



**MAKERERE UNIVERSITY BUSINESS SCHOOL**

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**ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR VINCENT BAGIRE**  
PhD (UoN), MBA (Mak), BBAM (UMU), HDM (NCBS)  
**FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

November 25, 2019

The Executive Director  
National Environment Management Authority  
NEMA House  
Kampala.

Dear Sir



**Re: SUBMISSION OF REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEARING IN  
KAKUMIRO, MUBENDE AND RAKAI**

Following the successful hosting of the Public Hearings that were held on 21<sup>st</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019, in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai districts respectively, I have compiled the Report as required.

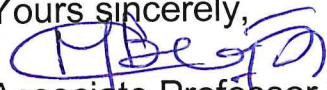
I am happy to submit the same to you in two volumes:

- The main Report
- The Appendices.

Thank you for entrusting me this very important assignment. I am grateful to the Board and Management of NEMA and PAU for the organization that led to this great success.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

  
Associate Professor Vincent Bagire  
PRESIDING OFFICER

CC. The Executive Director  
Petroleum Authority of Uganda.









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Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "V. Bagire", is written over the typed name.

Associate Professor Vincent Bagire

PRESIDING OFFICER

CC. The Executive Director  
Petroleum Authority of Uganda.



**REPORT OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER ON THE VIEWS  
PRESENTED AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS FOR THE  
PROPOSED EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE (EACOP)  
PROJECT HELD  
IN KAKUMIRO, MUBENDE AND RAKAI  
DISTRICTS**



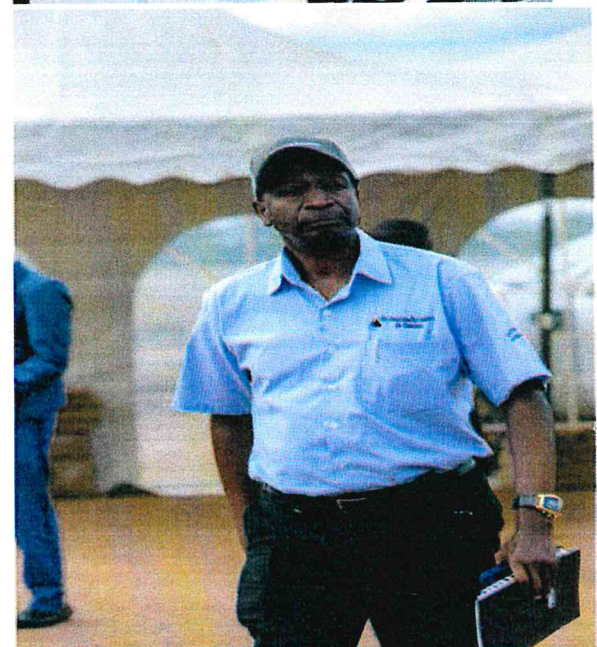
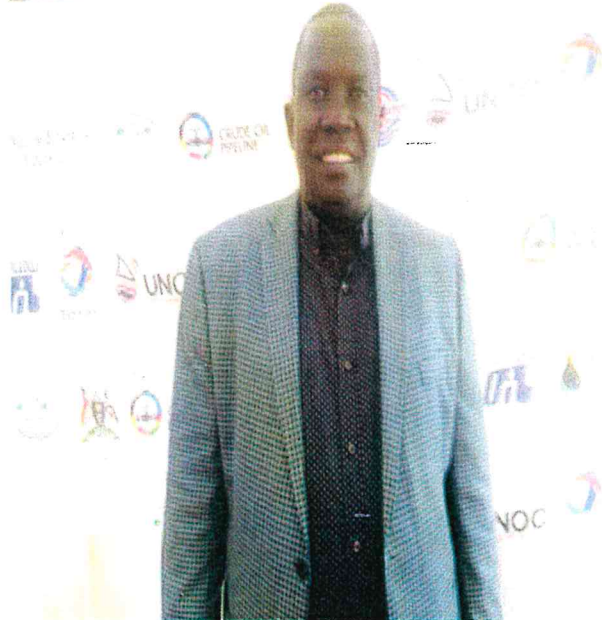
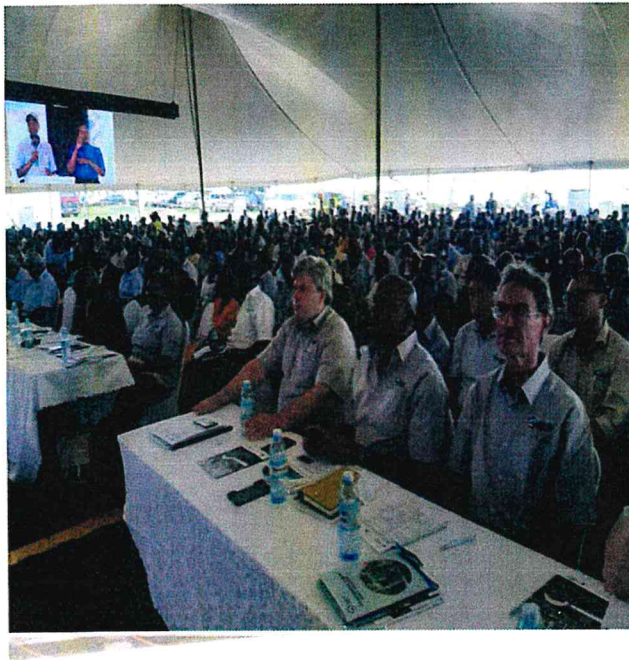
**PROFESSOR VINCENT  
BAGIRE**

**25 November 2019**



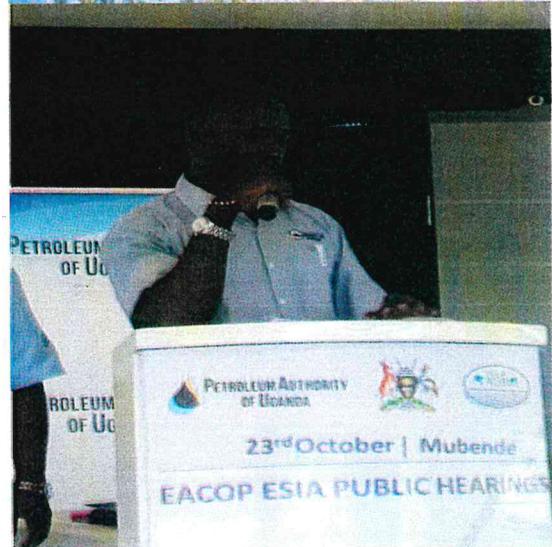


## PICTORIALS FROM THE PUBLIC HEARINGS





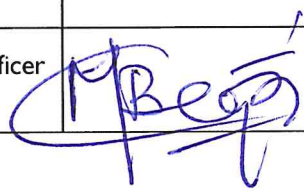






## DECLARATION

The Public Hearings for the Proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project were conducted on 21<sup>st</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019 in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts respectively, in accordance with Regulation 22 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, S.I No.13/1998 and other relevant Regulations. I certify that this is a true and original report of the proceedings of the public hearings and hereby submit the same as required.

| Name                 | Designation       | Signature  | Date     |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|----------|
| Prof. Vincent Bagire | Presiding Officer |  | 25/11/19 |

| Support Team                | Designation |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Lynda Biribonwa             | Team Leader |
| Nicholas Carpenecus Businge | Member      |
| Gloria Kirabo               | Member      |





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## ACRONYMS

| ACRONYM | DESCRIPTION                                       |
|---------|---|
| AGI     | Above Ground Installations                        |
| AGODA   | Albertine Graben Oil and Gas District Association |
| AOI     | Area of Influence                                 |
| BKK     | Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom                            |
| CAOs    | Chief Administrative Officers                     |
| CBOs    | Community Based Organizations                     |
| CGV     | Chief Government Valuer                           |
| CIA     | Cumulative Impact Assessment                      |
| CLO     | Community Liaison Officer                         |
| CNOOC   | China National Offshore Oil Company               |
| CSCO    | Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas in Uganda  |
| CSOs    | Civil Society Organizations                       |
| CSR     | Corporate Social Responsibility                   |
| DEO     | District Environment Officer                      |
| EACOP   | East African Crude Oil Pipeline                   |
| EHS     | Environment Health and Safety                     |
| EHT     | Electrical Heat Tracing                           |
| EIS     | Environmental Impact Statement                    |
| EMS     | Environment Management System                     |
| ESIA    | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment        |
| ESIS    | Environmental and Social Impact Statement         |
| ESMP    | Environmental and Social Management Plan          |
| ESMS    | Environmental and Social Management System        |
| FEED    | Front-End Engineering Design                      |
| GHGs    | Green House Gases                                 |
| GoU     | Government of Uganda                              |





|       |  |
|-------|--|
| IEMA  | Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment |
| IFC   | International Finance Corporation                    |
| IMP   | Integrated Management Plan                           |
| KP    | Kilometre Point                                      |
| LA's  | Lead Agencies  |
| LC    | Local Council  |
| LCI   | Local Council One                                    |
| LCIII | Local Council Three                                  |
| LCV   | Local Council Five                                   |
| LOF   | Load-out Facility                                    |
| MDAs  | Ministries, Departments and Agencies                 |
| MEMD  | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development           |
| MCPY  | Main Camps and Pipe Yard                             |
| MLBV  | Mainline Block Valves                                |
| MPs   | Members of Parliament                                |
| MSMD  | Minister of State for Mineral Development            |
| MST   | Marine Storage Terminal                              |
| NEMA  | National Environment Management Authority            |
| PACs  | Project -Affected Communities                        |
| PAPs  | Project Affected Persons                             |
| PAU   | Petroleum Authority of Uganda                        |
| PM    | Particulate Matter                                   |
| PO    | Presiding Officer                                    |
| PS    | Pump Station   |
| RAPs  | Resettlement Action Plans                            |
| RDC   | Resident District Commissioner                       |
| RoW   | Right of Way   |
| SEA   | Strategic Environmental Assessment                   |



|                 |                                  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| SO <sub>2</sub> | Sulphur Dioxide                  |
| STP             | Sewage Treatment Plan            |
| TEAM            | Total East Africa Midstream B.V. |
| TUOP            | Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd |
| UNOC            | Uganda National Oil Company      |
| UWA             | Uganda Wildlife Authority        |
| VECs            | Valued Environmental Components  |
| VOC             | Volatile Organic Compound        |
| WCS             | Wildlife Conservation Society    |



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) System is a planned export pipeline project that will transport oil from an inlet flange at the Kabaale pumping station (PS1), in Hoima District, Uganda, to an export flange at a proposed marine storage terminal (MST) at Chongoleani, Tanga District, on the East African coast of Tanzania. The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will be shareholders in a pipeline company with Total E&P, Uganda B.V. (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) that will develop, construct and operate the pipeline. Total East Africa Midstream (TEAM) BV is the developer of the project.

The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is a report of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conducted to identify, describe and assess the likely interactions of the portion of the EACOP project in Uganda with environmental and socio-economic receptors, termed as “valued environmental and social components” (VECs).

The ESIA was developed in accordance with the relevant legislation, policy, plans and regulations, and conducted in accordance with the Scoping Report and terms of reference approved by NEMA, dated 19 September 2017, including:

- a) the National Environment Act, Cap 153, 1995
- b) the National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 1998
- c) the Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda, 1997
- d) the Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector in Uganda, 2004 and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector in Uganda, 2014.

The ESIA has also been developed in compliance with the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards (IFC) (2012). Project standards have been developed for air emissions, emissions to water and noise, taking into consideration the requirements of national legislation and international best practice.

Considering the transboundary nature of the project, the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the aim of streamlining the legal regime for the EACOP across the two countries. Respective host government agreements (HGAs) will operationalise the IGA.

In Uganda, the EACOP project comprises the following components:

- a) 296 km of insulated, electrical heat-traced, buried 24” pipeline;
- b) aboveground installations (AGI): two pumping stations (PS) (PS1 and PS2) and 19 intermediate block valves (15 standalone, and four co-located with electric substations) and electric heat trace substations;
- c) roads: new and upgraded permanent access roads; and, new and upgraded construction facility access roads; and,
- d) construction facilities: four main camps and pipe yards (MCPY1 through to MCPY4).

The export pipeline originates at the PS1 located at the future Kabaale Industrial Park (KIP), in Hoima District. Initially, it crosses relatively low terrain with undulating topography characterised by widespread cropland, settlement and transport infrastructure between Hoima and Mubende districts. The Right of Way (RoW) also traverses gently undulating hills with plateaus, farmlands





open grassland, wetlands in Gomba and Ssembabule Districts and a relatively flat land scape towards Mutukula near the border with Tanzania.

In Hoima District, the corridor passes in between Wambabya and Bugoma Forest Reserves, and traverses through a modified section of Taala Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi District, and crosses near the eastern border of Kasana-Kasambya Forest Reserve in Mubende District. There are watercourse crossings including the Kafu River between Hoima and Kakumiro Districts, Nabakazi River between Mubende and Gomba Districts, Katonga River between Gomba and Ssembabule Districts, and Kibale and Jemakunya Rivers in Kyotera District.

On the approach to the Tanzania border, and the north-western corner of Lake Victoria, the corridor crosses a substantial zone of wetlands in a high average rainfall zone that is also characterised by almost unbroken crop land, a substantial proportion of which is under rice cultivation, cattle grazing land and settlement for approximately 90km. The main alignment broadly follows a ridgeline that defines a watershed for the many watercourses and wetlands as part of the Victoria basin. The corridor nearly clips an abandoned airfield in Kyotera District as well as the former Sango Bay refugee camp close to the Tanzania border. The corridor avoids the large local settlement of Mutukula at the border as it progresses into Tanzania.

The ESIA report was submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019; and subsequently distributed to various lead agencies and the general public for review as provided for under Section 21 of the National Environment Act Cap 153 and Regulation 18 of the EIA Regulations 1998.

Based on the results of the ESIA, below is a summary of the potential and cumulative impacts; and unplanned events identified and assessed, as well as the mitigation measures proposed as highlighted in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Technical Extract:



**Table 1: Summary of Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures**

| <b>Aspect/Activity</b> | <b>Potential impacts/risks</b>  | <b>Mitigation and management measures</b>   |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Soil compaction        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Impaired re- establishment of vegetation after construction</li> <li>ii Loss of topsoil through erosion by wind or water causing impaired reinstatement</li> <li>iii Reduced primary productivity in watercourses, smothering of invertebrates, lethal effects on fish,</li> <li>iv Anaerobic conditions developing that restrict plant nutrient uptake efficiency and root development.</li> <li>v Loss of drainage capacity and poor plant establishment causing increased surface water ponding, runoff, soil erosion and decreased productivity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Erosion control measures will include but not be limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ consideration of information from preconstruction surveys</li> <li>▪ locations where soil compaction may result in increased sediment laden runoff to watercourses and waterbodies</li> <li>▪ details on construction through soft ground, considering the use of load-bearing materials to support heavy loads in soft ground</li> <li>▪ measures for working in areas of fragile and sensitive soils</li> <li>▪ restrictions to the storage of materials on steep slopes</li> <li>▪ provision for erosion and sediment control at watercourses</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii During construction, local communities will be discouraged from using the RoW for transportation.</li> <li>iii Ground protection such as bogmats and geotextile fabric will be used to support heavy loads where ground is soft. The soil management plan and reinstatement plan will include procedures to reduce and control compaction.</li> <li>iv Stockpiled topsoil areas will be free draining and include gaps to allow passage of floodwater.</li> </ul> |
| Ground works           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Poor re-colonisation due to anaerobic conditions in stored soil, reduced fertility and loss of entrained seeds</li> <li>ii Mixing of different soil or soil with foreign materials leading to loss of drainage and fertility</li> <li>iii Development of anaerobic conditions in stored soil.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Topsoil and subsoil stockpiles will be stored in accordance with the Soil Management Plan, be free draining and include gaps left in strategic locations to allow potential floodwater through.</li> <li>ii If topsoil is stored for more than six months, the stacks will be monitored for: the presence of weeds, which will be controlled in accordance with the weed and pest control programme, compaction and erosion - corrective measures will be implemented if either is identified.</li> <li>iii Reinstatement will be undertaken as early as practicable following completion of construction activities in any ROW section or site.</li> <li>iv Stockpiled topsoil will be monitored for weeds and compaction and corrective action implemented if required</li> </ul>  |



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Impeded flow of river or channel       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Loss of aquatic and water-margin habitats</li> <li>ii Restriction of fish (ranging from general fish species (non-migratory) to potamodromous fish) movement and reduced reproductive success, impaired movement and reduced habitat suitability of other aquatic organisms</li> <li>iii Reduction in artisanal fish catches at Project Affected Communities (PACs) close to river crossings</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Riverbed and bank material will be stored separately and away from active water channels during river crossings.</li> <li>ii Where watercourse bank reinforcement is required, the impact on riparian habitats and riparian fauna will be assessed to determine if the reinstatement or reinforcement is sufficient to maintain connectivity along the riparian elements of the watercourse.</li> <li>iii During open-cut watercourse crossing activities, bank and bed material will not be placed where flow or drainage will be obstructed.</li> <li>iv If dams and pumps are used to maintain water flow, then fish screens will be used on the end of the pump inlet hose; fish caught within dammed areas either side of the crossing will be transferred up or downstream as appropriate by suitably experienced personnel.</li> </ul>  |
| Introduction of alien invasive species | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Poor re-colonisation by local flora through competition by non-natives following reinstatement</li> <li>ii. Modified habitats due to non-native species establishment leading to increased competition and loss of habitat for breeding and foraging.</li> <li>iii. Introduction of Plant and Animal Diseases</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The biodiversity management plan will include measures that manage poor re-colonisation of local flora. Preference will be given to native species representative of adjacent undisturbed areas for replanting.</li> <li>ii. No exotic species will be planted unless specifically required by the forestry agency.</li> <li>iii. Biosecurity measures will be developed and implemented that will include a strategy for weed and pest control and measures to prevent the introduction or spread of alien invasive such as wheel washing.</li> <li>iv. Pre-construction surveys within the ROW are planned to identify whether action is required to protect species during construction in the ROW.</li> <li>v. The biosecurity measures will also outline specifics to protect the aquatic environment from alien invasive species.</li> <li>vi. Seeds of species that have the potential to outcompete local plant species will not be used in revegetation seed mixes. Where bio restoration is required, local species will be used as far as available</li> </ul> |





| Project activities near sensitive habitats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Loss of, Guineo—Congolian semievergreen Forest</li> <li>ii. Permanent loss of natural and modified habitats (bushland, wetland and wetland forest) from Taala FR</li> <li>iii. Modified habitat structure following habitat reinstatement after construction</li> <li>iv. Habitat loss for chimpanzee and Bohor reedbuck</li> <li>v. Loss of wetland</li> <li>vi. (KP93. I) and riparian habitat through open cut crossing vi. loss of individual endemic evergreen scrambling shrubs (<i>Blepharispernum pubescens</i>) at KPs 099.5, 276.5, 201.5, etc</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The project will allow for progressive, active habitat restoration (including seeding with seed collected from similar habitats, propagation of seedlings off-site for supplementary planting if required).</li> <li>ii. A vegetation removal method statement will be developed to control activities such as tree felling and ensure vegetation with the ROW is not affected.</li> <li>iii. Pre-construction surveys will inform location specific biodiversity management plans that will consider micro routing to avoid impacts or conservation measures to achieve no net loss to biodiversity.</li> <li>iv. Where a section of the ROW is through habitats with high biodiversity value, the area will be reviewed to determine if the working width can be reduced to limit impacts as much as possible.</li> <li>v. Route selection helped to reduce the impacts on the loss of Guineo—Congolian semi-evergreen forest within the Wambabya FR through avoidance of the protected area.</li> <li>vi. River crossing method statements will be developed that will set out options to protect the integrity of riparian vegetation.</li> <li>vii. Ways to achieve an increasing trend in vegetation regrowth and diversity of desired species, specifically species composition and, plant species that support forage, refuge and nesting for species of conservation importance, in reinstated areas will be sought, with reference to nearby areas undisturbed by project activities.</li> </ul> |
|--|---|--|
|--|---|--|



| Aspect/Activity   | Potential impacts/risks  | Mitigation and management measures  |
|---|--|---|
| Project induced in-migration (PILM) to areas around camps | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Disturbance or harm to Wambabya Forest Reserve.</li> <li>ii. Interaction between construction workers and habitats of conservation importance, especially relating to food and fuel</li> <li>iii. Increased pressure on natural resources (farming, deforestation for fuel)</li> <li>iv. Reduced local fish stocks due to PILM near proposed camps.</li> <li>v. Increased predation from predator species due to removal of habitat used to shelter and forage</li> <li>vi. Disturbance or harm to wildlife</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The biodiversity management plan, project induced in-migration plan, community health, safety and security plan and the occupational health, safety and security plan will include measures that collectively manage interaction between workers and habitats and management of increased predation rates.</li> <li>ii. The project will develop and implement a project induced in-migration plan that will aim to reduce the number of people that arrive into potentially affected communities.</li> <li>iii. Construction camps will be designated as having "closed" status and food and fuel will be provided to prevent interactions between the workforce and surrounding habitats reducing the likelihood of fuel and food gathering activities.</li> <li>iv. Hunting, fishing, unauthorised gathering of products (including plants and firewood) and deliberate disturbance or harassment of fauna will be prohibited for project personnel.</li> <li>v. The Project will restrict the purchase of wildlife related products and crafts by project workers,</li> <li>vi. Areas of high biodiversity value will be reviewed to determine if the working width can be reduced and a strategy for tree removal and replanting, minimising habitat loss, will be developed.</li> </ul> |
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. Mortality of fauna species of conservation importance due to movement of vehicles and presence of construction plants and structures</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. Employment opportunities will be communicated to communities to reduce the numbers of people collecting around camps in the hope of employment.</li> <li>vii. Additionally, local communities will be discouraged from using the right-of-way as an access road.</li> <li>ix. Project noise emissions will not exceed project emission limits and noise and vibration impacts will be assessed where piling is to be undertaken. Vehicle movements will be restricted to defined access routes and demarcated working areas (unless in the event of an emergency).</li> <li>x. Animals will be removed safely and released into suitable habitat away from the working area.</li> </ul>  |



|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Treatment and disposal of contaminated water                     | i. Injury or mortality of flora and fauna due to mobilisation of contaminants   | i. A contingency plan for wastewater treatment plant maintenance periods or downtime will be developed. This will include, as a minimum, the provision of holding tanks that can be used to retain emergency overflows or discharges that do not meet project environmental standards.<br>ii. Treated sewage effluent which is not reused will be preferentially discharged to land. Before any discharge, the soil permeability will be evaluated, and engineered soak-aways will be constructed, where required, to avoid impacts on land, surface water drainage and groundwater.   |
| Disposal of solid and liquid waste                               | i. Mortality of flora and fauna through contamination of food and water supply<br>ii. Increase in vermin around waste dumps and consequent stress or mortality to flora and fauna from spills of waste<br>iii. Increased pressure on regional waste management facilities due to project activities | i. The occupational health, safety and security plan and the waste management plan will include measures that manage vermin.<br>ii. Worker food requirements will be planned with a focus to reduce food waste; waste will be managed as per the waste management plan that will detail waste collection, segregation, treatment, storage, transfer and final disposal.<br>iii. All potentially contaminated wastewater, excluding sanitary wastewater, will be routed to an appropriately sized treatment unit capable of achieving consent conditions and project environmental standards.   |
| Disposal of surplus water from working areas and hydrotest water | i. Reduced primary productivity in watercourses, smothering of invertebrates, lethal or sublethal effects on fish, degradation of spawning habitat  | i. Surface water that could be affected by runoff from the pipeline route or work sites will be visually inspected on a regular basis and remedial measures implemented if sediment or contamination arising from project activities are visible.<br>ii. Surface water run-off from construction areas and AGIs will be discharged in accordance with project environmental standards.<br>iii. Locations for discharging excavated pipeline trench water will be identified as part of a 'Permit to Pump Procedure' which will be implemented during the construction phase.<br>iv. All licences and consents for hydrostatic test water discharge will be obtained following preparation of a hydrostatic test effluent disposal risk assessment. |





| Aspect/Activity                                   | Potential impacts/risks  | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---|--|--|
| Abstraction of water from river or water channels | i. Decreased water level due to water abstraction for project use leading to loss of aquatic and water margin habitats causing reduced spawning activity ii.<br>Mortality to aquatic organisms from the river through direct abstraction | i. Other than when required for crossings excavations, construction equipment and traffic will normally not enter watercourses.<br>ii. As part of the permit application, hydraulic testing and hydrogeological impact assessments will be undertaken to evaluate the potential impact on local groundwater abstraction points<br>iii. Where water is abstracted from a surface waterbody, the flow, water level or water volume in the waterbody will be assessed before and during abstraction. Abstraction rates and the frequency of assessment of the water flow, level or volume will be monitored based on permit conditions.<br>iv. During abstraction from surface waters, inlet hoses will be fitted with suitably sized fish screens. |
| Management of black and grey water                | i. Injury or mortality of flora and fauna due to surface water contamination   | i. Black water from camp facilities used during the development of the camps and grey water from vehicle wash down areas, roads and hard standing will be produced and will be treated and disposed of as outlined in the project description.<br>ii. The grey water stream will be separated from black water, treated and either reused (e.g., for toilet flushing, dust suppression) or discharged, in accordance with the environment project standards and national environmental guidance and regulations.   |
| Abstraction of Groundwater at PSI & PS2           | i. Decreased water level due to water abstraction for project use leading to loss of habitat for stygofauna  | i. Groundwater levels will be monitored once every two weeks by the Project at all Sites where groundwater abstraction occurs for the project.<br>ii. The location of monitoring well(s) will be determined by a qualified hydrogeologist to ensure that they are installed in the correct formation and at the correct distance between project abstraction boreholes and community water points.<br>iii. If the local water supplies are derogated to the extent that complaints are made by the community as a result of project abstraction, then the Project will provide alternative water supplies at a convenient location for the community that is not or is less influenced by the projects abstraction.                              |



|                  |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|
| Site Clearance   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Permanent loss of breeding and foraging habitat for fauna through site clearance before construction</li> <li>ii. Temporary loss of breeding and foraging habitat for fauna through site clearance before construction</li> <li>iii. Temporary habitat fragmentation causing disrupted species movement during construction of ROW</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Although pipeline construction along the ROW will cause a permanent loss of 11.6 ha of habitat within the reserve, only 1.1 ha is natural habitat (0.8 ha of bushland and 0.3 ha of wetland) and species of conservation importance were only found within the remnant wetland which will largely be unaffected.</li> <li>ii. An increasing trend in vegetation regrowth and diversity of desired species (specifically species composition) and, plant species that support forage, refuge and nesting for Bunyoro rabbit will be explored.</li> <li>iii. The Project will support an education program for local communities in relation to grey crowned cranes. Construction within 250m of habitat that supports breeding grey crowned cranes will be avoided if nest sites are confirmed.</li> <li>iv. Total duration of construction disturbance will be minimised, and species population will be monitored pre and post construction With adaptive management if required in response to findings.</li> <li>v. Construction will be avoided during sensitive periods and the surveys will confirm the seasonality of habitat use, with the total duration of construction disturbance also being kept to a minimum.</li> <li>vi. Chimpanzee groups will be monitored pre and post construction with adaptive management in response to findings.</li> </ul> |
| Open excavations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Injury or fatality of fauna from falling into excavations if they cannot escape or where they are at increased risk of predation</li> <li>ii. Livestock falling into excavations</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The maximum length of open trench at any one time (per spread) will be defined based on, the habitats present and potential ecological sensitivities (e.g., terrestrial commuting routes for large mammals) and community safety</li> <li>ii. Fauna ladders will be placed at suitable intervals in all open excavations and trapped animals will be safely removed and released into suitable habitat away from working areas.</li> <li>iii. Appropriate measures will be implemented to prevent fauna or people from entering welded pipe sections or open excavations; there will be fauna ladders placed at suitable intervals in all open excavations.</li> <li>iv. Community awareness programmes will be implemented to ensure community and livestock safety during construction. Inspections of construction activity will include checks for compliance with measures to protect livestock.</li> </ul>  |



