waste bins so the community can manage their plastic waste properly.	This had been noted.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Omaro Emmanuel	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	The youth need support for the sports (Soccer balls and kits). Also, why does CNOOC support the Hoima regional soccer tournament? CNOOC need to start in the local village next to where the operation is.	This is noted.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kemugisha Elijah	Resident	Nsunzu Village	21-Mar-18	We are requesting for balanced development so that all areas are equally developed. In addition, we request that CNOOC assist in the fight against cholera which claimed even one of its staff.	This is noted. CNOOC will look into it.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kemugisha Elijah	Resident	Nsunzu Village	21-Mar-18	Just like heritage supported by building a primary school, CNOOC should support the community by building a secondary school	CNOOC will work together with the government on this.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Kiiza Richard	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	Our youth are only employed as casual workers while other jobs are given to foreigners. We however have trained people that should be recruited for technical jobs.	CNOOC has a National Content Plan aimed at benefitting the locals through employment. However, the jobs are given to people who have undertaken the relevant trainings. Community members therefore encouraged to educate their children and equip them with the necessary skills in anticipation of the upcoming opportunities.	C. Employment
Seguma Yasin	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	Effort should be made to improve on the local medical facilities.	CNOOC will work with government on this.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Seguma Yasin	Resident	Nsonga Village	21-Mar-18	People with high blood pressure were affected by the rock blasting activities during the road construction. What measures have been put in place to safeguard against this?	Mitigation measures have been put in place to ensure that negative impacts do not affect the people.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kawa Margaret	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	If waste water is to be re-injected into the well, will this mean that the well will stop producing oil?	There are two different wells, production well and injection well. Wastewater will be channeled through the injection well which also aid in increasing pressure required for oil production.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Busingye John	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	The consultant has indicated that archeological and cultural sites will be protected. There are medicinal plants within the area where the CPF will be built. Can they still be avoided. What must happen?	Not every single site can be avoided. However effort will be taken to re-locate medicinal plants as much as possible.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Watu Moses	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	If the camp will accommodate over 200 people, will that also include the youth of Kyabasambu village?	Employment will be undertaken on merit, therefore the qualified people will also be accommodated.	C. Employment
Jonathan Kawa	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	You have indicated that wastewater from the camp will be recycled until it is clean. Can the recycled water be piped and supplied to the community for consumption provided that it meets the National Standards?	The water to be discharged meets the National Discharge standards. It is however not recommended to be used for domestic consumption.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Trijan Tumusime	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	A lot has been said about noise. In the past at times the noise from drilling was too much. Sometimes it caused death to sick and weak people. We are scared about the noise when you drill again.	The company will take necessary measures in noise attenuation. Nevertheless, the residual noise levels will remain high.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Bukenga Simon	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	You say the pipeline will be buried. How deep will it be buried and if it bursts, how would you know about?	The pipeline will be buried 1 meter deep. However, it has a computerized system connected to a control room at the CPF which will be used to detect any leakages.	F. Pipeline

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Kyaligonza David	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	Does the company have any tree planting program? All the species introduced dried up. We therefore request that CNOOC provide us with more seedling for re-planting.	The trees were planted in the wrong season hence dried up. However, your request will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Arinaitwe Robert	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	We have heard about the pipeline and that will be buried. How will it be built? For we are afraid that leaving it open will call for deployment of soldiers who may terrorize the community.	The pipeline will be built in sections.	F. Pipeline
Kisembo Kiiza	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	Some time back there was a planned community road from Pad 2 running through our village to the jetty. We had a burial site close to this area and were compensated. Now that land is limited on the Buhuka Flats, people are burying their deceased under the verandas of their homes. Since the road has not yet been built, can we use the burial site again? Members of the wider community continue to bury people here even though the gazetted burial site is at Nsonga.	The community should not bury people in the demarcated areas for the road, given that it is planned and will be developed.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Michael Onyango	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	The CPF will cover 90% of our land. What are some of the livelihood options in place to ensure that the community survives?	Compensation will be made for crops and property damaged.	P. Compensation
Michael Onyango	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	There is a lot of siltation due to the construction of the escarpment road. Are there any mitigation measure to protect the land from further degradation?	The ESIA proposes a number of mitigation measures including the installation of silt traps.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Michael Onyango	Resident	Kyabasambu Village	21-Mar-18	Fishing sustains our community. This project will only offer a few people jobs. What will be the EIA's recommendations to government to protect the local economy because this is a fishing community. We understand that change is happening. Some of it is because of oil. What will the companies and government be doing?		H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
John Dominic Owech	Resident	Kyakapere Village	21-Mar-18	What are the advantages and disadvantages of refining crude oil?	The project comes with a number of advantages such as employment and infrastructure development. The consultant has highlighted some of the negative impacts which have been document and will be submitted to NEMA.	A. Motivation for project
John Dominic Owech	Resident	Kyakapere Village	21-Mar-18	We have heard talk about impacts from noise and light. How will the community be helped by CNOOC?	The different noise sources will be attenuated to reduce on the impact. This however, cannot totally eliminate the impact.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Kakuru Jeremy	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	Our animals graze freely, won't their movement be restricted and affected by the project?	The construction sites will be fenced off to prevent animals from accessing them. We inform the community that grazing should be done away from the road to prevent accidents.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Okweru Godfrey	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	There is global climate change. People are cutting down trees all over the world with global effect. How can we be sure that this development will take place safely?	A detailed Environment Management Plan has been proposed in the report to address negative impacts.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Pidhano Ballack	LC1 Chairman	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	CNOOC promised to support our tree planting program with seedlings. This would be the best time to do so given that the rains have begun.	CNOOC will provide the seedlings as required.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Pidhano Ballack	LC1 Chairman	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	Nsonga has water, can't water be brought here as well?	This had been noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Okello Hassan	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	When work starts, what kind of workers will be required by CNOOC?	Workers from different fields will be required during the construction phase. These include both skilled and unskilled.	C. Employment
Salim Okello	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	What measures will be taken to prevent patients with high blood pressure from being affected by noise?	CNOOC is doing everything within its means to reduce on the noise. In addition, CNOOC has grievance mechanism that can be used by the community to express their concerns in case of elevated noise levels.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Oguti Gerald	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	Areas with pipelines are prone to terrorism. What measures are there to safeguard against this?	Government will provide the required security. Already an Oil and Gas department has been developed in police to protect Oil and Gas establishments.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Deacon Isaiah	Resident	Kyakapere Village	22-Mar-18	If the pipeline is buried before the water test, how will you know if it leaks?	Before the pipeline is buried all sections welded will be tested for any leakages. After a pressure test will be conducted for further scrutiny. The pressure test will involve pumping water through the entire pipeline while looking out for any drop in pressure.	F. Pipeline
Okol Charles	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	What level of education is CNOOC to consider when recruiting people for this project?	Workers from different fields will be required during the construction phase. These include both skilled and unskilled.	C. Employment
Wannock James	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	I've listened to the presentation, I have heard about crude oil processing and waste management off site. But what about smoke?	No smoke will be generated given that there is no combustion process involved. Gas from the well will be tapped and used for generation of electricity and LPG.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Wannock James	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	The space required for the pipeline is 30 m. Initially CNOOC identified all owners within 200 m of the pipeline. Nothing further has been said. What happens to the neighbors? Are they also to be compensated?	The project neighbors were registered only for identification purposes. These are however not to be compensated given that they are not directly affected.	P. Compensation
Kabale Wilson	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	The land acquisition area is 30 m. If my land is cut in half, what will happen if I can't farm on the small pieces on either side?	Construction of the pipeline will not stop residents from accessing their gardens.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Kyalimpa Alice	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	Who will be allowed to grow crops on the 20meters area after burying the pipeline?	The current land owners will still be the custodians of the land following installation of the pipeline.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Asimwe Robert	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	There was a rural electrification programme. After power lines were built we experienced shortages in rain. How certain are we that the pipeline won't have a similar impact?	There is no direct relation between the pipeline construction and change in rain patterns.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ntaro Lawrence	Chairperson	Kamwokya Village	22-Mar-18	Countries producing oil have no rain, what measures are in place to prevent similar impacts?	There is no direct relation between the pipeline construction and change in rain patterns. In addition, all operations will be guided by NEMA.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ntaro Lawrence	Chairperson	Kamwokya Village	22-Mar-18	With the anticipation of increased traffic, will the access road be upgraded?	Community roads will not be used during the construction of the pipeline line. An access road will be constructed within the 30meter servitude area.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Nyesiga Barnabas	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	I have heard construction will take 3-4 years. Construction of the pipeline will take about one year. After our land was acquired we were told to stop planting on it. We are still not planting on it. We have not been paid. What happens now?	Compensation is a process which takes a while. We are currently on the financial literacy stage.	P. Compensation
Byaruhanga Isaac	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	The heavy traffic in the area will pose a risk of accidents. In the event of such an occurrence, who will compensate the victim?	Different contractors will be engaged during the construction phase of the project. These will follow CNOOCs HSE obligations. However, in the event of an accident all necessary measures will, be taken to ensure that the victim is duly compensated.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Byaruhanga Isaac	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	Will people be compensated if their crops are damaged during the maintenance of the pipeline?	Plants damaged during the maintenance will be assessed and duly compensated.	P. Compensation
Katushabe Specioza	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	There is the process of construction, then another four years of drilling before production. Are we allowed to plant trees as long term investments within this area?	No, only seasonal crops will be accepted. This is because trees have deep roots which may affect the pipeline.	K. Scheduling

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Jam James	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	If constructions workers damage or steal our property in the community, who would be responsible?	Community members will be employed during the pipeline construction to prevent negative vices associated with immigration. We therefore request local leaders to forward the right people with no criminal records. Those caught will however be prosecuted according to the laws of Uganda.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Julongo Moses	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	Will new roads be developed to access the pipeline route or will existing roads be used?	The pipeline will be accessed through the 30meter servitude area.	F. Pipeline
Byanomugisha	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	I have educated children, will they be employed?	All interested people will be employed. However, these will be subjected to medical fitness tests for employment.	C. Employment
Byanomugisha	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	We have land conflicts within the area, how will these be addressed?	The residents should work together with the local leaders to resolve land conflicts.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Twinomugisha Samuel	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	Community has planted trees as part of a tree planting programme which suffered from pests. We request support to acquire more seedlings.	CNOOC will provide the seedlings as requested.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Twinomugisha Samuel	Resident	Hanga II Village	22-Mar-18	In the dry season our boreholes dry up. Would it be possible to support us to pump water up to our area to provide water in the dry season?	This is noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Ramathan	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	How will the underground pipe be monitored for leakages?	Before the pipeline is buried all sections welded will be tested for any leakages. After a pressure test will be conducted for further scrutiny. The pressure test will involve pumping water through the entire pipeline while looking out for any drop in pressure.	F. Pipeline
Ramathan	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	Will CNOOC compensate us for damages in crops during the maintenance of the pipeline?	All directly affected persons will be duly compensated.	F. Pipeline
Tumusime Patrick	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	I have a house close to the 30m boundary (but outside the boundary) how will I manage to live close to this area of work. How do I keep my children and livestock safe?	Sites close to the pipeline will be cordoned off to prevent accidents. CNOOC will also employ watchmen to prevent animals and people from accessing the construction site.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tumusime Patrick	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	My land has been acquired. I have attended the financial literacy course but I still do not know how much I will be paid. If I am not happy with the amount, then who helps me in my grievance?	CNOOC has a grievance mechanism that will be used to raise any issues of concern.	I. Property Acquisition
Tarasis Barigire	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	When the land acquisition team visited my land, I showed them my sand quarry. They took pictures of it. When they came back they said they must first consult with government about whether I will be compensated for my resource.	This will be followed up with the land acquisition team.	I. Property Acquisition
Isebiira Yonasini	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	If the land acquired contains my main water source (borehole or spring) and I lose this water, how can I be helped if my land is then without water.	If a water source found to be situated within the servitude area due consideration will be taken by the land acquisition team.	P. Compensation
Rutatana Eliphazi	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	The 30 m crosses my land. My animals water point is close to this area but on the other side of it. How will my animals access the water during construction?	The livestock owner will be allowed to access the dam. In addition, the pipeline will be built in sections to allow access to the lower sections of the site.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Kirani Gad	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	After writing down their names with CNOOC (landowners within the 200 m area outside the servitude) a landowner sold his land to me. I am now a neighbor to the 30m.	Land beyond the 30 meter servitude area will not be affected.	I. Property Acquisition
Bagada William	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	A lot has been explained to us about how this development can be managed but bad things can also come from development, for example bursting of the pipe. Please advise on how the community should respond in such an event?	CNOOC has a grievance mechanism that will be used to raise any issues of concern. In addition, government has inspectors who will keep monitoring the project to ensure that any concerns are addressed.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tweyigomwe James	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	We request CNOOC to support us in repairing the community road.	This is noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tweyigomwe James	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	Will you require additional land for construction of another pipeline if more oil is discovered?	The wells to be drilled are for tapping oil. However, no additional pipeline will be constructed.	I. Property Acquisition
Tweyigomwe James	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	If am recruited during the project, will I also be required to go to Hohwa for accommodation leaving behind my family?	Workers will be locally sourced so that they do not have to be accommodated at Hohwa construction camp.	C. Employment
Bonigaba Barnabas	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	Will I be compensated for any damages or loss of property given that I stay in Isingiro district though I have land in Hoima?	All directly affected persons shall be duly compensated.	P. Compensation
Bonigaba Barnabas	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	We are afraid for we keep meeting different people.	The study is conducted by experts from different disciplines.	L. ESIA Process
Balinga Joseph	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	We were initially informed that CNOOC would plant trees along the servitude area and an access road for monitoring. But this seems centrally to what has been presented.	No trees will be planted within the servitude area due to their deep roots that could affect the pipeline. The pipeline use only 1 meter of the 10 meters. The remaining 9meters will therefore be used as an access road for monitoring and conducting repairs on the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Aringayira Richard	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	My land has been acquired. I have planted trees on my property. Now these trees will be removed. What plan will CNOOC have to meet my dreams to protect the environment?	CNOOC has a tree planting program in which seedlings are supplied to community members.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ruhanga Joy	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	If a husband has two wives and each has a plot of land that is affected by the pipe, will compensation be paid to the husband or to each wife?	This should be reported to the land acquisition teams so that payments are not combined given that both plots were registered under the same man.	I. Property Acquisition
Tushabe Annet	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	If a man had a wife who worked to produce on the land and she passed away but had children, to whom will compensation be paid and how will the children of the deceased benefit?	This will be forwarded to the land acquisition team to ensure that children of the deceased also benefit from the compensation.	P. Compensation
Christopher Tegeka	Resident	Nyarusenge B Village	23-Mar-18	We appreciate CNOOC for the sensitization. I urge that residents to put into practice what they have learnt. We request that the residents use the grievance mechanism in place to see that all their concerns are addressed.	Noted.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Maheru Katherine	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	The media claims that we shall be relocated, this however has not been addressed.	Resettlement is handled by a separate team from CNOOC.	J. Resettlement
Tiryasigula Jacob	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	At times I am scared. I look at CNOOC who have acquired my land but I still do not know how much I will be paid. No one has involved me in any negotiations.	Compensation is a process which takes a while. We are currently on the financial literacy stage.	P. Compensation
Byaruhanga Robert	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	Will the pipeline be removed after production is finished or will it stay here forever?	The practice differs from country to country. The decision to either remove or leave it will solely rest on the Government of Uganda.	F. Pipeline
Byaruhanga Robert	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	Will the illiterate also be employed during the construction phase of the project?	The illiterate will also be employed. Only that their services may be limited to jobs which are not technical.	C. Employment
Bahati John	Resident	Lwera Village	23-Mar-18	We were originally told they would be a road in the pipeline route that would be left to the community. Is this still true?	An access road will be constructed along the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Bahati John	Resident	Lwera Village	23-Mar-18	How will residents close to the pipeline be protected against accidents during the construction phase.	Sites close to the pipeline will be cordoned off to prevent accidents. CNOOC will also employ watchmen to prevent animals and people from accessing the construction site.	F. Pipeline
Bahati John	Resident	Lwera Village	23-Mar-18	My bank details were not captured during the evaluation. How will I be paid?	The land acquisition team will return in April to verify the information received and also update the missing data.	I. Property Acquisition

