



TOTAL
COMMITTED TO BETTER ENERGY

HUMAN RIGHTS

GUIDE



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HUMAN RIGHTS

Total is a global integrated energy producer and provider, a leading international oil and gas company, and the world's second-ranked solar energy operator with SunPower. Our 100,000 employees are committed to better energy that is safer, cleaner, more efficient, more innovative and accessible to as many people as possible. As a responsible corporate citizen, we focus on ensuring that our operations in more than 130 countries worldwide consistently deliver economic, social and environmental benefits.

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Note that in case of discrepancies between the original English text of this Guide and the translated documents the English text will prevail.

Published in December 2015

MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

“As stated in our Code of Conduct, respect for Human Rights standards is one of our three priority business principles”

The Group is committed to respect internationally recognized Human Rights standards in the countries where we work. In doing so we focus on the following important issues:

▶ **RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE** for our employees and promotion of these principles in our supply chain, in particular by preventing child and forced labor, avoiding discrimination, observing workers' rights and by respecting freedom of expression.

▶ **ADDRESSING THE POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF OUR OPERATIONS ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES**, in particular on the right to an adequate standard of living, such as the right to water and housing, and by providing access to remedy for unavoidable adverse impacts related to our operations.

▶ **ENSURING THAT THE SECURITY OF OUR PEOPLE** and facilities is managed in a responsible way and that the rights of neighboring communities are respected; the management of security risks, including the use of government security forces and private security providers, should be in line with applicable international standards related to the proportionate use of force.



Integrating respect for Human Rights at an early stage in our management processes can contribute to avoiding potential abuse, and help to sustain a mutually beneficial relationship with our stakeholders. It can prevent delays in the execution of the Group's operations and improve our Business Units' performance.

It is everybody's concern and it is part of our commitment to better energy.

Patrick POUYANNE
Chief Executive Officer

THE GROUP'S HUMAN RIGHTS IN PRACTICE

OBJECTIVES OF THIS GUIDE

This guide complements the Group's Code of Conduct. It provides guidance in case of questions and concerns related to Human Rights issues.

INTENDED USERS

This guide is primarily for internal use but is also made available to our external stakeholders to provide guidelines for everyone and to make our expectations clear.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IS EVERYBODY'S CONCERN.

- ▶ **Managers** have specific responsibilities. They are accountable for making respect for Human Rights part of their business decisions. Practical tools, such as the Human Rights compliance assessment "Quick Check", are available to help them in this task (see p.13-14).
- ▶ **We expect our suppliers and contractors** to adhere to standards that are equivalent to ours, in particular towards their employees, and to make ongoing efforts so that their own suppliers and subcontractors also respect these principles.
- ▶ **As far as non-operated joint ventures are concerned** we make ongoing efforts so that the operating party applies equivalent principles to ours.



SEEKING ADVICE

This guide focuses on some examples, but will not cover every situation that we may encounter in our day to day operations.

If you need guidance on any topic related to Human Rights, speak to your line manager and consult the experts within the Group, such as the Ethics and Human Rights Unit of the Group's Legal Division, the Group's Sustainable Development Division, and the Group's Security Division.

Employees and external stakeholders can seek advice at all times by contacting the Ethics Committee: ethics@total.com



THE GROUP'S HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITMENTS

Human Rights are generally defined as basic standards of treatment to which all people are entitled.

As stated in our Code of Conduct, the Group commits to respect internationally recognized Human Rights standards and in particular:

▶ **The key conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO)**

The ILO is a United Nations (UN) agency that issues international conventions to protect and respect rights at work. (See *Topic 1, p.16*)

▶ **The Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (The "Voluntary Principles")**

The Voluntary Principles is an initiative that provides concrete guidance regarding risk assessment and Business units' interactions with government security forces and private security providers. (See *Topic 3, p.35*)

▶ **The United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (The "Guiding Principles")**

Endorsed by the UN in 2011, this set of principles clarifies the roles and responsibilities of States and Business units on Human Rights issues. (See *p.49*)



BOX 1

Practical examples of Human Rights issues at stake

(These examples are adapted from a workshop organized by Shift Project Ltd. with the Group's lawyers and business development personnel. Shift is a leading centre of expertise on the Guiding Principles).

EXAMPLES OF SITUATIONS AT RISK

▶ The Security providers have detained or threatened members of surrounding communities.

▶ The permit to build a pipeline has been legally granted but the pipeline will result in the surrounding communities walking a significantly greater distance to access sufficient water for their daily needs. This may impact women in this location severely if they are primarily responsible for gathering water for the family.

▶ Contract workers are employed by a labor agency that withholds the workers' salaries in order to offset them against the significant fees it charged to secure employment.

HUMAN RIGHTS AT STAKE

▶ Right to freedom of movement; right to life; right to health.

▶ Rights to water and sanitation; right to health; right to an adequate standard of living; women's rights.

▶ Right not to be subjected to slavery, servitude or forced labor; right to freedom of movement.



The Guiding Principles are based on the following three pillars



Within their territory, States must protect against Human Rights abuse by third parties, including Business units.

This requires taking appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress such abuse.



This means that Business units should avoid infringing on the Human Rights of others, and should address adverse Human Rights impacts with which they are involved.

To meet their responsibility to respect Human Rights, Business units should have in place:

- a.** A policy commitment.
- b.** A Human Rights due diligence process.
- c.** Processes to enable the remediation of any adverse Human Rights impacts they cause or to which they contribute.



a. States must take appropriate steps to ensure that when abuses occur within their territory those affected have access to effective remedy.

b. Business units should put in place effective operational-level grievance mechanisms for individuals and communities who may be adversely impacted.

For example, if a sacred cemetery is discovered during the construction phase of a plant, the local communities should be consulted on project impacts. In this situation, respecting local people's Human Rights could mean selecting another location for the project (See *Topic 2, p.26*).

To meet our responsibility to respect Human Rights, the Group has adopted a Human Rights approach articulated on policy commitments, due diligence, remediation processes, and grievance mechanisms.



THE GROUP'S HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH

The Group's Human Rights approach is based on:
The Code of Conduct - Training programmes
Internal and external experts - Assessment processes

THE CODE OF CONDUCT

The Group's Code of Conduct is based on business principles that are developed into Ethics and Human Rights policies and agreements. (e.g., The Global Agreement with IndustriALL Global Union; the Group's Societal Policy; the Group's Security Policy, etc.) (See *the Group's resources section below, p.44*).

The Group's Code of Conduct recognizes that the following actions are critical for the success of our operations:

- ▶ **Engagement with stakeholders** in matters related to our operations and responsiveness to concerns expressed by them.
- ▶ **Expressing to governments** our belief in the importance of respecting Human Rights when necessary, whilst respecting their sovereignty.
- ▶ **Going beyond legal compliance;** when there is a difference between a local law and our Code of Conduct, we seek to apply the higher standard. (See *Topic 1, Box 3, 19 for concrete examples and appropriate recommendations*)

As stated in the Human Rights Strategic Roadmap we integrate respect for Human Rights into our risk and impact management processes, including but not limited to new country entry evaluations, acquisitions and divestitures procedures, environmental and social baselines and impact assessments, purchasing systems, etc. (▶ **Intranet Human Rights section**)

Any breach of our Code of Conduct business principles can lead to internal and/or legal sanctions. The Chairman of the Ethics Committee reports regularly to the Executive Committee and to the Governance & Ethics Committee of the Board of Directors on the Code of Conduct implementation.



TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Dedicated communication channels, e-learning and training sessions on Ethics and Human Rights are available for the Group's employees and managers. Awareness-raising sessions for external stakeholders are also available in some contexts for specific issues, such as responsible security. (See Topic 3, p.35)

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL EXPERTS

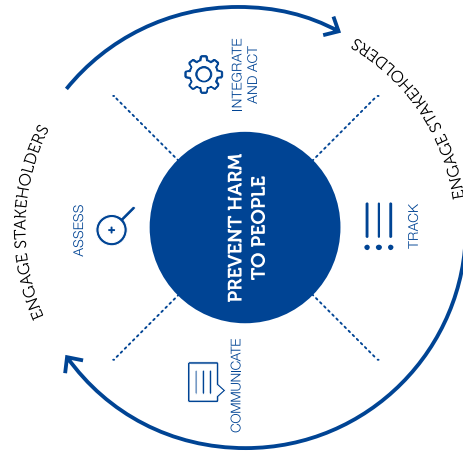
The Group relies on in-house experts and qualified third parties to support the integration of Ethics and Human Rights issues into our management processes, and to assist Business units when facing complex situations. (See in particular the Group's dedicated organization on Human Rights and the Group's contribution to international initiatives p.43)

ASSESSMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS PROCESSES AND RESOURCES

Human Rights due diligence processes are good industry practices to manage potential issues and impacts associated with business operations. (See, Box 2, graphic illustrating a Human Rights due diligence process)

BOX 2

Practical examples due diligence process



Graphic concept courtesy of Shift Project Ltd.