| Aspect/Activity                            | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures  |
|--|---|---|
| Use of Raw materials and natural resources | i. Depletion of natural resources, for example, aggregate   | i. All excavated materials will be screened and reused where possible to reduce the need for newly quarried aggregates.<br>ii. If timber is cleared (e.g., as part of right-of-way clearance), it will be reused for construction activities as far as possible. Release of any and all chemically treated waste timber will be made by on a case-by-case basis.<br>iii. Groundwater levels will be monitored once every two weeks by the Project at all Sites where groundwater abstraction occurs for the project.<br>iv. Water conservation initiatives and opportunities to reuse water, e.g., for dust suppression or concrete mixing, will be identified.             |
| Management of hazardous material           | i. Loss of topsoil causing reduced fertility and impaired reinstatement<br>ii. Mobilisation of soil contaminants<br>iii. Soil contamination at PS I & PS2<br>iv. Erosion of river or channel banks, scour, sediment contamination of surface waters | i. Areas of surface contamination identified before construction within the project footprint will be remediated before or during project construction. Contaminated material will be temporarily stored in impermeable bunds and covered to prevent runoff and airborne losses.<br>ii. The storage of hazardous materials will be restricted to designated hazardous materials storage areas at least 50 m from surface waters.<br>iii. Sediment interception measures will be installed, inspected and maintained to prevent sediment runoff from the right-of-way or construction sites affecting watercourses, wetlands, waterbodies or environmentally sensitive areas |





| Aspect/Activity           | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Management of waste       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Contamination of surface water</li> <li>ii. Deterioration of water quality</li> <li>iii. Potential for groundwater contamination</li> <li>iv. Accidental release of oil or chemicals</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. All groundwater exploration and supply boreholes will be designed by suitably experienced and qualified hydrogeologists to avoid contaminant migration pathways between different aquifers and geological formations.</li> <li>ii. In the event of a spillage of hazardous materials a trained rapid response team will be mobilised to contain, clean and remediate spills. Spill response equipment will be available at all work sites.</li> <li>iii. An environmental and social evaluation of treated effluent discharge locations will be undertaken; treated effluent which is not reused will be preferentially discharged to land.</li> <li>iv. Vehicles and equipment will cross watercourses after installation of appropriately sized temporary culverts and bridging structures.</li> <li>v. During open-cut river crossings, bed and bank material will be stored away from active water channels and, where necessary, river crossing method statements will be developed.</li> <li>vi. Bathing or washing clothes, vehicles and equipment by project employees will be prohibited in watercourses.</li> <li>vii. The waste management plan will identify requirements for waste collection, storage, transfer and disposal.</li> </ul> |
| Altered drainage patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trench can act as conduit for groundwater, draining higher areas and flooding lower areas</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Trench breakers will be installed in the pipeline trench where downhill flow within the backfilled trench may lead to erosion.</li> </ul>  |



| Aspect/Activity                           | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---|---|--|
| Construction of project facilities        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Change of landscape character and views caused by project components at the side slope areas with permanent benching and pumping stations</li> <li>ii. Visual intrusion of project components into landscape</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The final proposed route and AGIs have been located to strike the optimum balance between the relevant socio-economic, environmental and technical factors.</li> <li>ii. The route has been designed to have a minimum negative impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Areas of high biodiversity value, sites of cultural heritage and religious value.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii. Consequently, the route will avoid the majority of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitive landscape receptors, which are often associated with natural scenic landscapes</li> <li>• Sensitive visual receptors, which are often associated with natural, cultural or religious value.</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv. The pipeline will also be buried and will not be visible along its entire length.</li> </ul> |
| Disposal of surplus subsoil and aggregate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Permanent change of views as a result of disposal of surplus subsoil and aggregate</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The impact of disposal of excess spoil from the trench will be eliminated by treating surplus spoil that cannot be spread on the ROW as waste.</li> <li>ii. All temporary soil and rock disposal Sites will be reinstated, unless instructed otherwise by the regulatory authorities, in accordance with pre-emptive agreements with landowner and location specific reinstatement plans will be prepared and implemented.</li> <li>iii. Options will be considered for the use of surplus rock from blasting including: crushing and onsite re-use, offsite re-use, offsite disposal, onsite placement, if this is in keeping with the local landscape character.</li> </ul>  |



| Aspect/Activity   | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures  |
|---|---|---|
| Release of gases, exhaust fumes, dust and vapours to atmosphere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Reduced air quality from combustion of fuel in construction equipment and vehicles</li> <li>ii. Increased NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations at ground level from operation of bulk heaters at PSI &amp; PS2</li> <li>iii. Nuisance from dust emissions from Proposed camps and Hydrotest section construction activities</li> <li>iv. Nuisance from mobilisation of dust by project vehicles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dust will be managed where necessary by means such as covering fine materials and wetting roads where appropriate.</li> <li>ii. Project speed driving limits will be enforced, and awareness training will be provided to project personnel.</li> <li>iii. Combustion equipment will be designed to meet national regulations and project standards regarding air quality.</li> <li>iv. Vehicles, machines and equipment will be maintained regularly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maximise fuel efficiency and help reduce emissions and not be allowed to idle — engines will be switched off when not in use</li> <li>v. Vehicles or equipment seen to be emitting excessive black smoke will not be permitted to continue work and will be sent for maintenance.</li> </ul> |

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| Noise generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Disturbance or nuisance from noise from construction on the ROW</li> <li>ii. Disturbance or nuisance from noise during commissioning of the pipeline</li> <li>iii. Excessive noise exposure due to project activities at all Camps</li> <li>iv. Disturbance or nuisance from noise generation during development of construction facilities</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The pollution prevention plan will include measures that contribute to the management of noise impacts.</li> <li>ii. Noise emissions will be reduced by giving preference to low noise emitting equipment, acoustic screening. Equipment will be serviced and maintained on schedule.</li> <li>iii. Blasting will only be used where other excavation methods are considered technically impracticable or uneconomic.</li> <li>iv. Detailed acoustic design will be undertaken for sensitive receptors which should consider location of noisy equipment away and the incorporation of noise abatement measures (e.g., acoustic barriers).</li> <li>v. Where possible, alternative techniques or materials will be used to reduce potential impacts, e.g. restrictions on times and duration in any given day that piling activities are undertaken.</li> </ul> |
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| Aspect/Activity                 | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Vibration                       | i. Disturbance, nuisance or cosmetic / structural damage from vibration<br>ii. The generation of vibrations during construction works   | i. The project will give preference to the selection of low vibration emitting equipment and require additional assessments to be undertaken where activities generating high levels of vibration are near sensitive receptors. A preconstruction record of condition, including a photographic log, will be developed. The validity of any claims of damage resulting from project activities will be assessed against the preconstruction record of condition, repairs will be undertaken or appropriate compensation paid if damage is proven<br>iii. Communities will have access to the project grievance procedure to register concerns regarding disturbance or damage from vibration.<br>iv. The infrastructure and utilities management plan will include measures that control impacts resulting from construction-related vibration.<br>v. Where blasting is undertaken, a Blast Management Plan will be developed to consider the effects of noise, air overpressure and vibration on dwellings, structures and wildlife, and develop appropriate mitigation where required. |
| Provision of goods and services | i. Inflation and effects on supply owing to project procurement.<br>ii. Restriction of access to small businesses, street vendors and local markets during construction   | i. A Procurement and Supply Chain Management Plan (PSCMP) will be developed to maximise the purchase of goods and services from within Uganda. This will be contingent on whether local suppliers can offer sufficient quality and reliability and can meet project requirements.<br>ii. Before construction, a benchmarking exercise of local prices for goods will be undertaken and used to identify and monitor appropriate prices so that large price disparities between project procured and local goods prices are avoided.  |
| Temporary road closure          | i. Increased transportation costs and travel time with economic consequences in sections along the proposed project areas such as at Buswabweera, Kabulasoke, Kagoma, Kyenda, Kyengera, Nsambya, Bukulula, Lukoma | i. All construction activities that can interfere with local transportation will be communicated to local authorities and affected communities at least 72 hours beforehand.<br>ii. Where a safety risk assessment has identified a potential for construction interfaces to cause traffic accidents, temporary traffic control measures (signage, flagmen, temporary traffic lights, barricades) will be implemented.   |



| Employment  |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Loss of employment after project construction phase,</li> <li>ii. Dissatisfaction arising from unmet expectations over the scale and duration of project local employment opportunities,</li> <li>iii. Competition over employment opportunities at Mutukula town, Sembabule market zone, Kyenda, Katikara TCI</li> <li>iv. Diversion of workers gaining employment from the project away from existing local businesses or public sector jobs,</li> <li>v. School dropouts seeking employment in the project supply chain,</li> <li>vi. An improvement in the health and safety of people employed from disease awareness and reduction programmes,</li> <li>vii. Risk of wildlife interaction/animal bites and contracting zoonotic diseases at camps</li> <li>viii. Other occupational health and safety incidents causing diseases, injuries and mortality</li> </ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Local community sensitisation programmes focused on providing realistic expectations with regard to livelihood options and employment opportunities,</li> <li>ii. Financial management workshops for workers to raise levels of financial literacy will be implemented,</li> <li>iii. During the recruitment process and throughout their contract, workers will be advised regularly that the duration of their employment is temporary and that they should try to maintain their existing sources of livelihood.</li> <li>iv. A retrenchment plan will be prepared, using the principles in the International Finance Corporation's Good Practice Note No. 4: Managing Retrenchment, 2005,</li> <li>v. The project will set targets for local recruitment and establish employment offices in the districts traversed by the project,</li> <li>vi. A public awareness programme communicating employment and training opportunities and a Project Induced In-Migration management plan aiming to reduce the number of people that arrive into Project Affected Communities (PACs) will be developed.</li> <li>vii. The project will incorporate measures (such as setting up workers' camps) that will contribute to the diversion of workers gaining employment from the project away from existing local businesses or public-sector jobs. The risk to worker health posed by wildlife at each camp and yard will be assessed and procedures will be developed to maintain the condition of each camp and to ensure camp facilities are kept clean and hygienic.</li> <li>viii. Welded pipe sections will be capped to prevent fauna entering, morning trench inspection will be conducted, and fauna ladders will be placed in open excavations.</li> <li>ix. A job-specific risk assessment process will be developed to identify specific risks associated with project activities and the appropriate associated mitigation measures; pre-deployment screenings will be implemented.</li> <li>x. A risk-based worksite and construction camp training programme will be developed and administered to the workforce, vendor representatives and Site visitors.</li> </ul> |



| Aspect/Activity     | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Access restrictions | i. Movement of livestock will be restricted at certain points along the construction route. | i. Crossing points will be provided across trenches at locations identified to be most appropriate by local people who will be informed of access restrictions. Incidents in conflicts between crop farmers and herders will be monitored, support will be provided to local authorities where required and all stakeholders will have access to the grievance procedure.<br>ii. Meetings will be held With PAC representatives, when construction is active in their area, to provide updates on construction progress and to receive comments or queries.<br>iii. Where access restrictions affect land-based livelihoods because of interruption to agricultural production, appropriate compensation will be provided. |

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| Restriction of Access to fisheries | i. Temporary loss of access to fishing grounds (rivers, lakes, dams and ponds) due temporary road closures and access restrictions across the RoW | ii. The project will engage and consult with internal to and external stakeholders to keep them informed about progress with the project, understand and respond to their concerns and report to them on the project's environmental and social performance. A clear stakeholder engagement<br>iii. The project will implement a grievance procedure to provide opportunities for PACs to express grievances and a campaign focused on providing realistic community expectations about livelihood options and employment opportunities to avoid livelihood decisions based on incorrect information. |
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| Land Acquisition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Permanent loss of land used for crop farming</li> <li>ii. Temporary loss of grazing land for PACs near proposed camps &amp; pumping stations</li> <li>iii. Reduction in honey production due to loss of habitat iv.</li> <li>iv. Permanent loss of access to artisanal mining sites</li> <li>v. Loss/Severance of Land- and disruption to land based livelihoods</li> </ul> |  |
|                  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A resettlement action plan (RAP) will describe the procedures related to compensation for loss of assets and livelihood restoration strategies to ensure livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels as a minimum. Compensation to the project affected persons for loss of assets will iii. be in accordance with the national and district guidelines.</li> <li>ii. Where construction activities generate dust that may affect honey production, dust suppression measures such as regular irrigation, adherence to speed limits along the Right of Way (ROW) v, and access roads and sheeting of fine materials being transported or stored on-site will be implemented.</li> <li>iii. The transport and road safety management plan, community health, safety and security plan and the biodiversity management plan will include measures to manage spread of animal diseases. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measures in these plans include inspections, cleaning and the restriction of movement to defined access roads and demarcated working areas (unless in the event of an emergency).</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv. Post RAP monitoring of project affected persons (PAPs) engaged in artisanal mining or high value crop cultivation, particularly female headed households, youth and casual, landless artisanal miners, will be implemented. Additional measures will be developed and implemented to ensure livelihoods are restored to pre-project levels and minimise impact on vulnerable sections of the communities.</li> </ul> |



| Resettlement |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
|              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Permanent loss of access to ponds used for aquaculture due to project land acquisition</li> <li>ii. Permanent loss of private land due to project land acquisition</li> <li>iii. New disputes and exacerbation of pre-existing disputes and conflict around land and property</li> <li>iv. Permanent loss of physical structures due to project land acquisition</li> <li>v. Loss of community infrastructure (schools, clinics, community halls) due to project land acquisition</li> <li>vi. Loss of access to informal support networks and social services after physical displacement due to project land acquisition</li> <li>vii. Resettled households' exposure to areas of higher vector densities, increasing the burden of vector-related diseases</li> <li>viii. Resettled households' decreased food security</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Compensation to the project affected persons for loss of land and property in accordance with the national and district guidelines.</li> <li>ii. The stakeholder engagement plan will identify how to engage and consult with stakeholders to keep them informed on project activities and understand and respond to their concerns.</li> <li>iii. The resettlement action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, community health, safety and security plan and the monitoring and reporting plan will contain measures to manage land and property related impacts.</li> <li>iv. A resettlement action plan will include the procedures related to compensation for loss of assets and livelihood restoration strategies and is backed-up by the grievance procedure that will be communicated to all PACs allowing for the resolution of potential grievances.</li> <li>v. The resettlement action plan will ensure PACs will be sensitised to recent land speculation and instances of associated violence and informed of actions that can be taken. Spouses will be consulted and present during the land surveys, entitlement briefings and compensation agreements and both spouses will sign the compensation agreements.</li> <li>vi. Post-resettlement monitoring of livelihood restoration measures will be implemented, and the project will engage with authorities (security providers in particular) to ensure that in cases where compulsory acquisition is unavoidable no use of force is used to remove people.</li> <li>vii. The resettlement action plan and grievance procedure will include measures that will all contribute to the management of health impacts for resettled households.</li> <li>viii. The grievance procedure allows PAC inhabitants to express grievances about the project and resettlement action plan procedures.</li> </ul> |



|                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Use of road network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Road widening and improvement</li> <li>ii. Deterioration of road conditions</li> <li>iii. Traffic congestion leading to delays</li> <li>iv. Disruption of traffic flows</li> <li>v. An increase in the burden of disease along the project's transport corridors caused by drivers spreading communicable diseases</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. An infrastructure and utilities management plan will be developed, describing the specific mitigation measures to be implemented to ensure infrastructure and utility services are identified and protected during construction.</li> <li>ii. Vehicle movements will be restricted to defined access routes and demarcated working areas. Where feasible, preference will be given to transport of pipe and other construction materials by rail</li> <li>iii. Community liaison officers will encourage local leaders (especially Local Council I leaders) to provide advance warning of local events so that construction activities can be avoided at these times,</li> <li>iv. At major road crossings where it is necessary to maintain traffic flow, consideration will be given to trenchless crossing techniques or the crossing will be made in two stages,</li> <li>v. A workers' code of conduct outlining expected workers' behaviours will cover the interaction between the national, international and local workforce, including interactions with local communities.</li> <li>vi. A community health, safety and security plan will be developed to manage infectious disease outbreaks in camps and to prevent spread of diseases to PACs.</li> <li>vii. A HIV/STDs (Human immunodeficiency virus/ sexually transmitted diseases) awareness and prevention programme, which includes monitoring, will be put in place at the rest stops used by project drivers to address the risks of HIV/AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) and STDs and the preventative measures they can take.</li> </ul> |
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| Aspect/Activity  | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures  |
|--|---|---|
| Construction of the pipeline close to third party infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Temporary disruption of power supply due to planned outage or accidental damage to cables or other pipelines during pipeline construction</li> <li>ii. Damage to third Party Infrastructure (Pipelines, Cables and Community Infrastructure)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The project will generate its own power and is thus independent of locally supplied electricity. This will mitigate increased pressure on local electricity supplies due to construction activities.</li> <li>ii. Potentially affected landowners, land users and communities will be consulted if there is likely to be any disruption to the existing infrastructure and utility services which will be communicated at least 72 hours before work starts.</li> <li>iii. Feedback from communities will inform planning of the works, especially when determining the options for temporary alternatives.</li> <li>iv. The project will notify third-party utility services of any damage and the damage will be repaired promptly in consultation with the service operator or utility owner.</li> </ul> |



| Aspect/Activity | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|-----------------|---|--|
|                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Project activities leading to an increase in vector related diseases</li> <li>ii. Impact on Community health</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. As part of the Community Health, safety and Security Plan (CHSSP), community-based programmes will be developed and implemented, in cooperation with health management teams which consider the development and implementation of a community malaria control programme.</li> <li>ii. Project design specifications such as adequate drainage and the avoidance of standing water in construction sites will help manage PAC member health.</li> <li>iii. A malaria and other vector control management plan will be developed and implemented to ensure adequate control over malaria and other vector related conditions in camps.</li> <li>v. Corridor controls for landscape maintenance, as well as integrated pest management procedures (environmental, biological and chemical), will be implemented.</li> </ul> |



| Aspect/Activity | Potential impacts/risks  | Mitigation and management measures   |
|-----------------|--|--|
|                 | <p>i. Community health and safety incidents associated with construction activities other than traffic accidents</p> | <p>i. Construction barriers will have visible warning signs understandable by local communities.</p> <p>ii. Welded pipe sections will be capped to prevent people entering. A risk assessment will be conducted for excavations with consideration to community safety</p> <p>iii. A first aid needs assessment will be undertaken for each camp to determine first aider and first aid kit requirements (e.g., qualifications, content of kits, locations).</p> <p>iv. The transport and road safety management plan (TRSMP) which will include measures to limit vehicle speed, restrict the routes used, ensure drivers are appropriately trained and are not fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol when driving.</p> <p>v. Developing traffic management measures that, where possible, avoid sensitive areas (e.g. schools or congested areas like town centres) or actively slow traffic</p> |





| Aspect/Activity                           | Potential impacts/risks   | Mitigation and management measures   |
|---|---|--|
| Project activities within community areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The capturing of perfect benefits by men leads to a decrease in quality of life and access to resources for women and children in PACS</li> <li>ii. Conflict between PACs and project security personnel</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Financial management workshops will be held with workers to raise levels of financial literacy.</li> <li>ii. An information, education and communication programme will address social conduct including topics such as gender-based violence and drug and alcohol misuse.</li> <li>iii. In relation to resettlement, during the land surveys, entitlement briefings and compensation agreement, both spouses will be consulted and present and both will sign the compensation agreements.</li> <li>iv. The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (VPSHR) will be implemented by the project</li> <li>v. Public awareness programmes for stakeholders will include information on the security presence around camps and security protocols which apply.</li> </ul> |



| Aspect/Activity  | Potential impacts/risks  | Mitigation and management measures   |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Project activities within areas with cultural resources</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Increased knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.</li> <li>ii. Damage, disturbance or disruption of access of unknown Category 1 and 2 tangible cultural heritage features, such as evidence of previous settlement and graves &amp; Category 3 intangible cultural heritage, such as meeting places, sacred natural sites, rivers or ceremonial ways, traditional dance, rituals, traditional healing and syncretism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The cultural heritage management plan will include measures that support the increase in knowledge of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. Such measures could include working in conjunction with the Department of Museums and Monuments of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities to ensure that findings are shared within the cultural heritage expert community and programmes are implemented to share findings with a wider audience</li> <li>ii. The cultural heritage management plan will be implemented with oversight by a senior cultural heritage monitor, in agreement with government authorities in advance of construction.</li> <li>iii. Appropriate management actions will be implemented for chance finds consistent with the cultural heritage management plan</li> <li>iv. Awareness training will be given to project personnel and collection of cultural heritage artefacts for their own use will be prohibited. Decomposition/ripping or other ground disturbance activities will be planned to avoid cultural heritage features preserved in situ</li> </ul> |



**Table 2. Summary Cumulative Impacts from Associated Facilities**

| VEC                                    | Source of Cumulative impact |                    | Rationale for screening into cumulative impact assessment  |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
|  | Tilenga project             | Kingfisher Project |  |
| Chimpanzees in the broad landscape     | Category 3                  | Category 3         | Industrial activity in the Albertine Graben will lead to increased pressure on the land resulting in disturbance to the forests where the chimpanzees live. However, with the mitigation measures proposed by EACOP and the Associated Facilities (AFs), the contribution to cumulative impacts are negligible.  |
| Soil                                   | Category 3                  | Category 3         | Potential cumulative impact on soil will occur around KPO, where the EACOP project, Tilenga and Kingfisher feeder pipelines converge at the manifold at PS I. The overlapping AOL is limited in extent and therefore the EACOP contribution to residual cumulative impacts is negligible.  |
| Surface water: Wambabya River crossing |                             | Category 3         | Potential cumulative impact on an ephemeral tributary of the Wambabya River from EACOP permanent access road to PSI and the Tilenga feeder pipeline will result in reduced water quality owing to increased suspended sediment concentrations and the accidental release of oil and chemicals. Both projects have committed to reinstatement and therefore the contribution to a residual cumulative impact is negligible  |
| Ground water: Discharge                | Category 3                  | Category 3         | Potential cumulative impacts will be due to accidental releases of contaminants which may migrate to the groundwater during the construction and operation of the projects where activities are undertaken above the same aquifer. This will lead to localized short-term deterioration of groundwater quality. Any potential releases of contaminants are likely to be small in volume, localized to the working area or plant being used and readily visually observable, allowing immediate emergency spill response actions. The projects will implement pollution prevention measures and therefore the contribution to a residual cumulative impact is negligible. |





| VEC                                | Source of Cumulative impact |                    | Rationale for screening into cumulative impact assessment   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|
|                                    | Tilenga project             | Kingfisher Project |   |
| Community Health                   | Category I                  | Category I         | The combined use of transport routes by both EACOP and associated facilities (AFs) increases the potential spread of communicable diseases as main transport route rest stops are known for being areas of potentially increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). There are impacts on community dynamics predicted from Project Induced In-Migration (PIIM) from the EACOP project and the AFs.                                       |
| Air Quality                        | Category I                  | Category I         | Potential cumulative impact on air quality around KPO, where the EACOP, and the Tilenga and Kingfisher feeder pipelines converge at the manifold at PS 1. Construction of the EACOP project and the AFS will generate dust resulting in cumulative temporary deterioration of local air quality. Mitigations proposed for management for impacts to local air as provided in the ESIA and pollution prevention plan will be applied as appropriate. |
| Social infrastructure and services | Category I                  | Category I         | Cumulative impacts are predicted from increased traffic congestion on common transport routes.  |
| Landscape                          | Category I                  | Category I         | The EACOP project, associated facilities and third-party developments will change the characteristic rural quality of the landscape for people around the first pumping station. However, the contribution from the EACOP project and associated facilities to this change in character will be small.  |



| VEC  | Source of Cumulative impact |                    | Rationale for screening into cumulative impact assessment  |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
|  | Tilenga project             | Kingfisher Project |  |
| Local Economy  | Category I                  | Category I         | The districts traversed by the EACOP system are expected to experience a general economic boost due to the beneficial cumulative impacts from employment, training and purchasing associated With the EACOP project, the associated Tilenga and Kingfisher facilities, and third-party (project induced) developments. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Category I:</b> High risk of potential cumulative impacts and the EACOP project is an important contributor to the cumulative impacts on a VEC</li> <li>• <b>Category 2:</b> High risk of potential cumulative impacts but the EACOP project is a small contributor to the cumulative impacts on a VEC</li> <li>• <b>Category 3:</b> The residual EACOP project impacts have a limited contribution to cumulative impacts</li> </ul> |                             |                    |  |
| <b>NOTES:</b><br>Green shading = Interaction. White shading = No interaction. Dark Teal shading = Transboundary VEC  |                             |                    |  |



**Table 3: Summary of Cumulative Impacts from Third Party Developments:**

| <b>Project</b>  | <b>Proponent</b>  | <b>District</b>   | <b>Approximate distance from pipeline (km)</b> |
|---|---|-------------------|--|
| Electricity transmission line from the Talena Project CPF to Kabaale                | UETCL   | Hoima             | 0  |
| Kabaale International Airport   | Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) | Hoima             | 1.6  |
| Transmission lines to Kabaale Airport   | Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)                                     | Hoima             | Crosses the pipeline                           |
| Refinery  | Government of Uganda  | Hoima             | 0  |
| Hoima-Buloba Pipeline   | Government of Uganda  | Hoima             | 127.2m   |
| Mubende— Kakumiro— Kibaale— Kagadi road   | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)  | Kibaale & Mubende | 13.5   |
| Lot 4 critical oil road upgrades  | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)  | Hoima             | Crosses the pipeline at 12                     |
| Lot 5 critical oil road upgrades: Buhimba— Nyalweyo— Kakindo— Kakumiro road upgrade | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)  | Hoima & Kakumiro  | Crosses the pipeline                           |
| Construction camp for Bulima — Kabwoya road   | China Railway Number Five Engineering Group Co., Ltd.                                       | Hoima             | 3.3  |
| Bulima — Kabwoya road upgrade   | Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)  | Hoima             | Crosses the export pipeline                    |



| <b>Project</b>   | <b>Proponent</b>   | <b>District</b> | <b>Approximate distance from pipeline (km)</b> |
|--|--|-----------------|--|
| Aggregate washing and storage facility                     | China Railway Number Five Engineering Group Co., Ltd.        | Hoima           | 13.7   |
| Solar photovoltaic (PV) plant                              | Cambridge Clean Energy (CCC)                                 | Hoima           | 19.9   |
| Transmission line extension                                | Rural Electrification Agency                                 | Mubende         | Crosses the pipeline                           |
| Construction camp for Mubende—Kakumiro—Kibaale—Kagadi road | China Communications Construction Company Ltd                | Kakumiro        | 22   |
| Gold mine  | Zhong Quan Ltd   | Mubende         | 29.6   |
| Gold processing plant                                      | Kisita Mining Company Limited (KMCL)                         | Mubende         | 7.9  |
| Kyotera—Rakai road upgrade                                 | UNRA   | Rakai           | Crosses the pipeline                           |
| Waste treatment plants                                     | Water and Sanitation Development Facility- South West Branch | Rakai           | 4.7  |
| ICT Infrastructure   | Government of Uganda   | Rakai           | Crosses the pipeline                           |
| Kabaale—Kampala road capacity expansion                    | Government of Uganda   |                 | 21.4   |