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Abeli Tom	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	The pipeline runs through my quarry in which I intended to extract stone aggregates. Will I therefore be compensated for this?	This will be forwarded to the land acquisition team.	P. Compensation
Buhumuza Tezira	Resident	Katoma Village	23-Mar-18	The pipeline goes through my neighbor's property. I live next door to it. I am concerned about my animals and children's safety.	Sites close to the pipeline will be cordoned off to prevent accidents. CNOOC will also employ watchmen to prevent animals and people from accessing the construction site.	F. Pipeline
Lwabule Florence	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	I am concerned about the natural environment. This construction will produce fumes that create a risk for our children and animals	This impact is short term and will be limited to the construction phase.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Mandela Wilson	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	I have two pieces of land and both are affected. They are in different villages. Does this mean I need to open two bank accounts?	No, you only require on account through which all payments will be made.	P. Compensation
Mandela Wilson	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	What procedures will be followed if a skull is exhumed from the ground during trench excavation?	The Heritage team walked along the entire stretch of the pipeline to identify any cultural and archeological material of concern. Land owners were also consulted as part of the process. However in case such material is observed, all construction activities shall be halted to ensure that the remains are handled in due order.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Byaruhanga Robert	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	Will the existing trees on my plot be cut during the construction phase?	All trees within the 30meter servitude areas will be cut to allow room for construction equipment to access the site.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tumuhirwe Edison	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	Will my neighbors outside the 30meters servitude be compensated given that they were registered?	Only people directly impacted will be compensated. The neighbors within the 200meters were registered as a legal requirement.	P. Compensation
Christopher	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	My name is missing on the listed of those to be compensated yet my land falls within the 30 meters.	The initial registered displayed was provisional. A final registered will be displayed in April prior to payment.	P. Compensation
Shaban Inocent	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	I am worried where I will go given that the pipeline covers my entire land.	All affected people will be duly compensated.	P. Compensation
Bunani John Bosco	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	Compensation has delayed yet I was stopped from completing building my house.	This was recorded and will be duly compensated.	P. Compensation
Twegela Frank	Resident	Katoma Village	23-Mar-18	Am I allowed to cross the pipeline given that it runs through the middle of my land?	Residents are free to cross the pipeline after it has been buried.	F. Pipeline
Twegela Frank	Resident	Katoma Village	23-Mar-18	Where will the workers get medical treatment given that we do not have a medical Centre in this village?	CNOOC and its contractors will maintain their own medical facilities at the camp for responding to any medical responses.	C. Employment
Byamukama Francis	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	In the event that the trucks run through my compound, will I be compensated?	All affected people will duly be compensated.	P. Compensation
Byaruhanga Patrick	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	What procedures should we follow when seeking employment?	Recruitment will be done with the help of local council leaders.	C. Employment
Matia	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	We request CNOOC to support the community through construction of a health facility, upgrading the access roads and water sources.	This has been noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Mandela Wilson	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	We were required to provide the details of the husband and wife as part of the compensation data. If both parents die, how will the unknown children receive payment?	The children would be required to obtain letters of administration and thereby paid.	P. Compensation
Fideli Kiiza	Resident	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	We request CNOOC to help the neighbors acquire/process their land titles as it also processes its own.	This is a long process which is outside CNOOCs core operations of Oil and Gas production.	I. Property Acquisition
Baligoma Muhereza	LC1 Chairman	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	On behalf of the chairman present in the meeting, we hear that when operation starts CNOOC is going to have the army guard the operations. The chairman need insight into this so that they know what is happening in their areas.	Let the local leaders write an official request letter addressed to CNOOC so that this can be organized.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Baligoma Muhereza	LC1 Chairman	Kyarujumba B Village	23-Mar-18	We are neighbours to the 30 m. We are getting nothing. We have wasted so many days supporting CNOOC acquire this land but nothing has been given to us. If I can't get a job and I am not being compensated, how do I get any benefits. I feel that the community should be benefiting. We need schools, water supply and sanitation.	This is noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Okumu Tapieri	LC1 Chairman	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	A number of projects are to be developed in our district which include an airport, pipeline and roads. However, we are uncertain of how we shall benefit as a community. In addition, when are the projects anticipated to start as we await employment?	One of the benefits of the project is employment. Over 2000 jobs will be created by the entire project. The specific time of commencement is still unknown given the project is subject to government approval prior to commencement.	C. Employment
Okumu Tapieri	LC1 Chairman	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Just like Tullow contributed to the communities in which it operated, we request CNOOC to likewise support us through construction of schools and medical facilities.	This has been recorded and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Sylvia Kyalimpa	Resident	Sayuni Village	24-Mar-18	Will the people who have land outside the 30m servitude area but within the 200m be compensated.	No, only people within the 30m servitude area will be compensated. Those within the 200m were registered as project neighbors which is a legal requirement.	P. Compensation
Kajura Emmanuel	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	We understand that normally you will work inside the 30 m. If vehicles encroach on my garden and damage my crops will I be compensated?	Yes, people who property will be affected outside the 30m will be compensated.	P. Compensation
John Bosco Byomuhangi	Resident	Sayuni Village	24-Mar-18	Am afraid that my house which is 1m from the 30m boundary will be affected during the construction phase.	This is not a road project with heavy vibration equipment. However, in the event that your house is affected, the compensation team will come and evaluated the extent of the damage and pay accordingly.	P. Compensation
Azoora Pascal	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	We were informed that the pipeline has to be heated for crude oil to flow. Won't the heat emanating from it affect our crops given that you have allowed us to grow crops on the 20m?	The oil will be heated to temperatures of about 60 degrees for it to flow. However, the pipeline is wrapped in insulated material to prevent heating of the soil. In addition, the pipeline will be position in the middle of the 10m in the middle of the land acquired leaving 4 meters from the nearest crop growing point.	F. Pipeline
Azoora Pascal	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	When are we to receive the compensation for the land take and other things on the land?	Compensation is a process which takes a while. We are currently on the financial literacy stage.	P. Compensation
Mary Mwesigye	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	24-Mar-18	Will CNOOC follow Uganda National Roads Authority's payment method whereby we are compensated before commencement of works? Secondly, should we expect a single full payment?	All people will receive full payment before commencement of works.	P. Compensation
Kabagambe Stephen	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	24-Mar-18	Will sanitary facilities be installed at the construction sites to prevent workers from inconveniencing the community?	The construction companies will install portable sanitary facilities at site.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Byaruhanga Charles	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Many facilities are to be constructed in that flats. Won't they impact on the community?	The ESIA has a management plan where different mitigation measures have been proposed in a bid to ensure that the community is not adversely affected.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Atukunde Erias	Resident	Sayuni Village	24-Mar-18	Why are there restrictions on the plants to be grown on the 20m?	CNOOC will revisit the pipeline during monitoring. Restrictions have been placed on planting trees because trees have deep roots which may affect the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Mwesigye Herbert	Resident	Zahura Village	24-Mar-18	Why did you register people within 200m if they are not to be compensated?	People within the 200m were registered as project neighbors which is a legal requirement.	P. Compensation
Mugula Harrison	Resident	Zahura Village	24-Mar-18	If a grader runs into my crops outside the 30m, will they be compensated?	All properties affected by the project will be compensated.	P. Compensation

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Tumurame Deus	Resident	Sayuni Village	24-Mar-18	If the proposed pipeline route is rejected, will CNOOC change it?	There have already been changes in the pipeline line route following recommendations from the environmental and engineering teams. A change in route is therefore not expected. However in case it happens, CNOOC will have to make necessary adjustments.	F. Pipeline
Byakatonda Erisamu	Resident	Kyarusheshe Village	24-Mar-18	In previous meeting held, we were informed that the land of the pipeline would belong to government. However, we have today been informed that we shall be allowed to plant on it. Kindly clarify on the particular owner for we are afraid that you may cheat us.	The pipeline land belong to the Government of Uganda and not CNOOC. You are however allowed to grow crops on the 20m as a kind gesture given that this land will not actively be used.	F. Pipeline
Byaruhanga Alex	Mayor	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	CNOOC has delayed to pay for compensation yet people were stopped from undertaking any activities within the designated areas.	Compensation is a process which takes a while. We are currently on the financial literacy stage.	P. Compensation
Muhumuza Devile	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Inform us of the compensation rates to be used.	The finance act of 2013 stipulates that all compensation in the oil region shall be based on the district rates.	P. Compensation
Nalumanya Frank	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Will those of us living close to rocky sections in which the pipeline will be constructed be required to relocate given the impact of blasting?	Measures will be taken to avoid the impact of flying stones as a result of blasting/rock breaking.	F. Pipeline
Nalumanya Frank	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	How certain are we that the local community will be employed during the construction phase of the project?	Recruitment will be done with the help of Local Council leaders.	C. Employment
Enos Tumushabe	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Will the landowners be informed in advance to harvest their crops before commencement of activities?	Notifications will be passed through different channels informing the community of the project and time of commencement.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Namatovu Rovisa	Councilor	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	We request that all people affected even those outside the 30m are compensated.	Noted.	P. Compensation
Namatovu Rovisa	Councilor	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	What compensation rates will be used given that people are uncertain on how much they will be paid?	Hoima district compensation rates released in December 2017 will be used.	P. Compensation
Namatovu Rovisa	Councilor	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	We request that another meeting be organized with government and political representatives in attendance.	The Local Leaders should organize this meeting and invite CNOOC representatives to be in attendance and clarify on any outstanding issues.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Namatovu Rovisa	Councilor	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	We request that CNOOC becomes a partner and supports in the development of community through establishment of schools, health facilities and roads.	This is noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Salongo Eria	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	Many oil producing countries are experiencing drought. Are there any measures that have been taken to safeguard the community against this?	There is no direct relationship between oil production and drought. There are also other places like Alaska which are too cold yet producing oil.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Salongo Eria	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	What measures have been proposed to prevent air pollution from the production process?	Gas from the wells will be tapped and used for generation of electricity and LPG.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Tumwebaze Hasafu	Resident	Nyayirongo Village	24-Mar-18	Why did people with 200m sign consent forms if there were not to be compensated?	People within the 200m were registered as project neighbors which is a legal requirement.	P. Compensation
Mbabazi Ann	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	I was not around during the registration exercise for landowners and therefore sent a representative. Is it possible for me to change the names now?	The land acquisition team will be returning in April and will therefore be able to change the names provided you provide the required evidence.	I. Property Acquisition
Mayoda Michael	Chairperson	Kyenjojo Village	24-Mar-18	Which jobs will we get if digging, carrying of the equipment are all to be done using vehicles?	A lot of jobs will be available which include, watchmen, flagmen, welders etc.	C. Employment
Mayoda Michael	Chairperson	Kyenjojo Village	24-Mar-18	When will the graves be assessed, given that crops, houses and trees have already been evaluated?	All this on ground were recording including graves.	P. Compensation
Minika Yoweri	Resident	Kataba Village	24-Mar-18	In the frequently asked questions booklet from CNOOC there is a question about whether fire can destroy the pipeline. It says yes it can. My house is next to the pipeline. Should I stop cooking or lighting fire?	The pipeline has a servitude area of 30m. You are therefore not required to undertake such activities in this boundary.	F. Pipeline
Minika Yoweri	Resident	Kataba Village	24-Mar-18	My land is acquired. I have mango and pine trees that provide food and protect the environment. Will these be cut? And Is there a plan to help me replace them?	Yes, trees will be removed to give room for construction equipment to operate. These will however all be compensated.	P. Compensation
Minika Yoweri	Resident	Kataba Village	24-Mar-18	In CNOOC's frequently asked questions booklet there is a question on whether I can live next to the pipeline. The answer is yes, but only if I am given permission to build, otherwise no.	There is no restriction on areas outside the 30m servitude area. However, all major developments are supposed to be subject to the district planning guidelines.	F. Pipeline
Kiwanuka Richard	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	The 30m servitude area ran through the middle of my site measuring 40m. I am only left with 5m on each side and wondering what I can use that for?	This will be forwarded to the Land Acquisition team for evaluation.	I. Property Acquisition
Kibwetere	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	Other people will benefit from compensation. But so many people here are not directly affected. Can CNOOC not help us as well through providing water in our village?	This has been noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Sam	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	Will workers accommodated at the camps be allowed to return to their homes during the weekends?	Only foreign workers will be accommodated in the camp, community members will return home ever evening at the end of the days' work.	C. Employment
Sam	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	When are we receiving the compensation rates?	These will be displayed in April by the land acquisition team.	P. Compensation
Rose	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	If the pipeline route has to cross a public road how will this be managed so that people are not affected?	A road diversion will be created at such points to allow people/vehicles to cross.	F. Pipeline
Wayu Mohammed	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	I am affected. I have been told not to use the land that has been acquired. How will my family survive until payment comes through?	This will duly be compensated.	P. Compensation
Kenneth	Resident	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	I am grateful for the employment opportunities that people will have. But, I am worried that people in my congregation will not be allowed to come to church on Sunday if they are employed by CNOOC.	Sunday will be considered a resting day and therefore workers will be free to go to church.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Kyaligonza Simon	Resident	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	Ingress of foreigners into our community is likely to have negative social vices such as prostitution and broken marriages. How will this mitigated?	All foreign workers will be accommodated in the camps with their movements monitored throughout the project cycle.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Isa	Resident	Kyenjojo Village	24-Mar-18	I used to be a security guard for an oil company. There are too many questions about compensation. Government must be brought here.	The compensation process is guided and rates approved by the government.	P. Compensation
Isa	Resident	Kyenjojo Village	24-Mar-18	The land acquisition team valued my crops but they did not value the wild plants on my land from which I get traditional medicine.	Only items on the District compensation list were considered.	P. Compensation
Mwerez Barigendo	LC1 Chairman	Ndongo Village	24-Mar-18	We are told that in the 10 m over the pipeline there will be a track or road. Can it be used by the community?	Yes, although this won't be a good quality road for people to drive through.	F. Pipeline
Wabyona Yonasani	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	We request for good compensation rates so that we can buy property elsewhere.	Hoima district compensation rates will be used as stipulated in the Finance Act, 2013.	P. Compensation
Nassur	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	Why did those outside the 30m area sign consent forms if they are not to be compensated?	People within the 200m were registered as project neighbors which is a legal requirement.	P. Compensation