In line with the Guiding Principles, Business units should:

ASSESS

Conduct assessments to identify, prevent or mitigate potential Human Rights impacts that may be caused directly by the Business unit's projects or operations, or by project partners and suppliers (examples of assessments processes and resources available, see below and p.14).

INTEGRATE AND ACT

Implement effective measures to address any impacts that have been identified, including by having in place a grievance mechanism to address complaints lodged by stakeholders, and integrate lessons learnt.

TRACK

Adapt processes to manage any Human Rights impacts that have been identified, including unanticipated impacts, and monitor and track the effectiveness of responses.

COMMUNICATE

Explain to stakeholders how these issues are being addressed, including through public reporting on due diligence steps taken.

Ethics and Human Rights risks and impacts in the countries where we operate are assessed by the Group's Business units through various processes. Examples of such processes are described below.



CDA COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECTS (CDA) SOCIAL ASSESSMENTS

To analyse and improve the impacts of our projects on local communities and external stakeholders, the Group may engage CDA, an independent US non-profit organisation, expert in community relations and company-community conflict. CDA has a programme that helps extractive companies identify and manage **the impacts of their activities** in complex regions or conflict zones. CDA is working with many major oil and gas and mining companies as well as with the United Nations and civil society representatives.

The Group supports this programme, which is of great value for our own deliberations. For example CDA case studies have been carried out on the Group's Business units in Myanmar, Nigeria, Bolivia, Uganda and Argentina. The final reports are posted and available on CDA's website.

(To access reports, go to www.cdacollaborative.org)





ETHICAL ASSESSMENTS

An **external assessment process** of the application and understanding of the Code of Conduct was drawn up in partnership with a service provider, GoodCorporation, specialized in ethical issues.

This assessment process is based on a review of a number of important “evidence points” on Human Rights, labor law, fair competition rules, and other ethics-related issues. A large number of our Business units exposed to ethical risks have been assessed, with appropriate action plans and follow up actions defined. The objective of these assessments is to raise awareness, build ethical leadership, and review the ethical processes in place locally. The assessors also interview employees, customers, business partners, and other stakeholders to evaluate local perceptions of the way these issues are managed by the Business units.

A final report is issued, and a progress review is planned a few months after the evaluation, to support the Business units in taking on board key recommendations.

The Chairman of the Ethics Committee and the Ethics and Human Rights Unit of the Group Legal Division validate this process to provide a “tone from the top” and future technical support needed by the Business units evaluated.

ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE IN BUSINESS UNITS

The Danish Institute for Human Rights (The “Danish Institute”) is an independent National Human Rights Institution mandated to promote and protect Human Rights. As part of its work, the Danish Institute partners with Business units and other stakeholders to promote business respect for Human Rights and the implementation of due diligence, for example, through integrating Human Rights into Business units management systems, capacity building and training, and Human Rights risk and impact assessment.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT (HRCA)

The Human Rights Compliance Assessment (HRCA), a tool developed by the Danish Institute to assist Business units in identifying and addressing Human Rights risks in Business units operations, was adapted to the Group’s specific context and needs. It is implemented in some complex operating environments, either as a standalone HRCA assessment or as a joint Human Rights and Ethics Assessment in coordination with the Group’s ethical assessments mentioned above.

A shorter version of the tool, the “HRCA Quick Check” gives an overview of common Business and Human Rights risks at stake. The tool is available in many languages, including English, Chinese, Spanish, Danish, and Dutch. ([↪ See more information](#))

THE IMPORTANT HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES FOR THE GROUP

The Group has identified three important Human Rights issues related to the risks and impacts of our operations which are described in this guide.

1. Human Rights in the workplace

Human Rights concern not only our employees, but also the employees of our suppliers, contractors, business partners and their subcontractors. ([↪ Internal IPO Shanghai Video](#))

2. Human Rights and local communities

Owing to the footprint our activities have in the countries where we work, special attention must be paid to the rights of local communities. ([↪ Internal Myanmar Video](#))

3. Human Rights and security

Security involves protective measures taken against threats to both individuals and property. Correct management of Human Rights issues in line with the security of our projects ensures the Business units are better integrated into the local environments, and the Human Rights of employees and local communities are respected. ([↪ Internal Uganda Video](#))

For each of these topics, this guide provides guidelines and real life examples of commonly encountered situations where we operate.



TOPIC 1 HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE

The Group pays special attention to employees' working conditions, respect for individuals and their privacy, a discrimination-free environment and health and safety, irrespective of the political and social context or any complexities encountered in the countries where we operate.

In January 2015, the Group signed a global agreement with IndustriALL Global Union (The "Global Agreement"), which covers respect for Human Rights in the workplace. IndustriALL Global Union represents over 50 million workers in the mining, energy and industry sectors.

The Global Agreement applies to the Business units in which the Group holds more than 50% of the share capital. Where the Group is present but does not control the operations, we make ongoing efforts to promote the principles of this agreement. We also make sure that the Global Agreement's principles related to the promotion of Human Rights and health and safety in the workplace are communicated and promoted among our contractors and suppliers. If these principles are not respected, we take the necessary actions, which may go as far as terminating the contract.

A follow up committee (the "FAIR Committee") has been set up to check the implementation of the Global Agreement. (See *the Group's resources session, p.44*)

As stated in our Code of Conduct:

- ▶ The Group's employees must respect Human Rights.
- ▶ We expect our suppliers and contractors to adhere to the principles specified in the Group's Fundamental Principles on Purchasing or to equivalent principles, and to make ongoing efforts so that their own suppliers and subcontractors respect equivalent principles.
- ▶ As far as non-operated joint ventures are concerned we make ongoing efforts so that the operator applies equivalent Ethics and Human Rights principles to ours.

Within the Group, the Human Resources, Legal, and Purchasing/Contract & Procurement Divisions have the primary responsibilities for monitoring these issues.



PRINCIPLES AND EXAMPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Labor rights are protected by many international conventions, including the eight key International Labor Organization (ILO) conventions which focus on forced labor, child labor, non-discrimination, freedom of association and collective bargaining (➔ [ILO core conventions website](#)).

Human Rights and labor issues at stake in the workplace are decent working conditions and remuneration, prohibition of forced labor and child labor (See [p.22](#) for a *Focus on Child Labor*), workplace health and safety, the establishment of an employment contract, working hours, rest and parental leave; ensuring that the workplace is free from discrimination and harassment; freedom of speech, association and collective bargaining, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, respect for private life and personal data.



AVOIDING DISCRIMINATION

Diversity is a decisive factor for the Group's competitiveness and attractiveness, and for our ability to innovate and adapt.

Any form of discrimination, as characterised by unfair and unfavourable treatment of certain individuals, because of their origin, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity, or affiliation with a political, religious, union organization or minority group is unacceptable.

Discrimination negatively impacts a person's employment opportunities and results in unequal treatment in the workplace.

To comply with international and national law on anti-discrimination, any form of discrimination in the workplace, in particular against vulnerable employees (e.g., young workers; pregnant women, etc.), must be prevented.

Please refer to Box 3 (p.19). Respect for Human Rights goes beyond legal compliance

All workers must be treated fairly with respect to all policies, conditions and benefits of employment, such as hiring, advancement, placement, training, remuneration and dismissals.

This means that:

- ▶ All employment-related decisions should be based on relevant and objective factors (such as merit, experience, tasks, skills, etc), and consistent procedures should be followed in decision-making processes.
- ▶ Employee compensation should be based on the concept of equal work for equal value, and differences in rates of remuneration between workers must correlate specifically to objective job criteria and performance.

Practically, when benefits are offered (such as health insurance or pension schemes) to spouses and dependents of employees, these benefits are also extended to same sex couples and employees with adopted children.

For example, prohibiting candidates from working in Group's Business units based on criteria such as appearance (e.g., high body mass index, piercings, long hair, etc.), gender, and disability is not allowed. Any limitation for objective reasons (e.g., safety) should be strictly documented.

The implementation of local legal requirements or affirmative action by a Business unit on matters such as local content policies should be in line with the applicable local law and Human Rights standards.



For example, local content recruitment processes, hiring of local businesses for works and/or services, community investment decisions etc, should be based on clear, objective, transparent and fair criteria. For practical examples of "Do's and Don'ts" in the supply chain to consider in this domain, please check the Sustainable Purchasing Awareness Card on Discrimination ([👉 SPAC](#)).