Table 4: Summary of Unplanned Events:

| Unplanned event                                      | Potential Event  | Key mitigation   |
|--|--|--|
| Traffic accidents (Construction and operation phase) | Vehicle collision resulting in injury or mortality to member of public/workforce or livestock, or physical damage to community asset/structure or project asset. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. A transport and road safety management plan based on project policies, site-specific traffic risk assessments and safe driving procedures will be developed and implemented. The plan will include measures to limit vehicle speed, restrict the routes used, ensure drivers are appropriately trained and are not fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol when driving.</li><li>ii. A community health, safety and security plan will be developed and implemented. The plan will describe the requirements for vehicles passing through community areas.</li><li>iii. An emergency response plan will be developed and implemented to ensure that emergency cases can be dealt.</li></ul> |
|  | Vehicle collision leading to spillage of transported fuel or chemical and resulting in contamination of soil and/or water, toxicity affecting living organisms   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. A spill response procedure will be developed and implemented.</li><li>ii. In the event of a spillage of hazardous materials the following actions will take place:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A trained rapid response team will be mobilized.</li><li>- Spill response personnel and equipment will be provided to contain, clean up and remediate.</li></ul></li></ul>  |



| Unplanned event                                   | Potential Event   | Key mitigation   |
|---|---|--|
| Fire (Construction and operation phase)           | Impact to environmental and social VECs including biodiversity; community safety, security and welfare and land and property (e.g., sensitive habitats, local community assets and the health of local community residents) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Fire risk associated with project activities will be minimised through the definition and enforcement of strict control measures, including the adoption of a "permit to work" system for hot works.</li> <li>ii. The use of dedicated fire waters, mobile fire protection measures (fire trucks and mobile firefighting measures).</li> <li>iii. Smoking shall be strictly controlled by providing designated smoking areas for workers during all phases of the project, and other ignition sources (such as welding and cutting systems) will only be used under controlled conditions.</li> </ul>  |
| Damage to third party assets (construction phase) | Physical damage to third party property   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Third-party assets will be identified by a pre commencement survey and delineated by temporary fencing to prevent accidental intrusion on third-party land.</li> <li>ii. Transport routes will be pre-planned.</li> <li>iii. Procedures to stop work will be implemented until the nature of the services can be established and the risk deemed safe.</li> <li>iv. The Project will notify third-party utility services of any damage and the damage will be repaired promptly.</li> <li>v. Appropriate compensation will be provided in accordance with the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).</li> <li>vi. The Project will implement a grievance procedure to provide opportunities for PACs to express grievances about project activities.</li> </ul> |



| Unplanned event   | Potential Event   | Key mitigation   |
|---|---|--|
| Diesel release from oil storage tanks at the MCPYs and construction Sites | Diesel release causing in contamination of soil and/or water, toxicity affecting living organisms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A spill response procedure will be developed and implemented</li> <li>ii. Spill response equipment, such as absorbents and spill kits, will be available at all work site locations and on fuel bowers and tankers.</li> <li>iii. All fuels shall be stored within secondary containment providing appropriate containment in the event of a spill.</li> </ul>   |
| Loss of hydrotest water during commissioning                              | Localized erosion   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The pipeline will have main line block valves which when actuated, will isolate the section of the pipeline that has the defect limiting the volume of the release to a portion of the test water contained in the segment.</li> <li>ii. If a leak is detected, the test will be stopped, and the pipeline inspected for the location of the defect(s) and repaired.</li> </ul>  |
| Geophysical hazards (Operation phase)                                     | Rupture of pipeline or slope failure leading to landslides, and oil spills                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Development of Site-specific response analyses in the emergency response plan to aid in emergency prepared ness.</li> <li>ii. When the pipeline is operating, regular monthly monitoring and inspections will be undertaken to check that the security and integrity of the pipeline is not compromised.</li> <li>iii. Trench breakers will be installed in the pipeline trench where downhill flow within the backfilled trench may lead to erosion.</li> </ul> |





| Unplanned event  | Potential Event   | Key mitigation   |
|--|---|--|
| Sabotage (Operation phase)                                 | Deliberate damage with environmental and social impacts   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The AGIs will be monitored using closed-circuit television and protected with security fencing.</li> <li>ii. Pipeline operational monitoring systems include equipment and pressure sensors designed to detect release and loss of oil from the pipeline will quickly identify sabotage that has, compromised the integrity of the pipeline.</li> <li>iii. Aerial surveillance of the ROW will also be employed to detect human activity in the ROW that has the potential to compromise pipeline integrity. When an act of sabotage is suspected, a response team will be activated.</li> </ul>   |
| Modelled oil spill from pipeline or AGIs (Operation phase) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact to surface water via migration of oil components dissolved in groundwater</li> <li>Impacts to groundwater via migration of oil components dissolved in groundwater</li> <li>Impacts to soil from non-aqueous phase liquids in the unsaturated zone</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Main line block valves (MLBVs) will be installed, which can be closed to prevent oil from flowing into a damaged pipeline.</li> <li>ii. The thickness of the pipe wall will be increased at waterbody and wetland crossings to reduce pipeline leakage risk.</li> <li>iii. A dedicated pipeline integrity management system will be implemented during the commissioning and operations phase.</li> <li>iv. A fibre-optic cable will be used for pipeline leak, strain and intrusion detection.</li> <li>v. In the event of a spillage of hazardous materials the following actions will take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A trained rapid response team will be mobilized.</li> <li>- Spill response personnel and equipment will be provided to contain, clean up and remediate.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Modelled oil spill from pipeline (Operation phase)         | Oil dispersal on surface water following leak at pipeline crossings   |  |



Upon NEMA's receipt of comments from the Lead Agencies and other relevant Government Institutions, further comments were sought from members of the general public as required under regulation 19 of the EIA Regulations, via the National Newspapers. Given the magnitude of the project and, the various comments received, the project was further subjected to a Public Hearing by the Executive Director, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations 1998.

The purpose of a Public Hearing as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Public Hearing Guidelines, 1999 is to:

- a) guide the conduct of the hearings in the environmental impact assessment process especially in seeking questions and answers with respecting to project under review;
- b) provide public input in the environmental impact assessment review process and receive submissions and comments from any interested party;
- c) find out the validity of the predictions made in the environmental impact study; and
- d) seek information to assist the Executive Director to arrive at a fair and just decision; and, promote good governance in the environmental impact assessment process.

The main objectives for the EACOP Project public hearings as part of the EACOP Project ESIA review process included the following:

- a) to inform the public about the Proposed EACOP Project and alternative solutions identified, assessed and recommended;
- b) to present the results of the assessment of the consequences and impacts of the project; and
- c) to collect reactions and views to the proposed course of action.

Regulation 22 Paragraph 3 of the EIA Regulations 1998 provides that a public hearing shall be presided over by a suitably qualified person appointed by the Lead Agency in consultation NEMA. Pursuant to this requirement, **on 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019, Professor Vincent Bagire** was formally appointed by the Lead Agency, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), to serve in that capacity.

This was followed by preparations for the Public Hearings which were held in line with the procedures as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Public Hearing Guidelines, 1999 made under Sub-Section (8) of Section 20 of the National Environment Act. These included: meetings with NEMA, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) and the Presiding Officer and his team, to provide clarity of the rules of procedures of the hearings; and, reconnaissance visits of the proposed venues for the public hearings.

Regulation 22 Paragraph 6 requires that a Public Hearing shall be conducted at a venue which shall be convenient and accessible to those persons who are likely to be specifically affected by the project. A notice for public hearings must be made at least 10 days to the meeting. In view of the above, it was agreed by the two concerned Authorities (NEMA and PAU) to hold three Public Hearings, in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts, some of the districts where the pipeline transverses and with a high number of project affected persons (PAPs); with a view to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to make further input in the



ESIA review process. The hearings were scheduled for 21<sup>st</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> October in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai respectively; and, these dates together with the venues were widely advertised through public notices in mass media (television and radio announcements, newspapers and websites) in both English and local languages.

All the public hearings were attended by a variety of people who included the Minister of State for Minerals, Members of Parliament (MPs), Local Government Leaders, Joint Venture Partners (JVP), Government Agencies, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organisations the media fraternity; and the local community, among others. Below is a summary of the attendance of the public hearings at Kisiita in Kakumiro, Kasana in Mubende and Lwanda in Rakai:

| Date of Hearing               | Location / District                       | Number of Participants  |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 21 <sup>st</sup> October 2019 | Kisiita Primary School, Kakumiro District | 1,560 Registered people |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2019 | Kasana Grounds, Kyenda, Mubende District  | 2,124 Registered people |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> October 2019 | Lwanda Grounds Rakai District             | 1,608 Registered people |

The public hearings were opened with remarks and communications from various Government agencies, political, cultural and religious leaders. The presentation of the EACOP Project ESIA was made by Total East Africa Midstream B.V.(TEAM) in both English and the agreed local languages. After which, the general public was invited to ask questions / raise concerns / make comments; followed by presentations from organised groups including the local leaders, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), MPs and government representatives. Responses to the issues raised were provided by TEAM, NEMA, PAU and designated Government representatives. The general public was also given an opportunity to provide additional written comments, questions, and suggestions, , during the hearings as well as within five days from the date of the public hearings.

Below is a summary of the key issues /observations and recommendations that were raised at the hearings. A number of them were responded to by the developer and lead agencies; however, some of them were not addressed. The developer and the relevant Lead Agencies are expected to respond to them subsequently:





**Table 5. SUMMARY QUESTIONS/COMMENTS SUMMARY AT KISITA PRIMARY SCHOOL, KAKUMIRO DISTRICT**

| <b>PUBLIC COMMENTS / QUESTIONS</b> |  | <b>RESPONSES</b>  |
|------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1.                                 | Land acquisition and compensation (delayed payments, unclear rates, criteria for crops)  | <p><b>PAU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ For crops and property destroyed during project surveys and measurements - they ought to have been captured and compensated, since the affected crops and property provided livelihoods to the project affected communities and persons;</li> <li>✓ Crop prices are determined by the districts as per the compensation policy while the land rates are determined by the Chief Government's Valuer;</li> <li>✓ PAPs and communities are warned to avoid claims where there was no property loss and destruction;</li> <li>✓ Cut-off dates will be followed and PAPs were implored to plant only short-term crops that take between three and six months to mature, since any time they can be compensated, and the land taken over without additional valuations and compensation;</li> <li>✓ Both the "Kibania owners" and landowners will be compensated, including those with land titles as well as those without land titles but have proof of land ownership;</li> <li>✓ Ugandan government considers Bibanja owners as rightful occupants of land and as well as property therein in the land.</li> </ul> <p><b>NEMA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ As provided for by the law, compensation will only be for land use of the activities within the wetland but not land within the wetlands since wetlands belong to the government.</li> </ul> <p><b>TEAM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The pipeline will take small portion of the land acquired and all the 30km land within the ROW will be compensated;</li> <li>✓ There will be compensation to all the PAPs irrespective of the quantity of their land; this will include orphan land within PAPs. Therefore, compensation will involve both compensation of land in kind as well as cash payments. Issues of land inflation will not arise, since most of the PAPs will be re-allocated to new places and given land in kind as well as cash to support the PAPs to resettle in their new places.</li> <li>✓ Equal protection for both men and women will be taken care of including marginalized groups such as PWDs, youth and elderly so that they are fairly and adequately compensated.</li> </ul> |
| 2.                                 | Local Content / Needs for jobs for the youth (skilled and unskilled) / Capacity Development (training and expertise of District technical teams) | <p><b>PAU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ All jobs and service supplies opportunities within the project will be provided by Ugandans and the authority will ensure that the National and Local government</li> </ul>   |





|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    |   | <p>provisions in the law are followed during project implementation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ National Supplier Database and Talent Register were put in place by PAU to document and profile all individuals and companies capable of supplying services, goods and labour to the oil and gas sector and help IOCs in recruitment processes. Therefore, willing companies are advised to register in the data bases.</li> </ul> <p>TEAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Financial literacy programmes for PAPs will be undertaken to ensure PAPs are guided on proper use of their compensation money to better their lives.</li> </ul>   |
| 3. | Environmental Legal Framework and Biodiversity Conservation | <p>NEMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A special meeting between NEMA, RDC and district leadership will be organized to further discuss in detail the issues of illegal sand mining and how it can be handled;</li> <li>✓ Public participation and stakeholders' consultation should be followed and respected in all the stages of project right from the planning to the implementation level and more people should be involved to ensure project ownership in the project areas;</li> <li>✓ There is transitional process within NEM Act, 2019 which deals with how a process can be handled in event of legal review and amendment, which was followed. In addition, the provisions within the NEM Act, 2019 will be adhered to during the project planning and implementation and monitored by relevant government bodies;</li> <li>✓ The Terms of Reference (ToR) should have been the part of the report, however, NEMA will share the ToRs to those interested in them to form part of their analysis of the report;</li> <li>✓ Strategic Environmental Assessments: some of the studies in the report were undertaken way before some of the provisions in the National Environment Management Act 2019 were formulated, however, the project developer will have to follow the new law and undertake separate environmental studies to address specific issues that are not covered in the report.</li> </ul> <p>TEAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The pipeline will be buried, thus there will be limited or no disturbances to the environment;</li> <li>✓ Oil Leakages and spillages from the pipeline: the report provides for on-line detection in a controlled place where the monitoring team will be able to detect any spillage and response made immediately. This will also be done by closing the pipeline spot with a valve so that it does not flow and destroy the environment.</li> </ul> |



**Table 6: SUMMARY COMMENTS / QUESTIONS SUMMARY AT KASANA GROUNDS, KYENDA, MUBENDE DISTRICT**

| SN | COMMENTS / QUESTIONS   | RESPONSES  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Land acquisition and compensation (delayed payments, unclear rates, criteria for crops, titled wetlands) | <p><b>PAU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Recommended that destroyed crops during the valuations and measurements should be captured and compensated, since the affected crops and property provided livelihoods to the project affected communities and persons.</li> <li>✓ Clarified that crop prices are determined by the districts as per the compensation policy while the land rates are determined by the Chief Government's Valuer.</li> <li>✓ Assured that cut-off dates will be followed, and the PAPs are advised to plant only short-term crops that take between three and six months to mature, since any time they can be compensated, and the land taken over without additional valuations.</li> <li>✓ Re-affirmed that both the Kibanja owner and landowner will be compensated. This will also include those with land titles as well as those without land titles as long as there is proof for ownership.</li> <li>✓ GoU considers Bibanja owners as rightful owners of land and property as well.</li> </ul> <p><b>TEAM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The pipeline will take small portion of the land acquired and all the 30km land within the ROW will be compensated.</li> <li>✓ There will be compensation to all the PAPs irrespective of the quantity of their land; this will include orphan land within PAPs. Therefore, compensation will involve both compensation of land in kind as well as cash payments. Issues of land inflation will not arise, since most of the PAPs will be re-allocated to new places and given land in kind as well as cash to support the PAPs to resettle in their new places.</li> <li>✓ Equal protection for both men and women will be taken care including marginalized groups such as PWDs, youth and elderly so that they are fairly and adequately compensated.</li> </ul> <p><b>NEMA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation will only be for land use of activities within the wetland but not land within the wetlands since wetlands belong to the government.</li> <li>✓ Tree planting initiatives: after construction of the pipeline with the help of the developer, trees will be planted within the right of way as well as on the buried pipeline.</li> </ul> |
| 2. | Local Content / Needs for jobs for the youth (skilled and unskilled) / Business opportunities            | <p><b>PAU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Disclosed that national capacity building workshops and trainings continue to be held so that the public require the required skills, so all are encouraged to attend.</li> <li>✓ National Supplier Database and Talent Register were put in place <del>by</del> <sup>by</sup> PAU to</li> </ul>   |



|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    |   | <p>document and profile all individuals and companies capable of supplying services, goods and labour to the oil and gas sector and help IOCs in recruitment processes. Therefore, willing companies are advised to register in the data bases.</p> <p>✓ Several skilling and capacity building initiatives are being conducted for the affected areas; for example, the GoU has trained the local youths in welding and when recruitment time comes, they will be given first priority; and, agricultural conferences will be planned for service and food service providers.</p> |
| 3. | Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects such as Health Centers, Roads, Education /Schools (including vocational schools) | <p>PAU: ✓ PAU is closely working with Ministry of Health and they have been identifying project area health needs which will form the next steps by government;</p>  |
| 4. | Inadequate information dissemination (locals/village level excluded from process)   | <p>PAU: ✓ Involvement of Local leaders is paramount, and they have been engaging and involving local leaders in all oil and gas activities. For example, they will involve local leaders in all local based job search and recruitment.</p> <p>NEMA: ✓ The developer should consider extensive project awareness and education campaigns so that the host communities are abreast with the developments on the project; ✓ NEMA works together with the local governments especially the District Environment Officers and environment committees at lower levels.</p>              |





**Table 7: SUMMARY COMMENTS / QUESTIONS SUMMARY AT LWANDA GROUNDS, RAKAI DISTRICT**

| SN | COMMENTS / QUESTIONS  | RESPONSES   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Land acquisition and compensation (delayed payments, unclear rates, criteria for crops, titled wetlands, untitled land) | <p><b>TEAM:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The pipeline will take small portion of the land acquired and all the 30km land within the ROW will be compensated;</li> <li>✓ There will be compensation to all the PAPs irrespective of the quantity of their land; this will include orphan land within PAPs. Therefore, compensation will involve both compensation of land in kind as well as cash payments. Issues of land inflation will not arise, since most of the PAPs will be re-allocated to new places and given land in kind as well as cash to support the PAPs to resettle in their new places.</li> <li>✓ Market studies are always done for all crops to be compensated and approved by the district, while land rates are determined by the Chief Government Valuer based on project market values;</li> <li>✓ RAP processes were finalized, prices set by respective districts and the report has been sent to the Chief Government Valuer. Immediately the report is approved by CGV, compensation processes will start.</li> <li>✓ Equal protection for both men and women will be taken care including marginalized groups such as PWDs, youth and elderly so that they are fairly and adequately compensated.</li> </ul> <p><b>PAU:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Recommended that destroyed crops during the valuations and measurements should be captured and compensated, since the affected crops and property provided livelihoods to the project affected communities and persons.</li> <li>✓ Advised PAPs and communities to avoid claims where there was no property loss and destruction.</li> <li>✓ Assured that cut-off dates will be followed, and the PAPs are advised to plant only short-term crops that take between three and six months to mature, since any time they can be compensated, and the land taken over without additional valuations;</li> <li>✓ Re-affirmed that both the Kibanja owner and landowner will be compensated. This will also include those with land titles as well as those without land titles as long as there is proof for ownership;</li> <li>✓ GoU considers Bibanja owners as rightful owners of land and property as well.</li> </ul> <p><b>NEMA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The 1995 constitution provides that only those who acquired land before 1995 are supposed to be compensated but after 1995, compensation is only for land use and activities;</li> </ul> |



|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 2 | Local Content / Needs for jobs for the youth (skilled and unskilled)   | <p>PAU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ All jobs and service supplies opportunities within the project will be provided by Ugandans and the authority will ensure that the National and Local content provisions in the law are followed during project implementation;</li> <li>✓ National Supplier Database and Talent Register were put in place by PAU to document and profile all individuals and companies capable of supplying services, goods and labour to the oil and gas sector and help IOCs in recruitment processes. Therefore, willing companies are advised to register in the data bases;</li> <li>✓ Agricultural development capacity building workshops will be organized by PAU</li> </ul> <p>TEAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Financial literacy programmes for PAPs will be undertaken to ensure PAPs are guided on proper use of their compensation money to better their lives.</li> </ul>   |
| 3 | Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects such as Health Centers, Ambulances, Roads, Education /Schools, electricity, clean water | <p>PAU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The project will benefit the whole country at all levels. The government share will be used to develop the economy and pay staff salaries, build hospitals among others.</li> </ul> <p>NEMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Government should consider expanding oil roads based on the community needs and national priorities.</li> </ul>  |
| 4 | Biodiversity conservation i.e. Wetlands management, tree planting, (appropriate trees), water management, greenhouses gases            | <p>TEAM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The pipeline will be buried, thus there will be limited or no disturbances to the environment;</li> <li>✓ Oil Leakages and spillages from the pipeline: the report provides for on-line detection in a controlled place where the monitoring team will be able to detect any spillage and response made immediately. This will also be done by closing the pipeline spot with a valve so that it does not flow and destroy the environment.</li> </ul> <p>NEMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Compensation will only be for land use of activities within the wetland but not land within the wetlands since wetlands belong to the government;</li> <li>✓ Tree planting initiatives: after construction of the pipeline with the help of the developer, trees will be planted within the right of way as well as on the buried pipeline;</li> <li>✓ The report should include screening for climate change such as vulnerability analysis, biological losses to the community;</li> <li>✓ A special meeting between NEMA, RDC and district leadership will be organized to further discuss in detail the issues of illegal sand mining</li> </ul> |





**Table 8: COMMENTS / QUESTIONS FROM PRESENTATIONS BY ORGANISED GROUPS AT KAKUMIRO, MUBENDE AND RAKAI**

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | The report does not indicate the exact number of Project Affected Persons to be compensated.   |
| 2  | The report does not indicate how many young people were involved during the ESIA development process; and the Focus Group Discussions.   |
| 3  | Requested that the report/project should consider youth vulnerability in all the project activities and mitigation measures to address them.   |
| 4  | The project ESIA report was well developed and very good.  |
| 5  | The project does not provide an estimate on the cost of the impacts; how much will be spent and invested in mitigation measures to allow the government to assess its capability.  |
| 6  | It is not clear how much will be put on mitigation plans to determine the will in implementing them both technical and political will as well as to avoid  |
| 7  | The report does not deal with cross-border conflicts and the proposed mitigation measures, it should be addressed in the report.   |
| 8  | Consider involvement and participation of stakeholders such as Local Governments, CSOs especially in terms of monitoring the management plans.   |
| 9  | It's a short report for inter-district resource issues such as swamps cutting across number of districts.  |
| 10 | There is no clear mitigation measures proposed in the report.  |
| 11 | There was limited time for community sensitizations on the project.  |
| 12 | The project report is silent on sexual reproductive health issues and morality issues such as workers engaging with local youth in sexual relationships people and wildlife.   |
| 13 | The project has less attention to women issues and women participation right from the report development and proposed gender related issues. For example, the report is short on the disaggregated data on sex and yet women are the most affected sect of the population. |
| 14 | The magnitude and sensitivity of the impacts has been underestimated in the report. For example, terms like non-significant on soil erosion, spills and leakages, yet any leakage is a leakage.  |
| 15 | The right of way is over exaggerated, yet international standard is 15 meters, and this is dependent and vary within sensitivity areas.  |
| 16 | The report does not provide critical analysis on critical ecology especially in terms of costs such as tree cutting and destruction.   |
| 17 | The report is silent on clear methodology on emissions. For example, how much will be emitted, and it ought to have been calculated in monetary  |
| 18 | It is not clear which environmental legal framework was used; if it's the new Environment Act of 2019 or the Environment Act Cap 153,1995.   |
| 19 | Appreciated EACOP for comprehensive consultation on the report development.  |
| 20 | Why Terms of Reference (TORs) for the ESIA/report development was not annexed to the report so that the report is analyzed based on the TORs.  |
| 21 | Noted that districts have ordinances, by-laws; however, they were not considered during the report development.  |



|    |   |
|----|---|
| 22 | Re-affirmed that the project used the National Environment Management Act CAP 153, which does not explicitly deal with oil and gas issues.  |
| 23 | Noted that, there is contradiction between the developed full summary and ESIA technical extract. For example, number of electrical sub-stations varies in the two documents.   |
| 24 | The impact of endangered species within the Right of Way was never considered in the report.  |
| 25 | Noted that the impacts on rivers were noted to be only during the construction phase of the project, yet its beyond up to the decommissioning   |
| 26 | The compensation is reported to be paid to the head of households yet in most cases they are men who marginalize women on deciding how the  |
| 27 | The report does not provide for specific distance regarding Right of Way. This should be clearly addressed in the report and its ownership agreed   |
| 28 | The report does not specify the quantity of water required by the project at all levels of phases and where it will be sourced from   |
| 29 | The report does not also quantify and provide mitigation measures to combat dust concentration in the air.  |
| 30 | The report is silent on the forest management plans, yet the project is within forested and swampy corridors.   |
| 31 | The report generalizes climatology data across the ten districts, yet each district or region has its unique climatology information and characteristics derived from their specific weather stations.  |
| 32 | The report emphasizes only positive effects at the expense of the negatives. The negative impacts are also generalized and do not address climate change and soil erosion issues. Therefore, special studies should be conducted in line with separate districts across the project area. |
| 33 | Regarding water sources, the project will build underground trenches under river and swamps, how will the local people and leaders be involved in its monitoring.   |
| 34 | The report does not identify the risks associated with earthquakes.   |
| 35 | The durability period of the pipelines is not clear.  |
| 36 | Impacts of the pipeline on human lives and vehicles such as chemicals. Thus, there is need for chemical analysis of the project.  |
| 37 | The report does not capture effects of tree cutting and other human induced negative climate change impacts on the project.   |
| 38 | What is the response mechanism especially on oil spill and leakages from the pipelines?   |
| 39 | Land acquisition and RAPs – it was suggested cut-off dates should only be imposed after full compensations and payments have been made.   |
| 40 | Psycho-social support and counselling services should be integrated within the RAP process.   |
| 41 | There is also need for the project to develop a clear framework on prompt, adequate and fair compensation processes.  |
| 42 | The project should have a follow up mechanism on PAP especially on their issues and concerns.   |
| 43 | It is not clear how will the project integrate and incorporate CSOs during the project implementation and monitoring.   |
| 44 | The report is short of the effects on the biodiversity; it majorly emphasizes on Chimpanzees, yet biodiversity is quite broad and includes fauna and  |
| 45 | The project should do more studies and analysis regarding endangered species within the project area.   |
| 46 | The report should also make analysis on freshwater vertebrates as well as micro-organic species such as earthworms.   |





|    |   |
|----|---|
| 47 | Analysis on climate change, its effects on the project and the likely contribution of the project on the weather patterns in the project area should be undertaken.   |
| 48 | The report does not provide clear benefits in terms of corporate social responsibilities to the hosting and affected communities.   |
| 49 | The impacts of the project on the whole economy and Uganda as a whole are not quantified because the project will not only affect the PAPs who are defined as those in the directly affected areas.   |
| 50 | The report does not provide for mitigation plans for the vulnerable people in terms of the guarantees and remedies.   |
| 51 | The report does not have timelines and budget allocation for its implementation and mitigation plans.   |
| 52 | The report generalizes the impacts among the project districts. Therefore, there is need for the project to address inter-district trans-boundary issues. For example, variations in compensation rates and prices among the project districts. |
| 53 | The project should consider employing the local people within the project areas.  |
| 54 | The project does not recognize increase in prices and cost of living as a result of speculations and inflationary tendencies in the country.  |
| 55 | The report does not look into the effects of climate change on the project itself. For example, the impacts of climate change such as long rains on the project especially at construction phase.   |
| 56 | The report does not factor in the community benefits derived from their environment. It is silent on the biodiversity importance to the project communities.  |
| 57 | The report does not provide any reference to certain important specific environmental laws and regulations such as Investment code, Environmental plans, Vision 2040. This has led to weaker mitigation measures in the report.                 |
| 58 | The report does not identify post project effects to the communities and the country such as the use of the project facilities and bye-products.  |
| 59 | The report does not provide national economic analysis of the project to the whole country.   |
| 60 | It is not clear how will mitigation plans on hazardous waste due to water clogging be implemented.  |
| 61 | Thanked NEMA for organizing district and community dialogues on the project; however, recommended that each district should have its separate dialogue on the project to allow wider involvement of the stakeholders.                           |
| 62 | The project should consider using regional price and compensation rates, not necessary district rates since some of the districts are recently formed with poor rates that does not add any value on PAPs' standard of living.                  |
| 63 | PAU should undertake community-based education and awareness programmes on the project  |
| 64 | The project should ensure stakeholder inclusiveness and participation so that local content can be respected and implemented.   |
| 65 | The project should have community-based offices and footprint so that communities and PAPs can always put forward their concerns.   |



| Table 9: PUBLIC RESPONSES / COMMENTS /QUESTIONS YET TO BE RESPONDED TO |  |                   |
|--|--|-------------------|
|  | RESPONSE / COMMENT   | LOCATION/DISTRICT |
| 1  | Request for to bring resources and services closer to the communities such as schools, health centers, roads, access/connection to electricity.  | Kakumiro          |
| 2  | Request for facilitation for the Local Councils for carrying out their work in support of the project.   | Mubende           |
| 3  | What is the length and lifespan of the pipeline; and its impacts on neighbouring communities?  |                   |
| 4  | Report does not address:<br>a.) human rights;<br>b.) Culture and religion (for example for relocation of graves vis-a-vie acceptability by the communities);<br>c.) security concerns; and,<br>d.) gender-based violence, including sexual harassment of women and young ladies. | Rakai             |

The Public Hearings in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts were very well attended by a total of 10,651 stakeholders. The participants were from the affected districts of Kakumiro, Hoima, Mubende, Sembabule, Gomba, Mitinya, Kyankwanzi, Kibaale, Kyotera, and Rakai Districts and the rest of the Country, including representatives from the communities, Civil Organisations, media fraternity, Local Government and Government Agencies. TEAM, the Developer, ably presented the ESIA Report in both English and the agreed local languages. This was followed by a free and fair exchange of views, comments and questions. The Developer, Government Agencies, namely NEMA and PAU gave responses to the issues and the questions which were raised.