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Nassur	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	The number of people in this area will more than double we need CNOOC's help to provide water, health facilities and schools.	This is noted and will be forwarded to management.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tusime Christopher	Resident	Ndongo Village	24-Mar-18	Our land was taken forcefully before negotiation. Pegs were planted even at the verandah of my house. Am wondering whether this is constitutional.	Land acquisition for government projects is constitutional and is covered by the land acquisition Act.	I. Property Acquisition
Tusime Christopher	Resident	Ndongo Village	24-Mar-18	My land has been acquired. I was stopped from planting shrubs on that land. I use those shrubs to fight pests on my tobacco. Now I am forced to plant tobacco without the help of these other plants.	Restrictions were only put on what should be planted within the servitude area and not outside it.	P. Compensation
Ngonzi David	LC1 Chairman	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	There is a steep valley that the pipeline goes through. How will this be constructed in such a steep area. Will it be buried as well?	The pipeline will be buried throughout with specially consideration at some sections.	F. Pipeline
Ngonzi David	LC1 Chairman	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	Not all of the ground here is soft. Some of it has shallow rock. Some blasting may be needed. How will this be managed so that people do not suffer or property is not damaged?	Mitigation measures have been put in place to ensure that negative impacts do not affect the people.	F. Pipeline
Ngonzi David	LC1 Chairman	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	You said community leaders will aid in grievance management. However, we had a challenge on a previous road project where leaders weren't allowed to access the contractor's camp to resolve some issues.	There will be no restriction on leaders from accessing the camp. In addition, the grievance committee will easily accessible personnel that may not require first going to the camp to be able to meet.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Jane Tushabe	Resident	Kaseeta Village	24-Mar-18	There used to be a Turkish construction company here that made access to our water source very difficult. Now it is no longer easy to access this water at all. Will this happen when the pipeline is built?	CNOOC will ensure that water courses are no affected through restoration activities following completion of construction.	F. Pipeline
Nuru Isa	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	Will we be paid in full or will we be paid in instalments?	Yes, full payment will be made before commencement of construction activities.	P. Compensation
Etielu Amos	Resident	Kataba Village	24-Mar-18	In the event of an accident, who will be responsible, the government or CNOOC?	CNOOC is responsible for any negative consequences that may be associated with the pipeline.	F. Pipeline
Wathum Ibrahim Abdu	Resident	Hohwa Village	24-Mar-18	Doesn't the pipeline have an impact no climate change given that we are largely dependent on agriculture?	There is no direct relationship between pipeline construction and climate change.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Ajua Edward	Resident	Nyanseke Village	24-Mar-18	How long will the pipeline be used? Will it stay here forever? At the end, who does the land go back to?	Government is the custodian of this land and therefore will reposes it at the end of the project.	F. Pipeline
Nyangoma Joseline	National Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	CNOOC needs to obtain a Lakeshore user permit for the entire Kingfisher Development Area to control influx of people. That permit would grant them ownership and control of operations/activities within that area. NEMA can also be able to do enforcement after this, otherwise failure to do so will lead to influx into the area.	We understand that all activities within the 200m zone are regulated and as such CNOOC obtained a Lake use permit for its facilities. Obtaining a permit for the entire lakeshore necessitates CNOOC to indicate the proposed activities to be undertaken and this may complicated acquisition of such a permit from NEMA as CNOOC is interested in only a few specific areas. Secondly who would be responsible for resettling the affected people, CNOOC or Government? Most of the settlements are situated within the 200m zone and this resettlement would require enforcement and compensation.	L. ESIA Process
Nyangoma Joseline	National Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	Many developments are coming up, so we need to know the boundaries. This will ease the creation of buffer area as proposed.	The proposed buffer zones for the CNOOC facilities are included in the report.	L. ESIA Process
Nyangoma Joseline	National Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	We have an immigration office in Kaiso Tonya and Sabagoro. However, one needs to be established in this area.	Noted. We intend to meet the officials from the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control (Ministry of Internal Affairs) and this proposal will be forwarded.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Nyangoma Joseline	National Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	The road marked R5 (as indicated on the map) going through Bugoma forest should remain as a tourism road and should not be upgraded to the status of a main transportation road.	The report recommends that this road should not be opened up or widened as this is likely to lead to negative impacts such as logging. Additionally, the report recommends that the road should not be used for heavy truck haulage.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Nyangoma Joseline	National Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	We have a communal land association in the Buhuka Flats which comprises of 5 villages. Has this Association been consulted?	The Association was engaged by the acquisition team.	N. Stakeholder engagement
Perez Kyomuhangi	Production Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	There is emphasis on preservation and conservation of biodiversity. However, community safety is critical given that one of the infrastructure in Buseruka was swept away by floods affecting the people.	Issues related to community safety and social risks are included in the ESIA report.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Perez Kyomuhangi	Production Resource Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	One of the recommendations mentioned is that government should develop infrastructure for the community which may take a while. CNOOC should therefore take the community into consideration through its CSR program otherwise some of the community members may vandalize or steal project facilities.	CNOOC will liaise with Government on the need for a structural development plan within the proposed development area.	O. Corporate Social Responsibility
Tom Ogwang	PHD Researcher	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	You stated that government needs to manage influx of the people in the area. How can government control this? And what measures should be taken since the people have been there for long?	Guidance will be sought from the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control and Uganda Revenue Authority given that the pull factors for immigration may be beyond project induced immigration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tom Ogwang	PHD Researcher	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	The proponent needs to obtain a social license to operate. People have come looking for survival and therefore displacing them will create negativity to the project.	Measures to manage opportunistic immigration would include informing communities on the recruitment policy and requirements.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Tom Ogwang	PHD Researcher	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	Many people at the landing sites are vulnerable with no permits from government to legally operate within the lakeshore. Forcefully relocating them will cause social strife and eventually they may sabotage the project leading to another "Niger Delta scenario" as the case in Nigeria.	There is no anticipated forceful relocation. Project Affected Persons will be engaged and relocated.	J. Resettlement
Lydia Asimwe	Population Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	We need to come up with an accurate projection of the number of people within this area. This will enable government to be able to plan for the area in terms of infrastructure.	A social baseline related to population and demographics is included in the ESIA report.	L. ESIA Process
Lydia Asimwe	Population Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	CNOOC as a project proponent has fear that the project may be affected by forceful evictions. Therefore, as much as enforcement is to be undertaken, measures should be taken to minimize social risks associated with such forceful evictions.	Social risks associated with the project have been evaluated and included in the ESIA report.	J. Resettlement
Getrude Nsita	Environment Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	There is a recommendation to planting of tree species for visual screening. There is a need to ensure that appropriate tree species are planted in this area.	Different tree species such as Cassia have been suggested. CNOOC already planted a few trees in the Flats which are being considered.	G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Getrude Nsita	Environment Officer	Hoima District	26-Mar-18	The immigration office should be consulted on issues on the porous borders so that suitable mitigations are recommended. CNOOC should also work with other leaders such as politicians to get solutions to this.	The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control will be engaged on issues related to cross border immigration.	H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)

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Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	There is a concern over the delayed to submission of the ESIA report for Kingfisher Development Area (KDA) to the Authorities for review and decision-making. What is causing this delay? Can we put a date to the submission of the report to the Authority?		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The lead consultant (Golder Associates) should have been represented in this meeting. It does not reflect well if you are engaging the lead regulator in the Oil and Gas industry in Uganda, when the lead consultant is not part of the engagement.		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The presentation does not provide adequate information about the anticipated noise emissions and exceedance levels to enable the Authority provide concrete guidance on how the noise impact can be handled. How are the anticipated noise levels comparable to noise level exposure in an urban setting, for instance? Are the anticipated levels likely to cause harm to human health (eg hearing impairment)?		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The character of the anticipated noise levels should be elaborated. Will the emitted noise level be prolonged and sustained or intermittent? Following provision of such detail, including day time lifestyles of communities that will be affected, there can be a number of measures that can be put in place. These may include invoking a permit to exceed the permissible noise levels (noise levels should be below what can cause harm to human health for this permit to be obtained), resettlement of affected persons among others.		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Noise modelling in the presentation is based on unmitigated noise levels. The modelling should be based on the residual impact of noise following implementation of mitigation measures and engineering controls.		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	There is a government policy to restore the shorelines of lakes. All persons settling within the 200m zone of the lake will be moved back. Only permitted and regulated activities will be conducted within the 200m zone. As such, the impact of noise on community health may be low as most of the affected persons are within the 200m zone of the lake.		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The operator should not consider compensation (in form of cash payments) to the persons affected by elevated noise levels in the community. This form of compensation does not take away non-compliance and liability on part of the polluter. If there is harm to human health, resettlement should be considered.		P. Compensation
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The focus of the noise impact seems to be neighboring communities. What about the workers? Will the exposure time for the workers be within the permissible levels?		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Regarding visual intrusion, engineering controls should be considered so that the model considers the residual impact. Focus should be on residual impacts (after engineering controls/mitigations) and their level of significance.		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Potential for silting of the lake is a major concern. Storm water should be adequately managed to mitigate this impact. There are existing indications of silting in sections of the lake near Pad 4.		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Waste water management: The proposed volume (350m3) of treated water to irrigate pasture at certain sections of Buhuka flats, is a large quantity. This may lead to water logging as the infiltration capacity of the soils in the project area is not that high. In cases where the Sewage Treatment Plant fails, how will such large volumes be handled?		G. Potential environmental effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Environmental baseline reports that are referred to in the ESIA report should be submitted to the Authority. A number of these studies have been commissioned by CNOOC but reports are not submitted to the Authority. The regulations state that such baseline reports should be submitted to the Authority within three months, following completion of the studies.		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	There is a need to include quantitative data in the impact assessment/ presentation of study findings eg, how much produced water will be reinjected into the reservoir, how long will the access roads be, at what depth will the pipeline be buried, how many people are anticipated to move into the area (influx), how much additional land take for the proposed buffer zones, borrow pits, STP etc, how many archeological sites will be affected among others. The baseline reports should be informing the ESIA report.		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	When will the Environment and Social Management Plans be (ESMPs) be developed?		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	The Authority will need a firm position from CNOOC on whether the project facilities will include both a helipad and an airstrip or one of the two. This should be communicated before submission of the ESIA report, as the impacts of an airstrip vary from those of a helipad.		B. Technology
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	For the social changes, there is a need for a trend analysis to show how the demographics have been changing over the years and include a comparison of the factors responsible for this change. Thereafter, the predominant factor can be presented.		H. Potential socio-economic effects (positive or negative)
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Will there be synergies (such as coating yards) between the Kingfisher feeder line and the Export pipeline to minimize footprint?		B. Technology
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	Does the ESIA report consider future development scenarios and tie-ins?		L. ESIA Process
Petroleum Authority of Uganda Representative		Petroleum Authority of Uganda	10-Apr-18	What percentage of completion is the ESIA at? The ESIA report is a critical path activity as it informs the Final Investment Decision		L. ESIA Process



APPENDIX C

High Resolution Maps




















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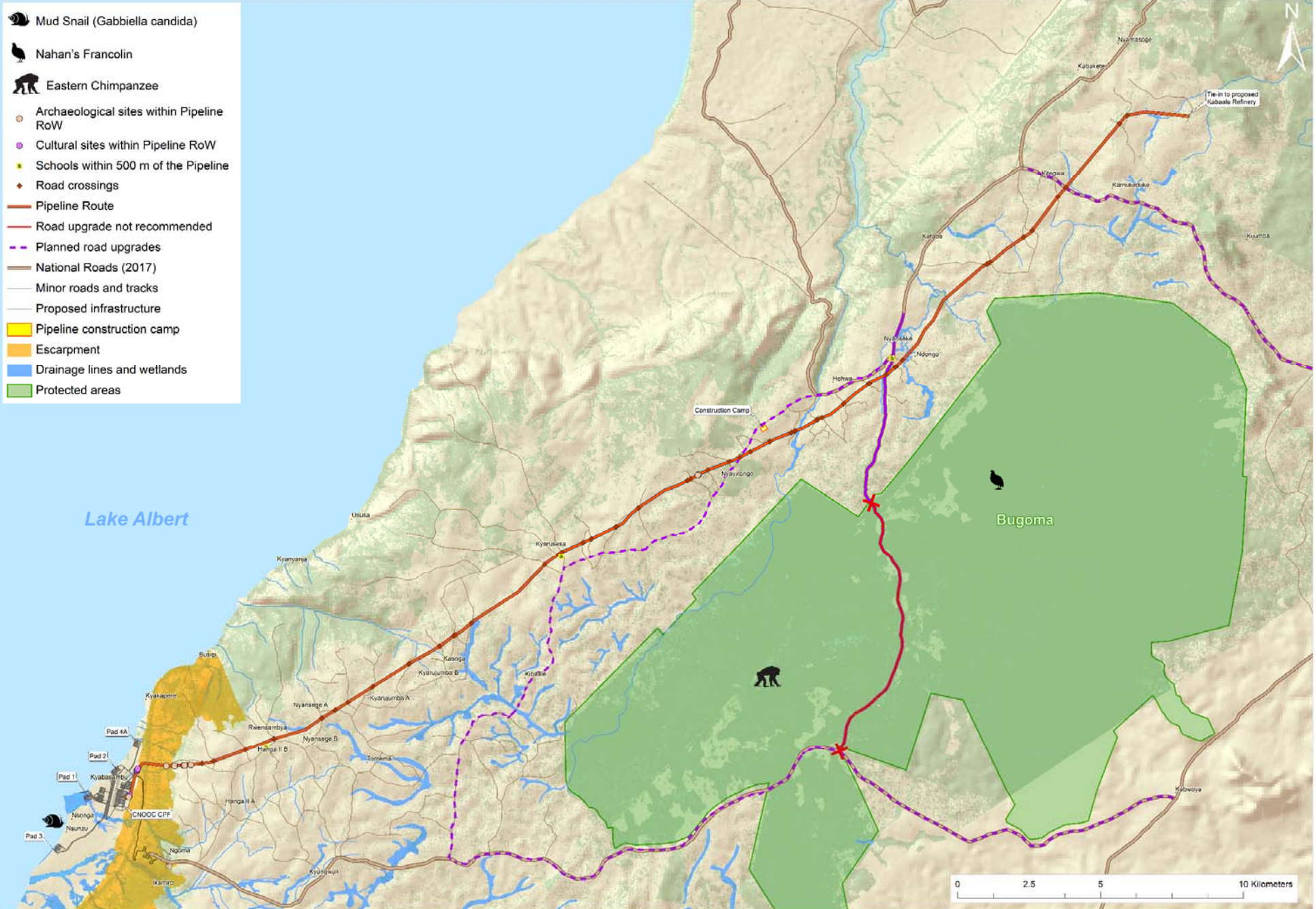
Project Layout



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-  Mud Snail (*Gabbiella candida*)
-  Nahan's Francolin
-  Eastern Chimpanzee
-  Archaeological sites within Pipeline RoW
-  Cultural sites within Pipeline RoW
-  Schools within 500 m of the Pipeline
-  Road crossings
-  Pipeline Route
-  Road upgrade not recommended
-  Planned road upgrades
-  National Roads (2017)
-  Minor roads and tracks
-  Proposed infrastructure
-  Pipeline construction camp
-  Escarpment
-  Drainage lines and wetlands
-  Protected areas

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APPENDIX D

Presentation presented at the NGO and National Government Meeting



Agenda

- Welcome and introductions
- CNOOC project description video
- ESIA feedback
- Questions and discussion
- Meeting closes

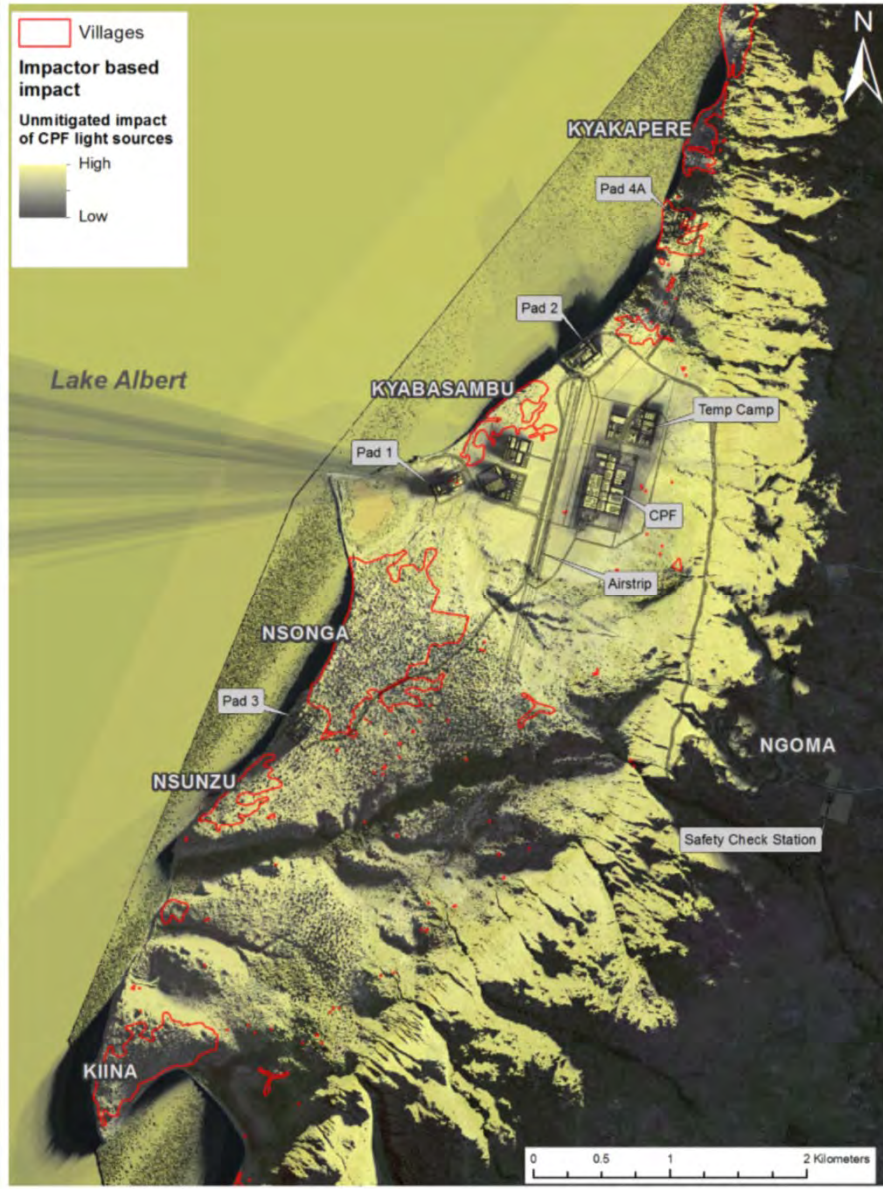
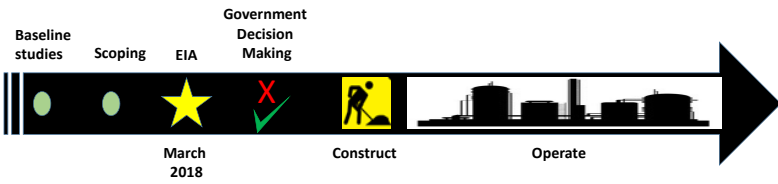




March 2018

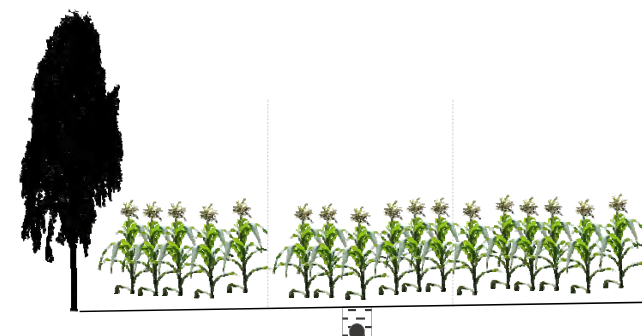
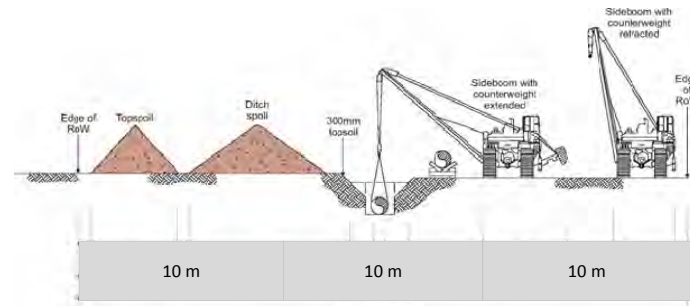
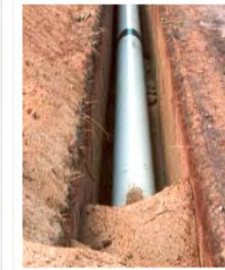
Kingfisher Development Project: Draft ESIA





Pipeline

- Made from very strong steel
- Pipe sections are welded in the field
- 30 m construction servitude needed
- After completion, people may plant crops over the pipeline but not trees, and no permanent structures





Proponent and EIA Consultants

- Proponent:
 - CNOOC



- ESIA Consultants
 - Eco&Partner Consult Ltd, Kampala, Uganda



- Golder Associates, Johannesburg, South Africa





Public participation

An ESIA is a very good planning tool. It assesses the potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts of a project and recommends ways to avoid or reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits.