BOX 3

Respect for Human Rights goes beyond legal compliance,
as illustrated in the example below:

In some countries, Business units may be required by law or public officials to withhold migrant workers' Identification Documents. In such circumstances, to avoid forced labor, restriction on freedom of movement or discriminatory practices - without being in breach of the local law - dedicated procedures should be put in place to make sure that the workers agree to leave their passports, and in particular can have them back at any time.

AVOIDING AND ADDRESSING ANY FORM OF HARASSMENT

Harassment is defined as a repeated action of a harmful, cruel, threatening or humiliating nature directed at one individual or group of individuals. This offence constitutes an infringement of human dignity and of the right to fair and decent working conditions.

Sexual harassment and other forms of harassment and discrimination in the workplace play a significant role in inhibiting in particular the advancement of ethnic or gender minorities and women in the workplace. Therefore, a working environment where people are treated with respect and dignity and without fear of intimidation or harassment should be put in place.

To protect workers against harassment from both co-workers and management prevention policies, open communication, training and a speak-up climate to allow workers to report any incidents of harassment to a complaints mechanism, should also be implemented and ensured.

If a complaint of harassment is made, it is of utmost importance for managers to respond to the complaint in an efficient, timely and responsible manner, and ensure that the employee does not suffer any retaliation as a result of the complaint made in good faith.



FREEDOM
OF OPINION
AND EXPRESSION,
FREEDOM
OF THOUGHT,
CONSCIENCE
AND RELIGION

By virtue of internationally recognized Human Rights standards, every individual has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. The right to freedom of opinion guarantees that no one should be discriminated against due to his/her opinions.

All individuals have the right to freedom of expression, which includes the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate information, provided that all aspects of the Group's Code of Conduct are respected.

Maintaining a work environment that is culturally respectful and sensitive to the rights and needs of all employees is critical, in particular to attract talented people where we work.

Any restrictions on cultural or religious practices in the workplace must be applied in a non-discriminatory manner; it should also be reasonable (e.g., necessary for the safety of employees or the operations of the company) and should not be used in order to attempt to restrict certain beliefs or viewpoints over others.

Employees may take part as individuals in political activities, provided that they clearly indicate that they do not represent the Group, and that they inform their manager if their political activities might create a conflict of interest.



COLLECTIVE
BARGAINING
AND FREEDOM
OF ASSOCIATION

Collective bargaining is one form of social dialogue. It refers to a process whereby employee representatives and employers, or their representatives, negotiate the actual application of employment terms and working conditions (salary, working time, vocational training, welfare, etc.) and enter into mutually acceptable collective agreements.

Freedom of association represents the workforce's right to form and join organisations to promote and protect their interests in the workplace.

Collective bargaining and freedom of association help to ensure fair employment terms and working conditions.

Unfair communication from a Business unit which is intended to influence employees' decisions with regard to union representation and/or membership is prohibited.

In some regions, the right to unionize and bargain collectively may be restricted. Under such circumstances, other forms of workers meetings and independent representation should be implemented by the Group's Business units (e.g., ensuring that informal channels of communication between management and employees concerning work related issues are in place with identified contacts).

ACTIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

In the event of alleged harassment or discrimination or any other infringement of Human Rights linked to the working environment, the Ethics Committee is available to all Group employees and other stakeholders.

Special contact points are also available to employees:

- ▶ **Line management:** the immediate superior and line management are tasked in particular to identify behaviour of employees that is contrary to the Code of Conduct, and to act where there are issues. Managers are also required to protect confidentiality and personal data.
- ▶ **Human Resources and Legal Divisions** play a key role when informed of an infringement, and may listen to and advise individuals. The occupational health practitioner and employees' representatives can also be consulted when needed.



FOCUS

PROHIBITION ON FORCED LABOR AND CHILD LABOR

► **Forced labor** means any work or service exacted from any individual under the threat of some penalty or punishment and for which the individual did not volunteer. In particular, it is characterised by a restriction on freedom of movement, coercion of the worker and lack of free consent from the worker.

In accordance with international guidelines and standards, each Business unit must ensure that its employees have **freely** chosen their jobs and they are free to leave them under their terms of employment.

For instance, requesting deposit guarantees from employees to have access to safety protection equipment or other material is not allowed. Every employment contract must state the component parts of the job (salary, working conditions, working time and especially the issue of overtime, etc.). Business units must pay fair and equitable remuneration, regularly and personally to each of their employees.

► The Group demonstrates special vigilance regarding the **prevention of child labor**, in particular by supporting initiatives aimed at its elimination. Child labor undermines children's dignity and is harmful to their schooling, their health and their physical and intellectual development.

In accordance with the International Labor Organization (ILO) standards, the hiring of employees aged under 15 is prohibited. In addition, any hiring must also comply with local laws that set a higher minimum working age.

In line with the ILO standards, the minimum age for admission to any kind of hazardous work (e.g., underground work or handling hazardous goods) which, by its very nature or by virtue of the conditions under which it is carried out, is liable to compromise the health, safety or moral well-being of adolescents, **must not be less than 18 years of age.**

The Group applies these provisions universally, including in countries where these ILO standards have not been implemented into national law.

Should incidents of child labor be discovered for example at the site of one of our commercial or industrial partners, suppliers or service providers, it is advisable in the first instance to ensure that the children are removed from the position or the workplace. Their salary may continue to be paid to them for a set period pending the putting in place of an alternative solution.



To this end, remedial measures, such as, encouraging the replacement of children with adult members of their families, or developing a cooperation scheme with relevant international organizations or local NGOs, should be put in place. In the event that the employer concerned refuses to make any commitments or to comply with the remedial measures, the Group may suspend or terminate contractual relations.



CASE STUDIES

These following scenarios illustrate the application of the Group's **Human Rights in the workplace** approach, including practical considerations to prevent abuse and safeguard the Group's reputation:

I run the Sales Division of a Business unit in a country where women are forbidden to drive. I am looking to recruit a sales representative. A female employee has applied.

To avoid discriminatory practices, the following avenues for actions should be considered:

- Supply full and transparent information to all employees on the principles in the Code of Conduct.
- Explain that the Group cannot adopt practices running counter to national law but will explore alternative ways to apply our Code of Conduct.
- Consider facilities to adapt the job role (meetings organised remotely using conference calls, use of busses).
- If applicable, offer employees equivalent positions with identical career development prospects.





My service provider has closed its plants. Salaries of the local employees have not been paid during the last 3 months.

To respect the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for workers and their families an existence worthy of human dignity (e.g., access to food, housing, etc.), the following avenues for actions should be considered:

- ▶ Verify the information, the economic situation of the contractor.
- ▶ Discuss with the service provider about the impacts of the situation on workers.
- ▶ If the outcome of the investigation is that these practices are proven, remind the supplier that the relationship between the Group and our suppliers is guided by adherence to the principles in the Code of Conduct and **Fundamental Principles of Purchasing** as may be stated in the contract; if the supplier refuses to implement remedial measures and to pay salaries, consult the Business unit's lawyers, and consider different steps, including the termination of the contract **(local and/or master agreement)**.
- ▶ When needed, organise a new call for tender to replace the contractor.


TOPIC 2 HUMAN RIGHTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The Group undertakes activities that have social and environmental impacts at the local level. The Group acknowledges our corporate responsibility, and pays special attention to managing these impacts which can strengthen our Business units' social licence to operate.

In line with internationally recognized Human Rights standards, Business units should:

1. **Engage with stakeholders on a regular basis,**
2. **Avoid, minimize, mitigate and remedy negative impacts on local communities related to their operations.**

These two axioms are included in the Group's Societal Policy:

1. The Group seeks to establish dialogue with affected communities at a very early stage, and maintain constructive relationships with them and other stakeholders. ( **SRIM+**) Regular and meaningful consultation, transparency regarding operational activities, listening to stakeholder concerns, needs and perceptions, consulting communities about impacts and mitigation measures are all critical to establishing and maintaining constructive relationships with stakeholders throughout the life cycle of our operations. The Group has developed internal guidance and a set of principles to support staff participating in stakeholder engagement.
2. Through due diligence and other processes, the Group respects the rights of communities by **identifying, and addressing** impacts, particularly on their environment and way of life, and where appropriate **by providing remedy for adverse impacts that could not be avoided**. The Group's Business units design and implement effective local grievance mechanisms and remediation processes. Access to these mechanisms for vulnerable individuals and groups (e.g., illiterate people, minorities, etc.) should be ensured.