The key issues raised by the stakeholders included the following: - land security (grabbing and titling); lack of agreement on the value of land and delays in the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans and compensations of Project Affected Persons; inadequate biodiversity conservation measures; limited participation in the local content program and in the Oil and Gas sector; inadequate dissemination and sharing of information; limited corporate social responsibility programs; inadequate inclusion of the marginalized and vulnerable groups; and, Human Rights and sexual harassment /abuse.

As a way forward the Deputy Executive Director of NEMA advised participants that any residual comments should be submitted within five days. Thereafter the Presiding Officer will submit the report covering the proceedings of the Public Hearings to NEMA and PAU. The report will then be sent to TEAM to re-evaluate and address the issues raised by stakeholders and submit the revised ESIA report to NEMA for purposes of making an informed decision. The revised EACOP project ESIA document will also be a public document.





## 1.0 BACKGROUND

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Technical Extract states that commercial quantities of oil were confirmed to exist in the Lake Albert basin in Uganda in 2006; and, that CNOOC Uganda Ltd. (CUL), Total Exploration and Production and Tullow PLC, the international oil companies in Uganda have now completed the exploration phase and are preparing to undertake the development phase, which will consequently lead to the production of Uganda's oil resources. The produced crude oil will be partly refined in Uganda to supply the local market and partly exported to the international market. The export to the international market will be through an export pipeline: the East African Crude Oil Export Pipeline (EACOP).

The EACOP will transport oil from Kabaale Industrial Park, Hoima District in Uganda to the proposed Marine Storage Terminal at Chongoleani, Tanga District on the East African coast of Tanzania. The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will be shareholders in the pipeline which will be developed, constructed and operated by Total E&P Uganda B.V (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (TUOP) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL).

In line with Objective 9 of the National Oil and Gas Policy, 2008 which requires that the development and production of Uganda's oil and Gas resources is undertaken in a manner that protects biodiversity and conserves the environment; and the environmental laws of Uganda, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) was undertaken by Total East Africa Midstream B.V. The ESIA report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the National Environment Act No.5 of 2019; the National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, S.I 153-I, Guidelines for EIA in Uganda, 1997, and EIA guidelines for the Energy Sector, 2014, as well as the approved terms of reference for the EACOP ESIA.

The National Environment Act 2019 defines the ESIA as an analytical process that systematically examines the environmental and social impacts of a proposed project evaluates alternatives and designs appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures, taking into account interrelated social economic, cultural and human health impacts both beneficial and adverse.

The purpose of an ESIA is to provide relevant authorities and stakeholders with sufficient information on a Project so that they can make an informed decision on the environmental and social aspects of the project.

Following the review of the ESIA, NEMA notified Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), the Lead Agency and Regulator for the oil and gas sector, to organize three public hearings for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project ESIA in the respective Districts of Kamumira, Mubende and Rakai.

### 1.1 Definition of a Public Hearing

A public hearing is an assembly in which all stakeholders and project developers participate in a forum to express their opinions and offer suggestions on the proposed Project, undertaking to influence the decision-making process of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

### 1.2 Legal Background of the Public Hearing

Under Regulation 110 (2) of the National Environment Act 2019, it is required that where a project falls under the categories listed in Schedule 5 (21), it should undergo an Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA). As prescribed by Schedule 5 (21) of the said Act, the proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project had an ESIA conducted.





Under Regulation 21 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998, it is provided that the Executive Director of NEMA shall consider the EIA and all the comments received and make the decision whether to hold a Public Hearing or not. It is further provided that the Executive Director shall call a Public Hearing where the project may have a controversy or trans-boundary impacts. In line with these Regulations, comments from the proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project ESIA, indicated trans-boundary impacts, gaps on the assessment done and controversy, so it was vital to hold a Public Hearing as prescribed under the law.

### 1.3 Purpose of a Public Hearing

The purpose of a Public Hearing as prescribed in the Environmental Impact Assessment Public Hearing Guidelines, 1999 is to: -

- a) guide the conduct of the hearings in the environmental impact assessment process especially in seeking questions and answers with respect to project under review;
- b) provide public input in the environmental impact assessment review process and receive submissions and comments from any interested party;
- c) find out the validity of the predictions made in the environmental impact study; and
- d) seek information to assist the Executive Director to arrive at a fair and just decision; and, promote good governance in the environmental impact assessment process.

### 1.4 General Objectives of a Public Hearing

The main objectives for organising a Public Hearing as part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) review process are the following: -

- a) to provide a forum for the developer to inform the entire community of the outcome of the ESIA of the proposed project;
- b) to verify the accuracy of the Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings in relation to the situation on the ground;
- c) to confirm that all the affected parties and stakeholders have been adequately consulted and have been part of the various decision-making processes;
- d) to offer the affected and interested parties, as well as other stakeholders the opportunity to express their opinions on any issues considered outstanding; and
- e) to promote effective public participation and ensure confidence in the ESIA process as well as support for the proposed project.

### 1.5 Specific Objectives of the Proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project Public Hearings

The following are the specific objectives of the Proposed EACOP Project Public Hearings: -

- a) to inform the public about the Proposed EACOP Project and alternative solutions identified, assessed and recommended;
- b) to present the results of the assessment of the consequences and impacts of the project; and
- c) to collect reactions and views to the proposed course of action.

### 1.6 Appointment of the Presiding Officer

Regulation 22 Paragraph 3 of the EIA Regulations provides that a public hearing shall be presided over by a suitably qualified person appointed by the Lead Agency in consultation with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Executive Director (ED). Pursuant to this requirement, **Professor Vincent Bagire** was appointed to serve in that capacity as per the appointment letter referenced PAU250/315/01, dated 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019, which is attached as **Appendix I** of this report.



## 1.7 Dates and Venues of the Public Hearings

Under Regulation 22 Paragraph 6, a Public Hearing shall be conducted at a venue which shall be convenient and accessible to those persons who are likely to be specifically affected by the project. And a notice for the Public Hearings must be made at least 10 days to the meeting. In view of the above, it was agreed by the two concerned Authorities, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) to hold three Public Hearings, in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts respectively. This was envisioned to provide an opportunity for stakeholders in the proposed project areas, to make further input in the ESIA review process. The dates agreed to were 21<sup>st</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019, in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts respectively. The venues and dates set for the Public Hearings were widely advertised through public media, including television, radio announcements, newspapers and websites and all were communicated in both English and local languages.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY AND PREPARATION FOR THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Presiding Officer and his team prepared for the Public Hearings by conducting consultative meetings and literature review, in line with the procedures as prescribed in Section 8 and 9 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Public Hearing Guidelines, 1999. The preparations involved:

- a.) Planning and preparatory meeting by the Presiding Officer and his team in Kampala on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2019, at Makerere University Business School (MUBS) Council Room;
- b.) Briefing of the Presiding Officer by NEMA and PAU in Kakumiro on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2019; and,
- c.) Site Visits and Assessment of the venues (Kisiita Primary School, Kasana Grounds and Lwanda Grounds) on 20<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> October 2019.

The objective of the meetings and visits were to ensure that the hearings were successful and professionally conducted.

### 2.1 Presiding Officer's Team Planning and Preparatory Meetings

In order to conduct successful and professionally well-organized EACOP Project ESIA Public Hearings, the Presiding Officer and his team held two meetings; a briefing meeting held on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 at Makerere University Business School (MUBS). In this meeting, the team studied the terms of reference so as to appreciate the set up and conduct of the public hearings. Subsequently a consultation meeting ahead of the assessment visit was conducted on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 in Kakumiro District. The meeting reflected, shared and agreed on the logistical, administrative, technical as well as organizational structure to be considered right from commencement of the Public Hearings up to the final submission of the Presiding Officers' Public Hearings Report as detailed in the minutes in **Appendix II**.

### 2.2 Briefing of the Presiding Officer by NEMA and PAU in Kakumiro

#### District

A briefing and planning meeting between the Presiding Officer and the PAU as well as NEMA team was held on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at Kisiita Primary School, Kakumiro district. The meeting was co-chaired by PAU's Environmental Manager, Jane Byaruhanga and NEMA's Senior Environmental Officer, Patience Nsereko. The meeting was attended by the Presiding Officer and his team, NEMA team, PAU team and Security Personnel led by Kakumiro District Police Commander. Ms Jane Byaruhanga



affirmed to the meeting the objectives as being to brief the Presiding Officer and his team by both the PAU and NEMA so that the public hearings can be successfully and professionally conducted.

Detailed minutes of the meeting are attached in **Appendix III**.

## 2.3 Site Visits and Assessment of the venues (Kisiita Primary School, Kasana Grounds and Lwanda Grounds)

NEMA, PAU, Presiding officer and his team undertook site visits where the Public Hearings were to be conducted in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts. The objective of the visits was for the Presiding Officer and his team to familiarize themselves with the site, the facility set up that would be done and briefly interact with the local people on the upcoming event.

The site visits provided a general knowledge base for the Presiding Officer and his team for the preparations of the public hearings.

## 2.4 Literature Review

In preparation for the Public Hearing, the Presiding Officer and his team appraised themselves with the following documents: -

- a) The National Environment Act, 2019.
- b) Guidelines for the Public Hearing, 1999.
- c) Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 1998.
- d) The ESIA Report for proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), Project.
- e) Environmental & Social Impact Assessment EACOP Technical Extract.





## 3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE (EACOP) PROJECT

### 3.1 Location of Proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project

The proposed EACOP system is expected to cover an estimated length of 1,443 km from Pump Station one (PS1) in Hoima District, Uganda to the Marine Storage Terminal (MST) located north of Tanga, Tanzania. From PS1, the pipeline traverses southward along the western side of Lake Victoria, crosses the border into Tanzania, continues to south end of Lake Victoria, and turns east continuing across the Rift Valley at the Tanzanian Divergence, continuing east to its termination north of Tanga Port on the Indian Ocean coast.

In Uganda, the pipeline covers 296Km and traverses 10 districts, 22 sub-counties, 4 town councils, 41 parishes and an estimated 172 villages and hamlets.

In Uganda, the EACOP project comprises the following components:

- a.) a 296-kilometre-long, 24-inch-diameter buried pipeline from the future Kabaale Industrial Park, in Hoima District, to Mutukula near the border with Tanzania. The pipeline will be insulated and will have an electrically heated cable on the pipeline to keep the temperature of the oil at 50°C or warmer so the oil will flow in the pipeline.
- b.) aboveground installations which consist of:
  - ✦ two stations with pumps (pumping stations) to keep the oil moving through the pipeline from north to south
  - ✦ 19 valves at key locations where the oil flow can be reduced or stopped
  - ✦ 4 electrical substations, collocated with valves, to power the electrically heated cable
- c.) roads:
  - ✦ 6.8 kilometres of new and upgraded permanent access roads
  - ✦ 8.3 kilometres of new and upgraded (temporary) roads for getting to construction facilities
- d.) construction facilities:
  - ✦ 4 main camps and pipe yards where pipe and equipment will be stored and construction workers housed.

The EACOP project in Uganda is shown in Figure 1. The export pipeline originates at the PS1 located at the future Kabaale Industrial Park, in Hoima District. Initially, it crosses relatively low terrain with undulating topography characterised by widespread cropland, settlement and transport infrastructure between Hoima and Mubende districts. The RoW also traverses gently undulating grass and farmland, hills with open plateaus, open grassland, wetlands in Gomba and Ssembabule Districts and a relatively flat land scape towards Mutukula near the border with Tanzania.

In Hoima District, the corridor passes in between Wambabya and Bugoma Forest Reserves, and traverses through a modified section of Taala Forest Reserve in Kyankwanzi District, and crosses near the eastern border of Kasana-Kasambya Forest Reserve in Mubende District. There are watercourse crossings including the Kafu River between Hoima and Kakumiro Districts, Nabakazi River between Mubende and Gomba Districts, Katonga River between Gomba and Ssembabule Districts, and Kibale



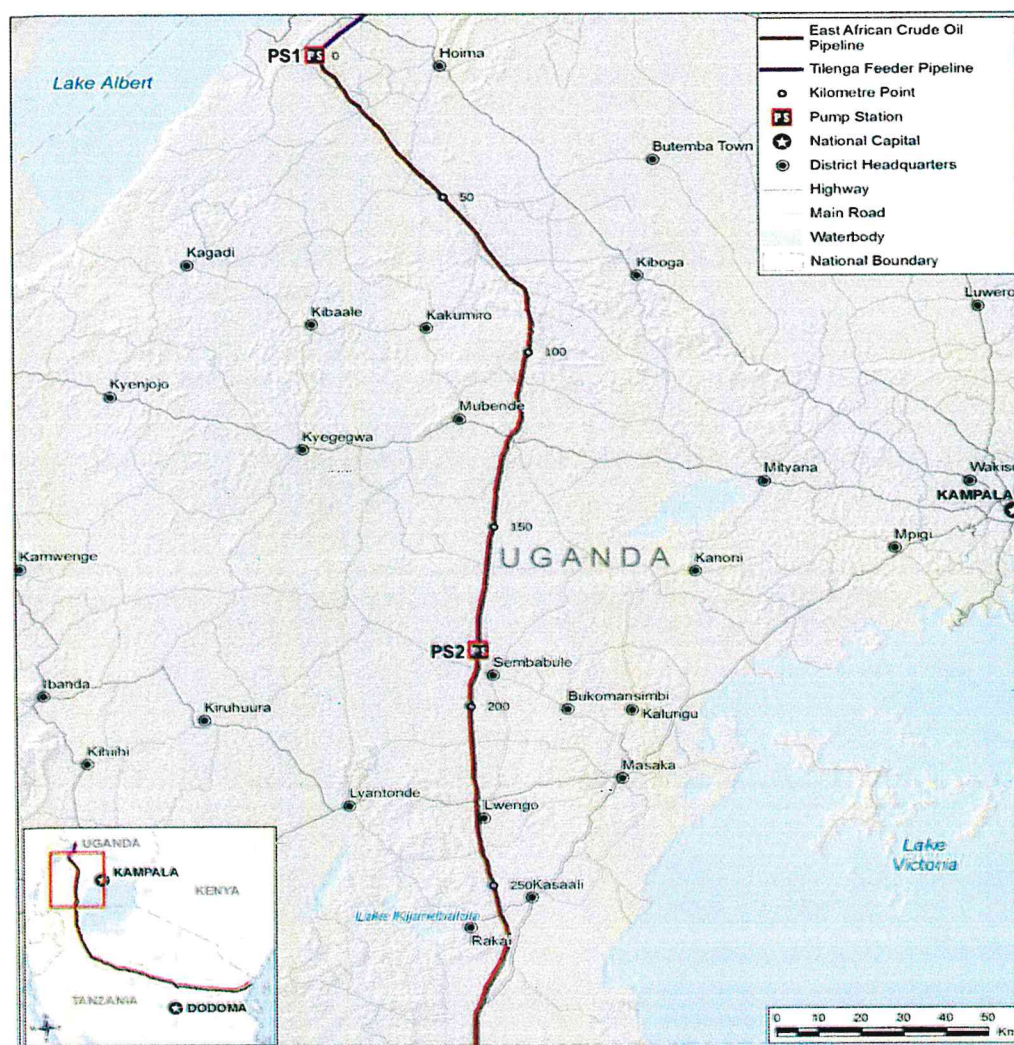


and Jemakunya Rivers in Kyotera District.

On the approach to the Tanzania border, and the north-western corner of Lake Victoria, the corridor crosses a substantial zone of wetlands in a high average rainfall zone that is also characterised by almost unbroken crop land, a substantial proportion of which is under rice cultivation, cattle grazing land and settlement for approximately 90km. The main alignment broadly follows a ridgeline that defines a watershed for the many watercourses and wetlands as part of the Victoria basin. The corridor nearly clips an abandoned airfield in Kyotera District as well as the former Sango Bay refugee camp close to the Tanzania border. The corridor avoids the large local settlement of Mutukula at the border as it progresses into Tanzania.

The Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) will be shareholders in the pipeline which will be developed, constructed and operated by Total E&P Uganda B.V (TEPU), Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited (TUOP) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL).

**Figure 1: Location of the EACOP Project in Uganda**





## 3.2 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Review

### Process

Following submission of the ESIA report to NEMA, it was distributed to various lead agencies and the general public for review as provided for under Section 21 of the National Environment Act Cap 153 and Regulation 18 of the EIA Regulations 1998. Upon receipt of comments from the Lead Agencies, further comments were sought from members of the general public as required under regulation 19 of the EIA Regulations 1998.

Majority of the comments received from various stakeholders, public and lead agencies indicated that there was need for more clarity on the environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. Consequently, the Executive Director, NEMA, in accordance with Regulation 21 of the EIA Regulations decided that a Public Hearing should be held for the proposed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project.

The details of the EIA Review Process were as follows: -

- a) Thirty copies of the ESIA were submitted to NEMA on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019 by Total East Africa Midstream BV (TEAM); and
- b) The ESIA was subsequently distributed to lead agencies and various libraries for comments.

The ESIA was circulated to the following lead agencies and availed to the public at various locations: -

- a) NEMA Library, NEMA-House, Plot 17, 19 and 21 Jinja Road, Kampala;
- b) The NEMA website - [www.nemaug.org](http://www.nemaug.org)
- c) Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), Entebbe;
- d) PAU website – [www.pau.go.ug](http://www.pau.go.ug)
- e) National Library of Uganda, Buganda Road, Kampala;
- f) National Forestry Authority, Kampala;
- g) Makerere University, Main Library;
- h) Kyambogo University Library;
- i) Hoima Public Library;
- j) Uganda Wildlife Authority;
- k) Directorate of Water Resources Management, Kampala
- l) Directorate of Environment Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment, Kampala;
- m) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Amber House, Kampala;
- n) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kampala;
- o) Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) offices, Yusuf Lule Road, Kampala;
- p) Ministry of Water and Environment, Port Bell Road, Luzira;
- q) Hoima District Local Government Headquarters;
- r) Kikuube District Local Government Headquarters;
- s) Kakumiro District Local Government Headquarters;
- t) Kyankwanzi District Local Government Headquarters;
- u) Gomba District Local Government Headquarters;
- v) Mubende District Local Government Headquarters;
- w) Lwengo District Local Government Headquarters;
- x) Sembabule District Local Government Headquarters;
- y) Rakai District Local Government Headquarters; and
- z) Kyotera District Local Government Headquarters.
- zz) Total East Africa Midstream B.V (TEAM) website - [www.eacop.com](http://www.eacop.com)

Other comments from the general public were sought through advertisement run in the National and local media. The detailed public disclosure process is outlined in **Appendix IV**.





## 4.0 THE PUBLIC HEARING SESSIONS

### 4.1 Dates and Venues of the Public Hearings

The Kakumiro Public Hearing was held on Monday, 21<sup>st</sup> October 2019. It officially started at 10:40am at Kisiita Primary School, Kisiita A. Village, Central Ward, Kisiita Town Council, Kakumiro District and closed at 5:15pm. It was attended by 1,560 registered participants.

The Mubende Public Hearing was held on Wednesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2019 at Kasana Grounds, Kitenga Sub County, Kyenda Trading Centre, Mubende District. The hearing officially started at 9:45am and closed at 5:22pm. It was attended by 2,124 registered participants.

The Rakai Public Hearing was held on Friday, 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019 at Lwanda Grounds, Lwanda Public Grounds, Lwanda Village, Kyovu Parish, Lwanda Sub county, Rakai District. The hearing officially started at 9:30am and closed at 4:56pm. It was attended by 1,608 registered participants.

The participants included the Pipeline Project Affected Persons (PAPs), the host community residents; professionals; national and local political leaders, including the High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania (at Rakai); civil, religious and cultural leaders; representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); media fraternity; Pupils and Students; Members from line Ministries; Departments; Agencies and Institutions (MDAIs) and representatives from development partners such as TEAM, CNOOC and Tullow, among others.

### 4.2 Opening of the Public Hearings

The hearings were conducted in English, together with translations into local languages (Runyoro /Rutooro, Runyankole/Rukiga and Luganda) for easy understanding by the local community. Simultaneous sign language translation was done for those with hearing impairment.

Proceedings of the hearings were as per the program that is attached as **Appendix V** which commenced with the following:

- a.) prayers led by the Religious leaders from the community:
  - ✦ Rev. Santiino Ngabirano of Kakumiir Church of Uganda (CoU);
  - ✦ Sheik Bashir Edriis Sensuku and Lay Reader of Kasana Church of Uganda (CoU) Mr. Byamugisha David; and,
  - ✦ Pastor Jonathan Kazibwe of Rakai Seventh Day Adventist Church
- b.) the Anthems (Uganda National Anthem, East African Community, Bunyoro Kitara, Buganda Kindgom and BwaKamuswaga Anthems) were led by the students of the neighbouring schools to the venue;
- c.) a safety moment from PAU; and,
- d.) statements on the legal background of the Public Hearings from NEMA.





#### 4.2.1 Safety Moment and announcements by PAU at the Public Hearings

The safety briefing at Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai Districts were conducted by PAU Technical Safety team, Mr. Tumwebaze Joel and Mr. Siraj Ddamulira, who briefed the audience on safety measures, that included: hand washing, availability of sanitary facilities, security, waste management, food and drinking water, electrical safety, presence of first aid and ambulance services led by Ministry of Health; mandatory Ebola check points; emergency exit routes and direction; security of personal and property and informed everyone that the venue is no smoking zone as stipulated in the Tobacco Smoking Act.

Environmental Manager PAU reminded the public to fill the feedback forms for those who may not be able to present their comments; and those interested in written submissions to register with the Secretariat.

Details of the safety moments are attached in **Appendix VI**.

#### 4.2.2 Remarks and Communications from LCI Chairpersons

##### 4.2.2.1 Kisiita West B. Village, Kakumiro District

Mr. Kamugisha Henry, the LCI Chairperson of Kisiita West B. Village welcomed all the guests, participants and government officials and heads of different MDAs to the hearing. He assured the public that the security is highly guaranteed and arranged. In addition, he disclosed to the hearing that the local people are very hospitable and cooperative. However, he stressed the following issues;

- i) requested for a special grant for the local councils within the project to support in the delivery of social services such as health, roads, water, roads among others;
  - ii) similarly, he emphasized the need for implementation of local content opportunities such as jobs to the local people so that they can benefit from the project;
  - iii) need for fair, adequate and timely compensation of the PAPs based on the current market prices;
  - iv) facilitation of Local Council Chairpersons in terms of transport, allowances since they undertake number of work related to the project and oil and gas as a whole in their local communities;
  - v) he also implored the local people to protect the environment so that they are not affected by the negative effects of climate change.
- Lastly, he called upon the local population to support the pipeline project.

##### 4.2.2.2 Kyenda Village, Mubende District

The LCI Chairperson of Kyenda Village Mr Habyarimana Benjamin observed the protocol and welcomed all the participants to the hearing. In the same spirit, he thanked the developers and MDAs for having organized the hearing so that the general public can input their views and opinions into the ESIA report.

He appreciated and congratulated the Government of Uganda (GoU) upon the successful discovery of oil and gas deposits in Uganda and that he is optimistic that it will benefit all Ugandans.



Consequently, Mr. Habyarimana called upon stakeholders in the industry to ensure sustainable development and progress of the sector. He called upon NEMA to help non-state actors to educate the general public on environmental protection and conservation.

Finally, he called upon the government to consider tarmacking the road from Goma/Kakumire to Mubende district as a sign of corporate responsibility and appreciation to the people of these areas where the project is passing. He emphasized that this should be not only a gift to the people in that region but an oil road as well.

#### 4.2.2.3 Lwanda Village, Rakai District

The LCI Chairperson of Lwanda Village, Mr Muliira Patrick welcomed the different guests and general public to the public hearing. He thanked the EACOP team for ensuring that part of the line crossed within Rakai district among other districts. He raised the following concerns on the project;

- i) during the surveys 16 villages were affected, where their crops and property were destroyed but never considered for compensations;
- ii) how is the project going to address effects such as diseases as a result of external immigrations? Consequently, he requested for health center construction at every sub county within the project line;
- iii) the project should consider availing job opportunities to the local people especially youth who can undertake casual jobs;
- iv) he also noted that with construction works, the community-based roads, water sources will be affected, what plans are there to ensure they are managed well?
- v) he implored the project during valuations and survey to develop strong social networks and counseling services for the PAPs so that the communities are well prepared and informed on what is going on in their communities.

Lastly, he wished the participants and developer all the best in the public hearing.



### 4.3 Remarks from the Executive Director National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and Introduction of the Presiding Officer

#### 4.3.1 Remarks from NEMA ED

In Kakumiro and Rakai Districts, the Executive Director, National Environment Management Authority was represented by NEMA's Deputy Executive Director, Ms. Christine Akello. She observed all the protocol; and, appreciated PAU, NEMA and everyone for attending and organizing the Public Hearing which allows the stakeholders the opportunity to express their views on any issues in the EACOP ESIA report. She further noted that the Public hearing is one of the series of events NEMA organizes whenever there is a project of huge effects that cuts across number of geographical areas. She noted that there are number of concerns and benefits that are enshrined in the EACOP ESIA report and project as a whole. She called upon the public and stakeholders to raise matters of strategic importance to ensure social and environment issues in the report are addressed and mitigated.

In Mubende District, the Executive Director (ED), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Dr. Okurut welcomed the Presiding Officer, observed all the protocol; and, appreciated PAU, NEMA and everyone for attending and organizing the Public Hearing which allows the stakeholders the opportunity to express their views on any issues in the ESIA report.

Dr. Okurut also shared his excitement that Uganda has been lucky to discover commercial oil and gas deposits following the successful exploration and very soon production will start to benefit all Ugandans both educated and non-educated. In addition, he further noted that the public hearing is one of the series of events NEMA organizes whenever; there is a project of huge social and environmental effects that cuts across number of geographical areas. He further noted that there are number of concerns and benefits that are enshrined in the EACOP ESIA report that will have to be addressed before a decision can be made on the report.

He further disclosed that preceding to the hearings NEMA held number of community dialogues on the project seeking views and opinions to the project. He also stated that Uganda's oil will be refined, and the remaining portion will be transported to international market through EACOP. He asserted that NEMA is mandated to ensure oil and gas is produced in sustainable manner by seeking a balance between social and environmental and economic development. He highlighted the following issues;

- i) the project is within Lake Albert, rivers and swamps across the project districts;
- ii) the project will create social and economic benefits on the people within the pipeline area since it will tranverses through communities;
- iii) the project will have effects on demographic aspects of the project communities;
- iv) GoU developed local content law to ensure that the project affected communities provide labor and service to the project and oil and gas as a whole;

He concluded by stating that when NEMA received EACOP ESIA report, consultations were made, and number of issues were raised for consideration before the project can be approved and it also formed the basis for organizing the Public Hearings on the project.







#### 4.3.2 Introduction of the Presiding Officer

In both their remarks at the three hearings, the NEMA ED and Deputy Executive Director (DED) disclosed that the lead Agency in consultation with NEMA's Executive Director is required by EIA Regulations to identify a Presiding Officer for a public hearing Regulation 22 (3) states that;

*The public hearing shall be presided over by a suitably qualified person known as a Presiding Officer appointed by lead agency in consultation with the Executive Director.*

Accordingly, she noted that Professor Vincent Bagire was appointed the Presiding Officer for EACOP ESIA report public hearings. They introduced Professor Vincent Bagire by reading highlights of his Curriculum vitae, noting his academic qualifications, professional accomplishments as well as competence and experience in handling public events. He is a Professor of Strategic Management, Deputy Dean at MUBS. He holds a PhD, MBA, BBAM and HDM. He has widely done research and published in areas of management, seats on various corporate boards, handled larger public events like presiding over the public events when Pope Francis visited Uganda in 2015; and for specifically in Kakumiro, he is born in the area and been engaged in many activities in the local community; he had been regnized with a medal of distinguished service by the King of Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.