The ESIA Process and how you can contribute



Testing water quality

Scoping and Terms of reference phase

Identify key issues in consultation with communities and specialists to determine what will be studied and set terms of reference for the studies



Specialist studies

Specialists carry out studies to assess positive and negative impacts. They recommend ways to avoid or reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits



★ ESIA Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan

Findings from all specialist studies are put together in one report. Stakeholders verify that their comments were considered, and they comment on the findings of the ESIA.



Decision-making

The National Environment Management Authority in consultation with other relevant government agencies reviews the reports and makes a decision. Stakeholders may appeal the decision.



Taking a soil sample



Studies conducted

- Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
- Surface water
- Groundwater
- Soils
- Waste
- Noise
- Visual aesthetics
- Ecology and biodiversity
- Ecosystem goods and services assessment
- Social impact assessment
- Health impact assessment
- Influx management strategy & framework plan
- Cultural heritage and archaeology



Structure of the ESIA report

1. Comprehensive summary
 - CPF, wells and associated infrastructure
 - Feeder pipeline
2. Project overview and detailed project description
3. Project area of influence
4. ESIA process, stakeholder participation and scoped issues
5. Legal and institutional framework
6. The receiving environment
7. Impact of the CPF, wells and ancillary infrastructure
 - Construction, Operation, Decommissioning phase impacts
 - Unplanned events
 - Alternatives
8. Impact of the feeder pipeline
 - Construction, Operation, Decommissioning phase impacts
 - Unplanned events
 - Alternatives
9. Cumulative impact assessment
10. Environmental management plans: CPF, wells and ancillary infrastructure
11. Environmental management plans: feeder pipeline



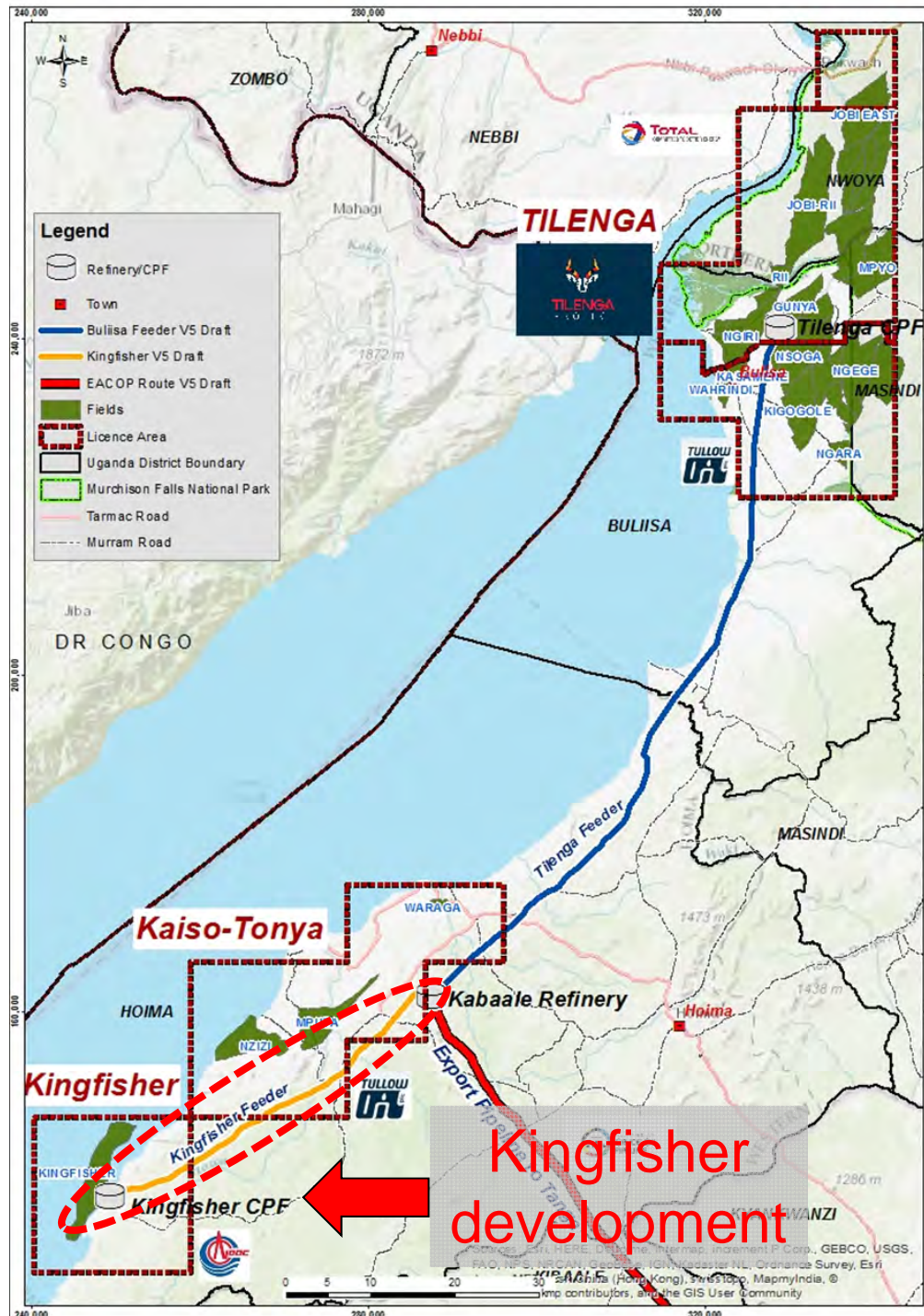


Where are we now?

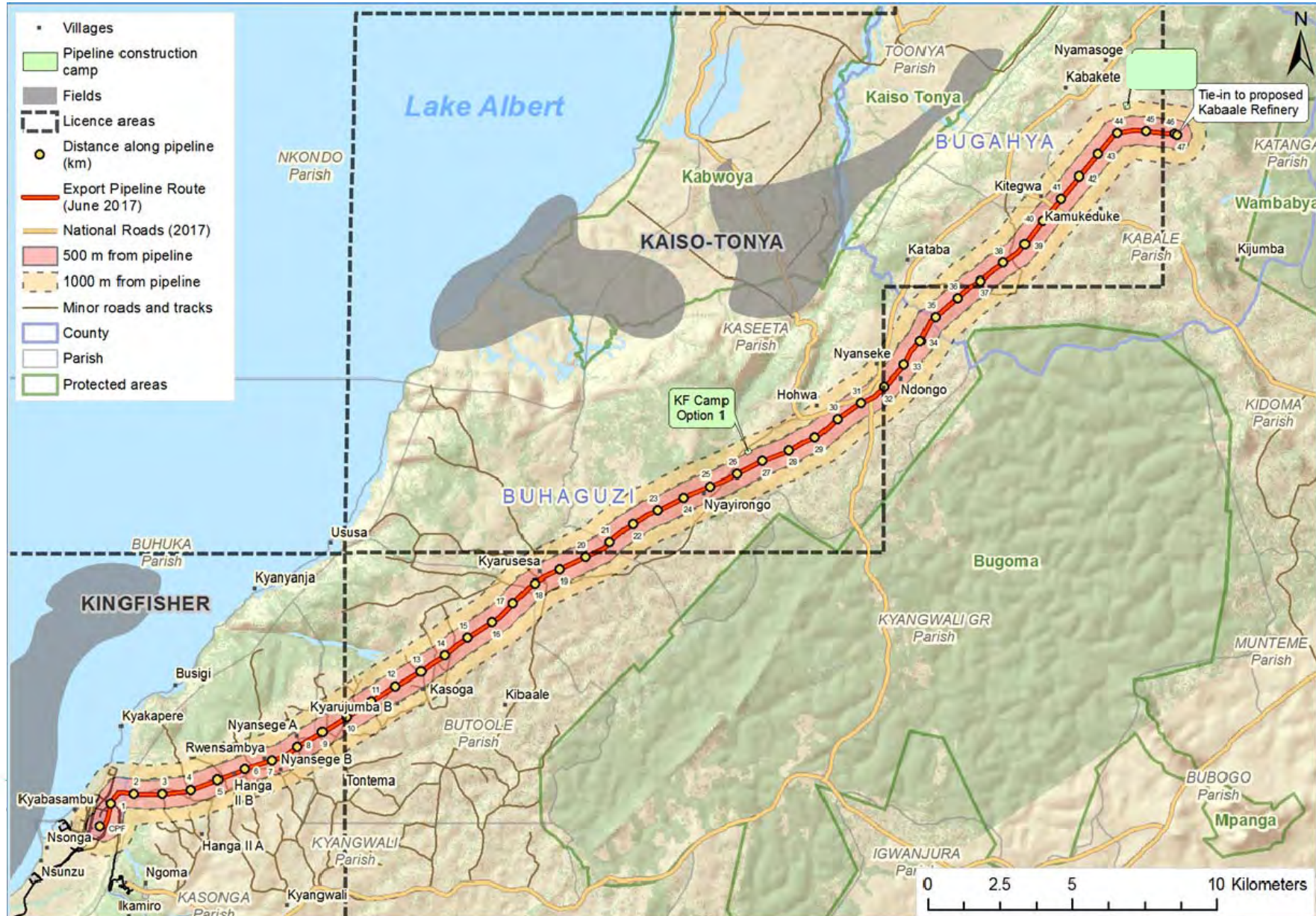


Regional area & Project Summary

- Development of 31 Wells (20 production wells, 11 injection wells) from 4 well pads
- Connecting flowlines, roads to CPF
- Central Processing Facility (CPF) where;
 - export standard crude oil is produced through separation of produced water, sand, salts and associated gas
 - Gas conversion to LPG and gas to power
- Associated supporting infrastructure on Buhuka Flats comprising accommodation, construction camp, materials yard, lay down areas for construction, et cetera
- 46km feeder pipeline from CPF to Kabaale. This is the tie in to East Africa crude oil pipeline (EACOP)



Kingfisher Development Area ESIA





Kingfisher Development ESIA

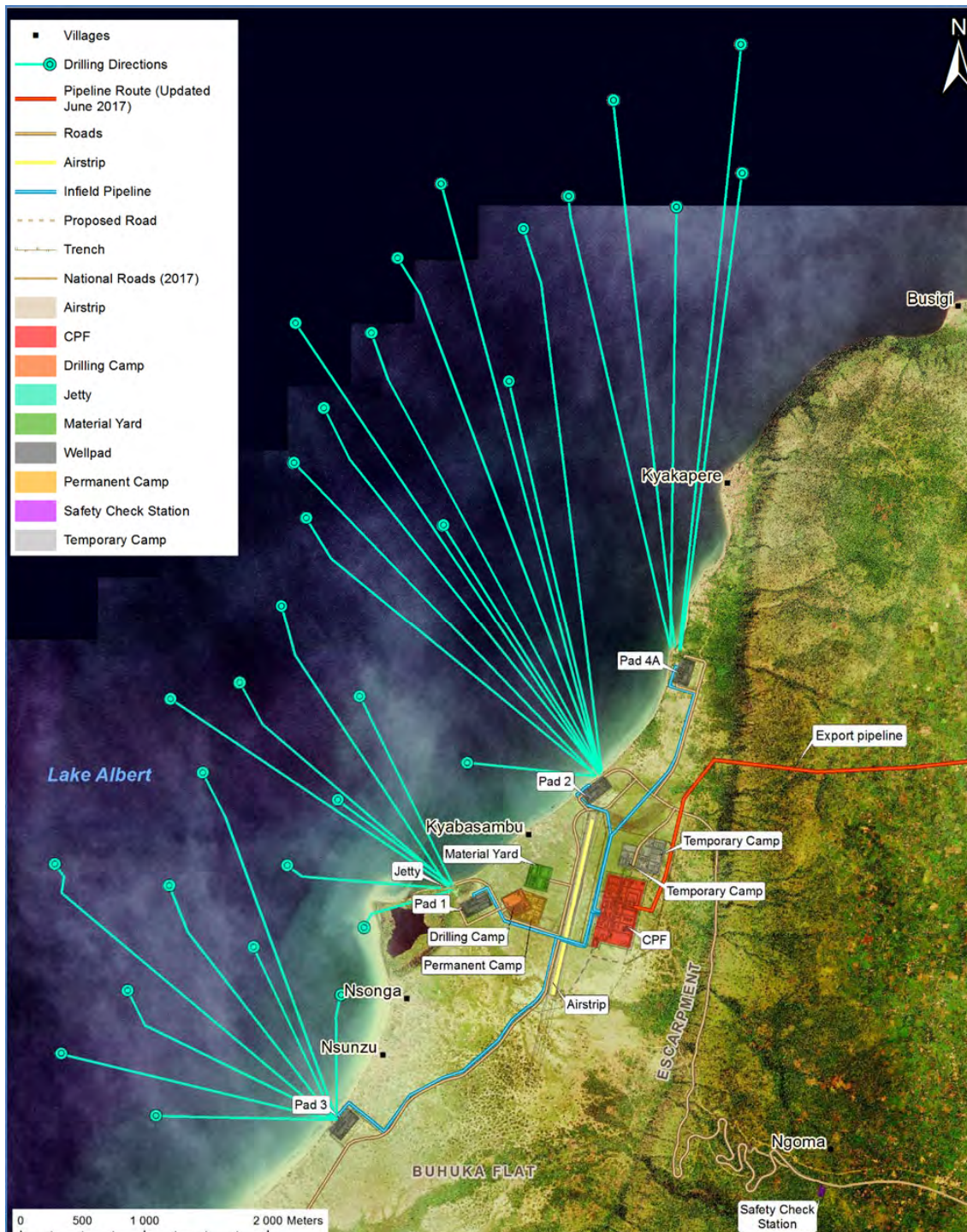
- The Kingfisher field project area is sensitive in terms of biodiversity, freshwater resources, heritage and cultural sensitivity and the social fabric of the area
- Parts of the project have already been developed under independent prior permitting. While the ESIA describes the project completely, the impacts of existing infrastructure have *de facto* previously been assessed and authorised





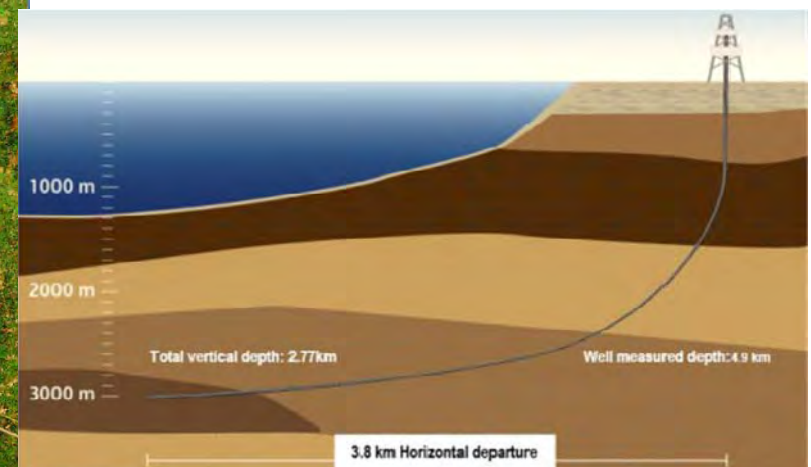
Existing vs New Infrastructure

- Existing
 - Escarpment road
 - In field roads to Pads 1, 2 & 3
 - Airstrip, Drilling camp, Material yard, Pad 2 waste handling
 - Jetty
- Yet to be built, or to be expanded:
 - Drilling & completion of production wells
 - CPF, Flow lines and feeder pipeline
 - Power production and LPG
 - Construction camp (flats)
 - Construction camp (pipeline)
 - Pad 4A and access road
 - Lake water intake
 - Expansion of footprint of:
 - Permanent camp
 - Pad 1, 2 & 3