Our responses to Human Rights issues with local communities are coordinated by the Group's societal teams working closely with the security and environment teams.



EXAMPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Rio Declaration (1992) defines the right to a healthy environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being. This right includes, for example, the right to be informed of the risks connected to the Business units' activities and protection against possible nuisances (pollution, odours, noise, etc.).

Access to clean water: The United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the Human Right to water and sanitation and acknowledged that clean drinking water and sanitation are essential to the realization of all Human Rights ( **Resolution 64/292**). The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights also defined the right to water as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use ( **General Comment No. 15 on the right to water**).

PROPERTY RIGHTS, ACCESS TO LAND AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Property rights are covered by Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to which the Group's Code of Conduct refers:

1. **“Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.**
2. **No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.”**

Access to land: Business units' operations may have a specific impact on land and property rights, as temporary or permanent land access may be necessary. Depending on the specific societal context such as population density, land occupation and use, livelihood patterns etc. there may be negative impacts on livelihoods including the possibility of economic and/or physical displacement. The Group applies international best practice in its land access and acquisition process in order to avoid or minimize Human Rights impacts. This includes avoiding any physical displacement whenever possible, establishing clear and transparent procedures in consultation with affected people, proposing replacement land of equal quality whenever possible, providing support for livelihood restoration, ensuring people are compensated appropriately and by paying specific attention to vulnerable people and households.



Cultural heritage: Certain territories may have essential value in terms of cultural and natural heritage. Cultural and natural heritage includes sites that have architectural, archaeological, artistic, historical and unique natural environmental features that embody cultural values and hold particular historical, anthropological, artistic or scientific values. Cultural heritage may not only have significant value to the local community and users of the cultural heritage, but may also have universal value from the point of view of history, art or science. Before accessing land, the potential impacts both on natural and cultural heritage are identified. Consultation with specialists such as archaeologists, local communities and local NGOs who are knowledgeable on the local heritage of the land is undertaken. The perspectives of the local community who have used and/or use the tangible or intangible cultural heritage to develop and preserve their cultural identity should be taken into account.

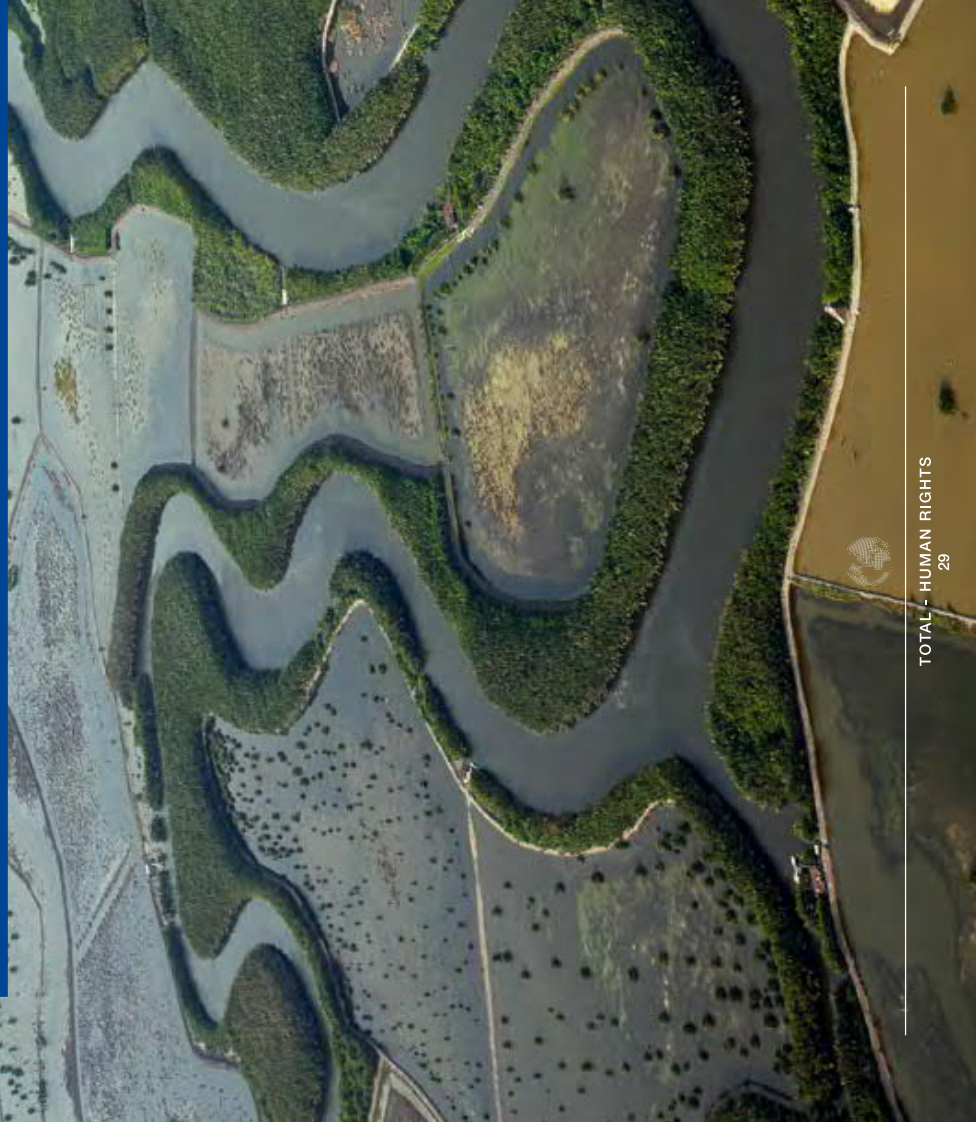
THE RIGHT TO AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING

In accordance with internationally recognized Human Rights standards, the right to an adequate standard of living is understood to establish a minimum entitlement to food, clothing and housing. (👉 **Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**).

Business units' operations may require intensive use of resources such as water, and of other infrastructure and essential services like sewage treatment which can place them under strain. In such situations, Business units should investigate to what extent the local community will be affected by their activities in order to ensure that the operation's use of locally provided resources does not negatively affect the local population.



The Group's partnership with International Alert in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) The Group commissioned a UK based NGO - International Alert (IA) - to conduct an impact study focusing on Human Rights in the DRC. IA relies locally on a network of local representatives. Even though the Group had not yet conducted any operations in the area in question, 300 people – a quarter of whom were women – were consulted by IA. The aim of this study was to enable us to better understand the potentially negative impacts of our operations on Human Rights and maximize any positive impacts. Based on these interviews, IA proposed a list of concrete actions to mitigate the impacts identified. For example, putting in place a fair recruitment process accessible to all affected communities which is critical to avoid exacerbating existing ethnic conflicts. This report is available online (👉 **IA site**).



ACCESS TO REMEDY

Anyone adversely affected by our Business units' activities should have access to a grievance mechanism where they can report any complaint about our operations, without discrimination or fear of repercussion.

Effective grievance mechanisms should be put in place by Business units. The grievance procedure should be designed in collaboration with representatives from the local community to reflect their needs and interests and to create ownership and trust in this mechanism.

To be effective, grievance mechanisms should be accessible to, and understood by, local people and communities including isolated and/or vulnerable groups and illiterate people. The mechanism should be well known, transparent (e.g., the complainant is informed of the progress in the management of his/her complaint), and based on participation and dialogue with the complainant and with local communities. It should also be compliant with local laws and internationally recognized Human Rights, and a source of continuous learning.

Any individual or organization filing a grievance should receive notification of the findings regarding the particular complaint and whether corrective action will be taken.

If the individual or organization disagrees with the decision, he or she should have recourse to some reasonable form of dispute resolution process to settle the claim.

ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As stated in the Group's Societal policy, our Business units should engage with local communities and other stakeholders, and manage their impacts.

ENGAGEMENT WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Group commits to developing **transparent and constructive relationships with our stakeholders**. Business units should consult their stakeholders regularly to gain a clearer understanding of their expectations and concerns, and to establish future possibilities for meaningful engagement. Specific tools have also been developed internally to map and interview our stakeholders, such as "Stakeholder Relationship Management +" (SRM+) (see below *the Group's resources session, p.44*).

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS

The Group seeks to reduce the negative socio-economic impacts related to our operations. Business units are required to **assess societal risks and opportunities**, in particular for any Greenfield industrial project. There must be an in-depth analysis of the societal context (Social Baseline Survey) and an evaluation of the project's potential socio-economic impacts (Social Impact Assessment), and related avoidance and mitigation measures.

These evaluations are often carried out jointly with Environmental Baselines and Impact Assessments.

➔ **IPIECA Guide** See the IPIECA Guide "Integrating Human Rights into Environmental and Social and Health Impact Assessments" for examples of good practices and case studies.



EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION

Exploration & Production Business units are setting up community grievance mechanisms for local communities impacted by industrial projects. A guide is available, inspired by the Guiding Principles, that covers this procedure for the handling of grievances. This procedure is an integral part of our Business unit's societal management plan and represents a concrete expression of the first requirement of the Group's societal policy.

MARKETING & SERVICES

Marketing & Services Business segment published a brochure designed to raise awareness of grievance management issues across operating sites. The brochures helped the operating sites to get familiar with this subject and introduce their own systems for the handling of grievances separate from those used for dealing with commercial complaints.



FOCUS

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

There is no universal definition of indigenous peoples. In fact, the international community has not adopted a formal definition, and the term is still controversial in some countries. The main criterion to identify indigenous peoples is self-identification. Several characteristics of indigenous peoples have been outlined, including by the United Nations:

- Historical and geographical pre-establishment of these people within a given area of land;
- Past or present experiences of marginalization and discrimination;
- Cultural difference – in terms of use of a language or way of life that differs from the rest of the majority population;
- Self-identification – recognising oneself and being locally recognised as such.

Indigenous people's specific rights are recognised in particular by the **ILO Convention No. 169** adopted in 1989, the United Nations 2007 Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and various World Bank standards, including the International Finance Corporation's "Performance Standards": In accordance with these documents, indigenous peoples have the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (**FPIC**) for developments affecting them. Specifically, FPIC means:

- ▶ **Free**—people are able to freely make decisions without coercion, intimidation, punishment or manipulation.
- ▶ **Prior**—sufficient time is allocated for people to be involved in the decision-making process before key project decisions are made and impacts occur.
- ▶ **Informed**—people are fully informed about the project and its potential impacts and benefits, and the various perspectives regarding the project (both positive and negative).
- ▶ **Consent**—there are effective processes for affected indigenous peoples to approve or withhold their consent, consistent with their customary decision-making processes, and their decisions are respected and upheld.

FPIC is more than just a process of consultation. It is a negotiated process involving all interested parties, the aim of which is to allow indigenous peoples to be involved in decision making about future developments affecting them and ultimately, to give or withhold their consent.

The Group recognizes indigenous peoples traditional attachment and close proximity to land and natural resources such as rivers, trees and forests.



This connection to land and natural resources means they may be particularly affected by those operations which transform the landscape and affect their access to such resources.

▶ **The Group Charter of Principles and Guidelines regarding Indigenous and Tribal People** requires Business units to engage in meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples, minimize negative impacts on them and ensure they have access to the benefits of our activities including employment and economic development.

Within the industry, there is an ongoing debate on the definition of Consent. Regardless of this, Business units benefit from ongoing and meaningful engagement with indigenous peoples in the places where we operate, and from their broad support and participation. (For examples of good practices, see the oil and gas industry association for environment and social issues, **IPIECA Guide on "Indigenous Peoples and the oil and gas industry"**).



CASE STUDIES

These following scenarios illustrate the application of the Group's Human Rights and Local communities approach, including practical considerations to prevent abuse and safeguard the Group's reputation:

- ▶ Understand the context where we operate
- ▶ Identify and engage communities to establish constructive relationships
- ▶ Manage the negative impacts of our activities on communities
- ▶ Respect the rights of indigenous peoples
- ▶ Pay special attention to vulnerable groups
- ▶ Deal with any complaints from communities through appropriate procedures.

Local community representatives are blaming me for not employing them during an exploration project carried out in the area where they live.

To avoid undermining trust in the Business unit's assurances that affected communities will benefit from the project, risks of conflicts and perception of discrimination, the following avenues for action should be considered:

- ▶ Review the project's Social Baseline Study (SBS) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and any identified local employment opportunities.
- ▶ Review previous stakeholder engagement and any commitments made to local employment.
- ▶ If one does not exist, develop a local recruitment and employment plan in consultation with affected communities.
- ▶ Put in place a fair recruitment process accessible to all affected communities to avoid exacerbating potential existing ethnic conflicts and perception of discrimination.
- ▶ Develop a local goods and services supply plan to be sent to suppliers.
- ▶ Engage all relevant stakeholders – suppliers, community representatives and authorities (labor office, local representatives) etc. – on the definition and implementation of these plans.
- ▶ Put in place a monitoring system for contractors to track local employment.
- ▶ Manage expectations by communicating widely, accurately, and openly about employment opportunities that are and will be available.



A local Non Governmental Organization (NGO) is accusing a Group Business unit of polluting a nearby river, harming the environment and infringing the communities' right of access to water. The NGO is resolved to make contact with the media.

To avoid harming the health of local populations and worsening relationships with the local community and NGOs, the following avenues for actions should be considered:

- ▶ Verify the allegations with the Health Safety Societal Environment (HSSE) Division including on the ground verification.
- ▶ Identify any technical intervention needed to stop further pollution and remediate if necessary.
- ▶ Meet with affected communities and their representatives to identify any damage done, ongoing risks and their concerns.
- ▶ If needed, ensure people have access to alternative potable water sources.
- ▶ Arrange to meet the head of the NGO to understand the allegation in detail.
- ▶ Prepare a public response.
- ▶ Set up the necessary structures making it possible in future to inform NGOs and communities of the actions put in place to monitor water quality.
- ▶ In the event of proven pollution, make contact with the Legal Division with a view to considering compensating communities.
- ▶ Meet with concerned communities and their representatives to explain the background to the complaint and findings of the investigation.
- ▶ Review the Business unit's stakeholder engagement plan with a view to ensuring regular dialogue with concerned communities and other civil society stakeholders such as NGOs
- ▶ Whether the pollution is proven or not, prepare a communication plan in order to communicate the facts.

TOPIC 3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND SECURITY

Security management is based on risk identification and prevention, anticipating crisis situations and reporting of incidents. Prevention of risks includes training and dialogue with all stakeholders.

Provision of security is a state responsibility. In some contexts, the intervention of government security forces or private security providers may be necessary to protect Business units' activities including personnel and assets.

Respect for the rights of local communities and other stakeholders by security forces is essential. The Group seeks to prevent incidents when conducting security activities. The Group's approach, reiterated in our security policy, is based on internationally recognized Human Rights and industry standards including the Voluntary Principles. These Principles aim to guide Business units so that where they provide and ensure provision of operational security this is done in a manner that is consistent with respecting Human Rights.

- ▶ As a member of the Voluntary Principles, the Group has included the implementation of these principles in our policies, and assigned experts within the **Security Division (Internal)** to ensure their effective implementation.

EXAMPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PRINCIPLES

The Voluntary Principles are a set of principles agreed by a group comprising: governments, extractive companies and non-governmental organisations.

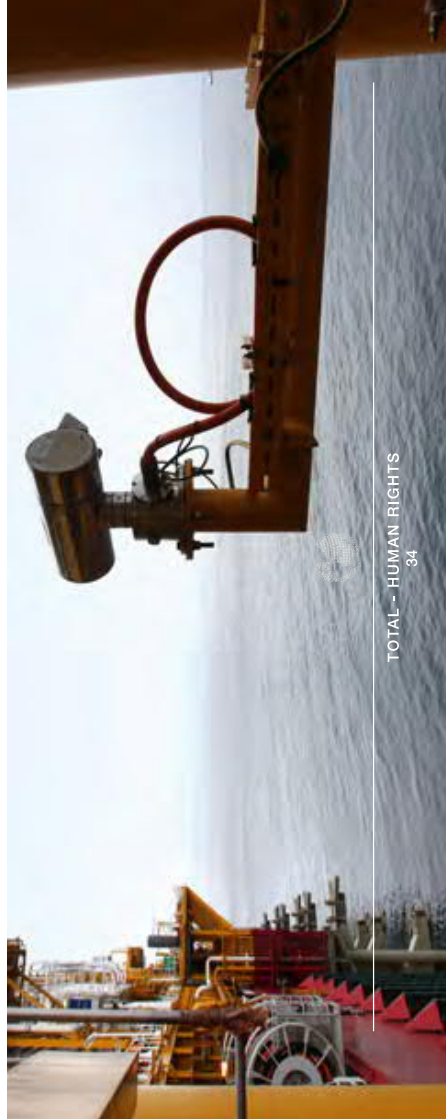
They rely on three key concepts:

- ▶ the necessity of a comprehensive risk assessment for informing Business units' operations and their ability to mitigate risks of Human Rights abuses;
- ▶ the importance of communication, consultation and transparency, particularly with regard to relationships with local communities;
- ▶ the importance of monitoring the conduct of government security forces particularly as regards proportionality in the use of force and to respond to alleged Human Rights abuses (**See the full text**).

