



**Somali Regional State**  
**Environmental Protection and Rural Land Administration**  
**Bureau**



**Environmental and Social Assessment (Audit) Report for Calub and Hilala (Elele) Petroleum Exploration and Development Project with Special Emphasis on Two District Of: D/Wayn And Elele**

**Prepared by:- Calub and Elele Team**

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## **1. Introduction**

The Environmental and Social Audit Report provides information regarding environmental and social performance of POLY-GCL Petroleum Investment LTD and its general operation performance and their impacts on the community. The report covers key environmental and social concerns and issues raised by the community about past and present impacts caused by petroleum exploration, drilling and development process by giving emphasis on environmental and social performance of POLY-GCL Investment LTD.

Public and stakeholder consultation was conducted with Doooboo Wayn and Elele Woreda Administrators and elders to collect data about the general environmental and socio-economic impact of petroleum exploration and development. Since petroleum exploration activities in the area were carried out by a number of international companies for more than 4 decades, most of the environmental and social impacts are cumulative which aggravated by present operations and there is a great environmental and social concern among the community of the area regarding loss of flora & fauna, land degradation, displacement and involuntary resettlement and community health and safety issues.

Therefore, a team of experts has prepared the environmental and social audit report from Somali Region Environmental protection and rural land administration Bureau accompanying with two district administration. The Report is based on finding of a site visit undertaken in early late September 2022 and review of relevant international, national and regional environmental administrative, legal and policy requirements.

### **1.1. Description & Nature of the Project**

**Poly GCL Petroleum Investments Limited**, a Chinese oil and gas company, signed 5 PPSA (Petroleum Production Sharing Agreements) with the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum on **November 16, 2013** to undertake petroleum exploration and development activities in 10 Blocks having an aerial coverage of **117,151 km<sup>2</sup> (117,151,00 hectares)** The PPSA include one

development license in Calub and Hilala Blocks which the company appraised to proceed to development activity.

In this regard since 2014, Poly GCL has been conducting seismic exploration activity, since then up to now the company has acquired 663 KM<sup>2</sup>3D seismic, 5,075Km 2D seismic, 62,480Km Gravity & Magnetic, 174Km TFEM data to study the area. Poly GCL drilled its first well in Sept 2015 known as Calub 11, since then the company has drilled a total of 16 wells ( 6 exploration wells, 8 appraisal wells and 2 production wells). In the newly drilled Poly GCL wells as well as the previous wells, the company has conducted well testing on 16 wells and production testing on 4 wells. With such exploration efforts, it has made additional natural gas discovery in Dohar area and it is currently being appraised.

## **1.2. General Objective of the Environmental Audit**

The primary objective of Calub & Hilala environmental and social audit is to provide exact data and approach for understanding whether there are any environmental and social risks and how they might be mitigated. Above all the objective of the environmental audit is to measure the performance of POLY-GCL environmental management system and the effects of its overall operational activities on the environment & society against set criteria and standards by giving emphasis to environmental and social concerns & impacts recognized by the local community.

### **1.2.1. Specific Objective of the Environmental Audit**

- To identify strengths and weaknesses of the company with regarding environmental and social impacts;
- To asses environmental degradation and social impacts from the company to the society
- To assess and evaluate waste management from the company
- To assess and estimate environmental pollution e,I odder, noise, air and water
- To review the implementation of environmental policy in the company;
- To assure the implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan in the company
- Assessing compliance with international, national & regional regulatory requirements;

### 1.3. Scope of the Environmental Audit

The environmental and social audit was focused on measuring and evaluating the environmental management system of POLY-GCL Petroleum Investment LTD & social impacts of the project on the community with a particular emphasis on two districts of the project areas; D/Wayn and Elele District.

Even if initially, the audit is intended to be conducted on the company's environmental management system performance by comparing with the views and concerns of the local communities. Unfortunately, the audit team is not get enough and more relevant information about the camp site because of the absence of POLY-GCL Environmental and social Safeguard staffs in the camp (e.i poly GCL was terminated from the contract) and the security issues which completely hindered the collection of relevant data about the companies environmental and social performance. ***Therefore, the scope of this environmental audit report is limited on the environmental and social issues & concerns obtained from the local communities & elders of the two districts.***

### 1.4. Methodology & Techniques

- **Analysis of Documents:** - review and analysis of environmental audit tools such as Environmental & Social Impact Assessment study reports, national and local administrative and legal frameworks and policies.
- **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):**- discussion with Woreda administrators and community elders was conducted in two districts of Dobo Wayn & Elele.
- **Observation:** - observation through site visit of project-affected areas, quarry sites, seismic survey areas, solid waste disposal sites and other aspects are observed through field visit.