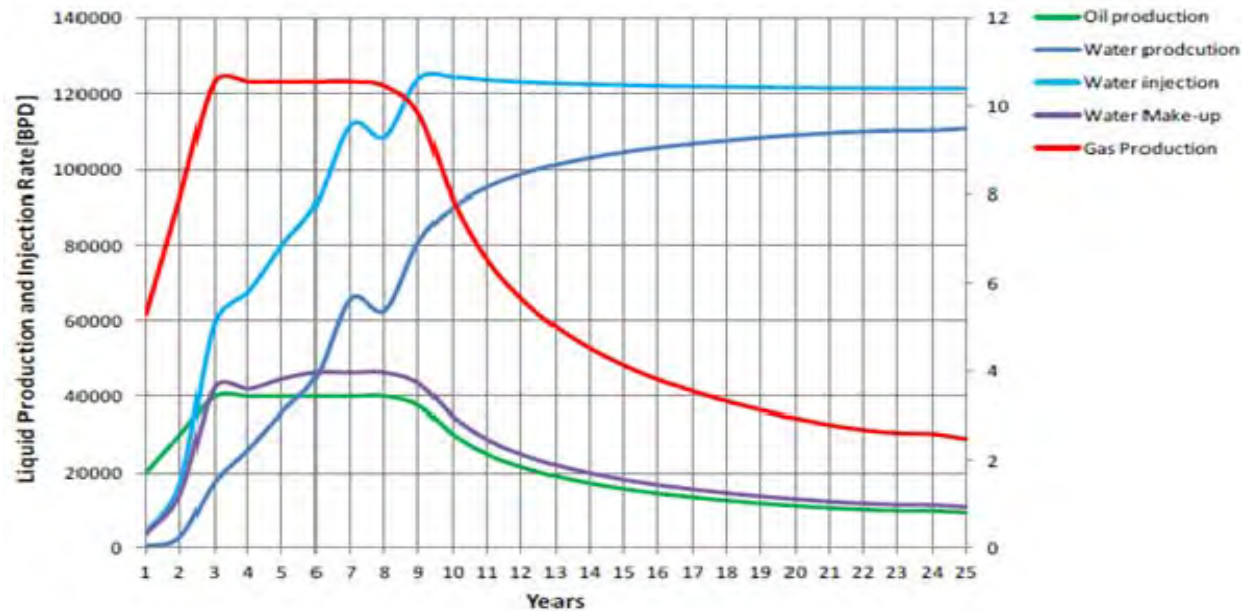
Wells and drilling

- 20 producing wells (produced fluids to surface), 11 injection wells (recovered produced water, POC water and lake water top up reinjected)
- Directional drilling from x4 surface well pads, BOP wellhead controls, weighted muds,
- Central ground safety flare at CPF not at individual well pads, with pressure spec flow lines to CPF
- Temperature base of well approx. 90 degrees Celsius





Production profile



- Crude oil characteristics:

- High pour point (42-45 ° C)
- Wax content 31.2%, and wax appearance temperature 63° C (WAT)
- Viscous waxy crude must be kept at 5° C above WAT

- Staged development of production and injection wells
- Yr1: 20,000 BOPD, 13 Producers, 4 injectors
- By Yr 6, 40,000 BOPD 20 producers, 11 injectors
- Full field production plateau of 40,000 BOPD sustained for +6 years
- Total water reinjection stabilises at ~0.8MI / hr in year 10



Optimisation, Risk and Unplanned Events

Structured planning and optimisation process involving multiple teams

- FEED engineering optimisation of design
- Independent risk assessment in relation to unplanned events (fire, explosion)
 - Multiple risk scenarios evaluated
 - Failure of product tank and bunding would not reach the lake
- Risk analysis and evaluation (bow tie) approach inherent in design optimisation to identify major hazards, controls and barriers to recovery

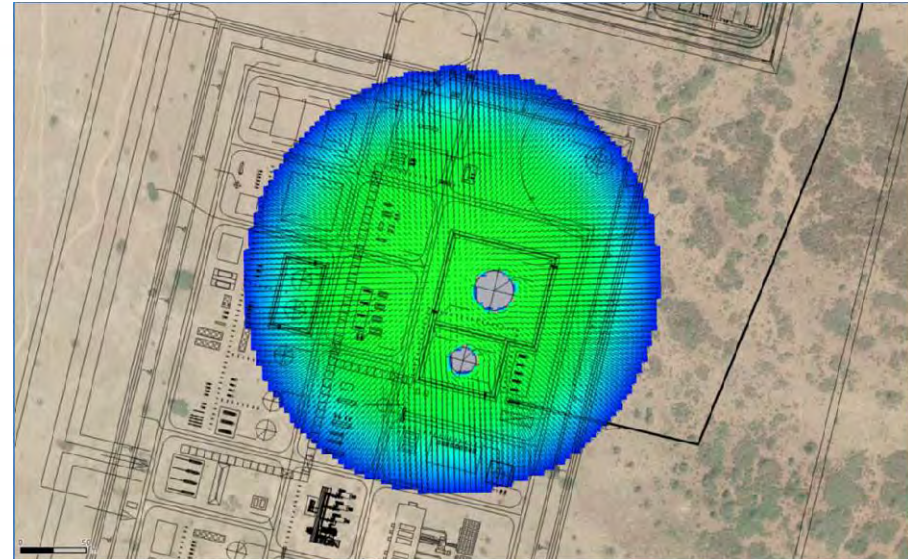


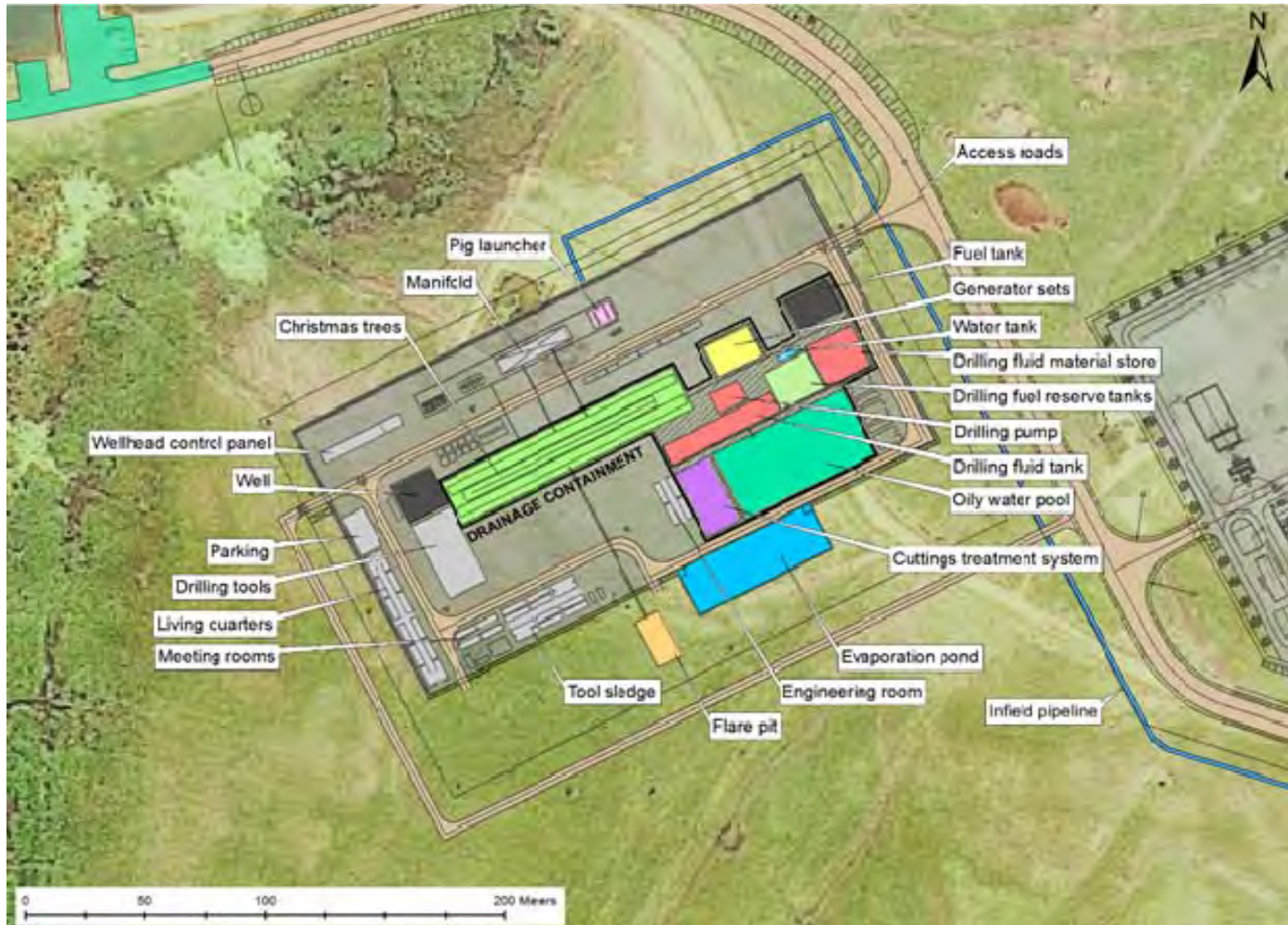
Table 1. CMOOC Corporate Risk Matrix

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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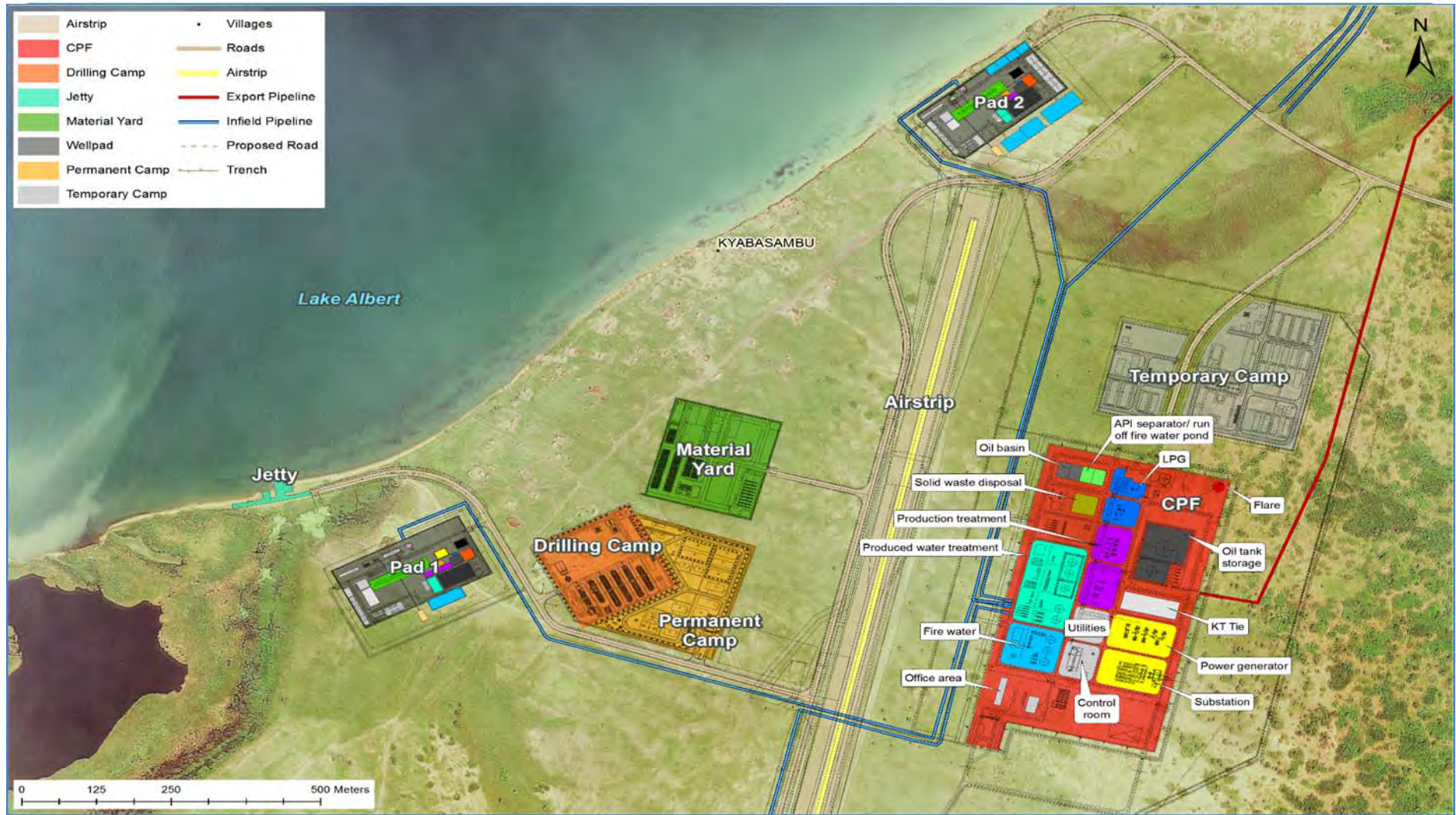