Details of NEMA ED/DED Communications are attached in **Appendix VII**.

Details of this and more are in the CV attached as **Appendix VIII**.

#### 4.4 Communication from NEMA Legal Officer

The Legal background to the Public Hearing was presented by the NEMA Deputy Executive Director (DED), Ms. Christine Okello, in Kakumiro and Rakai Districts; and NEMA's Legal Officer, Ms. Diana Sem in Mubende District.

At the three hearings, the NEMA started by making reference to the EIA Regulations, 1998 which provide that:

- 1) *The Executive Director shall consider the environmental impact statement and all the comments received under regulations 18, 19, and 20 and make the decision under regulation 25 or determine whether a public hearing be held under regulation 22.*
- 2) *The Executive Director shall call for a public hearing under these regulations where there is a controversy or where the project may have transboundary impacts.*

Having provided the legal reference, NEMA noted that the hearings are conducted as part of the ESIA review process for EACOP which was submitted to NEMA. However, during the hearing the developer will take the public through the ESIA report as well.

NEMA stressed that comments received from the public and lead agency were considered and occasioned in the decision to hold a public hearing. Similarly, the trans-boundary nature of the project also influenced the decision to hold public hearings. As a result, three public hearings have been organized in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai districts to take considerations and participation from all the ten districts in which the pipeline crosses.



Furthermore, NEMA noted that; the Public hearings will be guided by the procedure laid under the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, the National Environment (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations of 1998 and the Environment Impact Assessment Public Hearing Guidelines 1999. Specifically, Regulation 22 of EIA Regulations confers powers on the lead agency to conduct a public hearing upon the Executive Director's call to do so. But, it is dependent on the Executive Director's assessment and opinion of the comments received from; the lead agency, general public and persons specifically affected by the project as stipulated by Regulation 21 and 22 of the EIA Regulations 1998.

In addition, NEMA emphasised the purpose of the public hearing as;

- to guide the conduct of the hearings in the environmental impact assessment processes especially in seeking questions and answers in respect of the project under review;
- to provide for public input in the environmental and social impact assessment review process and receive submissions and comments from any interested party;
- to find out the validity of the predictions made in the ESIA study and;
- seek information to assist the Executive Director to arrive at a fair and just decision and promote good governance in the EIA process.

NEMA further stated that the hearings shall be guided by the procedure laid under the National Environment EIA Regulations and EIA Public Hearings Guidelines.

Thereafter the Legal Officer invited the Presiding Officer to address the participants and manage the Public Hearings.

Details of the remarks and NEMA Rules of Procedure attached in **Appendix IX**.

#### 4.5 Communication of the Presiding Officer

In his opening remarks, the Presiding Officer Professor Vincent Bagire welcomed all the stakeholders and general public to the EACOP ESIA Public Hearings and for their time. He also thanked the organizers, in particular PAU, NEMA, local leaders and the developer in ensuring that the hearings are well planned and organized. In a special way, he thanked Hon. Peter Lokoris the State Minister of Minerals Development, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) who graced and represented Government of Uganda (GoU) at all the three events. He called upon God to bless the hearing with good weather and health of the participants. He particularly outlined the detailed protocol and requested that speakers after him in interest of time need not observe it but through him will have taken note of all dignatories.

The Presiding officer highlighted two major points in the hearing to the participants. These are, listening to the issues and presenting of issues, comments and views which will all be heard and responded to. He emphasized that community concerns and views will be heard both orally and in written form. In addition, Prof. Bagire implored the participants and stakeholders to be respectful, calm and avoid politicizing the occasion. He also reminded participants to keep and manage time, be mindful of diversity in opinions and views and overall desist from tendencies that can disrupt the hearing from meeting its objective and purpose.





In a special way, he thanked the EACOP/TOTAL team for the great work in ensuring the EACOP ESIA report is comprehensively and successfully conducted and as a result, the Public Hearings have been held to seek views from the general public so that they are captured in the report. Therefore, the hearing has two aspects; it is a technical in nature and those who cannot easily understand it should ask so that they can get guidance on the report. The other aspect is that the hearing is social in nature. The public will express in words what they feel and some of the participants have sentiments from previous similar projects. Therefore, the hearing will consider both the technical and social aspects of the report.

The Presiding Officer introduced his supporting technical team as follows:

- a) Lynda Biribonwa, IEMA – Team Leader and Environmentalist by profession; a practitioner member of Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA); holds an MSc. Environment and Development from Reading University UK and a BA (Hons.) Environmental Management and Business Administration from Keele at strategic, policy, compliance and practitioner levels. She has practiced both within Uganda in the regulatory and private sectors; and, internationally (UK, Ghana and Bangladesh), on varied assignments in the oil and gas sector.
- b) Nicholas Carpenecus Businge - an Environmentalist by profession; holds an LLM Environmental Law and Policy from University of Dundee, BA. Social Works and Social Administration (MUK), Post Graduate Certificate in Law (Law Development Centre, Uganda). He's currently working with the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change, Uganda.
- c) Gloria Kirabo - an Environmentalist by profession; holds an MSc. in Environment and Natural Resources, a BSc. in Zoology and Psychology and a Certificate in Environment and Social Impact Assessment from Makerere University. She is also trained in Climate change and Occupational health and safety; and, has been practicing in the areas of Environment and Safety; working on projects promoting environmental and social sustainable development in the aviation and road sectors.
- d) The sign language translation team: Ms Elizabeth Nakakoni, Ms Dorcus Katumwebaze and Ms. Sandra Kukunda.
- e) The translators from the community to translate into Runyoro, Runyankole and Luganda: Mr. Robert Abaho, Mr. Henry Nsubuga and Mr. Emmanuel Ssekyozi.

He informed participants that, the order of receiving comments from the public would start with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) recognizing expectant mothers first, the elderly, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), then others. This would be followed by organized groups in the community of youth and women, followed by local religious, cultural and civic leaders, then written submissions from individuals having prior expressed interest to do so and the Civil society organizations; and last but not least, the political leaders from local to national who wished to. He informed the audience that comments from the public would be reacted to with responses from Developer, PAU and NEMA; and other government bodies present.

Finally, he pointed out that he would manage and allocate time required by each speaker and ensure that they're accorded appropriate duration. He emphasised that every speaker would be required to adhere to time allocated to allow everybody to present his or her comment, issue and concern in the hearing.





The PO then invited speeches in the order of local political and cultural leaders; the hosting LCV Chairpersons, Cultural institutions; Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Honorable Minister of State for Minerals. He implored speakers to use time as allocated to allow for space for the public interventions. Below the speeches are summarized.

Details of the remarks and NEMA Rules of Procedure attached in **Appendix X**

#### 4.6 Remarks and Communications from LCV Chairpersons

##### 4.6.1 L.C.V Kakumiro District

The LCV Kakumiro District, Mr. Sentayi Joseph started by welcoming the general public to the public hearing. On behalf of Albertine Graben Oil and Gas Districts' Association (AGODA) and the pipeline affected districts, he noted that the EACOP ESIA report covers at least 80% of the social and environmental aspects in the area. However, he highlighted the following issues that require special attention in the report;

- i) it should have comprehensive social management plans to address social and community concerns that may arise from the project;
- ii) land related challenges, such as land grabbing, speculations and poor and delayed compensations should be addressed in the report. For example, through systematic land surveys and customary land demarcation;
- iii) management, conservation and protection of environment and its ecosystems so that the project does not affect the climate systems of the area. He proposed the report to have strong environmental and social management plans that among others address wetland and forest destruction;
- iv) local content should be captured and implemented in the project. He noted that so far the host districts are disadvantaged. For example, he disclosed that over 90% of the labour forces are got outside the hosting districts. Accordingly, he proposed that casual jobs and semi-skilled jobs should be reserved for the hosting districts.
- v) the project should undertake deliberate local preparedness and capacity building initiatives to benefit and ensure sustainability of the local communities in the project;
- vi) additional funding should be provided to the hosting districts and areas to handle additional burden that comes with the project such as strain on service delivery in the hosting districts;
- vii) implored the project to facilitate local leaders especially the local councils to monitor and support the project in addressing some of the emerging issues.

Detailed speech and presentation attached in **Appendix XI**

##### 4.6.2 L.C.V Mubende District

Mr. Kibuuka Francis B. Amooti welcomed the Hon. Minister of State for Minerals Development Hon. Peter Lokeris and all the distinguished guests for turning up for the hearing in Mubende district. He thanked Mubende residents for welcoming the guests and also thanked government for an enabling environment of peace and security that have allowed oil



and gas activities in the the country to flourish. He thanked PAU and NEMA for organizing the hearing so that the local people can evaluate EACOP ESIA report. The LCV Chairman highlighted the following issues;

- i) called upon the organizers and Presiding Officer to allow all those interested in commenting and airing out their views to be allowed to do so;
- ii) challenged the public to ensure that their comments and views adds value to the report;
- iii) noted that the report should include cultural protection and preservation plans against immigrants;
- iv) requested the project to share its RAP plans with the affected Local Governments to help them in the project implementation and monitoring;
- v) requested the project to share decommissioned facilities with the area local governments and communities such property as iron-sheets after project or activity completion;
- vi) affirmed that information sharing and notification on the project progress with the local affected leaders and communities is vital;
- vii) social corporate responsibilities to be considered in the project areas such as tree planting, wetland demarcations, road tarmacking among others;
- viii) reporting framework in the report should consider local government involvement since they are the ones who are always on the ground;
- ix) capacity building initiative programmes on technology should be done to the technical and political leaders within the affected areas;
- x) timely compensation and re-allocation of affected persons should be undertaken to allow PAPs to have rest and improve on their livelihoods;
- xi) local content promotion and enhancement should be considered in the project so that the hosting districts and communities can benefit from the project;
- xii) local governments such as Mubende district should be empowered by the project to undertake supervisory role of the project activities;
- xiii) invited the investors both local and external to invest in Mubende district.

Detailed speech attached in **Appendix XII**

#### 4.6.3 L.C V Rakai District

Mr. Mugabi Robert, the LCV Chairman Rakai District welcomed the public and observed the protocol. He implored the residents of the three districts of Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera for which the hearing directly targets to fully participate and share their concerns in the report so that they can be attended to. He observed the following issues of great concern to him;

- i) there is urgent need to tarmac the Kyotera-Rakai Road as mapped by Ministry of Works and Transport as one of the oil roads but it has been delayed without clear reasons;
- ii) delayed compensation has affected their livelihoods since they can no longer use their land due to cut-off dates that are not followed and respected by the





- iii) requested that road from Rakai to Lyantonde district to be mapped and tarmacked as one of the oil roads and so that the greater Masaka region can be connected;
- iv) local economic content should be considered in the project area, through community economic empowerment since the project and community relationship is very critical in the project developments and implementation;
- v) informed NEMA and the general public about Mr. Kachope who is a re-known environmental conservationist in the district who has planted number of trees without any government support. Therefore, he implored NEMA to always recognize and incentivize such individuals.

#### **4.7 Remarks from Resident District Commissioners and Members of Parliament.**

##### **4.7.1 RDC, Kakumiro District**

Mr. Mugume Apollo, the Resident District Commissioner Kakumiro District, joined the rest of the speakers in thanking the organizers for the public hearing. Similarly, he thanked the general public for tuning up so that they can raise their comments and inputs into the report. He shared the following issues;

- i) noted that as district leaders they have been on the ground sensitizing the community on the project and with the public hearing, it will further help the community to appreciate and understand the project in detail;
- ii) disclosed that the project is not a curse in the country but a blessing which will benefit the whole country;
- iii) as far as compensation of land is concerned, the RDC stressed that the Land Act is clear on land rights and that no land from a PAP will be taken without full **compensations** and those with illegal land titles in the project areas, their land titles will be cancelled;
- iv) noted that the government is committed to addressing the issue of absentee landlords;
- v) implored the project to consider local content issues by bearing in mind local people for all the opportunities that come with the project;
- vi) called upon the project to continue engaging the stakeholders and communities, besides holding public hearings on the project;
- vii) Emphasized that district leaders are committed in supporting the project. In the same spirit, he requested the local people to also support the project and when there is any issue of concern they should always contact their leaders.

##### **4.7.2 RDC, Rakai District**

Mr. Mubiru Charles the RDC of Rakai District who spoke on behalf the other RDCs present in the hearing started by welcoming the public for the hearing. He noted that as RDCs. they are very hopeful that the project will address all the concerns raised by the PAPs. In addition, he encouraged the PAPs and communities to always make use of RDCs' offices





and other relevant offices so that they can be helped, and their issues addressed.

#### **4.7.3 Mubende District Woman Member of Parliament**

Hon. Benna Namugwanya, who is also the State Minister for Kampala Affairs, thanked the organizers for the public hearing. She stressed that oil and gas resource belongs to all Ugandans. She emphasized on the following:

- i) the local stakeholders to support and cooperate with the project for its effective development;
- ii) requested the local communities, if there are issues of concern on the project to forward them to their leaders so that they can be addressed;
- iii) implored the project to implement local content requirements such as job provisions and food supplies to be undertaken by the hosting communities. This should include mobilizing the communities to participate in the industry;
- iv) gender issues should be catered for in the report, for example case of child support and care by both the local communities and project workers;
- v) called for more community engagements so that community members can continue raising their concerns for answers and help;
- vi) implored the relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project and oil and gas sector are implemented within the laws and policies so that Uganda's economy can benefit from the industry.

#### **4.7.4 Member of Parliament, Bugangaizi West Constituency, Kakumiro district**

Honorable Onesmus Twinamasiko, Member of Parliament Bugangaizi West started by observing the protocol and welcoming all the guests and the general public to the public hearing. His remarks covered the following issues;

- i) requested special fund, offers and grants for the affected and hosting areas for improved service delivery in education, health center IVs since some of the constituencies and districts have no Health center IVs;
- ii) land related challenges as a result of the pipeline should be reduced. This includes high rate of land grabbing, hence the need for the project to consider supporting the PAPs with land titling;
- iii) alternative source of livelihoods to the affected communities should be designed in the project to reduce land pressure and improve community lives;
- iv) there is need for local environmental support programmes through tree planting so that natural environment can be maintained to its natural state;
- v) there is increased illegal sand mining and extraction in the area with limited and no action by NEMA and local authorities in addressing them. This need to be addressed by the relevant authorities to reduce on the accumulated negative effects of the project;
- vi) called upon the project to fasten land and property compensations to the PAPs so that they can make use of their money before it loses value.



#### **4.7.5 Member of Parliament, Buhaguzi Constituency, Kikube District**

Hon. Daniel Muheirwe, MP Buhaguzi Constituency thanked the organizers for conducting the public hearing and raised the following issues;

- i) temporary storage; he wondered how temporary is temporary. In particular, he asked what the duration for the temporary storage facilities is. His worry was that some of the wastes may stay forever without any mitigation measures;
- ii) noted that the project does not consider compensating wetlands and property or activities therein, which is contrary to the National Environment Management Act, he posed, 'why can't the project consider compensating activities found in the wetlands as provided for by the NEM Act, 2019';
- iii) implored the project to consider restoring community livelihoods and lands to their natural status especially after project implementation to allow community livelihoods continuity and sustainability;
- iv) inquired, why should the project develop the ESIA report before completing the development of specific assessments and plans of the report;
- v) proposed the need for the project to consider building capacities of local council leaders to manage project related conflicts especially of women, PWDs and the rest of marginalized groups;
- vi) the project should build the capacities of the PAPs on the use of their compensation packages to avoid wastages and misuse;
- vii) called upon the government to revisit sugar cane growing in forested areas to mitigate the effects of climate change in the region. Especially, forest land use should not be changed irrespective of the land ownership for the common good of all;
- viii) the project should consider facilitating the district Environmental Officers since they are poorly facilitated to do their work. To him, this will allow them to be key part in the implementation and monitoring of the proposed project mitigation measures;
- ix) water for production should also be prioritized in the project implementation such as irrigation and valley dam construction since the project may lead to water stress in the project areas;
- x) implored the PAPs to desist from using compensation receipts for acquiring loans.

Lastly, Hon. Muheirwe thanked CNOOC, the Kingfisher project developer for not only compensating genuine PAPs but also supporting PAPs and host communities in acquiring land titles for their land, something that can be replicated in EACOP project.

#### **4.7.6 Member of Parliament, Kakuto Constituency, Kyotera district**

In his submission, Hon. Christopher Kalema started by thanking all the PAPs who gave in their submissions and for a very good turn up; and, he then raised the following issues;

- i) implored the project to ensure compensation and PAPs' payments are quickly





- implemented;
- ii) the project should consider that some of the project areas lack banking facilities therefore, the report should provide appropriate plans through which PAPs' monies will be received;
- iii) there is need for a deliberate plan to support and facilitate the vulnerable PAPs especially during the compensation process.

Lastly, Hon. Kalema implored the local people to cross-check their names in the National Electoral Register so that they can participate in the forthcoming general elections in 2021.

#### **4.7.7 Woman Member of Parliament, Gomba District**

Hon. Robinah Rwakoojo thanked the organizers for the public hearing and observed the protocol. She appreciated the hearing as a very good sensitization platform for the communities and local stakeholders; and, raised the following issues of concerns;

- i) wondered whether with the buried heated pipeline, there would be no effect on the land and animal pastures for fear of killing their animals;
- ii) the protection measures against vandalism and disturbances of the pipeline.

Lastly, she called for continuous sensitization on the project to ensure people's imaginations on oil and gas in general are addressed.

#### **4.8 Remarks from Cultural Leaders**

In all the three Public Hearings, the Presiding officer recognized and invited representatives of Cultural institutions to give remarks. These included the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Buganda Kingdom and BwaKamuswaga Cultural Institution. Below are summarized their remarks.

##### **4.8.1 Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom**

Representative of the Prime Minister, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Owekitinisa Magambe Charles Atwooki, the County Representative of Bugangaizi West, assured the public and the participants that the Kingdom warmly welcomes them to the hearing. Similarly, he thanked EACOP and the rest of the organizers for organizing the hearing. He implored them to work hard for the success of the project. He thanked CNOOC for the performance awards being undertaken in their Kingfisher project as it motivates the local stakeholders in the hosting communities. He requested EACOP project to borrow a leaf from them.

Owek. Magambe also submitted that the project should conserve the environment by protecting both the fauna and flora within the project areas. Regarding local content, he noted that its implementation is slow and not clear. He urged the project to consider employing the local population and consider local suppliers in providing the required services to the project.

In conclusion, he stated that Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom urges the International Oil Companies (IOCs) and GoU to resolve all the outstanding issues in the oil and gas sector so that the project can move forward and benefit the country.





#### 4.8.2 Buganda Kingdom

Owekitibwa Getrude Sebugwayo made remarks on behalf of the Buganda Kingdom at the Rakai public hearing. She observed the protocol and thanked God for having blessed Uganda with oil and gas resources. In the same spirit, she thanked the organizers for the public hearing. To her, it is a sign of transparency in informing the public what is going on in the oil and gas sector.

She called upon the people of Kooki Chiefdom to prepare themselves so that they can take part in the project by providing labour and goods and services to the project, particularly, women to be considered during recruitment. She also raised concern about the girl-child vis-à-vis sexual harassment and early pregnancies and requested that the girls are sensitized.

Lastly, Owekitibwa Sebugwawo called upon the general public to desist from vandalizing the project facilities so that the project can be successfully undertaken and implemented.

#### 4.6.3 ObwaKamuswaga Cultural Institution

The Representative of ObwaKamuswaga, the Kooki Cultural Institution, the Minister of Finance and Planning in Kooki Cabinet Mr. Kintu Livingstone welcomed the general public to Kooki area. He appreciated the public hearing because it has given the public an opportunity to air out their views. He noted that oil and gas is a very important resource in an economy and thanked God for blessing Uganda with it. He also disclosed that the project has been using him as Sub- county Land Committee Chairperson during some of the processes. He raised the following issues;

- i) all the PAPs should be fairly and timely compensated, both the landowners and "Bibanja landowners";
- ii) noted that during the mapping exercise, the Chiefdom was promised that Kyotera-Rakai District Road will be tarmacked, but it is taking ages without any clear explanation;
- iii) the PAPs should be issued with certificates to show their children their contribution towards the project.

Lastly, he thanked the organizers for the public hearing and pledged Kooki Chiefdom support towards the project.



#### 4.9 Remarks from the Executive Director, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)

PAU remarks at the three hearings were made by:

- a.) Mr. Dozith Abeinomugisha; Director for Exploration – represented the Executive Director at Kakumiro District;
- b.) Mr. Earnest Rubondo Executive Director (ED) – at Mubende District;
- c.) Mr. Ali Ssekatawa, Director for Legal and Corporate Affairs – represented the Executive Director at Rakai District.

PAU welcomed the State Minister for Minerals Development and all other invited guests to the hearing.

In Mubende, the ED opened his speech with a Luganda proverb that says “*those who move together, remind one another*”, hence the public hearing is meant to get extra views and opinions on how best the project can be sustainably implemented.

He further stated that PAU was notified on the need to organize EACOP ESIA public hearings and started the process of successfully conducting them. One of the things was to select a Presiding Officer as well as mobilizing stakeholders to participate in the hearings.

Lastly, PAU re-affirmed to the public that they are committed to promoting public participation and ensuring that all their views are integrated in the report.

In conclusion, participants were encouraged to raise their views in a calm, respectful and peaceful manner.

Details of the ED's remarks attached in **Appendix XIII**



#### 4.10 High Commissioner of the United Republic of Tanzania to Uganda

His Excellency, the Tanzanian High Commissioner to Uganda, Dr. Aziz Ponary Mlima addressed the gathering at the Rakai Public Hearing. He thanked the general public for attending the hearing. He stated that the EACOP project is very important for both Uganda and Tanzania governments since it will give Uganda's oil deposit to international market.

Lastly, H.E Dr. Aziz clarified that Tanzania has not yet compensated its PAPs and that most of the land in Tanzania is owned by government. He also clarified that Tanzania has not received any oil money and concluded by wishing all the participants a successful-deliberation during the hearing.

#### 4.11 Remarks from The Minister of State for Minerals Development, Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development's remarks were made by State Minister for Minerals Development, Hon. Peter Lokoris. In his opening remarks, Hon. Lokoris observed the protocol and thanked all the stakeholders and general public for turning up for the public hearing.

He disclosed that Uganda has been undertaking petroleum exploration and in 2006 commercial oil and gas deposits were made in Albertine graben. At least, 2.5 billion barrels of which 1.4 billion barrels are recoverable. Following the discovery, the sector has transformed from appraisal phase to development phase and soon to production so that there is sustainable development of petroleum resources in Uganda.

In light of the above, GoU came up with a clear commercialization plan which was negotiated by the development partners. These plans are refinery of the oil as well as development of crude oil pipeline from Hoima to Tanga Port in Tanzania. Besides the EACOP project, the Ministers revealed that Tilenga and Kingfisher projects will also be implemented. He noted that EACOP project will require 30 meters radius land for the pipeline covering 296kms in Uganda and will be buried underground. Therefore, the pipeline will not take all **people's** land. He implored the PAPs to desist from selling their land to land speculators. Similarly, he challenged district leaders to be committed in protecting **people's** land. He noted that the EACOP project will traverse ten districts and all the required land will be acquired after full compensation of the landowners.

Hon. Lokoris also disclosed that Objective No. 9 of the National Oil and Gas policy requires that oil and gas activities are undertaken in a sustainable manner. Therefore, EACOP project will observe environmental protection and management practices and principles because, oil and gas is an exhaustible resources. In addition, it is for this reason, the public hearing was organized to give the general public and stakeholders to submit in their comments and inputs so that the negative effects of the project is mitigated and all their views and comments will be considered to form a way-forward.





Lastly, the Minister stressed that GoU is committed in environmental protection and ensuring that the country benefit from the sector. He concluded by thanking the organizers of the hearing and the development partners as well as the local leaders and urged the local politicians to support the project.

For details see attached his Statement in **Appendix XIV**.

[More Pictures from the sessions](#)





## 5.0 PRESENTATION BY DEVELOPER, TOTAL EAST AFRICA MIDSTREAM BV (TEAM)

After all the opening remarks were done, the Presiding Officer alerted the audience to pay a little more attention to the gist of the gathering where the Developer was due to present the report and thereafter to have public comments.

Presentation of EACOP ESIA report was made by Project Manager, Mr. Māxim Machenko and Mr. Robert Lwanga; and translated into Runyoro and Luganda by the TEAM Community Liaison Officers, Ms. Dorothy Nandawula and Robert Mukondo, respectively.

The Project Manager started by welcoming the general public and different stakeholders to the hearing and called upon them to listen attentively. He stated that the presentation on the EACOP ESIA report will explain the issues in the report and the proposed mitigations and responses to some of the issues that may arise from the public.

The presentation involved a video documentary on the project to give stakeholders and the general public clear knowledge about the project and its processes as well as technical presentation about Uganda's oil and gas as covered in the EACOP ESIA report.

The following were the main elements of the presentations;

- i) **introduction** on Uganda's oil and gas development;
- ii) **major oil and gas Components**; these includes Upstream with a production plateau, refinery of 60kbd and oil exportation pipeline;
- iii) **oil and gas profits**; this will be into ways, refinery products sold to fuel stations and the remaining oil exported to Tanzania;
- iv) **crude oil pipeline studies**; after thorough feasibility studies, Hoima to Tanzania route was decided in 2006. One of the criteria used was on the environmental sensitivity of the route;
- v) **FEED**; this was completed
- vi) **uniqueness of the EACOP**; two major issues are identified. Uganda's oil is too solid and waxy thus requires regular heating and secondly, it is the largest heated pipeline in the world;
- vii) **health and safety of the pipeline**; the EACOP is safe to the people and environmental measures are guaranteed in the project;
- viii) **project facilities**; these includes the pipeline, aboveground installations, main campus and pipeline yards, access roads and pumping stations;
- ix) **processes development of the project**; these are Pre-FEED, FEED, project implementation and operation phases;
- x) **EACOP project development status**; technical feasibility has been





confirmed, legal and commercial framework to be established, feasibility and acceptability in Uganda and Tanzania,

- xi) **EACOP project developers:** GoU, CNOOC, Tullow and TOTAL;
- xii) **land acquisition and resettlement aspects;** additional presentation on land was presented to zoom and clarify on land and RAP related issues as the most sensitive aspect affecting the PAPs and host communities.
- xiii) the EACOP ESIA report issues presented were;
  - a) **submission of the ESIA report to NEMA** with its key mitigation measures;
  - b) ESIA processes was done in line with Uganda's laws, company's requirements and international practices and standards;
  - c) **mitigation hierarchy;** of offset, restore, minimize and avoidance;
  - d) **EACOP ESIA baseline studies;** were conducted and formed part of the report;
  - e) potential impacts among others identified are;
    - ✦ **soil compaction**, such as impaired re-establishment of vegetation cover, loss of topsoil through erosion among others;
    - ✦ **ground works** such as development of anaerobic conditions in stored soil;
    - ✦ **impeded flow of river or channel** such as loss of aquatic and water-margin habitat
    - ✦ **project activities near sensitive habitats** such as loss of Guineo-Congolian, bush land;
    - ✦ **introduction of alien invasive species** due to poor re-colonisation by local flora;
    - ✦ **project induced in-migration** to areas of around camps like disturbance of harm to Wambabya Forest Reserve;
    - ✦ **treatment and disposal of contaminated** water injuring or leading to mortality of flora and fauna;
  - f) summary of the potential and cumulative impacts; and unplanned events identified and assessed; and,
  - g) summary of the the mitigation measures proposed, including:
    - ✦ **Potential contamination of surface water** - Block valves located on either side of wetlands and geological faults are incorporated in the pipeline design; Grey water stream will be separated from black water; Sanitary waste treatment plants will be used at camp sites; Effluent discharge permits will be obtained and conditions complied with;
    - ✦ **Erosion of riverbanks** - Site specific erosion risk assessments have been completed;
    - ✦ **Sedimentation of rivers** - reinforcement of riverbanks (using gabions) where necessary; excavated material will be stored away from the river/wetland;
    - ✦ **Potential reduced availability of groundwater** - alternative borehole locations will be considered; water abstraction permits will





be obtained and conditions; complied with; groundwater levels will be monitored.