### **Audit Team Members Profile**

The team that visited the areas were involved the Somali Regional State Government representatives. Comprising the following members:-

<b>No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Tahir Abdulahi	Somali Region Environmental protection and rural land administration Bureau	ESIA & Licensing Case Team Coordinator
2	Abdi bashir	Somali Region Environmental Protection and Rural land Administration Bureau	ESIA Expert
3	Abdiqani Jibrill	Somali Region Environmental Protection and Rural land Administration Bureau	ESIA Expert

## **2. Regulatory Requirements**

### **2.1. National Legislations**

#### **2.1.1. Environmental Policy of Ethiopia- 1997**

The key national law regulating environmental issues is the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, which was adopted in 1997. The Policy regulates many aspects of environmental protection and management, including environmental impact assessment.

#### **2.1.2. Environmental Impact Assessment- 299/2000**

According to the Environmental Impact Assessment Proclamation, environmental impact assessment is obligatory for all types of projects and activities, which are likely to have direct or indirect environmental and social impacts.

In addition, according to Article 11 of this proclamation if unforeseen fact of serious implication is realized after the submission of an environmental impact study report, the authority or the relevant regional environmental agency may, as may be appropriate, order the environmental impact assessment to be revised to be redone in order to address the implications.

In the case of this project there are many unforeseen environmental and social impacts occurring, which necessitates the revision of all ESIA reports of the project both on appropriateness & execution of the Environmental & Social Management and Monitoring Plan.

### **2.1.3. Rural land Administration and Use Proclamation- 456/2005**

As stipulated under Article 7 sub article 3 of this proclamation holder of rural land who is evicted for purpose of public use shall be given compensation proportional to the development he, has made on the land and the property acquired, or shall be given substitute land thereon. Where the rural landholder is evicted by federal government, the rate of compensation would be determined based on the federal land administration law. Whereas the rural landholder is evicted by regional governments, the rate, of compensation would be determined based on the rural land administration laws of regions.

Land related issues of this project are not negligible, there are many complains and disappointments related with displacement, loss of grazing & agricultural land and access to natural resources. Therefore, based on national and regional rural land administration and use regulatory frameworks it's important to identify all the complained land ownership or title which is a baseline for compensation works.

### **2.1.4. Other Project Specific Regulatory Frameworks**

- ✓ Proclamation on Expropriation of Land Holdings for Public Purpose- 1161/2019
- ✓ Council Of Ministers Regulation No 135/2007 payment of Compensation for Property Situated on landholding expropriated for public purposes
- ✓ Solid waste Management proclamation- 513/2007
- ✓ Hazardous waste Proclamation- 1090/2018
- ✓ Environmental pollution control proclamation- 300/2002



- ✓ Standards for Specified Industrial Sectors which consists standards on discharge to water & emission to air for selected 20 sectors, general Standards for all other Industrial effluents, standards for gaseous emissions and standards for noise limits

## 2. Environmental & Social Performance Findings

### 2.1. Environmental Performance

#### 2.1.1. Solid, Liquid & Hazardous Waste Management

##### 2.1.1.1. Liquid waste management

As we obtained information from the local communities and data from field visit, the companies' solid & liquid waste management system was very weak. During the field visit with received community information, the team found in the site the careless way of dispose wastes and transportation system of chemicals from one area to other areas. The local community give the spill of chemical/ powder on the road as a major example of weak liquid waste management system implemented by POLY-GCL, which they believe the powder washed by rains into water sources and made contamination to them which in turn causing both human and animal abortions.