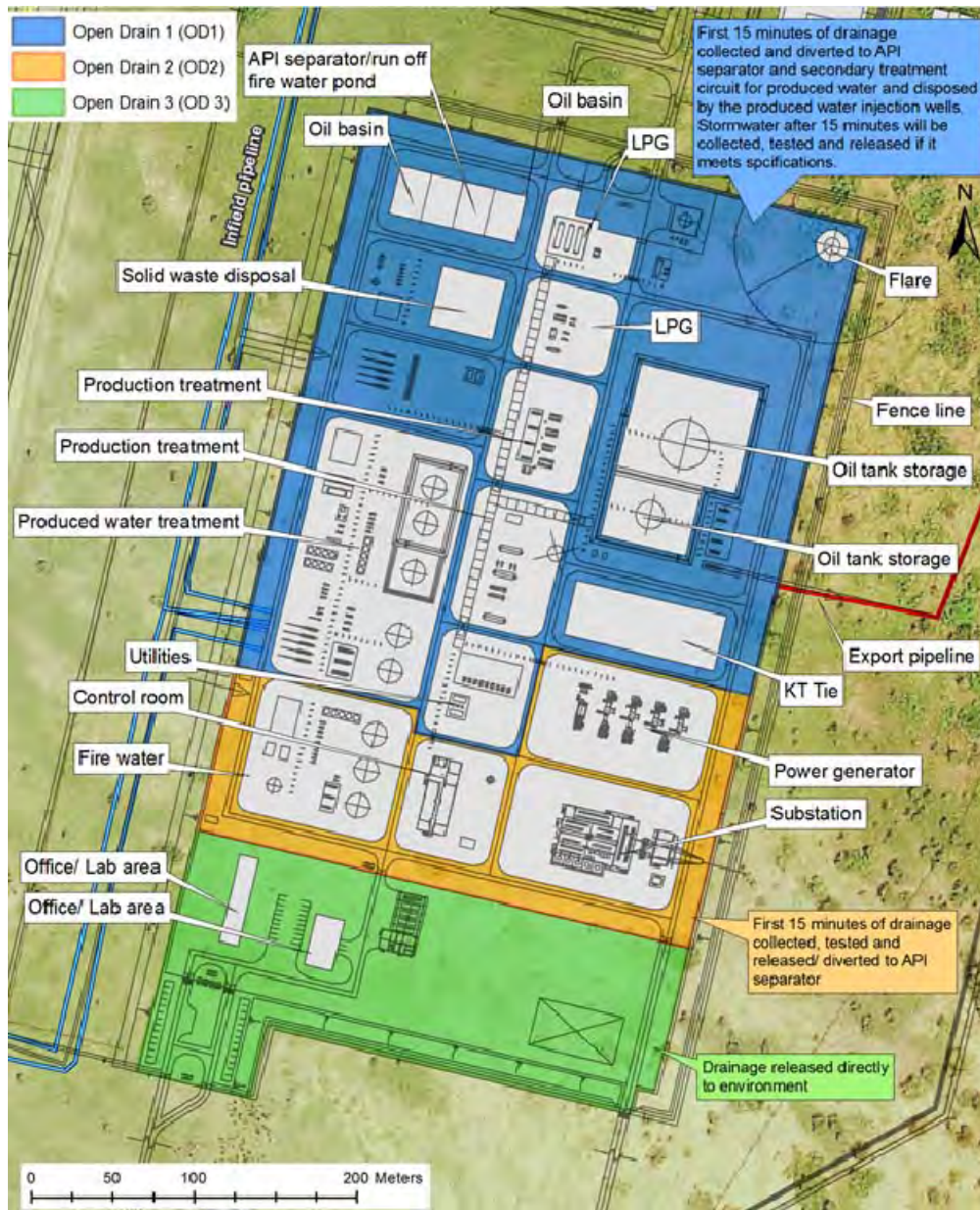
Typical well layout





Detail on infrastructure



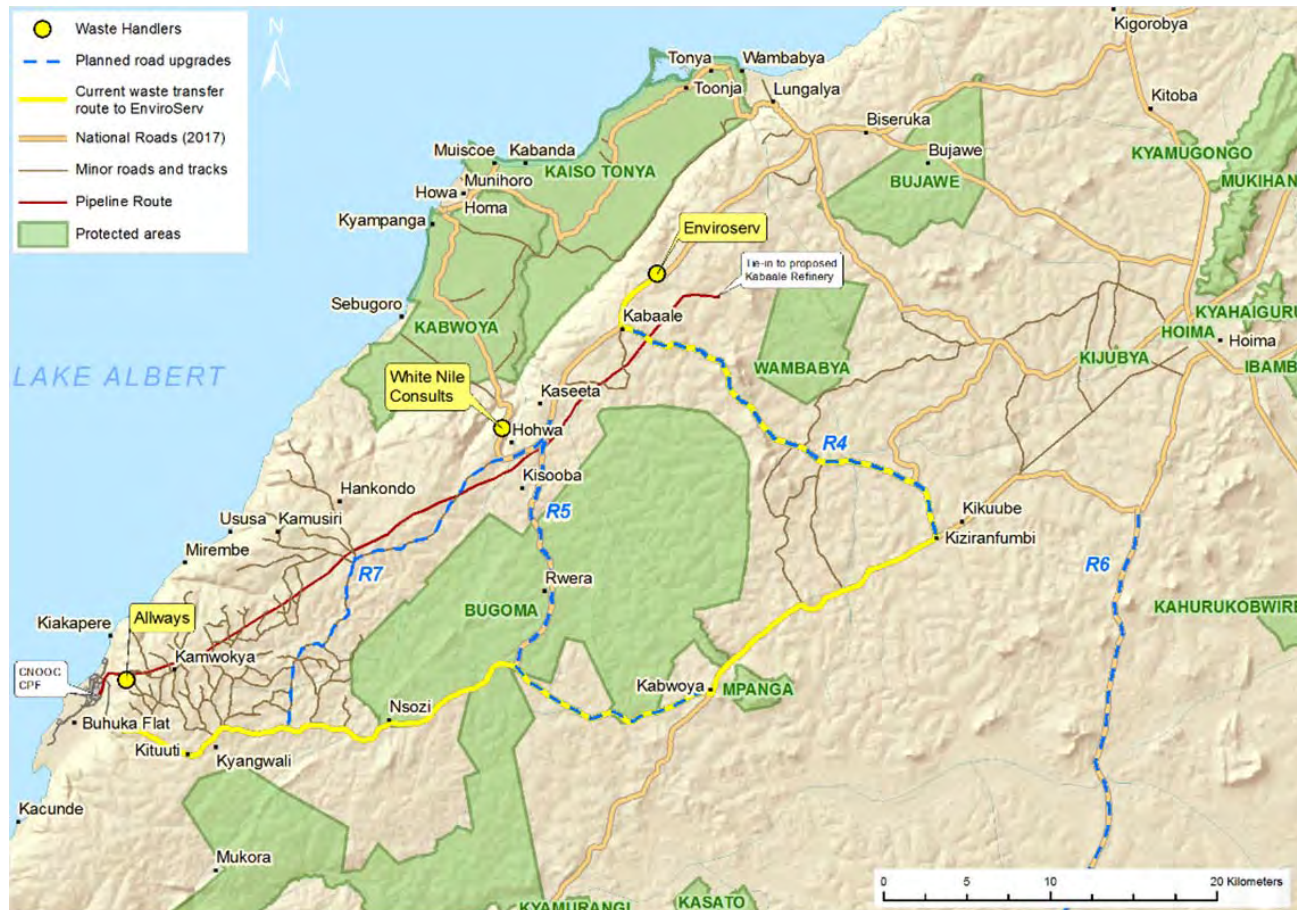


Site water management

- Recovered water separated from well fluids be injected to depth or reservoir through injection boreholes
- Similarly, potentially oil contaminated water from “dirty” areas of CPF report into same circuit for reinjection
- First 15 minute flush reports to dirty water circuit
- Remaining water after 15 minutes is contained, tested and, if meeting quality requirements then discharged to the environment



Waste management



- No on-site waste disposal
- On-site waste separation for recycling and disposal based on hazard class
- Drill cuttings (in the order of 600 m³ per borehole) dewatered on site, stored in skips and will be transported to registered third-party waste site
- Drilling liquids processed and reconditioned at waste facility Well pad 2 for reuse. Brines and excess liquids drummed and disposed of off site



Man Camps

- Buhuka Flats
 - Drilling camp housing, 250 people
 - Construction Camp housing approximately 800-1000 people
 - Sewage treatment plant, 345 m³ per day treated effluent

- Pipeline construction camp (close to Hohwa) housing 200 construction workers
 - Water supply via borehole
 - Waste water treated and disposed of via soak away
 - Domestic waste transported to third-party waste site

- Permanent camp, 150 people



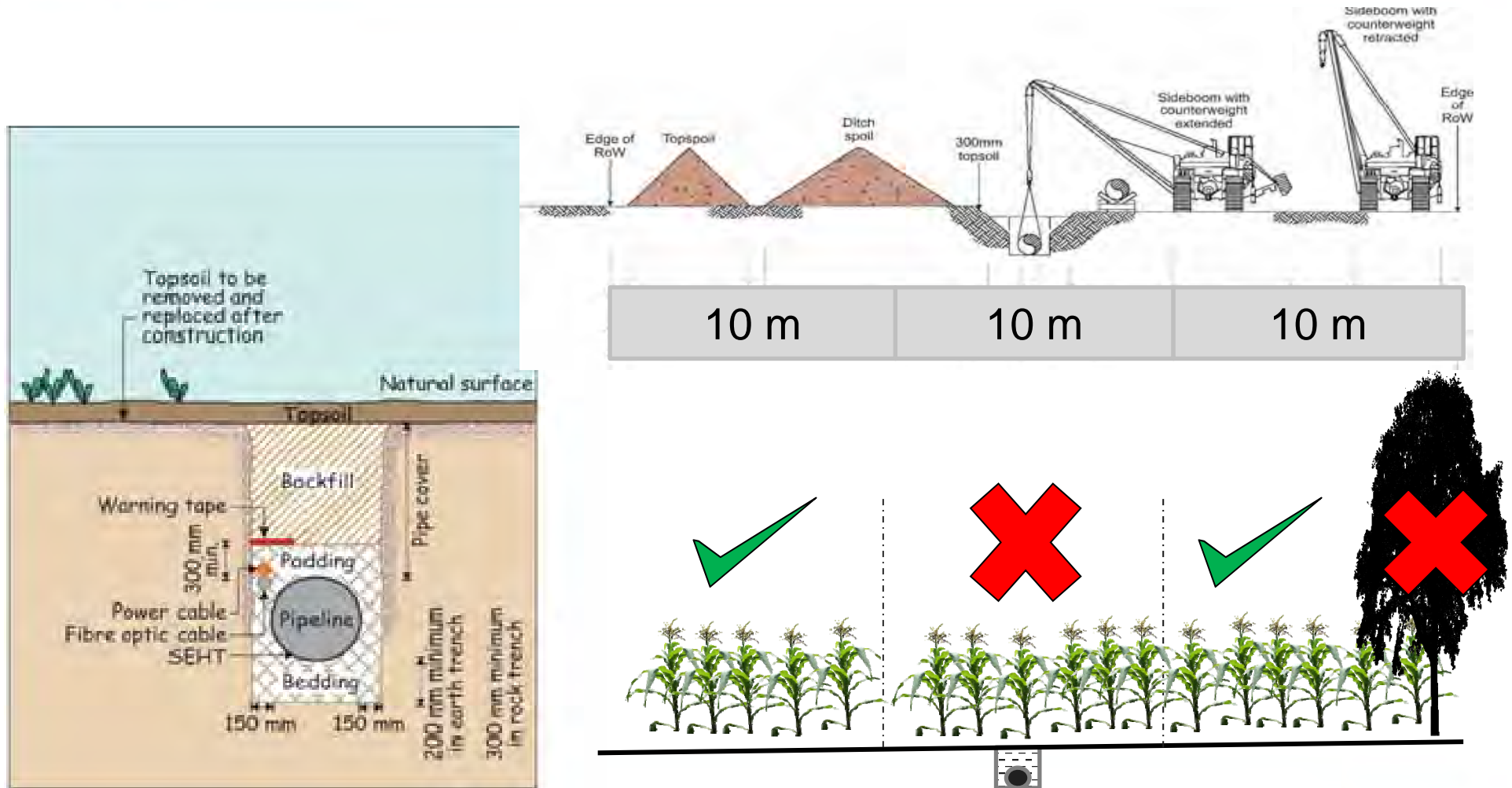
Pipeline



- 46.2 km pipeline ending at tie in point at Kabaale where crude can be fed to either refinery or EACOP
- Buried along entire length
- No intermediate pump stations, 2 block valves
- Heating and pumping at CPF
- 10 meter permanent servitude
- 20 m construction servitude (10m + 10m perm = 10m)
- Thus 30 m construction width
- Pressure tested on completion of construction (hydro test). Lake water used. Tested and released to environment (no contaminants anticipated)



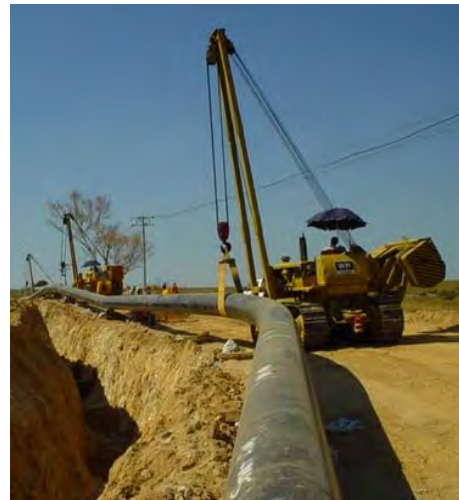
Pipeline construction



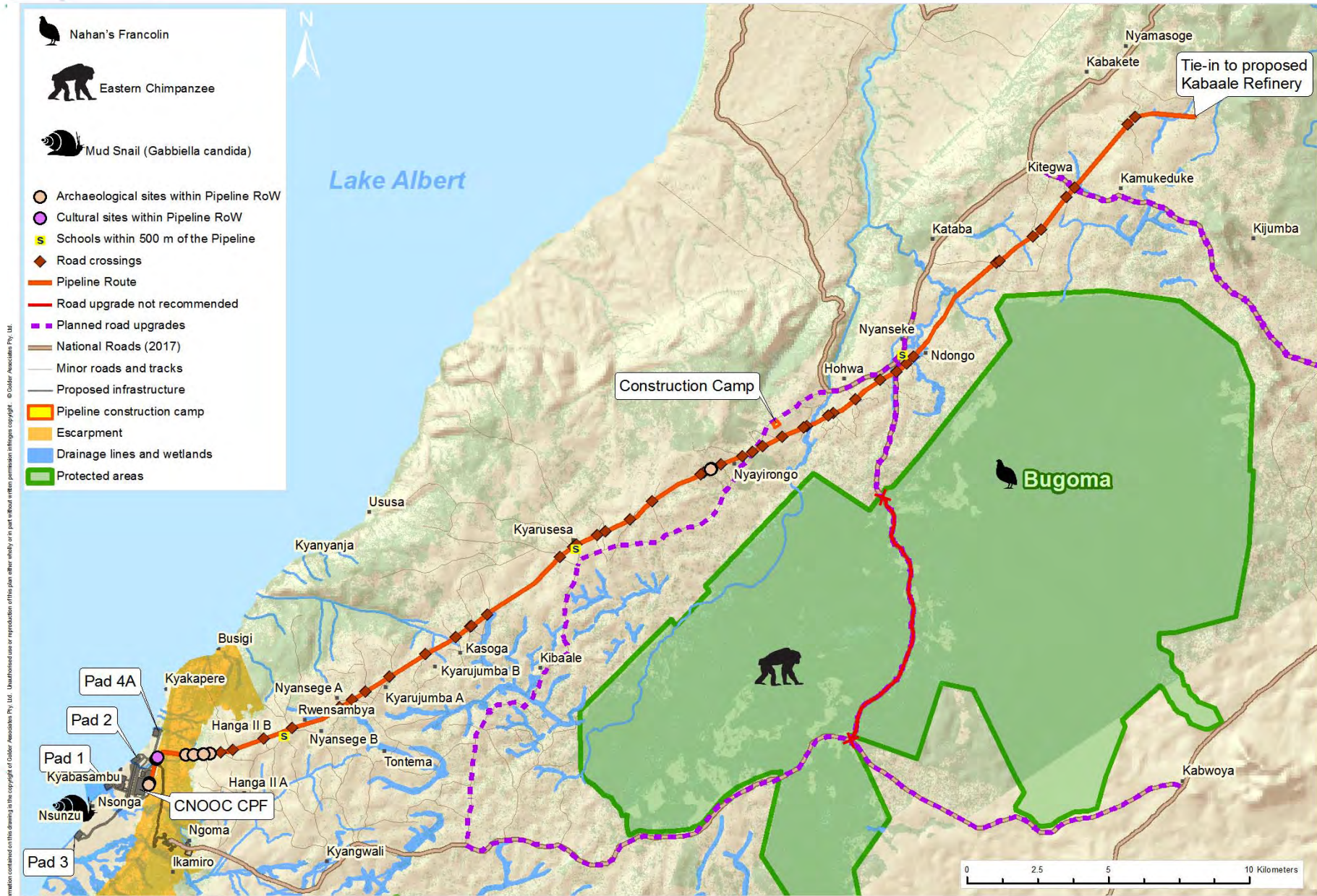


Pipeline

- Pressure rated steel
- Pipe sections are welded in the field
- 30 m construction servitude needed
- After completion, people may plant crops over the pipeline but not trees, and no permanent structures



Sensitive features in relation to pipeline



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Pipeline potential impacts

- Impacts are predominantly construction related and managed through detailed set of environmental and social management plans focusing on key aspects such as:
 - Sediment and erosion control, including construction of trench breakers in areas of steep slope
 - Strict controls to confine contractors to construction servitude
 - Management of road traffic risk and dust (dust suppression, flag men, speed limits et cetera)

- There are a limited number of areas where sites of cultural importance cannot be avoided. Protocols agreed with the community to be followed in this regard

- Resettlement process is well underway and is the vehicle through which land acquisition and compensation is being resolved.