THE USE OF FORCE

The UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials (The "Basic Principles") provide guidance to governments and law enforcement officials as to the use of force and firearms. Force should be used as a last resort, and when used, should be used in a restrained and proportionate manner to minimise injury. The Basic Principles also emphasize the importance of giving assistance and medical aid to those injured by the use of force, and the necessity of notifying both the relevant authorities and friends and family of the status of such persons (**See the full text**).

See also the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (**See the full text**).



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Group's objective is to raise awareness and train the people involved in security management. This includes the Group's staff and security forces, either government forces or private security providers. The Group also expects the arrangements under which security forces intervene, particularly in complex situations to be clarified and formalized (e.g., contracts to be signed with governments, etc.).

For the Voluntary Principles implementation, the Group established 5 main axes:

- 1. Establishment of formal relations** between Business units and governments to organize the security of our employees and facilities in accordance with our principles;
- 2. Transfer of equipment** (e.g., fuel, transportation) from the Group's Business units to government security forces should only occur on an exceptional basis and be strictly controlled;
- 3. Verification of security providers' recruitment procedures** (See the *Focus box below, p.38*);
- 4. Specific training** for all security personnel;
- 5. Reporting of incidents** (See the *Focus box below, p.38*).

Coordination between the Group's security teams and those in charge of community relationships within societal teams is essential so that concerns and questions from communities are addressed before they can become security issues. Identifying early and appropriate responses to community concerns will ensure better relations with communities, help reduce tensions, and mitigate the risk of Human Rights abuses (See *Topic 2, p.26*). As stated in the Voluntary Principles, risk analysis and planning for security arrangements and rules of engagement should be done in consultation with local communities.

For example, in Uganda the security team works very closely with the societal team. When Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) identify signs of emerging conflict between communities, they relay such information to security staff who encourage local governments or traditional leaders to try and resolve the conflict before it escalates into a security situation for local people and the Company. In a case of theft of some technical equipment, the CLOs managed to convince local leaders to spread the message that if the equipment was returned there would be no police or legal follow up. Several pieces of equipment were returned and increasing trust established between the CLOs and the community.



Voluntary Principles training in Myanmar

In June 2015 the Group organized a seminar focusing on the Voluntary Principles guidelines at Yangon. Myanmar Government representatives supported the event with an important and pro-active delegation including the Minister of Security and Border Affairs and Regional Police commissioners. National companies, NGOs and Embassies also constructively contributed to the open discussions throughout the workshop based on practical situations related to security incidents.



FOCUS

RECRUITMENT PROCEDURES OF SECURITY PROVIDERS' EMPLOYEES:

This guide and the Corporate Security Policy provide our managers with specific guidelines on the selection of private security companies.

In particular, means and resources used by security personnel should prevent the occurrence of incidents and be in line with the Group's security requirements. The Group's Business units are required to conduct due diligence when recruiting personnel.

This means that when recruiting security personnel or when using private security companies, it is advisable to:

- ▶ Check, via a preliminary survey of potential security providers, the selection criteria for their employees to ensure that no-one involved in Human Rights abuses has been recruited;

- ▶ Analyse the security providers' in-house regulations and ethical commitments;

- ▶ Ensure the security providers are fully aware of the Group's principles and in particular of the Business units' security policy;

- ▶ Point out clearly the primarily protective and defensive nature of this work;

- ▶ Record every step in writing and demand written responses to the requests made to document the Group's procedures;

- ▶ Include in the contract clauses that expressly mention the respect of Voluntary Principles commitments and expectations for conduct of personnel.

REPORTING OF INCIDENTS

In the event of security-related incidents with Human Rights implications in which our Business units are involved, the following steps must be taken:

- ▶ Ensure that appropriate medical care is provided to any injured person;

- ▶ Immediately report the incident to the relevant authorities at Group and Business unit levels – follow-up actions will be taken depending on the local context and type of incident;



CASE STUDIES

These following scenarios illustrate the application of the Group's Human Rights and Security approach, including practical considerations to prevent abuse and safeguard the Group's reputation:

- ▶ Keep our employees and operational sites secure whilst ensuring that the resources used to protect our Business units do not exacerbate existing tensions.
- ▶ Ensure that security forces protecting our employees and assets respect the Human Rights of local communities.
- ▶ Circulate our security commitments to our external contractors.
- ▶ Raise awareness on Human Rights and share our principles with government security forces and private security providers.
- ▶ Respond appropriately when our standards are not observed.

A demonstration against the Business unit is organised by some members of the neighbouring local community. The police officers, already in position, are known for brutally clamping down on demonstrators. The demonstration is growing larger.

To avoid threatening the security of our people and facilities, and the communities' rights to freedom of expression and assembly, the following avenues for actions should be considered:

- ▶ Throughout the life of the project, communicate to relevant government officials the Business unit's interest in Human Rights and encourage professional conduct of police and army units operating near the Business unit.
- ▶ Anticipate any issue arising from local communities (coordinated actions between societal and security teams should be developed) , and address them.
- ▶ Dialogue with government security forces in advance and during the demonstration.
- ▶ Dispatch active and reliable negotiators during the demonstration to resume dialogue.
- ▶ Liaise with protestors' leaders during the demonstration and recommend that protestors do not use weapons to avoid any incident.
- ▶ Recommend that the Business unit's security forces take appropriate measures to avoid incidents and trigger events, and insist on the fact that force should only be used proportionately if absolutely necessary.

Once the event is over:

- ▶ Evaluate lessons learnt from the event and adapt training themes and drills scenarios.
- ▶ Review the accuracy of the Business unit's procedure to deal with complaints from communities.
- ▶ Debrief the event directly with government security forces representatives, and adapt management best practices accordingly.





One night, a group of four men attempts to break into an operational site. They are stopped by our site security provider. They are then handed over to the local authorities after having been ill-treated.

To respect the rights of the apprehended individuals not to be subject to torture or degrading treatment, the following avenues of actions should be considered:

- ▶ Elaborate a clear and detailed procedure related to “behaviour with apprehended persons” for security providers, including immediate report to the Group’ Business unit management of such event.
- ▶ Collect testimony and establish the victims’ state of health.
- ▶ Formally remind the security provider about our principles and demand that the employees concerned are suspended from the site pending the investigation of the allegations.
- ▶ Ensure that the security provider responds appropriately to the objectionable behaviour of its employees.
- ▶ Organize awareness raising and training sessions on Human Rights for the security provider’s employees.
- ▶ If the guards’ misconduct continues, suspend or terminate the contract with the security provider.



A Business unit is considering new oil & gas activity in a region with poor Human Rights records including allegations of harassment and sexual abuses associated with government security forces in the region.

To reduce the risk of acts of sexual and gender based violence while the government security forces are protecting the Business unit’s personnel and facilities in future, the following actions should be considered:

- ▶ Carry out an assessment to evaluate potential human rights risks (including risks of sexual and gender based violence) associated with the new activity. Clearly communicate to government security forces the Group’s Security policies and standards as well as its expectations in terms of security forces’ conduct in their areas of operations and beyond.
- ▶ Set up a procedure to respond urgently to allegations of sexual and gender based violence involving government security forces or private security providers’ personnel working for the Business unit. The procedure should include ways of protect the identity of the alleged victim, maintain confidentiality and ensure that victim is able to access immediate physical or psychological care and to be safe from the risk of retaliation.
- ▶ Set up, in partnership with government forces command chain, a training plan for all personnel (both private security providers’ personnel and government security forces) securing our personnel and facilities, in which issues related to misuse of force and Human Rights sexual abuses are addressed.

For further practical measures on how to prevent sexual and gender based violence in conflict affected areas, see the International Alert report on the Democratic Republic of Congo ([👉 IA RDC](#)).

APPENDIX

THE GROUP'S ORGANIZATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

GROUP LEGAL DIVISION

In-house lawyers specialized in Ethics and Human Rights are working within the Group Legal Division, Compliance and Social Responsibility Department, to provide expertise and anticipate emerging trends on these issues.

HUMAN RIGHTS COORDINATION COMMITTEE

The Group created a Human Rights Coordination Committee managed by the Ethics Committee chair in cooperation with the Group's Human Rights lawyers. This information and decision-making forum meets three or four times a year. Corporate and Business segment representatives including security, communication, purchasing and sustainable development are part of this forum. This initiative also coordinates the activities undertaken internally and externally by the Group's Business units in this domain. External advisors such as the Danish Institute for Human Rights may attend some of these sessions in order to inform and advise the Committee on specific topics related to Human Rights.

THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

Respect for internationally recognized Human Rights standards is one of the priority business principles of the Code of Conduct. Consequently, the Ethics Committee gives advice on this subject and integrates Human Rights into the ethical assessment process.

The Ethics Committee comprises a Chairman appointed by and reporting to the CEO and members from the main activities of the Group. Members are appointed by the Executive Committee.

The Ethics Committee ensures in particular that the Code of Conduct is widely communicated. It also listens to, supports and advises employees and other stakeholders.

The Committee is entitled to visit any Group facility or subsidiary.

The chair of the Ethics Committee reports regularly to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.



THE GROUP'S CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVES

▶ **The Group is a member of a number of initiatives to advance our work on Business and Human Rights. For example:**

▶ The Group is a member of the **United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)**, which gathers more than 10,000 companies committed to implementing 10 principles related to Human Rights, labor, environment and anti-bribery. The Group has contributed to various guidance documents issued by the UNGC Human Rights Working Group. The UNGC LEAD initiative for sustainable leadership focuses on reporting. The Group has contributed to this forum, alongside a number of sustainability leaders from all regions and sectors.

▶ The Group is a founding member of the **Global Business Initiative on Human Rights (GBI)** which is a multi-sector association with an outreach focus to companies headquartered in developing countries. The Group shares learning experiences with many GBI members such as retailers and other Business sectors on various issues related to Human Rights.

▶ The Group actively takes part in the work of **IPIECA**, (the global oil and gas association for environmental and social issues), through various working groups on social and environmental issues, including co-chairing activities of the IPIECA Human Rights Task Force.

▶ The Group joined **Shift's Business Learning Program** when it was established in 2011, immediately after the UN Guiding Principles were endorsed. Through our participation, we have received tailored advice and support on our priorities for implementing the UN Guiding Principles. This has involved guidance on integrating Human Rights into our CORISK and merger and acquisition processes as well as revising our Code of Conduct to make human rights the cornerstone of the Code. We also participate in Shift's collective, cross-industry workshops that explore in depth shared challenges with regard to business and human rights. Shift is the leading center of expertise on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Shift's team was centrally involved in shaping and writing the Guiding Principles, and Prof. Ruggie is Chair of Shift's Board of Trustees.

▶ The Group is a member of the **Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights** (Voluntary Principles). This multi-stakeholder initiative gathers major international oil and mining companies, Human Rights and development Non-Governmental Organizations and States. Among other activities, guidance documents on responsible security issues related to interactions with public and private security providers in complex environments have been issued.



TO FIND OUT MORE

THE GROUP'S RESOURCES

TOPIC 1 HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORKPLACE

INDUSTRIALL GLOBAL FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

In January 2015, the Group strengthened our commitment as a responsible employer by signing a global agreement with IndustriALL Global Union representing over 50 million workers in the mining, energy and industry sectors. The purpose of this global framework agreement is to ensure the protection of the rights and working conditions of our people. (👉 **IndustriALL Global Union**)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PURCHASING

Fundamental Principles of Purchasing must be attached to or transposed in the various processes of selection of suppliers of goods, services and works, and in the contracts with these suppliers. These principles concern the various areas that are priorities for the Group, including:

1. Respecting Human Rights at work,
2. Protecting health, safety, and security,
3. Preserving the environment,
4. Preventing corruption, conflict of interests, and fighting against fraud,
5. Respecting competition law,
6. Promoting economic and social development.

(👉 **Detailed principles**)

DIVERSITY POLICY

Through this Policy, the Group enhances our commitment to develop employees' professional skills and careers without discrimination. Our Business units implement Diversity action plans, in accordance with the Diversity roadmap methodology proposed by the Group.

(👉 **Full Policy**)

👉 **Internal Guidance "recruiting without discrimination"**

Guide for the respect of minimum living conditions in base camps
The Group demonstrates special vigilance regarding living and working conditions of our suppliers' employees who are present on the Group's construction sites. To this end, it endeavours to ensure that industry standards relating to health and safety are observed. This guide accordingly lists the minimum conditions that the Group would like to see applied by suppliers and introduces the monitoring measures to be put in place through performance indicators.

(👉 **Full Guide**)



HUMAN RESOURCES' E-LEARNING ON HARASSMENT

This online course helps employees to identify harassment situations and understand the procedures to follow when employees are victims or witnesses of harassment, e.g., reporting to line management, confirmation of the facts, and disciplinary measures proportional to the offence. (👉 **e-learning**)

SUSTAINABLE PURCHASING AWARENESS CARDS (SPACS)

These Cards aim at raising social awareness within the Group's supply chain. A range of issues related to Human Rights are covered, including child labor, forced labor, working hours, harassment, discrimination, freedom of association, minimum wages. Practical examples of "Do's" and "Don'ts" are provided. (👉 **SPACs**)

INDUSTRIALL GLOBAL UNION AGREEMENT "FAIR" COMMITTEE

As stated in the Global Agreement, a dedicated Committee is set up to "Facilitate the Application, Involvement of all and regular measurement of the Results of the agreement" (The "FAIR" Committee). This Committee meets regularly to assess the way the Global Agreement is implemented. It is chaired by the Group's Human Resource Division, and composed of representatives from trade unions affiliated to IndustriALL Global Union.

TOPIC 2 HUMAN RIGHTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

SAFETY HEALTH ENVIRONMENT QUALITY CHARTER

The Group charter includes reference to our societal and responsible security principles, including the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights guidelines. (👉 [Full Safety Health Environment Quality charter](#))

THE GROUP'S CHARTER OF PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES REGARDING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TRIBAL PEOPLES

The purpose of the principles set forth in this charter is to encourage the Group's Business units to take into account the legitimate requirements of indigenous peoples. Business units are accordingly bound to observe the highest domestic and international standards in force and, in particular, to conduct impact assessments, initiate meaningful consultation with indigenous and tribal peoples by keeping them informed of project progress, and to ensure that the project has a positive impact on such communities. (👉 [Total policy regarding indigenous people](#))

MAESTRO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Maestro is the Health Safety Environment Management System used by the Group upstream and downstream Business segments as a basis for internal audit. It includes principles dedicated to societal issues.

SOCIETAL POLICIES

The Group's societal policy and processes regulate our interactions with local communities and other external stakeholders, and focus on four main axes: stakeholder engagement, prevention and mitigation of negative impacts, shared value creation, and access to energy.

EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION (EP)

► **E&P General Specification on Social Baseline Study:** defines our requirements for establishing a Social Baseline Study. A SBS is an initial evaluative study of the socio-economic and Human Rights context prior to any operational activity, formalized in the framework of the EP process.

► **E&P General Specification on Social Impact Assessment:** defines our guidelines for conducting a Social Impact Assessment. A SIA is a study assessing and/or analysing the actual and potential social or Human Rights impacts on the population affected by an oil and gas project. For more information, please refer to the IPIECA guidance document on integrating Human Rights into Environmental and Social Impact Assessments. (👉 [SIA](#))

► **E&P General Specifications on Human Rights Impact Assessments:** defines our guidelines for conducting a dedicated Human Rights Impact Assessment. The circumstances and the way such assessment should be conducted are developed in this document. (👉 [HRIA](#))

► **E&P Guide and Manual on community grievance mechanisms:** this guide sets out the business case for establishing grievance mechanisms and proposes an approach which meets the Guiding Principles effectiveness criteria.



STAKEHOLDER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT+ (SRM+)

SRM+ is an internal tool developed by the Group for societal dialogue, and used by all Business segments. It enables the sites or the Business units to identify and map their main stakeholders, schedule meetings with them and better understand their perceptions and issues, and then define an appropriate action plan for building a long-term relationship.

This mechanism represents a unique opportunity to explain the Group's activities, but also to listen to the expectations of local stakeholders and address their concerns.



TOPIC 3 **HUMAN RIGHTS** **AND SECURITY**

Security policies include both instructions and recommendations through dedicated guides and manuals that are applied to support the implementation of the Voluntary Principles by the Group's Business units.

THE GROUP'S INTRANET RELATED TO VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES

A page is dedicated on the Group intranet to promote Human Rights best practices within the Business units, including the Voluntary Principles guidelines. This page raises employees' awareness on Human Rights concepts, the standards applicable to security operations and stakeholder relationships. It offers a series of practical documents together with suggested responses to issues. ([👉 Group's Intranet](#))

THE GROUP'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES SECRETARIAT

Each year, as a member of the Voluntary Principles initiative, the Group reports to the Secretariat on our activities regarding the implementation and the promotion of the Voluntary Principles.