Figure-1: Powder spilled on the road

### 2.1.1.2. Solid waste management

The other issue that the team observed was regarding solid waste management system in the Poly GCL Company according to the environmental laws of Ethiopia. During field visit, environmental audit team found Plastic materials are disposed carelessly on the open landfill, which indicates that the weakness of implementation of Integrated Solid Waste Management System existed in the company. Also, the plastics are not segregated based up on their nature of toxicity to the soil & the



Figure 2: Plastic Wastes disposed carelessly on the ground

### **2.1.1.3. hazardous waste management**

In addition, during field visit the teams was observed that chemical plastics/barrels that used the company for various chemical storing purposes were used by the communities for storing drinking water that again created the suspicious for many diseases currently existed in the districts. Also, this indicates that there was a poor hazardous waste management system and safety policies in the company



**Figure-3: Chemical Barrels Used for storing drinking water**

### **2.1.2. Noise, Water & Air Pollution**

This three pollution types are not determined by decide whether there is noise, water or air pollution. we have to measure the three components scientifically by their respective measurement equipment's and analyze them with set national noise, water & air pollution standards which enables us to compare the variation/ resemblance of the



measurement against national noise, water & air pollution standards and baseline data on the ESIA study report.

Even though, the team cannot determine whether there is noise, air & water pollution because of non-functionality of the company for unknown reasons. However, there are numerous complaints from the community regarding water contamination, the community told to the team that the company uses different chemicals to prevent attacks from snakes during in the fields and most community believes these chemicals were mixed with water sources, which is causing various human & health problems to the community.



**Figure.14. Water sources in dh/wayn**

### **2.1.3. Fauna and Flora**

In our consultation with the two districts' local administrations and elders there is a wide range of natural and wildlife destruction occurred by the project and they listed the type of wild animals and vegetation types that were destroyed because of the

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<sup>1</sup> NB:- previous picture from the community during the rainy season

cumulative impact petroleum drilling project for more than 50 years. According to the local communities & elders the major wildlife & vegetation types migrated & destroyed as a result of this project implementation were:-

- **Wildlife:** - Tiger, Lion, Zebra, Cheetah, Ostrich, Antelope. They told us with exception of a wildlife so called in local name 'Cawl' all the above listed wildlife's are migrated to the neighboring countries which primarily caused by the destruction of natural forests while conducting seismic survey.

In addition, large number of birds are dying because of the unknown reasons; they were unable to explain but suspect that as a result of either water pollution or air pollution.

- **Vegetation types by Local Name:-** according to the local elders we have been consulted during focus discussion group(FDG), vegetation species that were once have medicinal & nutritional value but now vanished(disappeared) as a result of the project implementation were; 'Hohob', 'Medaayo', 'Gumush', 'Cidh', 'Deferur', 'Uneho', 'Habek cadad' & 'Hamud' were the major ones.

#### 2.1.4. Land Degradation & Physical Environment Destruction

We observed on our site visit that there are many quarry sites used by the company, which have been left open after the completion of the project. The local communities complained that open quarry sites and especially during the rainy season there are many human and wildlife fatalities as a result of these open quarry sites and pits of the petroleum gas.

##### 2.1.4.1. land degradation

Team were visited sites that were degraded as the result of petroleum gas exploration (i.e. during seismic survey) and degraded land was estimated 560km<sup>2</sup>(3,384hectre) and 150km<sup>2</sup> in Elele and Calub respectively;

As you see the picture, all land divided in block and each block were contained 0.25km X0.25km