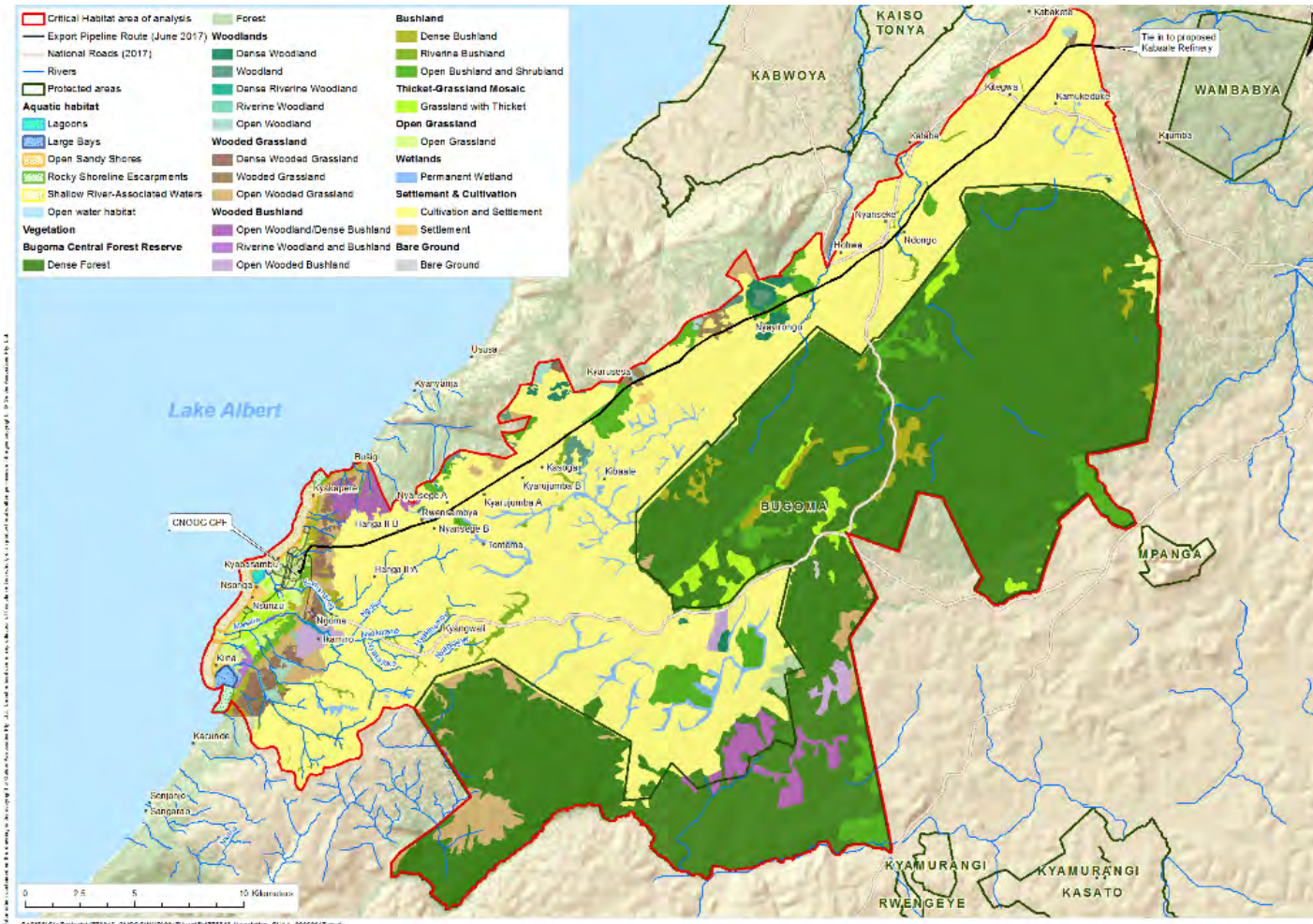
Transportation and road access



- The Bugoma Forest is a highly sensitive remnant forest area. Critical biodiversity habitat supporting chimpanzee and Nahan’s Francolin.
- Highly susceptible to risk of degradation under pressure from influx of people to area
- The ESIA understand that the government of Uganda propose to upgrade the R4, R5 and R7 roads
- The ESIA recommends that the Government of Uganda do not pursue upgrade of the R5 and rather consider restricting access through this sensitive forest habitat



Biodiversity study



- Extensive ecological and biodiversity study
- Critical habitat mapping. Area of analysis indicated adjacent
- Protected high-value biodiversity components at risk through road upgrades creating increased ease of access to forest resources if not appropriately managed
- At risk due to resource pressure linked to high level of influx (forest fringe areas)



Key biodiversity recommendations

- Maintain strict control over the project footprint to stay within the designated areas and minimise habitat loss
- Minimise impacts on the southern wetland systems on the Flats (Kamansinig, Masika) by ensuring that project drainage from the CPF is predominantly northward into River 1.
 - Re-construct the road drainage across the Kamanasinig R. to reinstate wetland flows
- Support the development of a BMP for the Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (BCFR). Which plan should include:
 - ❖ long term monitoring of the Eastern Chimpanzee and Nahan's Francolin
 - ❖ monitoring of settlement around the BCFR , and
 - ❖ reforestation plans for areas recently deforested due to population influx pressure
- Fisheries: CNOOC to support existing fisheries management structures responsible for conducting appropriate fishery management, monitoring and control, and
- Fishing gear in use needs to be firmly controlled: fisheries administration (MEMD, 2013)



Preliminary biodiversity recommendations to note

- Consider sustainable community managed woodlot development on the Flats and above the escarpment to offset the demands for firewood and charcoal by growing migrant populations

Management and Conservation Initiatives

- Develop landscape/basin wide biodiversity management schemes across the three partners (Tullow, Total, CNOOC) for common VECs – near shore habitats of Lake Albert, Wetlands, Escarpment Veg Corridors, Bugoma CFR, Eastern Chimpanzee, and Nahan's Francolin, outlined in respective biodiversity conservation opportunity reports (AECOM, 2013; TBC, 2017) and implemented via participation in a regional environmental forum / collaboration with BLAC
- CNOOC to drive project-specific plans for Mud Snail, Grey Crowned Crane, Wetlands, Escarpment Vegetation Corridors, and Lake Albert near-shore habitats which are more specific to the Kingfisher project residual impact.



Heritage and archaeology

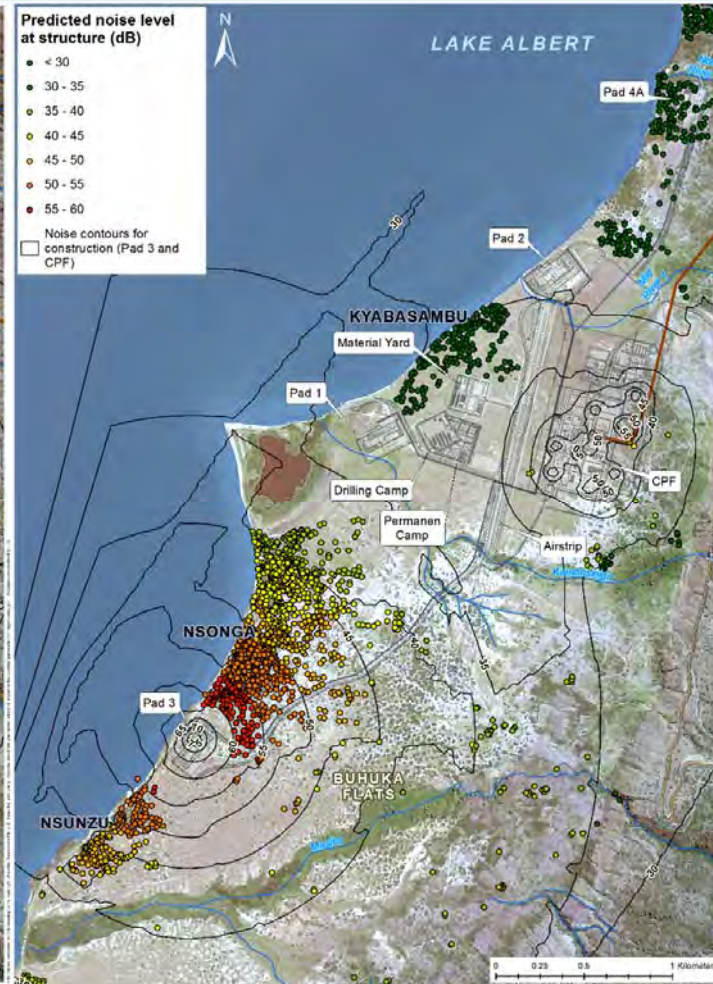


- Detailed cultural heritage archaeology baseline working closely with communities
- Avoidance where possible
- Protocols to be followed for sites that cannot be avoided

Noise



Unmitigated construction noise

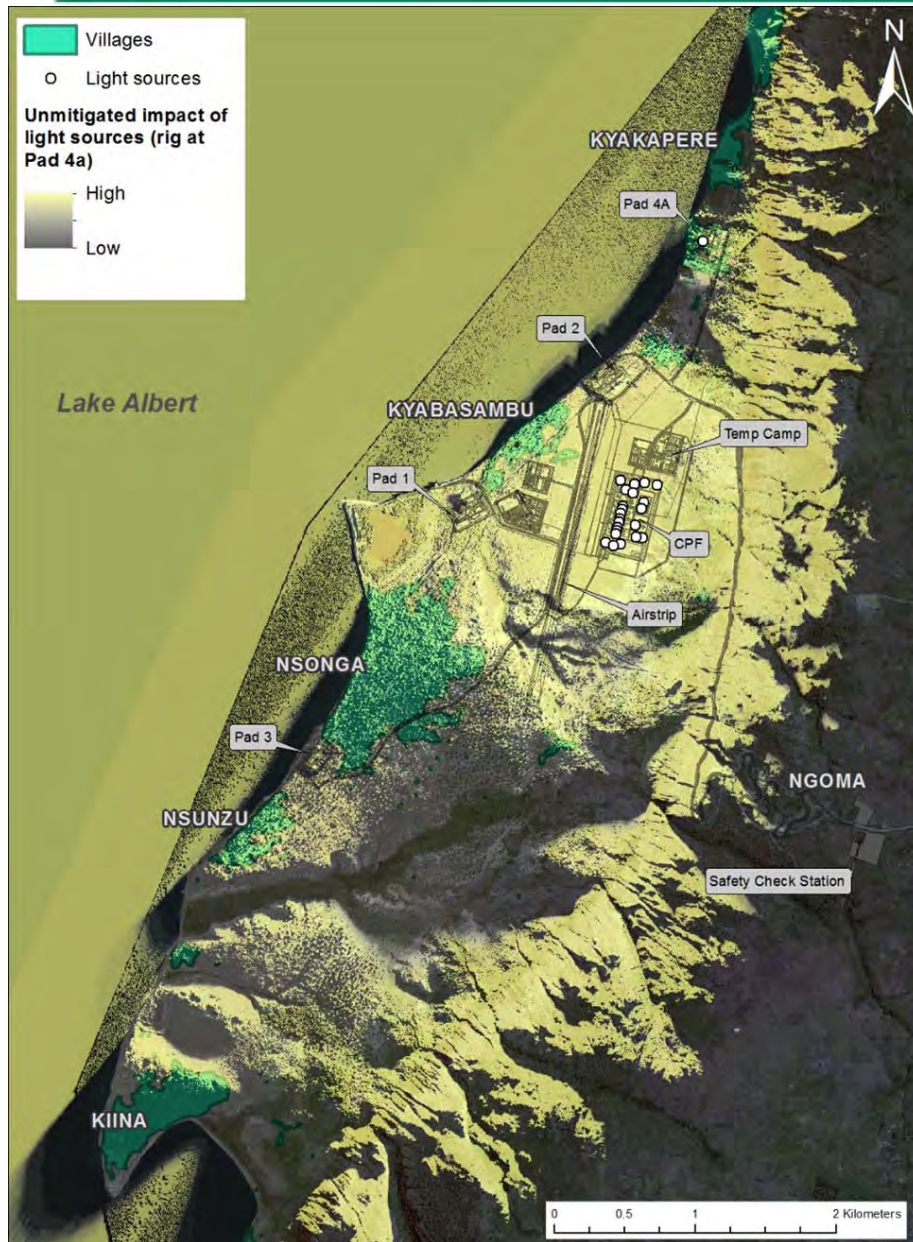


Unmitigated drilling noise

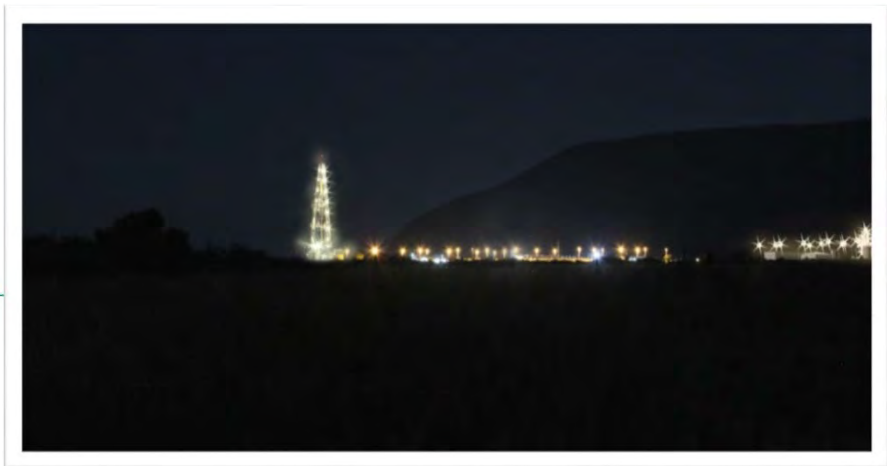
- Largely undeveloped rural area
- Daytime noise 40-55 dB
- Night time noise 25-35 dB
- Potentially high noise impact



Visual



- High level of visual exposure particularly for villagers closest CPF



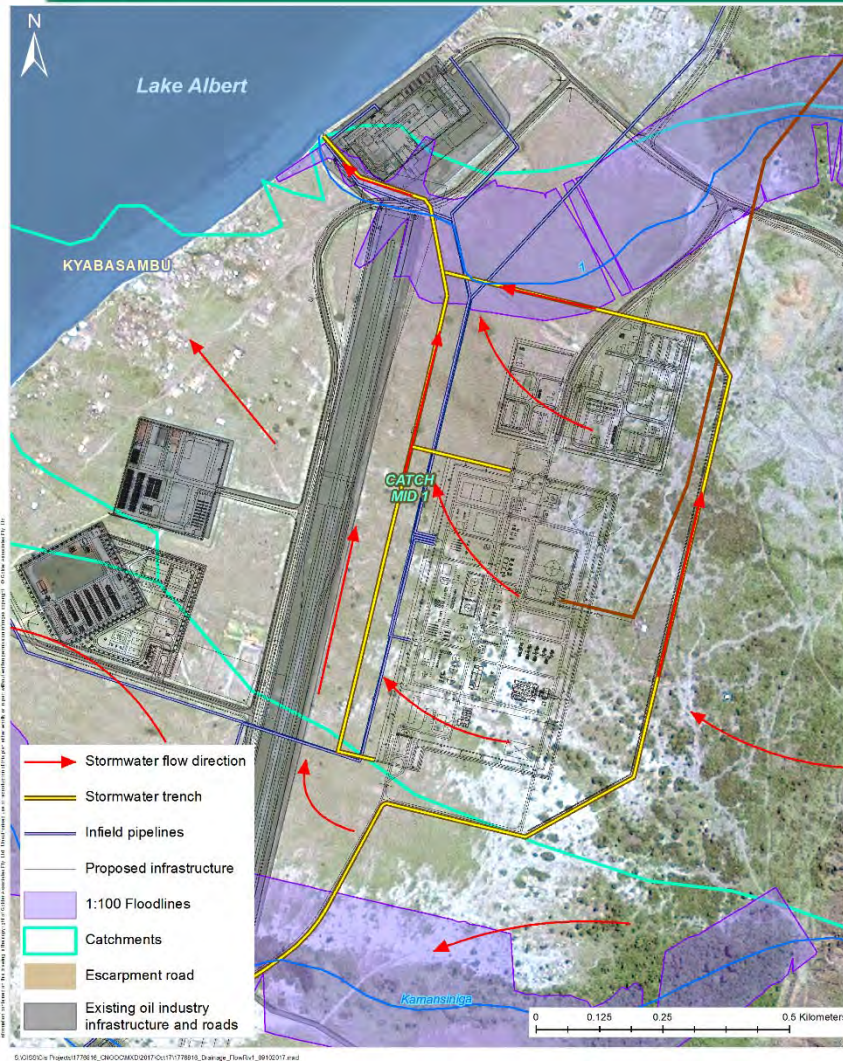


Proposed visual screening



- Considerable night time visual intrusion
- Recommendation to plant trees screens. Preferably fruit bearing trees to benefit communities
- Possibly limitations on large fruit bearing trees which would necessitate selecting other species
- Households close to CPF will be exposed to light similar to that in an electrified urban environment, after mitigation

Water management and drainage



- Drainage characterisation
 - Drainage line to the north already impacted by project infrastructure, partly canalised from N of airfield
 - Drainage to the south largely unaffected. Drains to culturally important and biodiversity sensitive Lagoon area
- ESIA recommends:
 - Clean water diversion deflected to Southern channel to feed lagoon area
 - CPF drainage preferentially be directed to northern channel
 - Northern channel be canalised to facilitate increased flows moving to Lake to avoid localised flooding