- ✦ **Potential contamination of groundwater** - optic fibre cable is incorporated into the design for leak detection; ground water monitoring will be performed;
- ✦ **Potential soil compaction** - vehicle movements will be restricted to defined access routes and demarcated working areas (except emergency); minimise topsoil storage time to reduce compaction;
- ✦ **Potential soil erosion** - erosion fences/checks will be put in place to control soil erosion;
- ✦ **Potential soil pollution** - reinstatement/restoration will be undertaken as early as practicable;
- ✦ **Change of landscape character** - The pipeline will be buried which will minimise the impact on the landscape and visual aesthetics; restoration of the pipeline corridor will be done after construction works as per the Reinstatement Management Plan;
- ✦ **Change of views** - limit use of the pipeline corridor by 3rd party vehicles;
- ✦ **Potential gaseous emissions** - purpose fit equipment and vehicles to be used; timely maintenance of generators, vehicles, and machinery.
- ✦ **Potential emissions of fine particulate** - location of equipment away from sensitive receptors;
- ✦ **Dust emissions along marram roads by project vehicles** - dust suppression using water (along marram roads); adherence to speed limits; covering of fine materials being transported or stored on-site;
- ✦ **Potential noise and vibration generation during construction** - use of low noise and vibration emitting equipment; adherence to noise and vibration emission standards; location specific assessments to be done at sensitive receptors;
- ✦ **Impact on Habitat** - areas of high biodiversity value were avoided during pipeline routing. (e.g Wambabya FR);
- ✦ **Risks to wildlife of conservation importance** - the total duration of construction disturbance will be minimized by scheduling construction activities in periods of less impact to wildlife; vehicles movements will be restricted to defined access routes and speed limits.
- ✦ **Due to access restrictions, livestock cause damage to crops** - where necessary bridges will be provided for animals to cross;
- ✦ **Restriction for animals to access pasture and water due to open trenches** - crossing points for animals will be provided in consultation with the local community;
- ✦ **Disruption of traffic, traffic congestion leading to delays, deterioration of road conditions** - an infrastructure and utilities management plan will be implemented, updates on project construction activities will be provided to the local community by CLOs, open cut road crossings will be reinstated to their original state;



- ✦ **Loss of land, Loss of property like houses, Loss of livelihood** - RAPs have been developed and will be implemented; compensation of land and property will be undertaken; in-kind compensation for houses within the pipeline corridor will be encouraged; livelihood restoration of PAPs will be undertaken; Financial literacy training of PAPs will be provided;
- ✦ **Potential damage to graves, Potential damage to unknown cultural heritage features** - The Cultural Heritage Management plan will be implemented; relocation of graves in accordance with the cultural norms of the community; chance finds procedure will be implemented; the pipeline corridor has been routed to avoid cultural heritage and archaeological sites; awareness training of workers on cultural heritage artefacts will be undertaken;
- ✦ **Increase in vector related diseases like malaria, Community health and safety incidents like traffic accidents, Injury to workers** - visible safety signage understandable by local communities will be put in place; stagnant water will be controlled to prevent malaria causing vectors from breeding; welded pipe sections will be capped to prevent people entering; speed limits will be set for project vehicles; a grievance management mechanism/plan; PPE will be provided to workers; HSE inductions and toolbox talks will be undertaken;
- ✦ **Permanent change of views as a result of disposal of surplus subsoil and aggregate; pollution of surface and ground water; bad odor** - waste separation will be done at site in preparation for reuse, re-purpose and recycling; re-use of aggregate waste such as surplus rocks will be done; waste collection bins will be provided; grease traps will be installed at kitchen facilities; sanitary waste treatment facilities will be installed at workers camps; waste will be treated before disposal at approved waste disposal facilities;
- ✦ **Transboundary impacts** - Influx and migration management covering also transboundary area; enhance local employment; Management plans for impacts mitigation measures cover transboundary area; coordination between Tanzanian and Ugandan authorities;
- ✦ **Potential Cumulative Impacts** – collaborate in regional initiatives with other operators, developers of proposed projects, and the Government; collaborate in regional livelihood restoration and enhancement programs.



In conclusion, the Project Manager EACOP Mr. Maxim Machenko stressed that an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was developed describing how the management plans and associated mitigation measures identified in the EACOP ESIA report will be implemented and monitored. However, the EACOP project will have limited negative impacts on social and environmental conditions of the project area as the pipeline will be buried and all the activities will strictly follow national and international regulatory frameworks and plans that will steer the performance of the project towards continuous improvement.

Lastly, he thanked the Newplan and ICS and the rest of organizations involved in the development of the report as well as the different MDAs for their support and guidance towards the success and progress of the project report.

Details of the Proposed EACOP ESIA Presentation are attached in **Appendix XV**.

## 6.0 COMMENTS FROM THE GENERAL AUDIENCE

Following TEAM's presentation at all the three sites, the Presiding Officer invited the general audience to make their comments. He outlined the order to be observed as follows:

- Directly affected project persons (PAPs)
- Organized local groups of youth, women etc
- Civil society organizations
- Written submissions
- Civil, religious, cultural and political leaders.

He requested cognizance to the elderly, expectant mothers and people with disabilities to be given priority. He besought the audience to be calm, orderly and minimize emotions. In all the three Public Hearings, indeed many members of the audience came up to raise questions, seek clarity, give comments, voice concerns and commend the efforts so far.

The following section presents the comments, questions and responses from the audience.





## 6.1 Project Affected Persons and the General Public

**Table 10: Detail Reactions / Comments at the Kakumiro Public Hearing**

| <b>REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE KAKUMIRO DISTRICT HEARING</b> |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS</b>                                 | <b>COMMENT / REACTION</b>  | <b>Theme</b>   |
| Edward Muzereho  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He complained to EACOP and TOTAL about his land that was not well valued. However, he has not received any feedback from them and is now concerned that he may not be compensated.</li> <li>- He implores the RDC, LCV and Resettlement committee to handle his complaint.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Mark Muhanguzi   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His property is in a wetland. However, he has been told that wetlands will not be compensated. How is this possible yet he owns the land and has been using it for his work?</li> <li>- He is a PAP from Kampala who is always called for meetings without any facilitation.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Juma Katabazi  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His house's veranda was affected but never valued for compensation.</li> <li>- He is a PAP but at the same time a committee member of RAP as a volunteer. He wished they could be facilitated.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Hope Tumukwase   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her land was surveyed but the house was never valued and yet she was told she will be relocated. Why must she be relocated?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Edward Sekiwala, Kyankwazi district                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complained about delayed compensation and inflation aspects that are not captured.</li> <li>- Why are rates assessed at district level?</li> <li>- The instruction to plant only crops that take 3months to harvest is not fair considering that crops that take longer yield more money. This is made worse by the fact that time for land compensation is not clear.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |



|                  |  |   |
|------------------|--|---|
| Julius Aligo     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the pipeline routes are near tombs and graveyards, what are the likely impacts on them and proposed solutions?</li> <li>- The local people should be considered during job acquisition. Will there be training to help the youth get skilled in some of the available jobs?</li> <li>- How is the issue of impersonators from other districts going to be handled during recruitment?</li> <li>- Can there be an idea of when the land compensation exercise is going to take place.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Local Content</li> <li>- Security</li> </ul> |
| Ambrose Kitembo  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will the landowners, sitting tenants and Bibanja owners get compensated?</li> <li>- He raised a concern that local RAP committee members were not trained in their duties and roles.</li> <li>- When will compensation be effected?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>                             |
| William Businge  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When will compensation be effected?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Kalisa Baguma    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He raised a concern that during the surveys, his rice was valued but later he was told that it was not going to be paid;</li> <li>- How will small trees be compensated since they were not valued?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Francis Isiyo    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He raised a concern that his land was undervalued because, land prices in their areas are rising time and again;</li> <li>- He implored the project to consider supporting and facilitating LCLs within the project area.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Aminadamu Kavuma | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His land is experiencing some conflicts with someone he claims forged the land title. How will compensation be effected?</li> <li>- How will the compensation be effected – through bank accounts or other means?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                              |
| Obadiah Muhwezi  | What measures are in the report to address outbreaks of fires within the project line or community?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>  |



|                     |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Asingura Muhereza   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- She wondered what would happen after the cut-off dates.</li> <li>- Would they be allowed to plant annual crops?</li> <li>- She is not getting value for her land.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Ahebwa              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- She wonders what percentage of compensation she would receive since her land is not titled.</li> <li>- In case the project damages a community road, will the developer repair it?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>   |
| Dominic Muhumuza    | The valuation exercise resulted in the destruction of his fish ponds and other property. Will he be compensated?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Fred Twesige        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What benefits are there for the PAPs?</li> <li>- He is concerned about Environmental degradation.</li> <li>- What are the benefits to non PAPs?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>- Local Content</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul> |
| Nicholas Byamugisha | The project should consider creating job opportunities for the youth   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local content</li> </ul>  |
| Ntemu Kyaligonza    | Family tombs were affected by the project. How will this be compensated?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Alfred Abenya       | The project should consider constructing additional classrooms for Kisiita Primary school, Kakumiro district, since it neighbours the project line   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul>  |
| Samuel Sebitabo     | The project should consider empowering the PAPs across the project areas, since most of the PAPs are illiterate and cannot develop their own proposals   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>  |
| Eric Medium Size    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He wondered if the places where they will be relocated will have the required social services such as schools, health services etc.</li> <li>- How will the burial places be relocated?</li> <li>- Can compensation be given in large instalments? Small instalments become less valuable to the PAPs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Jackson Muhumuza    | Enquired on how the community will be affected by the project.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security</li> </ul>   |





|                   |  |   |
|-------------------|--|---|
|                   | There are a number of institutions and organizations involved in the compensation process, is their compensation safe from fraudsters?   |   |
| Jane Nabagurwa    | Her land was surveyed while she was absent and she claims it was undervalued. How will her compensation be handled?  | - Compensation                                      |
| Didas Junia       | How will the project support and compensate vulnerable PAPs like the elderly?<br>How are the negative effects associated with the pipeline going to be mitigated?  | - Vulnerable PAPs                                   |
| Richard Musinguzi | NEMA took away his land that was going to be compensated that it is within a wetland, why did NEMA have to wait during the project?  | - Compensation<br>- Corporate Social Responsibility |
|                   | His property affected by the pipeline contains a communal water source. Where is the community going to access their water?  |   |
| Edward Kajira     | He noted that Newplan contractors destroyed his crops during their valuation exercise. He was saddened to learn that he wouldn't be compensated for them.  | - Compensation                                      |
| John              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is likely to affect other government initiatives such as the NAADS coffee program.</li> <li>- He has coffee plantations and bee hives on rented property. Sadly he is losing income from his project and yet compensation timelines are not clear.</li> <li>- Please quicken the process</li> </ul> | - Compensation                                      |
| Namila Anastanzia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Pipeline goes through some parts of her home. During the valuation process, some of her property was never considered such as her latrine and main house as well as kitchen.</li> </ul>   | - Compensation                                      |



|                                 |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---|--|
|                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of her land with trees was valued but she was told that she would not be relocated even though she is left with only a small piece of land.</li> </ul>  |  |
| Vento Magezi                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The President of Uganda came up with a bursary scheme within oil areas and students were trained. However, none have been absorbed into the labour market. What is the progress of this scheme?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>  |
| Solomon Kihahura                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wondering if the PAPs will be treated fairly.</li> <li>- How are none PAPs able to benefit from the project?</li> <li>- He is worried that the project is likely to under compensate them. Why can't the project consider UNRA compensation rates which are a little bit fair?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul>              |
| Gonzaga                         | How will the project benefit the non- PAPs and non-hosting communities?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local/National Content</li> </ul>   |
| Monica Kimuli, Kisanbya Village | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will she be compensated since she is not a landlord but a tenant on the affected land?</li> <li>- House had just been gutted by fire when the survey team came to assess, how is this property valued and compensated for?</li> <li>- There is lack of clear feedback mechanisms concerning issues raised by the PAPs.</li> <li>- How will her crops that were destroyed by the assessors be compensated?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Communication dissemination.</li> </ul> |
| Semakadde                       | How will the project benefit hosting communities?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>  |
| Isaac Kugonza                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During valuations, all of their property, crops and land were valued. However, during form filling some of their property didn't appear.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |



|                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
|                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crops below three months were valued but, later on PAPs were told such crops will not be compensated because they were used by the PAPs.</li> </ul>  |   |
| John Mwestigwa     | Was wondering how much the un-skilled and skilled personnel in the project would be paid?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>   |
| John Tugumiriisa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project affected his property and crops near the forest, how will he be compensated?</li> <li>- How will non-PAPs benefit from the project?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Local/National Content</li> </ul>                        |
| Johnson Namara     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When will compensation take place?</li> <li>- When does the pipeline construction start?</li> <li>- When is compensation?</li> <li>- The project has tended to leave out local people near the pipeline.</li> <li>- Will it be the LC chairman or the organization to give out jobs to the community members?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Beatrice           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mark poles on her land are used by children to play. What effects do these have on them?</li> <li>- Because of delayed compensations, this could change the already assessed land values.</li> <li>- Why are cut-off dates not being followed by the project?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Rusio Nikuzo       | The project stopped her from completing her house. Can she complete it, since the compensation is delayed?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| David Byamukama    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project and government promised the youth to be taken for skilled courses, when will this happen?</li> <li>- Why does the project have two pipelines?</li> <li>- Will the project consider providing transport during their community engagements?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local content</li> <li>- Information dissemination.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>        |
| Justus Twinomujuni | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will the project be transparent since some of the processes have been secretive and confidential in nature?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Local content</li> <li>- Mitigation measures.</li> </ul> |





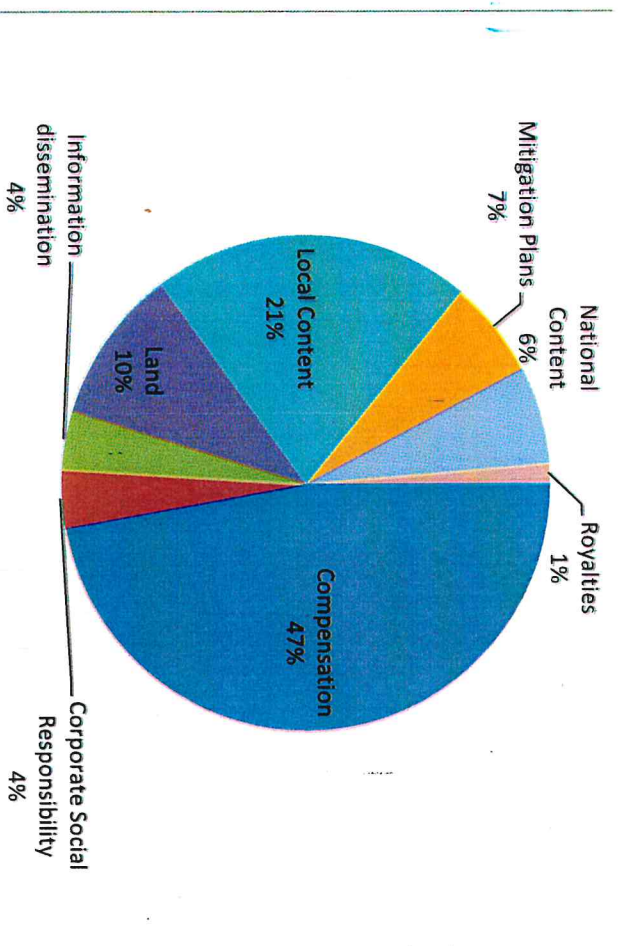
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appreciated the measures and called for their implementation.</li> <li>- What about the children and youth in affected communities with low education. Will they really compete for the jobs available?</li> <li>- What program is there to improve their skills and increase their chances to compete favourably?</li> </ul> |  |
| Edith Barungi, PWDs Representative<br>Kikube DLG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- She thanked the project and public hearing for the sign language interpreters thus bring on board PWDs;</li> <li>- The project to ensure that PWDs have timely information flow on oil and gas issues in the country and their areas of residences.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vulnerable PAPs</li> </ul>                        |
| Naome Judith                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her titled land has faced threat from a rich man with another land title. How can she be helped from this fraudulence?</li> <li>- Will the fuel be lower in price since we will now be producers of fuel?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>           |
| Moses Kakoko                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is likely to affect wildlife corridors. What measures are proposed in the report?</li> <li>- He wondered if the project prices will reduce because of the project.</li> <li>- He wanted to know about Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom's share from the project.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Royalties.</li> </ul> |
| Karonda  | What rates are they going to use for compensation?   | - Compensation   |
| Moses Bakaire                                    | Why are crops that were destroyed during valuation not going to be compensated?  | - Compensation.  |
| Johnson Banywamarwa                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a lot of tension concerning land compensation matters. How can the people be helped?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land.</li> </ul>                                  |
| Mary Tumusiime                                   | Concerned that their educated children are going abroad leaving opportunities here. How can they be guaranteed jobs on such projects?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>                          |



|                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
|                 | Can the uneducated people get an opportunity to do unskilled jobs on the project?  |   |
| Wilson Beryo    | Should he complete his house, since the cut-off dates expired?   | - Compensation  |
| Fred            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They were trained in welding, is there any chance that they will be recruited on the project?</li> <li>- Any chance for training in project related skills?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>                                     |
| Job Kyamanywa   | There is need to have all districts represented at job - recruiting panels.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local content</li> </ul>                                     |
| Robert Ategeka  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the fate of their compensation, since it is long overdue?</li> <li>- Need for transport refund whenever meetings are called for.</li> <li>- The restrictions on what can be planted on the Project affected land is affecting the communities' diet and nutrition as well as income.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                                      |
| Richard Vanansi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He had his home and rentals from which he was receiving an income. However, because land was designated as Pipeline affected, he has to rent a house for himself and has lost income from his rentable property. This is worsened by the fact that he has no job and no clear picture of when compensation will be effected.</li> <li>- He is always attending meetings relating to this project – How will his time and transport be compensated?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                                      |
| Deo Irumba      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He wondered why the project will not compensate those who bought land in wetlands.</li> <li>- He also noted that, there is a lot of misinformation to PAPs.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> </ul> |
| Julius Anyo     | He wondered, whether PAPs' compensation will be before or after land take-over.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                                      |



|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Livingstone Bakumiro | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He reported that the President had promised that all PAPs in Kakumiro without landtitles would be helped. How far with this initiative?</li> <li>- How will the "Bibanja owners" and landowners be compensated within the project area?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Brian                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The highly populated areas will be negatively affected greatly. What are the mitigations in place?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>             |
| Isaac                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for all affected persons to participate in the project.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local content.</li> </ul>               |



Concerns of PAPs that were expressed verbally at the hearing- Kakumiro District





**Table 11: Reactions / Comments at the Mubende Public Hearing**

| <b>REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING</b> |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <b>NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS</b>                                | <b>COMMENT / REACTION</b>  | <b>Theme</b>   |
| James Agaba   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He proposed that PAPs should be relocated within the project district, not far away from their districts;</li> <li>- the project should consider providing PAPs and host communities with alternative livelihoods;</li> <li>- cut-off dates should be user friendly coupled with timely compensation to PAPs</li> <li>- He is frustrated by the fact that he is not allowed to use his land and yet compensation is taking long.</li> </ul> | - Compensation   |
| Goefrey Nuwagaba  | Compensation should be done to all categories of PAPs, including those within wetland  | Compensation   |
| Jackson Nuwaguma  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The RAP form has several mistakes. His names and number are different from his exact ones. This has not been rectified.</li> <li>- How will land conflicts between neighbours be handled?</li> </ul>  | Compensation   |
| Richard Kagoro  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project is being undertaken in conflict associated districts such as Kakumiro district, what proposed measures are in the report to address land related conflicts that may affect the effective implementation of the project?</li> <li>- How will casual labourers be recruited?</li> </ul>   | Land   |
| Joseph Seruma   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is the project associated with low compensation rates?</li> <li>- How can he be supported to process his land title?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul> |
| Jesca Nyakato   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He raised the concern that his father who was one of the PAPs passed on, what can be done to ensure they are compensated?</li> <li>- Why is the project associated with compensation delays?</li> </ul>   | - Compensation <sup>c)</sup>   |
| Julius N.   | The project is passing through their school (Serukuru) Primary school, how will the school benefit from the project?   | Corporate Responsibility<br>Social   |
| Francis Lubega; Village Sembabule                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He appreciated the developer and government for the progress of the project;</li> <li>- A lot of sensitization programs have taken place. The project should progress for them to benefit.</li> </ul>   | Corporate Responsibility.<br>Social  |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Eric Arinaitwe                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- he implored the project to provide PAPs with other benefits in form of T-Shirts, Caps etc</li> </ul>   | Compensation  |
| Edward Kazibwe, Sembabule                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He filled his RAP form with a mistake on his ID and photos and when he reported the matter he did not receive any help;</li> <li>- he also inquired about shares for the Buganda and Bunyoro kingdoms.</li> <li>- He was not aware of the survey and valuation process, yet the line goes through his land.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> <li>- Royalties.</li> </ul>   |
| Paul Muwanga   | In July there was evaluation of the property. He bought land thereafter, whose names are on the register?   | Information Dissemination   |
| John Sekajja   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the community's benefits especially for the youth?</li> <li>- What is the rightful value of coffee?</li> <li>- What are the time frames for payment?</li> <li>- What mitigation measures are in place to manage vibrations? He is really concerned about the safety of his house.</li> <li>- They have been receiving very heavy books and their children imagine, that they are coming home loaded with cash. Can the authorities communicate to the youth about the fact that their parents haven't yet been paid.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Information Dissemination.</li> </ul> |
| Brian Matoru   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He requested the project to open job adverts through radios not websites;</li> <li>- secondly, he implored NEMA to provide host communities with tree seedlings to green their areas</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination.</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>  |
| Martin Francis                                       | The project never considered new buildings in their valuations, why was it so?  | Compensation  |
| Ezekiel Nakazi                                       | Why is NEMA not protecting sand extraction against illegal mining?  |   |
| Hadia Ndaula   | Won't the project affect orphan land that is near the project area? Her house is just 1 m away from the Right of Way. How is her house going to be affected?  | Compensation  |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme  |
| Geoffrey Paska                                       | During valuations, surveyors seem to have planted landmarks into the neighbour's land. How does that affect his land title and his compensation?   | Land<br>Compensation.  |
| William Museveni                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He wondered whether the project will accept local leadership in job recruitment;</li> <li>- How will those hiring be able to determine that the people they are taking on are from the affected districts?</li> <li>- He noted that, some swamps were given to local people willing to buy them and those who bought they processed land titles, why then are they not being paid for?</li> <li>- When will they be compensated?</li> <li>- one of the surveyors during land valuations and surveys took away his land title, and he has never brought it back</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local content</li> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>        |
| Benjamin Habiramana                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He implored NEMA to support organized communities to conserve their environment against the negative impacts of the project;</li> <li>- the project should organize PAPs to support and empower them</li> <li>- NEMA please gives trees to PAPs!</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility.</li> </ul> |
| Patrick Gumisiriza                                   | <p>As a PAP, when will he be compensated? He doesn't see anything beneficial for him because his home has been affected by the project.</p> <p>How can coffee be valued so low and why differentiate the price of trees according to ages?</p>   | Compensation   |
| Ismail N.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Crop valuation was very poor. Coffee prices are very low and yet the value attached to coffee is high.</li> <li>- What are the possible health challenges attached to this project?</li> </ul>  | Compensation   |
| Edward Seberuka                                      | Why didn't the project value young trees and crops and in their areas?   | Compensation   |
| Peter Byaruhanga                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should consider facilitating local councils and RAP committees;</li> <li>- The project is associated with a number of valuation issues that need to be addressed.</li> <li>- The project pipeline is so much within their cattle corridor, what health implications do that pose to them and their animals?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>                     |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme  |
| Eriya W.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why don't you set the compensation rates to the village level?</li> <li>- How will graveyard valuation be done?</li> <li>- Project valuation on young trees was very poor</li> <li>- How will the project support re-location of families?</li> <li>- Why are young coffee trees being undervalued?</li> <li>- His family has enjoyed conflict-free land. He is concerned that he may be relocated to land with problems.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation e)</li> </ul>                                  |
| Samuel Sanyu   | Why can't the project allow PAPs to plant annual crops rather than only seasonal crops, since they are delayed to be compensated?   | Compensation   |
| Ronald S.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project during valuations stopped PAPs with incomplete houses to complete them, when will they then be paid;</li> <li>- How can they be supported against illegal land processing?</li> <li>- How will Mailo land issues be addressed by the project?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul> |
| Mukulu   | New Plan/ ICS recorded the wrong PAPs while he was sick and away. He does not know when this will be rectified.   | Compensation   |
| Deborah Nakazibwe                                    | During the survey exercise, surveyors destroyed their crops and their vehicles destroyed more of their property. How are they going to be compensated for this?   | Compensation   |
| Sulait Seyonga                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why were banana and cassava crops valued very low?</li> <li>- the project compensation rates are determined and associated with poor rates, why can't PAPs be allowed to determine their own rates?</li> <li>- the project has not adequately addressed the issues of orphan land within the report f)</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                                     |
| Edward Mutabazi                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is NEMA placing swamp boundaries within people's land? Is it true that wetlands are not being compensated?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                                     |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is PAPs compensation delayed? He had planned to plant coffee, matooke and fruits as a way to earn a living. However, he cannot access his land now.</li> </ul>  |   |
| John Mpoza   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His building project is half way. Should he continue?</li> <li>- Graveyards were never valued in the project, why was it so? In fact, if he died today, where would he be buried?</li> <li>- If he died today, where would he be buried?</li> <li>- How will the project support water sources within the project communities. There is a communal water point – will it be compensated?</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul> |
| Ibrahim Mukombozi                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is still communication and information gaps to the PAPs on the progress of the project;</li> <li>- What happens if someone divorced his wife; yet during valuations and documentation, she was part of the process?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Bonny T.   | Cut-off dates and compensation is not being followed.  | Compensation  |
| Angella Nafuka                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why can't the project allow her to complete her house, since compensation has delayed?</li> <li>- What can she feed her children on since she has been prohibited from using her land to farm? She is also concerned about school fees for her children.</li> </ul>   | Compensation  |
| Rose Kyalisima                                       | Can the community be sensitized on how to identify fraudsters.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Security</li> </ul>                                |
| Moses Kigongo  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation should be dependent on how long the pipeline project is going to be around.</li> <li>- In view of this, land should be valued fairly and appropriately.</li> <li>- What is the expiry date of this pipeline and how safe is it for the community?</li> <li>- What about the machines that are going to be used – how safe is the community machines and people – how safe are they?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>                |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme  |
| Semuli Deo   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In Buganda, some bibanja land was given for free by the King. How will this be identified and compensated?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul> |
| Jackson  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- His house building project has been affected by the Pipeline. Should he go ahead and complete?</li> <li>- Lack of facilitation for those helping the community through this process is frustrating. Please attend to this matter.</li> </ul>  |  |
| Kafero Patrick                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How many years will the pipeline take?</li> <li>- Can Government consider compensating PAPs through Royalties?</li> </ul>   |  |
| Kaggwa   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He has had land conflicts with his neighbour. This land is part of the project affected land. How will this be handled?</li> <li>- Should the Government set the value of his land or it should be him; since owns it?</li> <li>- Why are the land values different in other districts?</li> <li>- Should he go ahead with his house building project?</li> </ul> |  |
| Immaculate Asimwe                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is the compensation rates for titled land different from non-titled land</li> <li>- How can one identify fake sellers and buyers of land? Can the community be sensitized?</li> </ul>  | <p>Land</p> <p>Compensation</p>  |
| Seovia Nabunya                                       | As a PAP she does not know what is going on with their compensation plans. In fact her Mother recently passed on and the family was requested to get documentation from NIRA. Where these should be taken?   | Compensation   |
| Mugabe   | Why is compensation being delayed because the project is affecting their businesses?   | Compensation   |
| John Patrick Bainagabe                               | How will S.6 leavers get job opportunities within the project? Where can they drop off their applications?   | Local content  |
| Tusiime  | When will compensation be done?  | Compensation   |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme  |
| Paul Nyinaka   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He implored NEMA to do its work of environmental conservation especially at village level</li> <li>- he also implored the report to state the number of jobs and its categories within the project</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Conservation</li> <li>- Local content</li> </ul>                                    |
| Kalembe  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerned for the future of his land in view of this oil project</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Edward Kasitira                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He thanked EACOP for standardized surveys;</li> <li>- he implored the project to support PAPs to process their land titles;</li> <li>- he requested the project to consider tarmacking Buteja-Sembabule road;</li> <li>- Since Identity cards are being used, will all people be covered?</li> <li>- The project should identify role models in farming so that they can be supported to do business with the project; and as a challenge for other farmers to improve.</li> <li>- The project should consider improving health facilities and roads in the project areas. health unit IVs within the project areas.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>- Local Content</li> <li>- k)</li> </ul> |
| David  | <p>Why is a compensation rate very low for land?</p>   | <p>Compensation</p>  |
| Ronald Kazibwe                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He was happy with the public Hearing but is saddened by the many unmet promises.</li> <li>- The project should consider corporate social responsibility services to the PAPs and communities;</li> <li>- Will the will fuel prices in Uganda be low?</li> <li>- why was coffee valuation very low, yet coffee trees are meant to support PAPs for generations</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>-</li> </ul>   |
| Muwanguzi  | <p>Will the project provide job opportunities to semi-skilled and un-skilled youths? He will soon complete his UCE and is hoping to get a job on the project.</p>  | <p>Local Content</p>   |
| Jackline Asimwe                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why does the district and project determine prices for land, yet we are in a free market economy where the seller determines his or her own prices to sell?</li> <li>- Why should the project consider relocating PAPs to distant places and disrupt their social ties? If she must move, can she be moved back to Isingiro where she originated? She relocated to Mubende 20 years ago and would rather not move.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme   |
| Jackson Senfuma                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He implored the project to ensure compensation is made to exact PAPs not fraudsters.</li> <li>- He proposed that, information on oil and gas be widely spread through channels such as Televisions and Radios.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> </ul>           |
| Baguma   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation is taking too long</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Itlakizimana Eric (Child)                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can his school be renovated and expanded?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul>                  |
| Yosamu Kaweesi (Child)                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will farmers whose gardens are affected be helped?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Ramathan Sentongo                                    | How will the project support groups within the project areas?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul>                  |
| Rev. Fred Katende                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He suggested benefits for hosting venues;for future hearings.</li> <li>- the project should consider establishing health units at the major points to help the communities as well as project workers;</li> <li>- The report lacks management plans for issues such as relationships and sexual acts of their project workers.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul> |
| Sheik Bashir, District Khad Mubende                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He implored the stakeholders to desist from politicizing the project and confusing people;</li> <li>- He called upon the project to ensure that the PAPs are fairly compensated.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Kigongo Salongo                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will the project affect their community water dams and what mitigation plans are there?</li> <li>- Can Ministry of Water and Environment clean their dams?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul> |
| Isaac Luswata  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the management plans for disease outbreaks especially in the project main camps;</li> <li>- what plans are there to support health standards of the neighboring communities within the project facilities</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul> |
| Gerald Amanya  | When are they going to be compensated so that they can develop themselves? He also prefer cash compensation in comparison to items in kind.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |





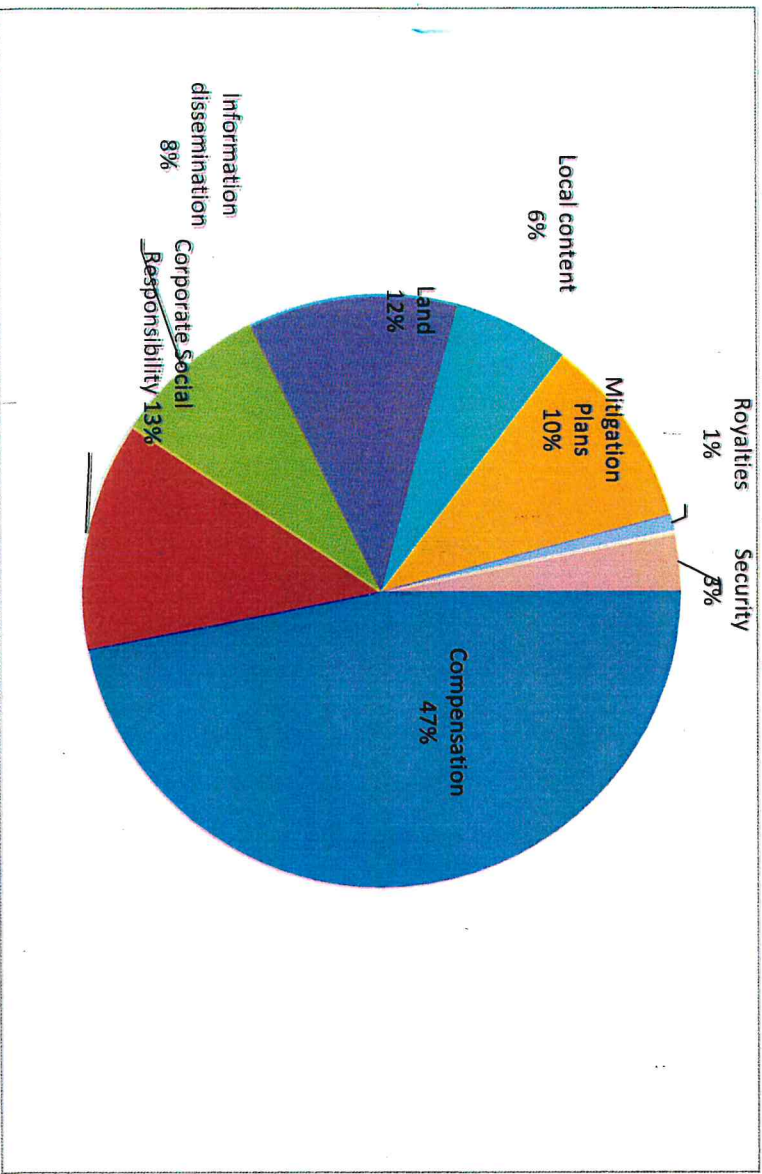
| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme  |
| Kawooya Robert                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is the proposed pipeline going to Tanzania; why not leave all the oil in Uganda?</li> <li>- The project should consider building technical institutes for skilling the local people so that they can benefit from the project</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> <li>- Corporate Social Responsibility</li> </ul> |
| Julius   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is there delayed compensation of the PAPs?</li> <li>- Committees should be compensated for their time input.</li> </ul>   | Compensation   |
| Noah Dumba   | What benefits are there for the local people within the project area? Can they get a road constructed for them?  | Local Content  |
| Scovia Kusemererwa                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why seasonal crops were poorly valued and why can't they be allowed to plant annual crops such as cassava on their land?</li> <li>- Why can't they allow developing certain facilities in their land such as toilets because some of them are getting filled up?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Tom S.   | He implored NEMA to protect local swamps and not wait when there are bigger projects coming up.<br>His also concerned about the information gaps concerning the project especially about its effects on the environment.   | Mitigation Plans   |
| Vicent   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project has offered poor compensation packages to the PAPs;</li> <li>- What plans are there to ensure security and peace in the project affected areas?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security</li> </ul>                                     |
| Alice Natukunda                                      | There is poor information regarding the project and the PAPs' meetings, which should be improved upon. She was married but now widowed. She was told to get her marriage certificate which she was able to obtain. Who should she give it to?  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                    |
| Amos Tumwebaze                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is need for the project to compensate people timely;</li> <li>- There is need for the project to support PAPs in titling their lands</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>   |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE MUBENDE DISTRICT HEARING |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme  |
| John- from Democratic Republic of Congo              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- what measures are proposed to address trans-boundary impacts especially on Lake Albert since it is a shared resource;</li> <li>- why wasn't DRC people consulted on the project or oil and gas issues as well?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul> |

Concerns of PAPs that were expressed verbally at the hearing- Mubende District





**Table 12: Reactions / Comments at the Rakai Public Hearing**

| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Joseph Sezibwa                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Can the elderly be employed on the project if they are skilled and still energetic?</li> <li>- When will compensation be undertaken?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local Content</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul> |
| Emanuel Samba                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why should the prices of crops and land be determined by the districts since they are known for using low rates?</li> <li>- There are increased cases of theft and insecurity due to expected compensation.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security</li> </ul>      |
| Abdul Nure   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should consider safeguarding community grazing lands and how will such land be compensated</li> <li>- What happens if the affected land is still in the process of being purchased?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>          |
| Kizito Salongo -Kyotera                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Thanked the organizers for the public hearing</li> <li>- Why did the project stop PAPs from planting annual crops such as cassava, bananas?</li> <li>- Compensation processes should cater for inflationary rates as well?</li> <li>- There are high cases of insecurity in their areas due to the likely compensations to the PAPs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security.</li> </ul>     |
| Damulira Mulangira –Lwengo                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will land-use such as construction and graveyards be planned for?</li> <li>- Reported that the poles that were erected to demarcate land are being used as building materials by some members in the community.</li> </ul>   | Compensation  |
| Victoria Namatovu                                  | Some of their crops and property were never valued and counted. Why was it so?  | Compensation  |
| Gorret Namutebi                                    | During the surveys and valuation processes, her crops were destroyed by the surveyors. How will these be compensated?   | Compensation  |
|  | Her house also fell after it was valued, how will she be compensated? Since her house fell, how will she be compensated?  |   |
| Joseph Matovu; from Lwanda Sub County              | During valuation exercise, his crops were valued but his house never valued. He needs clarification on this.  | Compensation  |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Sofia Kiberu; Kamwengo Village                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her land title was removed from her by one of her in-laws, how can she be helped since the title is supposed to be used in the compensation process?;</li> <li>- When are they likely to be compensated?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Pauline Namwanga                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her land is near the pipeline; however she wonders why her land was never surveyed and valued.</li> <li>- The project has affected road networks and is likely to affect access to health centres and schools. What plans are there to mitigate this?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>  |
| Rosette Namuli                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Her aunt has had several health attacks associated with fear concerning the pipeline. She is also sensitive to noise and has been hospitalized on several occasions. The family is spending a lot because of this.</li> <li>- There is need for information sharing to clear off any rumors of land grabbing.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> </ul>   |
| Lydia Namirembe; Lwengo                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What corporate social responsibilities will the project provide to the hosting communities and PAPs?</li> <li>- There is need for the project to provide schools; health centres to the communities.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul>  |
| Florence Nakazi; Mititi Village, Sembabule         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When will compensation be made to the PAPs?</li> <li>- Where will the project get its water for use, since the community boreholes cannot meet the project's water demands? Is there any chance to get boreholes from the project?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility.</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul> |
| Steven Rwakamakaba                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project planted land marks during valuations without his consent and knowledge;</li> <li>- When will PAPs' compensation be made?</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>  |
| Livingstone Mawanda; Lwengo                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will the project support the PAPs to process land titles for their land;</li> <li>- what education scholarships will the project provide to the PAPs?</li> <li>- PAPs should be given certificates as evidence that they participated in this process. Their children need to be aware of this.</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul>                                      |
| Robert Sebulize                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How will RAP committees be supported?</li> <li>- Since the valuers were working with LC leaders – how sure is he that the LC did not sell their land?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> </ul>   |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cut-off dates should be fair to allow land use by the PAPs until compensation.</li> <li>- There is confusion about coffee plantations and compensation</li> </ul>  |  |
| Joseph Maria, Kyotera district                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He appreciated the organizers for the public hearing and oil and gas sector; with the project, how will it help to reduce the fuel prices in the country;</li> <li>- why develop the pipeline, yet the oil can be refined in Uganda.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Content</li> <li>- Royalties</li> </ul>              |
| Semakula, Kasabi, Kyotera                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many countries with oil and gas resources have resource curse, what assurances are there, that it won't be a curse in Uganda;</li> <li>- The project should consider loss and damage plans and compensation.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royalties</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                  |
| Adam Mawanda, Lwengo                               | Newplan Valuers have been sensitizing the PAPs that there are fraudsters who can steal them. Who are they?  | Information Dissemination  |
| Asuman, Lwanda Sub county                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is Uganda dragging the project process, yet Tanzania is very fast and compensated its people;</li> <li>- Why do we have a shorter part of the pipeline than Tanzania?</li> <li>- Will there be transport refund after the hearing.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination.</li> </ul> |
| Adam, Kamengo                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will the project give share to PAPs and Government;</li> <li>- why is the prices for coffee very low, yet coffee was planted to be used for generations;</li> <li>- the project should consider remitting revenues to PAPs annually from the project;</li> <li>- the project should consider during filling forms PAPs remain with copies of compensation forms and documentation for their own records</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royalties</li> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>                  |
| Sarivester Saji, Lwengo district                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has oil and gas disagreements between Oil companies and government been resolved?</li> <li>- the project price compensation details should be shared with the PAPs.</li> <li>- Can PAPs have photocopies of forms they fill in.</li> <li>- PAPs should be compensated on an annual basis and Uganda should work with the principle of royalties.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> </ul>                          |
| Edward Kayiima                                     | Does the project have insurance plans for the host communities and PAPs especially after the project development, considering that there may emerge side effects from the project.  | Mitigation Measures  |
| John Bosco Ssesimba, Lwiit Village, Lwengo         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why are there delayed compensations to the PAPs;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>                       |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some of the landowners and Bibanja owners have agreed for purchase arrangements how will the project support them?</li> </ul>  |   |
| Patrick Kibowa, Kisalizi Village                   | There is poor information flow on oil and gas activities and project, why can't PAPs' telephone contacts be used in information flow?   | Information dissemination   |
| Site Lubega, Lwengo                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is there delayed compensation for the PAPs?</li> <li>- are they allowed to plant trees on their land as they wait for their compensations? Can they harvest the mature trees?</li> <li>- How can he identify fake buyers and sellers?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security</li> </ul>  |
| Kalutasis  | He has titled land that was not valued.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Anatoli, Kakuto                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is there delayed compensation?</li> <li>- Where should they bury their loved ones in case of death?</li> <li>- How will coffee and Eucalyptus planted in wetlands be compensated?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Sekaba, Nana Lwengo                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He has trees and coffee plantations near a swamp, but they were not valued, why; when are they going to be given money so that they relocate?</li> <li>- Some of the PAPs were given NAADs tree seedlings, what plans do they have for the NAADs beneficiaries who are PAPs;</li> <li>- the project should upgrade and develop community rural roads since they also use them</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Compensation Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul> |
| Wilson, Lwengo                                     |   |   |
| Namukwya   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the mitigation plans for dust and water contamination</li> <li>- Where will they get water to spray onto the dust during construction considering that the area has water challenges?</li> <li>- How will the project involve the local and district leadership?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>                                       |
| Richard Matoro                                     | The project should have clear information plans concerning the sub county leadership.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> <li>- Local content</li> </ul>                              |
| SSepebwa, Rusheshe village                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is the project not considering compensating orphan land near the affected land?</li> <li>- What security plans are there for the PAPs after the compensation is made?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Security</li> <li>- Information dissemination.</li> </ul>          |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NewPlan told the community to look to their local leaders for answers. Is this true?</li> </ul>  |   |
| Dauyasi Lukyamuzi, Kyotera                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why did the project provide low prices for the coffee plantations? There should be negotiations between the project and the PAPs on the property values and prices.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Bosco Senono, Lwanda Sub county                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is there price discrimination in compensation between Rakai and Kyotera districts, yet the pipeline is the same?</li> <li>- Why is there late compensation of PAPs?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Benard, Lwanda Sub county                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why is the project considering only paying land owners who acquired their land before 1995 in swamps?</li> <li>- Why is the project not paying orphan land?</li> <li>- How will land with conflicts be compensated?</li> <li>- The community was promised improved facilities like hospitals but there is nothing to show for it yet.</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Corporate</li> <li>- Social Responsibility.</li> </ul> |
| John Semanda                                       | Why doesn't the project consider contracting local suppliers to provide animal products to the project?   | Local Content   |
| Katooke, Rakai                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He noted that wetland encroachment has doubled in Rakai district and this will be increased by the project. What plans are there to address this issue?</li> <li>- NEMA is encouraged to support tree planting as a measure to towards Climate Change mitigation.</li> <li>- There is need for more sensitization and continued community engagement.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> </ul>                               |
| Waswa, Kasasa Sub county                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He implored the project to ensure transparent processes and negotiations.</li> <li>- He wondered when the PAPs would be compensated?</li> </ul>  | Compensation  |
| Kitawa Lwanga, Kyotera Trading centre              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Will the project employ local people in unskilled jobs as promised by the President?</li> <li>- Why can't the project consider giving allowances to the PAPs in their processes?</li> </ul>  | Local Content Compensation  |
| Nessa Waswa, Rakai District                        | Compensation monies are very low to the extent of not being able to buy equivalent land elsewhere.  | Compensation  |
| Salongo  | Why is the project compensating the PAPs poorly and when will the low rates be paid as well?  | Compensation  |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Lwengo   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Had been promised allowances for meeting but not yet effected.</li> <li>- Concerned that she could be relocated far from job, school, and business. How will the vulnerable be helped?</li> <li>- Concerned about the value of land going high and yet compensation is delayed.</li> <li>- Some of her crops were destroyed during the valuation exercise, without compensation.</li> <li>- Sometimes the people who came to the PAPs were rude</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Salongo  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concerned about the fact that land values are going high but with no compensation.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>   |
| Ismail Bwanika                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why can't the project have a clear compensation programme for the PAPs.</li> <li>- the project should consider corporate social responsibility such as provision of water sources, and schools in the areas.</li> <li>- Commented that during the land survey processes, some of the casual workers were not paid.</li> <li>- why can't they be allowed to plant annual crops such as cassava, since they are experiencing food insecurity?</li> <li>- Some of their land was not put onto the map strips of the land surveyors, why?</li> <li>- That everyone agreed for the pipeline to go through their property. However, he is concerned about the level of ignorance among the community.</li> <li>- As Corporate Social Responsibility – can they get electricity and water?</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Local Content</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul> |
| Emmanuel Ndagwe                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During Geotechnical surveys, EACOP was paying some people, but some have not yet been paid.</li> <li>- Cassava was eaten, how will it be compensated?</li> <li>- The NewPlan map shows that he is a PAP. But he checked and found that his house was not included.</li> </ul>  |   |
| Sulaiman NGoboka, Lwengo district                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value of his land is appreciating yet the compensation is delayed.</li> <li>- why can't the PAPs be compensated land equivalent to the land taken by the project</li> </ul>  | Compensation  |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING  |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                               | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Dirisa Katende                                      | Why can't the project consider giving PAPs annual ground rent, than making compensation as a one-off?   | Compensation  |
| Hajat Nalubega Saidat – Kinoni                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why can't the project allow PAPs to determine their property and crop prices;</li> <li>She wondered, if the compensation will be carried out publicly.</li> </ul>  | Compensation  |
| Geofrey, Lwengo                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why is there delayed compensation, yet land value is increasing?</li> <li>Why are the compensation rates low?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Edward Lukwamuzi                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LCs must be facilitated by the project since they do most of the work.</li> <li>What is the relationship between NEMA and other government agencies that deal with conservation?</li> <li>There is need for NEMA to clarify on compensation of wetlands.</li> <li>How will trees be compensated since they are very difficult to compensate?</li> <li>Forms filled in should be in local language so people understand what they are signing against.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information Dissemination</li> <li>Land</li> <li>Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Edward Sempijja, Lwengo district                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He implored the project to consider reducing the 30m Right of Way (ROW)</li> <li>Why are RAPs and Compensation forms not in the local language?</li> </ul>   | Compensation  |
| Charles Mulira, LCIII Chairman<br>Lwands sub county | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concerned about health challenges out of pollution with no good Health facilities in the community.</li> <li>The project should consider improving health centres in the project areas as part of their CSR.</li> <li>What assurances are there for local jobs?</li> <li>The project should ensure the local leaders are involved in the implementation and monitoring of the project for all to benefit.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>Social</li> <li>Local Content</li> </ul> |
| Rose, Gomba District                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She was concerned about the fact that many women did not attend the public hearing and had therefore missed out on information.</li> <li>She noted that the report does not capture mitigation plans on local medicinal plants (such as those used by birth attendants) and fears that many swamps along with their values would be destroyed by the project.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation Plans</li> <li>Information dissemination.</li> </ul>            |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING   |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                                | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme  |
| Denis Lutumbi  | The project should consider both the skilled and unskilled youths for job opportunities in the project.   | Local Content  |
| Firancis Serunfuko, Kabooga village                  | Some of the PAPs have little land left, any special assistance for them.<br>How soon can his family be compensated?   | - Land<br>- Compensation.  |
| Maxensia Nakibuuka                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The communities were not consulted on compensation rates – Land value vs. oil value. Why should they be inconvenienced?</li> <li>- Because oil is very valuable – the PAPs should benefit a lot more than they are being offered.</li> <li>- Compensation forms were not understood by some PAPs.</li> <li>- Land value cannot be compared to the low compensation rates being offered.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination.</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>                             |
| Mark Jagenda   | They are frustrated with endless meetings that yield no compensation.   | Compensation   |
| Semima Kisege  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why can't compensation prices be mapped at village level</li> <li>- Wished that the good laws in the land would be implemented.</li> <li>- Commended Newplan for work well done.</li> </ul>  | Compensation   |
| Peter Magambe  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project area has cases of earthquake, which has not been captured by the report;</li> <li>- there is a lot of talking than implementation in the project;</li> <li>- NewPlan team has done tremendous work in the areas. They are happy with them;</li> <li>- the project should consider providing water and electricity to the project area</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul> |
| Ida Nansasa  | How and when will compensation money be paid, and on whose accounts will it be deposited?   | Compensation   |
| Josephine Nakaili, Kanoni Village                    | If someone is digging a toilet and it reaches the pipeline, what happens and what are the mitigation plans?   | Mitigation Plans   |
| Emmanuel Kimbowa, Kisalizi Village, Kyotera district | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why should the project determine PAPs' prices yet it is a business project and the PAPs are the sellers?</li> <li>- PAPs should be given opportunity to have an input during price determinations;</li> <li>- What plans are there to avoid the project being a curse? For example, addressing cases of corruption</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>   |





| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION   | Theme   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The delay in compensation should be valued in terms of money.</li> </ul>  |   |
| Moses Peter, Sembabule district                    | Why the project can't just rent land from the PAPs or does it mean that when sold, the land will permanently be owned by Government?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royalties</li> <li>- Land</li> <li>- Information</li> <li>- Dissemination.</li> </ul>    |
| Robert Ocheing, Kyotera district                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NEMA should plant trees along the pipeline;</li> <li>- Are ordinary people going to acquire shares on this pipeline?</li> <li>- Can the District officials give the community an idea on land assessments.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Royalties</li> </ul>   |
| Fred Opio, Ngabwe Village                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- During valuation processes, their crops were destroyed without any compensation.</li> <li>- There is need for the project to work with the local people and leadership in all their processes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Local content</li> </ul>   |
| Joseph Okoch, Sembabule district                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What plans are in the report to address human rights based issues that may arise from the project such as violence, protection of children especially the girl-child?</li> <li>- what plans are there to mitigate oil spillages;</li> <li>- the project should consider supporting youth groups with job opportunities along the project areas</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Local content</li> </ul> |
| Norah Setuba                                       | Why can't the project allow PAPs to grow annual crops on orphan land within their areas considering the delayed compensation?  | Compensation  |
| Ivan Kasende, Lwengo district                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why can't the project allow the PAPs to determine their own prices;</li> <li>- Why can't the PAPs be allowed to rent their land to the project?</li> <li>- The wooden land marks to designate the land are being eaten up by termites. Metal should have been used.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Royalties</li> <li>- Land</li> </ul>                             |
| Charles Busulu, Kyotera district                   | He thanked the organizers for the public hearing.  |   |
| Muhereza, Kagoma Village                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the mitigation plans for schools near the pipeline especially when crossing the line;</li> <li>- How will air and noise pollution be addressed in the project especially within public places such as schools and health centres?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> </ul>  |



| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme   |
| Charles Sekajja, Kakuto Songa Bay village          | How will the weak and the elderly be supported during the compensation process such as paying for their legal representation.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information dissemination.</li> </ul>  |
| Mwesige  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project passes through community swamps that have been generating revenue to Local Governments, how will they be compensated?</li> <li>- the Central Government has reduced remittances to Local governments for road maintenance, how will the project support local government in such areas;</li> <li>- What is the progress for the individuals who applied for the welding jobs through Q-Sourcing</li> <li>- What will happen if she died without clarity around her land.</li> <li>- How can she get transport allowance?</li> <li>- Requested that information be given in the local language of PAPs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate</li> <li>- Social Responsibility</li> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul> |
| Peninah Nabatazi                                   | She has family land, how can they be supported since some of the family members are accusing them of benefiting at their expense  | Land  |
| Jovia Bazubu, Lwengo district                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land issues and compensation has led to conflicts among the PAPs, compensation should be timely done;</li> <li>- the project should develop timeliness for compensation and early information to all the PAPs.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>  |
| Sebugwawo Getrude, Buganda Kingdom                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should ensure job opportunities for women are generated.</li> <li>- the project should have disciplinary controls and measures for its errant workers;</li> <li>- the project should ensure local cultural practices are guarded against external cultural practices</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Mitigation Plans</li> <li>- Cultural Heritage</li> </ul>           |
| Sebyala, Kooki Kingdom                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should undertake awareness to the kingdom officials;</li> <li>- the local people should be provided with jobs and services so that they can benefit from the ;</li> <li>- clear recruitment plan should be developed in the report</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> <li>- Local Content</li> </ul>  |
| Kazibwe Jonathan, SDA Church                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What compensation plans are there for relocating churches?</li> <li>- what plans are there in the report for the spiritual values for workers in the camps</li> </ul>  | Compensation  |
| Sulait Swansa                                      | She wondered who will be paying for their compensation; the government or developer.  | Compensation  |

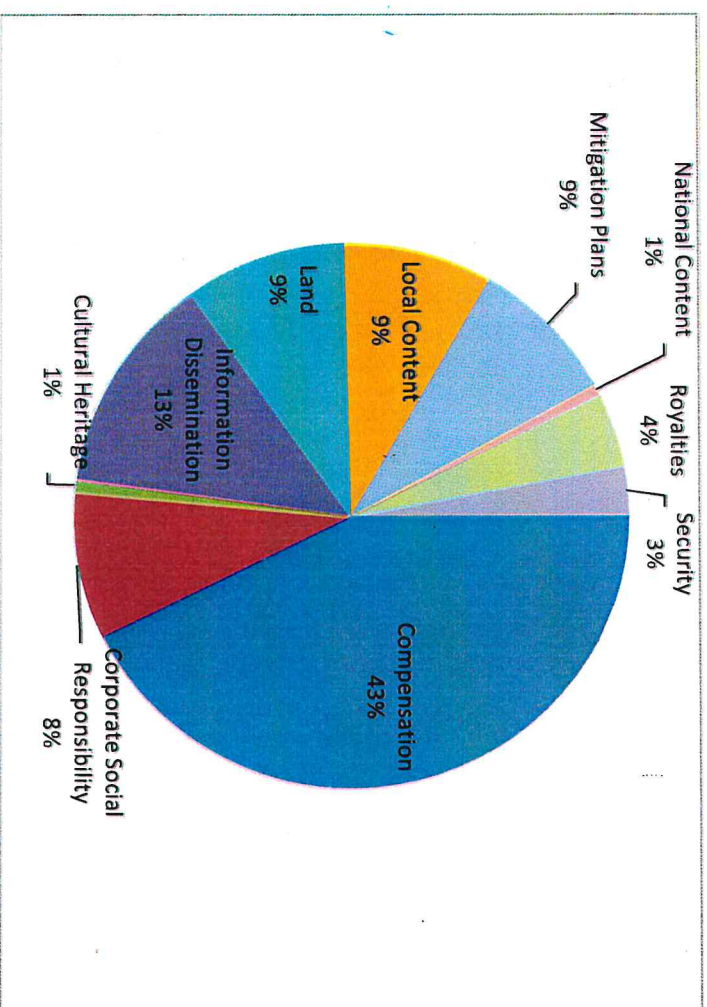




| REACTIONS / COMMENTS AT THE RAKAI DISTRICT HEARING |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| NAME, VILLAGE/ADDRESS                              | COMMENT / REACTION  | Theme  |
| Hajiati  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- She thanked Newplan for being incorruptible in land matters and for helping the poor PAPs during the survey process.</li> <li>- She however noted that some PAPs have not been following the project proceedings. How can they be helped?</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information Dissemination.</li> </ul>                 |
| Fred Sentaga, Kisalizi Village                     | He wondered, whether they will be provided with a transport refund  |  |
| Keti Nakitende                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What happens if a PAP that is not yet compensated dies?</li> <li>- She is frustrated by fruitless meetings without compensation.</li> <li>- Requested that information be given in the PAPs local languages.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Information dissemination</li> </ul>                  |
| Habila, Kitenga Village                            | Most of the books and forms used in community engagement exercises are produced in English. Can these be translated into the different local languages?   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Dissemination</li> </ul>  |
| Yusuf Kiyimba                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project should fulfil all its promises;</li> <li>- Some of the PAPs are vulnerable with documentation issues and need assistance through the processes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> </ul>   |
| Emanuel Sekajji                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He thanked ICS and Newplan for being transparent in their operations.</li> <li>- Requested for quicker processes towards compensation.</li> </ul>  | Compensation   |
| James Agaba  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- He proposed that PAPs should be relocated within the project district, not far away from their original districts.</li> <li>- The project should consider providing PAPs and host communities with alternative livelihoods.</li> <li>- Cut-off dates should be fair coupled with timely compensation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation</li> <li>- Corporate Responsibility</li> <li>- Social</li> </ul> |







Concerns of PAPs that were expressed verbally at the hearing- Rakai District

Other comments / reactions from the public at Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai included:

- a) Request for facilitation for the Local Councils for carrying out their work in support of the project.
- b) What is the length and lifespan of the pipeline; and its impacts on neighbouring communities?
- c) Report does not address:
  - i) human rights and religion (for example for relocation of graves vis-a-vie acceptability by the communities);
  - ii) security concerns; and
  - iii) gender-based violence, including sexual harassment of women and young ladies.