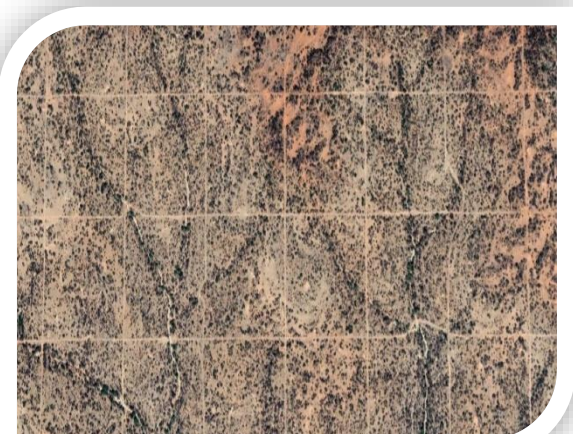


Figure.5. land blocks

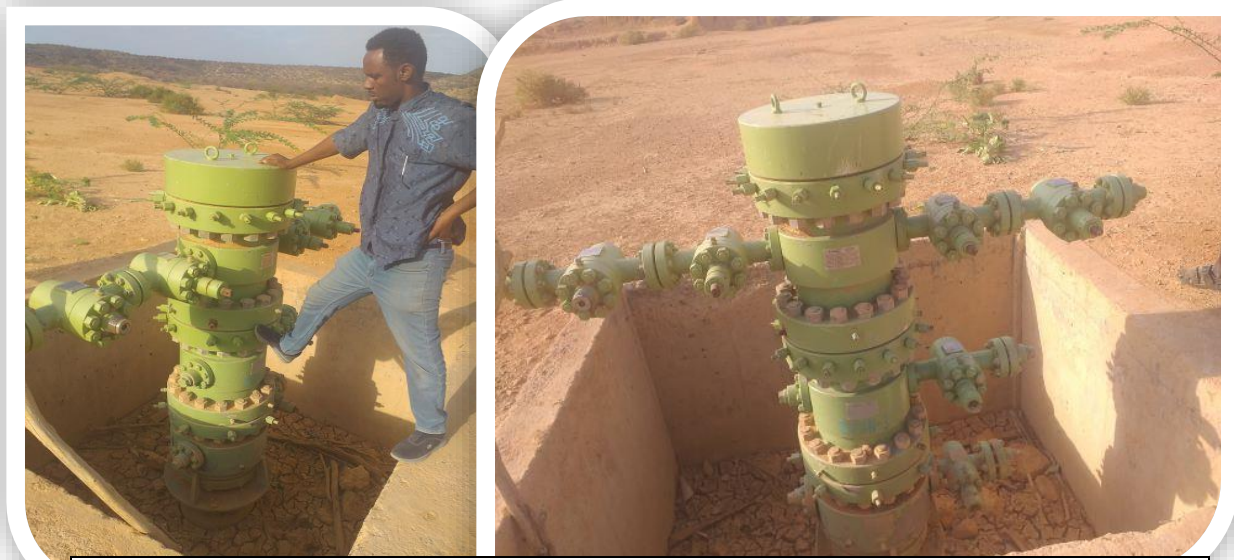
and these caused the severe land degradation and loss of grazing land



Figure.6. open quarry sites



During field visit, we have seen one of the petroleum gas pits that have been remained open and unsafe from the children. The community told us one the children have been died inside this pits and the company compensated to the victims.



**Figure 7. : - unsafe pits of Petroleum Gas mining**



**Figure. 8:- grave of the child**

## **2.2. Socio - Economic Performance and Management**

### **2.2.1. Job Opportunity**

Even though, we were not able to enter the camp site and verify the exact figure of permanent & temporary job opportunities created by the company to the local youths & communities, we obtained information from local administration offices that till now only 170 Somalis got employment opportunity in the company.

According to the information we obtained, most of the employees were recruited from other places neglecting opportunity to the local community and they want more employment opportunity to be created for youths both on skilled and unskilled profession types.

### **2.2.2. Corporate Social Responsibility (Infrastructure Development)**

As we obtained information from the two Woredas, with the exception of 1 bridge built in D/Wayn Woreda there is no single social service infrastructure built by the company for the local community. The community needs to get real benefit from the implementation of the project through expansion of priority social service infrastructures.

The woreda administration officials also told us Community Development Projects that were planned to be implemented by the company was not still executed because of the unknown reason; they don't know and they stressed that this issue have to be resolved as soon as possible and the community development activities must be implemented.



**Figure. 9:- constructed bridge by Poly GCI**



### 2.2.3. Displacement, Involuntary Resettlement & Compensation

We informed by the local administration & elders that during road construction & seismic survey study a vast area of agricultural and grazing land was taken without proper consultation and compensation. But there is no documented evidence of economically or physically displaced communities in the form of Resettlement Action Plan and Compensation evidences.



**Figure.10. Dh/wayn community and district consultation**

Therefore, because of lack of entrance to the company's compound and security issues, we were unable to assess the number of households displaced or resettled as a result of the project implementation, the type of resettlement (is voluntary or involuntary), if Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared and if the displaced and resettled communities were compensated and restored according to council of ministers regulation no 135/2007, proclamation no 1161/2019 and regional compensation & land expropriation legal frameworks (if any).



**Figure.11. Elele community and district consultation**

#### **2.2.4. Conflict**

One of the area that has been very harsh to the local community previously was occurrence of acute conflict between the community and the security forces. We informed that there were acute conflict between the community and the security forces on access to natural resources. They told us many human and animal casualties occurred in previous years which make the relation between the company and the local community unfriendly. Still now the relation between the company and the local community was not good and the effort of the company to create a sense of ownership among the community is very weak. Even now a days, the company was terminated from the project implementation.