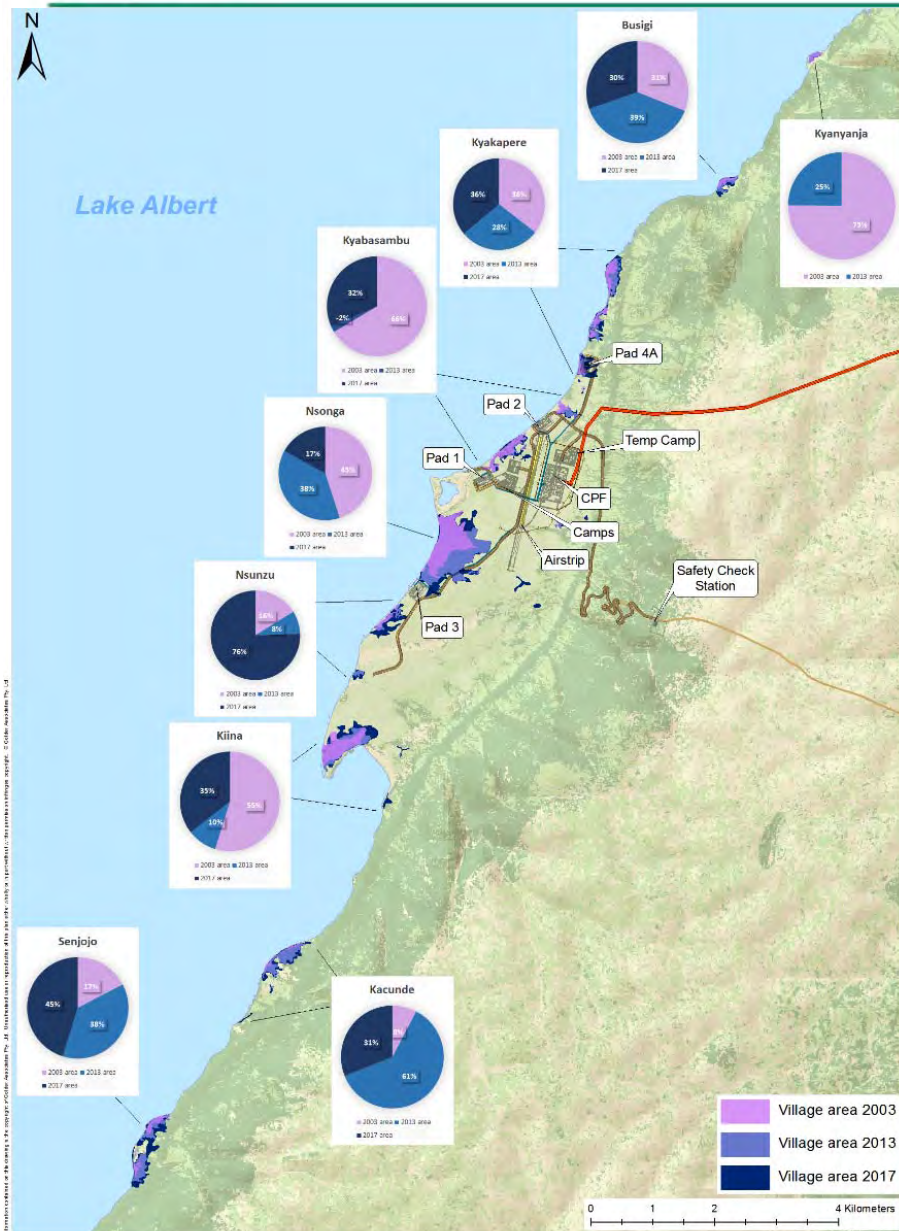


Water management and drainage



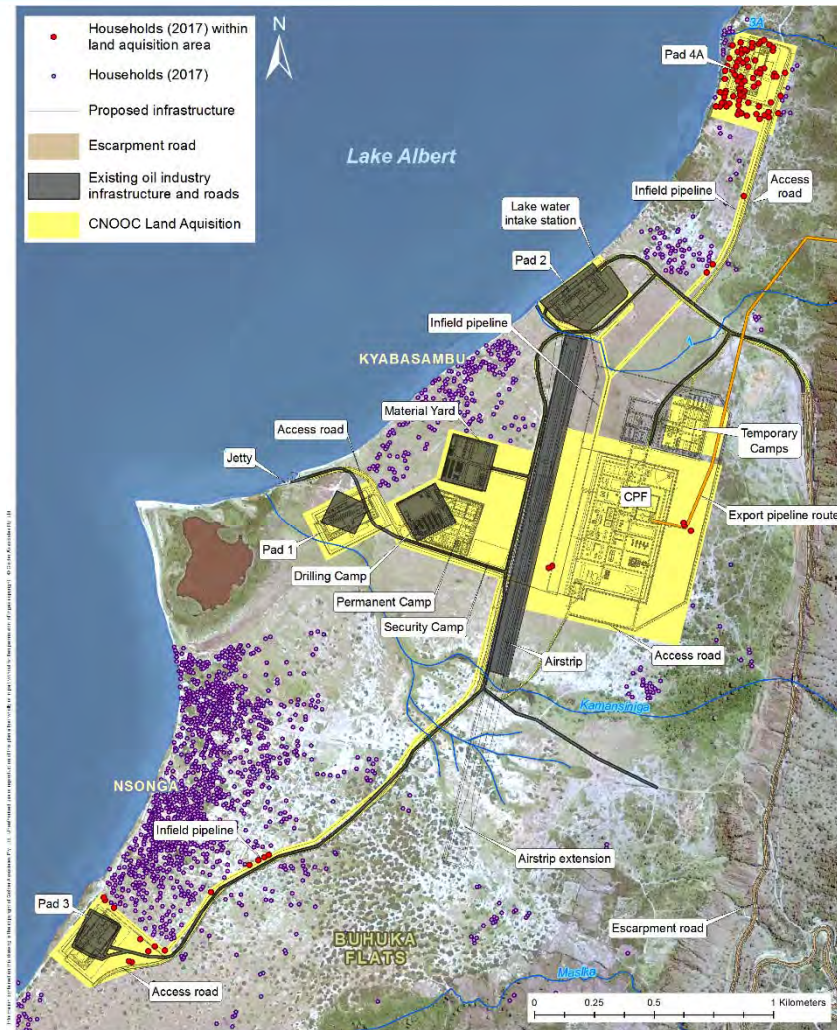
- Treated water, after meeting quality requirements, to be disposed of by irrigation onto natural land rather than discharge to stream
- Land available for community livestock grazing
- Anticipated to extend grass availability through dry season
- Soil study identified soils best suited to irrigation

High level of social change



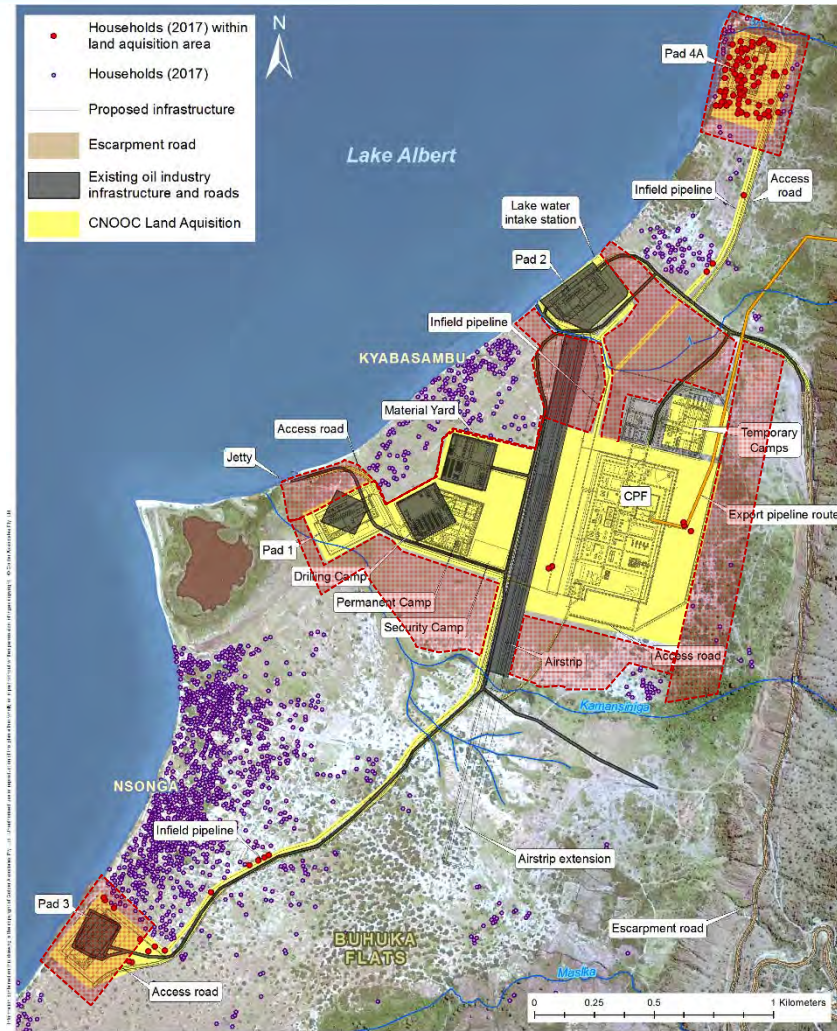
- Adjacent map indicates village footprint area as a percentage of current (August 2017) footprint area
- Villages both on flats and Lakeshore have grown significantly in the period 2003 to 2013
- Villages on Lakeshore and flats continue to grow during period 2013 to 2017
- Rate of growth of main villages on flats does not appear to be materially different to rate of growth of Lakeshore villages.
- Multiple factors driving this growth. Many families moving across the lake to escape conflict, and settling into local area

Social points of contact and potential impact



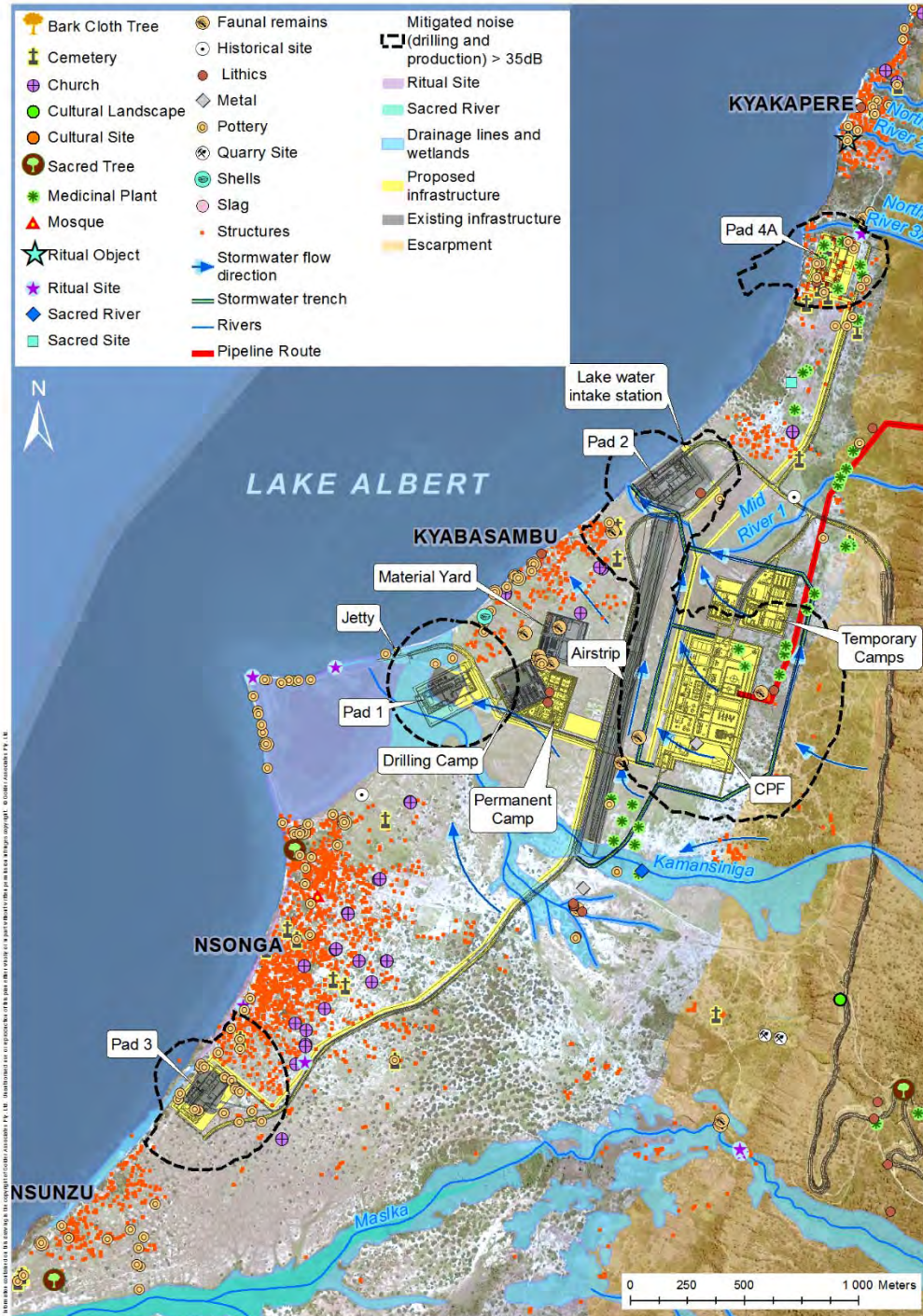
- Pad 4A; Large number of structures require resettlement. Directly affected structures and those immediately adjacent
- Pad 3; Large number of structures immediately adjacent to well pad. Significant drilling phase impacts related to noise.
- Kyabasambu Village completely surrounded by kingfisher project infrastructure.
- No buffers in place around key project infrastructure to minimise the project - people points of potential conflict

Land acquisition and proposed buffer zones



- Current land acquisition footprint makes no allowance for buffer zones to separate people from project infrastructure.
- Other projects of this nature frequently acquire a larger land footprint on which they restrict housing, but not community access and utilisation. Areas recommended for consideration are indicated
- Additional land may be required for;
 - Project material borrow pits
 - Areas on which to dispose treated sewage effluent (included)
 - Possible tree screen to break line of sight from majority of the villages and CPF (mitigate night-time illumination)

Buhuka Flats: sensitivity map & points of impact



- The adjacent sensitivity map reflects Key sensitivities identified through studies conducted to date. Key points include:
 - Position of a variety of infrastructure components within drainage lines or wetlands
 - Close proximity of households to project infrastructure
 - Proximity of Pad 1 and associated infrastructure to culturally sensitive and ecological significant wetland lagoon
 - Position of Pad 4A overlaying multiple structures and adjacent to others
 - Land take associated with project infrastructure and impact on agriculture
 - Kyabasambu village surrounded by project infrastructure
 - Nsunzu village up against Pad 3



Preliminary social recommendations to note

- Urgent need to manage in migration to and settlement in the flats area. CNOOC encouraged to work closely with government in this regard and in supporting physical planning for the area
- Recommendation to Government to prioritise putting in place a strategic development plan for the Buhuka Flats area that addresses, amongst other key points:
 - Provision of supporting services (village water supply, health services, policing and customs controls, education et cetera)
 - Structured planning controls regarding land access, settlement, secondary development within the local area
- Intent should be to ensure that;
 - the area does not become overpopulated to the point that supporting systems fail (agriculture, grazing, overfishing, contaminated water resources et cetera).
 - when one looks back from a position 20 years hence, the development has received structured planning that allows local population to have benefitted positively from the project so that the people living on the flats do not only bear the brunt of negative costs associated with development



Key positive impacts of the project

- Primary economic contribution to national fiscus through project revenues, taxes, royalties and dues linked to major industry development over full project life
- Secondary economic contribution through induced expenditure, salaries, service acquisition et cetera at National, Regional and local level
- The provision of significant short and medium-term employment opportunities across a range of skill levels, and transfer of knowledge and the enhancement of skills through training during this period
- The provision of long-term employment
- Playing a key role in unlocking the potential of the oil industry in Uganda



Concluding comment

- It is the view of the ESIA and specialist team that the overriding issue in the local study area that requires urgent attention from Government is the issue of influx which is currently driven predominantly by influx, not project related people movement.
 - Pressure from influx of people is already placing significant strain on Lake fish stocks, which combined with ease of access to market, will have significant negative consequences if not urgently regulated (appropriate net mesh, catch restrictions, licensing of fishermen et cetera)
 - Unregulated and unplanned village expansion on the Buhuka Flats is leading to material problems in relation to local level sanitation and health, access to clean water, access to natural resources to sustain traditional lifestyles eg. livestock farming (overstocked)
 - Similarly, influx of people is already placing considerable strain on the terrestrial environment with high levels of settlement in proximity to areas where natural resources are available (forest areas). This poses material risk to long-term stability and function of the Bugoma Forest



Thank you