## 6.2 Comments and Reactions from Organised Groups

### 6.2.1 Hoima Youth Forum

The forum was presented by Mr. Tumukigiza Anderson. In his presentation he highlighted the following;

- i) the report does not indicate the exact number of Project Affected Persons to be compensated;
- ii) the report does not indicate how many young people were involved during the ESIA development process; and the Focus Group Discussions;
- iii) requested that the report/project should consider youth vulnerability in all the project activities and mitigation measures to address them.

Detailed presentation is attached in **Appendix XVI**

### 6.2.2 Publish What you Pay

The presentation was made by Gerd Benda. He noted the following;

- i) the project ESIA report was well developed and very good;
- ii) the project does not provide an estimate on the cost of the impacts; how much will be spent and invested in mitigation measures to allow the government assess its capability;
- iii) it is not clear how much will be put on mitigation plans to determine the will in implementing them both technical and political will as well as to avoid over exaggeration of the costs;
- iv) the report does not deal with cross-border conflicts and the proposed mitigation measures, it should be addressed in the report;
- v) consider involvement and participation of stakeholders such as Local Governments, CSOs especially in terms of monitoring the management plans.

He concluded by thanking PAU, NEMA and EACOP for the public hearing to allow local people to submit their views into the report.

### 6.2.3 Bunyoro Albertine Petroleum Networks

Mr. Amanya Dickens highlighted the following comments as regards to the report;

- i) it's a short report of inter-district resource issues such as swamps cutting across number of districts. There is no clear mitigation measures proposed in the report;
- ii) there was limited time for community sensitizations on the project;
- iii) the project also has less emphasis on sexual reproductive health issues such as workers- community relationships;
- iv) the report provides mitigation measures for open excavation in relation to livestock only and does not propose mitigation measures for the local people and wildlife.

Detailed presentation is attached in **Appendix XVII**.



#### 6.2.4 Citizens' Concern Africa

On behalf of Citizen Concern Africa, Mr. Muchunguzi Sam shared the following issues;

- i) the project has less attention to women issues and women participation right from the report development and proposed gender related issues. For example, the report is short on the disaggregated data on sex and yet women are the most affected sect of the population;
- ii) the magnitude and sensitivity of the impacts has been underestimated in the report. For example, terms like non-significant on soil erosion, spills and leakages, yet any leakage is a leakage;
- iii) the right of way is over exaggerated, yet international standard is 15 meters and this is dependent and vary within sensitivity areas;
- iv) the report does not provide critical analysis on critical ecology especially in terms of costs such as tree cutting and destruction;
- v) the report is silent on clear methodology on emissions. For example, how much will be emitted, and it ought to have been calculated in monetary terms;
- vi) finally, it is not clear which environmental legal framework was used; if it's the new Environment Act of 2019 or the Environment Act of 1995.

#### 6.2.5 Civil Society on Oil and Gas (CSCO)

This presentation was made by Mr. James Muhindo (in Kakumiro and Mubende) and by Mr. Sam Mucunguzi (in Rakai). Below are their comments:

- i. appreciated EACOP for comprehensive consultation on the report development;
- ii. queried why Terms of Reference (TORs) for the ESAI/report development was not annexed to the report so that the report is analyzed based on the TORs;
- iii. noted that districts have ordinances, by-laws; however, they were not considered during the report development;
- iv. re-affirmed that the project used the old 1995 NEM Act, which does not explicitly deal with oil and gas issues;
- v. queried why there is generalization of impacts across the region yet an impact in Hoima district is different, with different magnitude and signs from Mubende districts;
- vi. noted that, there is contradiction between the developed full summary and ESIA technical extract. For example, number of electrical sub-stations varies between the two documents;
- vii. observed that cumulative impacts on water use and abstraction among the different projects such as refinery, Kingfisher are not defined in the report;
- viii. mentioned the impact of endangered species within the Right of Way was never considered in the report;
- ix. noted that the impacts on rivers was noted to be only during the construction phase of the project, yet its beyond up to the decommissioning phase;





- x. highlighted the compensation is reported to be paid to the head of households yet in most cases they are men who marginalize women on deciding how the compensation is to be used.
- xi. noted that the report does not provide for specific distance regarding Right of Way. This should be clearly addressed in the report and its ownership agreed on;
- xii. the report does not specify the quantity of water required by the project at all levels of phases;
- xiii. the report does not also quantify and provide mitigation measures to combat dust concentration in the air;
- xiv. the report is silent on the forest management plans, yet the project is within forested and swampy corridors;
- xv. the report generalizes climatology data across the ten districts, yet each district or region has its unique climatology information and characteristics derived from their specific weather stations;
- xvi. the report emphasizes only positive effects at the expense of the negatives. The negative impacts are also generalized and does not address climate change and soil erosion issues. Therefore, special studies should be conducted in line with separate districts across the project area;
- xvii. the report does not identify the risks associated with earthquakes;
- xviii. the durability period of the pipelines is not clear;
- xix. impacts of the pipeline on human lives and vehicles such as chemicals. Thus, there is need for chemical analysis of the project;
- xx. the report does not capture effects of tree cutting and other human induced negative climate change impacts on the project;

Lastly, he affirmed his support towards the project as long as the above raised concerns are addressed.

Detailed presentation is attached in **Appendix XVIII**

#### **6.2.6 Oil Refinery Affected Persons Association (ORAA)**

The presentation was made by Mr. Opio Christopher; he highlighted the following issues;

- i) the project will build underground trenches under river and swamps, however, there is no mention on how the local people and leaders be involved in its monitoring;
- ii) the response mechanisms especially on oil spill and leakages from the pipelines is not indicated;
- iii) cut-off dates for RAPs and land acquisition should only be imposed after full compensations and payments have been made;



- iv) psycho-social support and counselling services should be integrated within the RAP process;
- v) there is also need for the project to develop a clear framework on prompt, adequate and fair compensation processes;
- vi) the project should have a follow up mechanism on PAP especially on their issues and concerns.

#### 6.2.7 Action for Environment Uganda

In his presentation, Mr. Muheirwe Jordan Walter, the CEO, thanked the developer for a comprehensive report and queried how the project will integrate and incorporate CSOs during the project implementation and monitoring.

#### 6.2.8 Dr. Chris Bakuneta

Dr. Chris from Makerere University identified the following gaps;

- i) the report is short of the effects on the biodiversity; it majorly emphasizes on Chimpanzees, yet biodiversity is quite broad and includes fauna and flora;
- ii) the project should do more studies and analysis regarding endangered species within the project area;
- iii) the report should also make analysis on freshwater vertebrates as well as micro-organic species such as earthworms;
- iv) analysis on climate change, its effects on the project and the likely contribution of the project on the weather patterns in the project area should be undertaken.

#### 6.2.9 Uganda Change Agents Association

Mr. Balwana Kagoda Filly, highlighted the following issues;

- i) the report is short on addressing and incorporating gender issues and issues that affect women within the project areas;
- ii) the project does not consider health prevention issues rather it focuses on treatment;
- iii) the report also does not address psycho-social support to PAPs and communities within the project areas;
- iv) the project should consider the effects of the project on market prices as with the project, prices will increase, yet the PAPs are poorly compensated;
- v) consider health preparedness in relation to sexual reproductive issues for example, HIV/AIDS prevention plans.

#### 6.2.10 Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)

The Executive Director, AFIEGO Mr. Dickens Kamugisha submitted the following comments;

- i) the report does not provide clear benefits in terms of corporate social responsibilities to the hosting and affected communities;



- ii) the impacts of the project on the whole economy is not quantified because the project will not only affect the PAPs but the rest of the Ugandans' taxpayers;
- iii) the report does not provide for mitigation plans for the vulnerable people in terms of the guarantees and remedies;
- iv) the report does not have timelines and budget allocation for its implementation and mitigation plans.

#### **6.2.11 Global Rights Alert**

This presentation was made by Kennedy Mugume. In his submission he highlighted the following issues;

- i) the report generalizes the impacts among the project districts. Therefore, there is need for the project to address inter-district trans-boundary issues. For example, variations in compensation rates and prices among the project districts;
- ii) the project should consider employing the local people within the project areas;
- iii) the project does not recognize increase in prices and cost of living as a result of speculations and inflationary tendencies in the country;
- iv) the report does not look into the effects of climate change on the project itself. For example, the impacts of climate change such as long rains on the project especially at construction phase.

#### **6.2.12 Ramju Mugisha**

He raised the following issues;

- i) the report does not factor in the community benefits derived from their environment. It is silent on the biodiversity importance to the project communities;
- ii) the report does not provide any reference to certain important specific environmental laws and regulations such as Investment code, Environmental plans, Vision 2040. This has led to weaker mitigation measures in the report.

#### **6.2.13 Green Watch Uganda**

Samuel Okurut identified the following issues;

- i) the report does not identify post project effects to the communities and the country such as the use of the project facilities and bye-products;
- ii) the report does not provide national economic analysis of the project to the whole country;
- iii) queried how mitigation plans on hazardous waste due to water clogging will be implemented.

#### **6.2.14 Kayiira Muddu Yisito**

He thanked NEMA for organizing district and community dialogues on the project and proceed to identify the following issues;

- i) recommended that each district should have its separate dialogue on the project to allow wider involvement of the stakeholders;
- ii) the project should consider using regional price and compensation rates, not necessary district rates since some of the districts are recently formed with poor rates that does not add any value on PAPs' standard of living;





- iii) PAU should undertake community-based education and awareness programmes on the project;
- iv) the project should ensure stakeholder inclusiveness and participation so that local content can be respected and implemented;
- v) the project should have community-based offices and footprint so that communities and PAPs can always put forward their concerns;

**6.2.15** Submitted presentations are attached in **Appendix XIX**

**6.2.16** Written feedback forms received during the hearings are attached in **Appendix XX**

**6.2.17** Details of comments and questions from callers are attached in **Appendix XXI**

**6.2.18** Details of comments recorded by the translators are attached in **Appendix XXII**

## 7.0 KEY COMMENTS / QUESTIONS RAISED AND RESPONSES

The Presiding Officer presented the key comments, observations and presentations from the various submissions at the Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai hearings; and the responses made as below:

### 7.1 Land acquisition and Property Compensation – discriminative rates used, delayed payments and process, damaged crops excluded and criteria for crops indistinct

There was concern that the property compensation rates used across the project are not clear/unknown and inconsistent; young crops, damaged crops, 'titled wetlands' and medicinal plants are excluded; and, the process is dragged and payments are made late whilst others are yet to be made despite PAPs being advised to refrain from utilizing their land from as far back as 2016 thus disrupting their livelihoods and causing food shortages.

There was also concern about how much land is required for the project, and re-settlement of PAPS when their land is acquired, including their graves; and the status for those without land titles.

PAU: Highlighted that:

- a.) For crops and property destroyed during project surveys and measurements - they ought to have been captured and compensated, since the affected crops and property provided livelihoods to the project affected communities and persons;
- b.) Crop prices are determined by the districts as per the compensation policy while the land rates are determined by the Chief Government's Valuer;
- c.) PAPs and communities are warned to avoid claims where there was no property loss and destruction;



- d.) cut-off dates will be followed and PAPs were implored to plant only short-term crops that take between three and six months to mature, since any time they can be compensated, and the land taken over without additional valuations and compensation;
- e.) crop prices are determined by the districts as per the compensation policy while the land rates are determined by the Chief Government's Valuer;
- f.) both the "Kibanja owners" and landowners will be compensated, including those with land titles as well as those without land titles but have proof for land ownership;
- g.) Ugandan government considers Bibanja owners as rightful occupants of land and as well as property therein in the land.

**NEMA:** Gave guidance highlighting that as provided for by the law, compensation will only be for land use of the activities within the wetland but not the wetlands since wetlands belong to the government.

The 1995 constitution provides that only those who acquired land before 1995 are supposed to be compensated but after 1995, compensation is only for land use and activities;

**TEAM:** Assured the PAPs and the public that whereas, the pipeline will take small portion of the land acquired, all the 30km land within the ROW will be compensated

Compensation to all the PAPs irrespective of the quantity of their land will be conducted; this will include orphan land within PAPs. Therefore, compensation will involve both compensation of land in kind as well as cash payments. Issues of land inflation will not arise, since most of the PAPs will be re-allocated to new places and given land in kind as well as cash to support the PAPs to resettle in their new places. More money will be given to those who will be re-allocated in form of subsistence support and all this will follow Uganda's laws and international best practices.

Affirmed that equal protection for both men and women will be taken including marginalized groups such as PWDs, youth and elderly so that they are fairly and adequately compensated; and, financial literacy programmes established for PAPs to ensure they are guided on proper use of their compensation money to better their lives.

Confirmed that market studies are always done for all crops to be compensated and approved by the district, while land rates are determined by the Chief Government Valuer based on project market values.

Assured that the RAP processes were finalized, prices set by respective districts and the report has been sent to the Chief Government Valuer (CGV). Immediately the report is approved by CGV, compensation processes will start.



## 7.2 Local Content/National Content (Jobs/Employment Opportunities) and Capacity Development

The project should consider local content capacity building, so that, the local people are in position to supply the required goods, food and services needed by the project as well as get employed by the project (including skilled and unskilled, women and youth).

In addition, funding should be availed for the Local Governments, their technical teams trained in the required skills for the industry; and, key personnel recruited to fill the gaps (e.g. District Environment Officers).

*PAU: For clarity, all jobs and service supplies opportunities within the project will be provided by Ugandans and the authority will ensure that the National and Local content provisions in the law are followed during project implementation;*

*The National Supplier Database and Talent Register were put in place by PAU to document and profile all individuals and companies capable of supplying services, goods and labour to the oil and gas sector and help IOCs in recruitment processes. Therefore, the willing companies are encouraged to register in the data bases.*

*Skilling and capacity building initiatives for the affected areas have been put in place; for example, the GoU has trained the local youths in welding and when recruitment time comes, they will be given first priority; and, agricultural development capacity building workshops will be organized by PAU for service and food service providers.*

*PAU has several programmes on how the public can be involved in the project as well as oil and gas sector; for example: national capacity building workshops and the public is encouraged to always turn up for the trainings so that they get and acquire the required skills and tips; and, training and skilling the youths (to-date others have graduated and others are yet to graduate).*

## 7.3 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects

There is need to bring resources and services closer to the communities such as hospitals, education / schools and vocational centers, health centers and ambulances, roads (feeder Roads), access to clean water, access/connection to electricity.

*PAU: Affirmed that they are closely working with Ministry of Health and they have been identifying projects in the health sector which will form the next steps by government.*

*Local Government benefits - the project will benefit the whole country at all levels. The government share will be used to develop the economy and pay staff salaries, build hospitals among others.*





## 7.4 Biodiversity conservation

What measures have been put in place to address biodiversity such as sand mining, management of routes/roads shared with wildlife, wetlands management, tree planting, (appropriate trees including medicinal), coordination of water use by the three projects (EACOP, Tilenga and Kingfisher) vis-a-vis the already water constrained community, greenhouse gases and climate change, ecosystem disturbances, oil spill control, waste management?

*NEMA: Advised that a special meeting between NEMA, RDC and the affected districts' leadership will be organized to further discuss in detail the issues of sand mining and how it can be handled.*

*Disclosed that the 1995 constitution provides that only those who acquired land before 1995 are supposed to be compensated but after 1995, compensation is only for land use and activities not the swamps.*

*Reported that tree planting initiatives in the ROW will be undertaken and considered;*

*Acknowledged that the report should include screening for climate change such as vulnerability analysis, biological losses to the community.*

*TEAM: The pipeline will be buried, therefore, having limited or no disturbances to the environment/ecosystem.*

*Confirmed that the report provides for on-line detection in a controlled place where the monitoring team will be able to detect any spillage from the pipeline and response made immediately. This will also be done by closing the pipeline spot with a valve so that it does not flow and destroy the environment.*

## 7.5 Environmental Legal Framework

What law was applied for the ESIA given that the report indicates that the Environment Act 2019 is in the offing? Why aren't the NEMA approved Terms of Reference and Scoping report included in the ESIA? The report is unclear on the consideration of Strategic Environment Assessments.

*NEMA: Disclosed that there is a transitional process within NEM Act, 2019 which deals with how a process can be handled in event of legal review and amendment, which was followed. Besides, the provisions within the NEM Act, 2019 will be adhered to during the project planning and implementation and monitored by relevant government bodies.*

*Confirmed that the ToRs should have been included in the ESIA report, however, NEMA will share the ToRs to those interested in them to form part of their analysis of the report.*

*Consideration of strategic environmental assessments - some of the studies in the report were undertaken way before some of the provisions in the NEM Act 2019 were formulated, however, the project developer will have to follow the new law and undertake separate environmental studies to address specific issues that are not covered in the report.*



## 7.6 Inadequate information dissemination

The project should consider ensuring ease of information access and public participation in committees (local /village level) and industry-related activities; as well as consider extensive project awareness and education campaigns so that the host communities are abreast with the developments on the project.

*NEMA: Acknowledged that public participation and stakeholders' consultation should be conducted, followed and respected in all the stages of project right from the planning to the implementation level and more people should be involved to ensure project ownership in the project areas.*

*TEAM: Reported that the project has been engaging and involving a number of NGOs and CSOs, however they will engage them during project implementation as well.*

*Confirmed that timely Information flow and communication will be ensured in all their operations and activities; and, that a grievance management Mechanism was put in place to deal with all matters that may arise including case by case scenarios;*

*PAU: Stated that involvement of local leaders is paramount, and they have been engaging and involving local leaders in all oil and gas activities. For example, they will involve local leaders in all local based job search and recruitment.*

## 7.7 Other key issues raised but not responded to included:

The project does not address:

- a.) Human Rights;
- b.) Cultural and religious concerns, for example, the relocation of prayer places and graves vis-a-vie acceptability by the communities is not clear;
- c.) Security due to influx of people in the project area; and,
- d.) Gender-based violence and sexual harassment of women and young ladies.

## 8.0 CLOSING REMARKS



## 8.1 Presiding Officer

In his concluding remarks, the Presiding Officer, Prof. Vincent Bagire thanked the general public for turning up in big numbers to each of the public hearings and sharing the comments and concerns.

As provided for in the Rules of Procedures on the EACOP ESIA report public hearings, the Presiding Officer read to the public the summary of the comments, questions, inputs and opinions raised following the presentation of the report clustered as the following key issues/themes: *land security (grabbing and titling); lack of agreement on the value of land and delays in the implementation of Resettlement Action Plans and compensations of Project Affected Persons; inadequate biodiversity conservation measures; limited participation in the local content program and in the Oil and Gas sector; inadequate dissemination and sharing of information; limited corporate social responsibility programs; inadequate inclusion of the marginalized and vulnerable groups; and, Human Rights and sexual harassment labuse.*

He assured the public that all the written comments will be addressed and responded to appropriately. He implored the public to make use of the 7 days' window period to submit any residual comments and issues that can be captured in the report to help NEMA and the lead agencies make an informed decision.

## 8.2 The Executive Director, NEMA

In Mubende, the closing remarks were made by NEMA ED, Dr. Tom Okurut. He thanked the Presiding Officer and his team for the job well-done in presiding over the hearing. In the same spirit, he thanked the Woman Member of Parliament, Mubende district for her wise words of guidance. He called upon the stakeholders and general public to ensure the pipeline is secure and protected because it is one of the government projects that will improve the standard of living of all Ugandans. The ED then gave the following next steps after the hearing:

- i) NEMA had reviewed the report and received comments from relevant MDAs and CSOs; now with the comments from the Public Hearing this will inform their decision making;
- ii) similarly, NEMA will receive report with comments and recommendations from PAU following Presiding Officer's report and identify sections that need attention by the developer;
- iii) the Presiding Officer has within 30 days to submit his report to PAU after which it will be submitted to NEMA to form part of their decision making;
- iv) called upon the general public to submit their additional views within the five days after the hearing;
- v) thanked PAPs and stakeholders for clearly delivering their messages and officially closed the hearing.

In Kakumiro and Rakai, the closing remarks were made by Deputy Executive Director NEMA, Ms Christine Akello and NEMA Board Chairperson Prof. Tagboa Tickodri.





In his closing remarks, Prof. Tickodri noted that after the hearing report is submitted to NEMA, the Board of Directors will then review it and decide whether to approve the project and issue it with the certificate of compliance or not. He called upon the project to ensure that they do not destroy PAPs' coffee trees. He implored the government to ensure part of the oil is converted into plastic products to be used in vehicle production in Uganda. Lastly, he thanked the participants and the organizers for the public hearing.

In addition, in her closing remarks Ms Christine Akello, highlighted the following;

- i) the hearing was a very fulfilling meeting as number of issues were raised and responded to;
- ii) thanked the Presiding Officer and his team for successfully presiding over the hearing and ensuring full participation of the public. Equally, she thanked Kisiita Primary school for hosting the hearing, the technical team from NEMA and PAU as well as the developer for the work well done;
- iii) in a special way, she thanked Hon. Minister for State for Minerals Development Hon. Peter Lokoris for gracing the hearing and showing government commitment to the project as well as oil and gas sector as a whole;
- iv) she also thanked the area political leaders from different levels, members of CSO, project affected communities for their inputs and submissions as well as recommendations into the report;
- v) assured the public that all of their concerns will be taken into consideration at different levels. She then officially closed the public hearings.

Following the official closure of the hearing, anthems were sung in reverse order at the three Public Hearings at Kisiita in Kakumiro, Kasana ground in Mubende and Lwanda in Rakai.



## 9.0 KEY HIGHLIGHTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Public Hearings held in Kakumiro, Mubende and Rakai districts respectively provided space for the affected and interested parties and stakeholders the opportunity to express their opinions and ask questions on key issues raised in the ESIA report. The key highlights of the public hearing focused on issues that have a direct bearing or impacts on people's lives, their wellbeing, livelihoods and environment.

The following are the main highlights covering the critical areas of concern from the Public and recommendations for addressing them -

### 9.1 Unclear Land acquisition and compensation processes

Comments and concern that the property compensation rates used across the project are not clear/unknown and inconsistent; young crops, damaged crops, 'titled wetlands' and medicinal plants are excluded; and, the process is dragged and payments are made late whilst others are yet to be made despite PAPs being advised to refrain from utilizing their land from as far back as 2016 thus disrupting their livelihoods and causing food shortages.

There was also concern about how much land is required for the project, and re-settlement of PAPS when their land is acquired, including their graves; and the status for those without land titles.

- ❖ The project should actively involve all stakeholders in the implementation process especially the community leaders and district leadership in land acquisition and compensation processes. In the same spirit, government agencies should have close supervision and monitoring in land acquisition and compensation processes to ensure timely, fair, adequate and transparent process.
- ❖ Attention should be paid to gender issues to avoid women and children being left as destitutes
- ❖ Emotional imbalance due to relocation of families and possibly burial grounds as well, should be given due attention with trained counsellors.
- ❖ Government agencies should ensure timely payments are made to the PAPs to refrain from keeping them away from their land for long periods consequently impacting their livelihoods (farming) and causing food shortages. Psycho-



social support should be availed to the PAPs during the compensation process to manage emotional trauma.

## 9.2 Harnessing employment opportunities from the Oil Industry

Job and employment opportunities both skilled and unskilled labour for the women and youth of the host communities and districts was one of the most asked questions /commented upon during the public hearing. Members of the public were concerned about availability of jobs for the semi-skilled youth and what would be required of them to be suitable for the jobs.

- ❖ The Developer, line MDAs and the host districts and communities should conduct continuous engagements on how best the communities can benefit from job and employment opportunities in the project.
- ❖ Secondly, the project should explore ways of providing opportunities for induction, apprenticeship and internship programmes for the nationals particularly in the host communities.

## 9.3 Inadequate and strained Social Services

The call to support and enhance local social services such as education, health, water and sanitation, power/electricity was raised by both the public and local leaders. The communities currently depend and survive on the existing social amenities such as schools, waters sources, health centres and other infrastructure which are provided by the government. However, population increase in the area owing largely to influx of people has rendered them inadequate and pushed them to near breaking point. Furthermore, in some areas, some of these amenities do not exist.

- ❖ The Developer, line MDAs and the host districts and communities to conduct well-defined needs' assessment plans and strategies in implementing social corporate responsibilities for short, medium and long-term benefits for the host communities.

## 9.4 Biodiversity Conservation

Comments and concerns that the inadequate/unclear measures have been put in place to address biodiversity such as sand mining, management of routes/roads shared with wildlife, wetlands management, tree planting, (appropriate trees including medicinal), coordination of water use by the three projects (EACOP, Tilenga and Kingfisher) vis-a-vie the already water constrained community, greenhouse gases and climate change, ecosystem disturbances, oil spill control, waste management.

- ❖ The Developer should commit to the mitigation measures and work with the government agencies to ensure this information is disseminated to the PAPs and public in an appropriate and timely manner to manage expectations.





- ❖ TEAM should endeavour to develop and implement realistic and appropriate management plans.

## **9.5 Environmental Management Legal Framework**

There was concern about which law was applied for the ESIA given that the report indicates that the Environment Act 2019 is in the offing; why the NEMA approved Terms of Reference and Scoping report were not included in the ESIA; and that the report is unclear on the consideration of Strategic Environment Assessments.

## **9.6 Information sharing and dissemination**

There was concern that the project considers ensuring ease of information access and public participation in committees (local /village level) and industry-related activities; as well as considers extensive project awareness and education campaigns so that the host communities are abreast with the developments on the project.

- ❖ The lead agencies such as PAU and NEMA should establish a footprint in the project areas to have constant information flow and sharing with the project stakeholders and PAPs on the project and other developments in oil and gas industry.
- ❖ There should be consistent engagement of all the relevant stakeholders and community at all stages of the project implementation.
- ❖ The public engagement should not end with the Public Hearings; the developer and agencies should establish structures for continuous interaction with the communities before and during the implementation of the project