#### **2.2.5. Community Health & Safety**

Community health and safety issue in this project is one of a widely criticized aspect among the local community. They stated that illness and sickness that were not recognized in previous times are now happening in a widespread range and repeatedly as a result of the project. According to our informants, among these diseases the following were the major;-

- ✓ Occurrence of both human and animal abortion as a result of powder spill;

- ✓ Since the area were in close proximity to the exploration and gas development areas of Calub and Elele(Hilala), chemicals usually spill on the road that passes through D/wayn Town during transportation. The communities believes that These chemicals may cause different diseases in the society such as, ***yellowish eye, pale skin and weakness, fever lasts for weeks or months, enlarged liver and spleen, and finally develop bleeding from nose, mouth and sometimes on anus resulting death among the community.***
- ✓ Contamination and human health problem due to chemical spray to prevent snakes and other terrestrial animals;
- ✓ Suspicion of contamination of water as a result of chemical barrels utilization for household purposes;

### **3. Conclusion & Recommendation**

#### **3.1. Conclusion**

The questions and concerns in all places that the team visited is basically similar. It is categorized in to two aspects; health & environment and mainly benefits from the project.

On health and environmental concerns- The community and some officials complained of climate changes that cause unbearably hot weather, lack of rains and as consequence, shortages of animal pastures. They also claimed of new diseases occurrence (not known in the area before) that the Community doesn't understand and know the root causes.

But the team was not able to determine if there is any correlation between the chemicals the community suspects that are perceived to be the primary causes of new types of diseases occurring in the area. Because it's not professional to conclude that there is no correlation between the chemicals and the diseases occurring without scientific prove. We as a team believe that to conclude whether there is direct or indirect correlation between the diseases & contamination of waters by chemicals, it is important to know first the nature & toxicity of the suspected chemicals and it's also mandatory not only to take samples & test them scientifically from different water sources but also needs to disclose the result of each and every sample tests taken to the public and the local administration officials.

The second and most common concern that came from the community was the issue of benefit from the company's project activity. The communities feel that they are suffering from the company's activities while not getting any benefit in term of development, employment and business opportunities. Moreover there is no feeling of ownership of the project among the communities. The question of employment for locals, business opportunities for local subcontractors, community development and participation in the overall project activity needs to be addressed to create a sense of belongingness among the locals for the project.

#### **3.2. Recommendation**

- The gravity of the project on displacement and expropriation of farm and grazing land and complains related to compensation must be resolve with the presence of the company and the local administration; even though, the company was terminated from the contract
- Rehabilitating the quarry sites is the obligation of the company and all the quarry sites must be closed because of the fact that they are becoming the causes of human & animal fatalities;
- Increase Local Community participation in business activities, more employment opportunities and participation in the project activities as much as situation allows;
- Implementing the community development program as per the recommendation of need assessment study must be given priority;
- The company needs to apply Integrated Solid and Liquid waste management principles in segregation, transporting and disposing of all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes;
- Destruction of natural vegetation and wildlife as a result of seismic survey must be rehabilitated and



<b>Permanent Unskilled Employment Opportunity Created</b>	Local			Ethiopian National			Foreign Nationals			Grand Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
<b>Permanent Skilled Employment Opportunity Created</b>	Local			Ethiopian National			Foreign Nationals			Grand Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total

### 1. Environmental Policy Aspects

No	Requirements/Parameters	Conformity		
		Yes	No	Other remark
1	Is the environmental policy displayed on the site?			
2	Is the Policy up-to-date?			
3	Is the policy signed by the company CEO/Manager?			
4	Are environmental emergency procedures adequately addressed & displayed?			
5	Are sub-contractors conforming to the company's policy?			

### 2. Environmental & Social Impact Assessment, ESMP & Contract Agreement Documents

No	Requirements/ Parameters	Conformity		
		Yes	No	Other remark
1	Is the ESIA study document available on the site?			

2	Are contract clauses attached to the contract Agreements of all Petroleum Drilling operation Projects in and			
4	Are the contract clauses implemented appropriately?			
5	Are the impacts predicted on the ESIA document & actual impacts have variation?			
6	Are the mitigation measures described on the ESMP implemented appropriately with adequate budget allocation for each mitigation measure?			
7	Is there a trained environmentalist expert and environmental unit established to implement the ESMP into practice?			
8	Is the implementation and progress of ESMP evaluated regularly by managers?			
9	Is the environmental and social monitoring plan measured by the parameters as described on the monitoring plan?			
10	Is the progress report of ESMP reported to the concerned body?			

### 3. Environmental Aspects

No	Requirements/ Parameters	Conformity		
	Fauna, Flora, Solid & Liquid Waste Management, Air, Noise & Water Pollution, Physical Environment	Yes	No	Other remark
1				
2	Is Integrated solid, liquid & Hazardous waste management plan prepared?			
4	Is the amount of solid and liquid wastes recorded & measured regularly?			



5	Are recyclable solid wastes transferred appropriately to licensed waste collector bodies?			
6	Is there any contamination on the site?			
7	Are all chemicals stored safely and labeled?			
8	Are noise and vibration within reasonable limits			
9	Are activities smokeless?			
10	Is there any inessential burning on site?			
11	Is the implementation of the project resulted in degradation of land?			
12	Is adequate protection in place for existing planted areas?			
13	Are measures in place to protect initial life adequate?			
14	Is the petroleum drilling activity altered the physical and biological land formation of the area significantly?			
15	Is regular scientific soil or water taste conducted and remedial measures taken a per the severity of the impact?			

#### 4. Socio-Economic Aspects

No	Requirements/ Parameters	Conformity		
	Displacement, Resettlement, Compensation, Restriction on access to natural resources & public infrastructures, Public Consultation	Yes	No	Other remark
1	Is the implementation of the project resulted in extensive displacement?			

2	Is resettlement action plan (RAP) prepared for displacement occurred as a result of either exploration or development of the project?			
4	Is proper compensation and livelihood restoration activities implemented for the land and assets lost?			
5	Is the implementation of the project significantly affects peoples and wild animals access for natural resources and public infrastructures?			
6	Is there acute conflicts raising in the area as result of restriction to access of natural resources and public infrastructures?			
7	Is regular public consultation conducted between the company and the local community?			
8	Is there any procedures followed by the company in redressing grievances from the community (GRM)?			
9	Is there any role played by the company in practicing its corporate social responsibility? Or is there any public or social infrastructure built by the company?			

### 5. Legal and Land Use Aspects

No	Requirements/ Parameters	Conformity		
	Permits and Land use	Yes	No	Other remark
1	Is there any environmental rehabilitation plan and prior activities practiced by the company to rehabilitate degraded lands?			

2	Is the company acquired; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploration</li> <li>• Development and</li> <li>• Area expansion permits from relevant body of the government.</li> </ul>			
3	Is the area limit of the permit conforms to the actual implementation area site?			

**6. Competence, Training & Awareness Aspects**

No	Requirements/ Parameters	Conformity		
	Training, Competence and Awareness	Yes	No	Other remark
1	Have training needs been identified?			
2	Are all personnel, whose work can cause significant environmental impacts, competent on the basis of education, training and or experience?			
3	Have procedures been established to assure all persons working for or on behalf of the company are aware of the Environmental Policy, actual and potential impacts and their responsibilities?			
4	Are training records, certificates and licenses available to demonstrate the competence?			



## Anexx-2:- Public/Stakeholder Consultation Questionnaire.....

### **Objective of the Consultation**

Assessing the negative and cumulative environmental and social impacts of the project and gathering firsthand data from the local community.

### **Method of Public Consultation**

The audit and assessment employs public hearings/meetings and Focus group Discussion techniques.

### **Public Consultation Minute**

#### **Discussion Points/ Agenda**

1. What looks like the impact of the project in displacing the community?
2. What are the major problems that were caused by displacement and relocation?
3. Is appropriate compensation and livelihood restoration was implemented for those who are displaced/resettled?
4. What are the major environmental and public health related problems arisen due to the implementation of the project?
5. Is the impact of the project on free movement of humans and livestock alleviated?
6. What are the main causes of conflict and tension with security forces?
7. Are there any social service infrastructure built since the company started working in the area, if no what has been the reason?
8. Is there any casualties occurred as a result of improper storage, disposal and transportation of hazardous chemicals?

• **Aspects of Public Consultation**

1. **Place of Consultation:** .....
2. **Type of Consultation**.....
3. **Project Name/Title**.....
4. **Date:** .....
5. **Time:** .....

• **Profile of Participants**

1	Full Name	Sex	Title/	Phone Number	Signature
2					
3					
4					
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