SELF ASSESSMENT & RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLS

Following an evaluation of lessons learned process with other members and observers of the Voluntary Principles initiative (e.g., IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues) we have developed specific tools adapted to our context and needs to support the implementation of the Voluntary Principles within the Group's Business units.

The Risk and Self assessment tools enable us to evaluate the compliance of Business units with the Group's commitments in this domain. These tools have been developed to be used in a simple and autonomous manner by our Business units, and are expected to lead to the development of action plans to mitigate identified Human Rights risks.



EXTERNAL RESOURCES

- ▶ **THE UNITED NATIONS GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS (THE "GUIDING PRINCIPLES")**
A set of principles that clarify the roles and responsibilities of States and Business units on and Human Rights issues.
([👉 Guiding principles](#))
- ▶ **THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT**
An initiative that brings together thousands of businesses that are invited to issue an annual Communication on Progress related to ten principles on Human Rights, labor standards, the environment and the fight against corruption.
([👉 UN Global compact](#))
- ▶ **INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION (IFC) PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ON ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY IFC**, a member of the UN World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries. IFC's Environmental and Social Performance Standards define IFC clients' responsibilities for managing their environmental and social risks. The 2012 edition of IFC's Sustainability Framework, which includes the Performance Standards, applies to all investment and advisory clients whose projects go through IFC's initial credit review process after January 1, 2012.
([👉 IFC's standards](#))
- ▶ **IFC'S RESOURCE CENTER**
([👉 IFC](#))
- ▶ **THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLES**
([👉 Voluntary Principles](#))
- ▶ **EITI**
([👉 EITI](#))
- ▶ **IPIECA**
([👉 IPIECA](#))
- ▶ **BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESOURCE CENTRE**
The Resource Centre is an independent non-profit organization. This Centre is tracking the Human Rights policy and performance of over 6000 companies in over 180 countries, making information publicly available. It engages with companies and governments to urge them to share information publicly. It's website is a global business and Human Rights knowledge hub, delivering news in many languages.
([👉 Business and Human Rights Resource Centre](#))



TILENGA PROJECT ESIA -
APPENDIX F:
Cumulative Impact
Assessment – Consultation
on Candidate Priority ***Valued
Environmental and Social***
Components (VECs)

2019

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EA-1/1A, EA-2 North Development Project ESIA

Cumulative Impact Assessment

*Consultation on Candidate Priority
Valued Environmental and Social
Components (VECs)*

Final

27 March 2017

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose of Report

As part of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the EA1/1A and EA2 North Development Project (the Project) Tilenga ESIA team is undertaking a cumulative impact assessment (CIA). A key stage in the CIA process is the identification of the valued environmental and social components (referred to as VECs). VECs are defined as 'sensitive or valued receptors whose desired future condition determines the assessment end points to be used in the CIA process' (Good Practice Handbook to Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets (IFC, 2013).

An initial list of VECs was set out in the TEP Uganda/TUOP (2015) EA-1/EA-1A and EA-2 North Development Project ESIA Scoping Report / Terms of Reference. This initial list was based on the results of the Project scoping process and a review of previous studies. In November 2016, the list was amended and extended prior to a VEC stakeholder consultation workshop in Kampala. Thresholds and indicators were also drafted for selected VECs. In addition to the workshop in Kampala, further consultation was undertaken with local stakeholder groups in the Project study area in November and December 2016 as part of the ongoing ESIA process. At these meetings opinions were sought on key issues and concerns in order inform the prioritisation of VECs.

The purpose of this report is therefore to update and amend the list of priority candidate VECs for the Project informed by stakeholder opinions. The structure of the report is as follows:

- Chapter 2 provides a summary of the process followed to arrive the list of VECs presented to stakeholders at the workshop in Kampala;
- Chapter 3 provides summary of the consultation responses on the candidate priority VECs and the recommended amendments to the VECs; and
- Chapter 4 provides a revised list of candidate priority VECs.

1.2 Why 'Candidate Priority VECs'?

VEC selection and definition is an iterative process that is informed by the results of the ESIA, the likely effects of other projects and the opinions of stakeholder. The VECs described in this report are subject to modification and we have therefore used the term 'candidate VECs'.

With respect to prioritisation, IFC guidance advises that 'if the number of VECs is too large to conduct an analysis of all, then priority for analysis should be given to those for which there is existing regional concern'. As part of this report we have highlighted where there is a need to prioritise VECs and the rationale for prioritisation. This is based on both stakeholder feedback and knowledge of existing regional concerns e.g. where a VEC is at risk of exceeding a critical threshold.

2 Selection of VECs

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter summarises the process followed to arrive at the list of VECs set out in the Scoping Report (as amended prior to stakeholder consultation in November 2016). It provides background information on the CIA process and the Project in order to explain the rationale for the selection of VECs.

2.2 What are VECs?

The IFC's CIA Good Practice Handbook defines VECs as 'sensitive or valued receptors whose desired future condition determines the assessment end points to be used in the CIA process'. 'VECs are environmental and social attributes that are considered to be important in assessing risks; they may be:

- Physical features, habitats, wildlife populations (e.g. biodiversity)
- Ecosystem services
- Natural processes (e.g. water and nutrient cycles, microclimate)
- Social conditions (e.g. health, economics), or
- Cultural aspects (e.g. traditional spiritual ceremonies).'

For the purpose of this study VECs are synonymous with the terms used to describe environmental and social attributes in the ESIA. It is necessary for the ESIA and CIA to use the same terms and definitions in order that the studies can be aligned – only in this way can effects of the Project be combined with the effects of other projects and activities to determine cumulative effects.

2.3 IFC Guidance on the Identification of VECs

IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1) defines cumulative effects as those that 'result from the incremental impact, on areas or resources used or directly impacted by the project, from other existing, planned or reasonably defined developments at the time the risks and impacts identification process is conducted'.

Impacts of the Project

As the IFC guidance says 'VECs to include are those that would be affected by the project. Thus VECs for which an impact was deemed insignificant in the ESIA are not to be included in the CIA'.

The ESIA Scoping Report identifies a wide range of both direct and indirect impacts from the Project that will affect VECs. Example direct impacts include:

- The physical Project footprint from infrastructure.
- Emissions associated with construction and operation (e.g. traffic related pollution).
- The movement and activity of people and equipment during construction and operation.
- Direct employment of people to work on the Project during construction and operation.

Examples indirect impacts are secondary or induced changes resulting from the Project e.g.:

- In-migration of people.
- Indirect employment and economic development.
- Pressures on community resources from in-migration e.g. education, health facilities.
- Increased poaching/hunting and fishing.
- Increased pressure on other natural resources, such as biomass and water.

Impacts from other projects

For there to be a cumulative impact there also needs to be impacts on the same VECs from other developments within an agreed study area for the CIA.

Stakeholder Opinions

The IFC guidance stresses the importance of stakeholder consultation in the CIA process, and that the agreement on the selected VECs for the assessment should be discussed with affected communities and stakeholders. Stakeholder opinions on what is of value to them or is an existing concern have been established by both documentary review and through consultation. Chapter 3 below summarises stakeholder opinions based on recent consultations.

Prioritisation

The standard approach to defining the scope of an ESIA is to assess all impacts that are likely to be significant. A similar approach has been used to identifying the VECs to be covered by the CIA. However, it is recognised that there are numerous potential VECs. The IFC's guidance is as follows:

- 'Because it is unrealistic to think that every environmental and social aspect that can be subject to cumulative impacts can be appropriately factored into a CIA, it is good practice to focus the assessment and management strategies on Valued Environmental and Social Components.'
- 'If the number of VECs is too large to conduct an analysis of all, then priority for analysis should be given to those for which there is existing regional concern.'
- 'Priority should be given to those VECs that are likely to be at the greatest risk from the development's contribution to cumulative impacts'.

The VECs recommended in this report do not cover every possible receptor group, process, service etc that may be subject to cumulative effects – they have been selected because they are at greatest risk from the development's contribution to cumulative impacts; there is an existing regional concern; and they have been identified by stakeholder as being of particular importance.

It should be noted that while the focus of the assessment is on the adverse consequences of multiple developments, there are also opportunities for positive outcomes i.e. there are VECs which may be positively impacted and/or will benefit from a multi-stakeholder, collaborative approach to implementing management actions.

2.4 The ESIA Scoping Report and Initial List of VECs

The EA-1/EA-1A and EA 2 North Development Project ESIA Scoping Report and Terms of Reference was published in December 2015 and approved by NEMA in April 2016. The Scoping Report included a chapter setting out the proposed approach to the CIA and an initial list of candidate priority VECs. This list was informed by the results of the Project scoping process and the initial stakeholder consultation held during the scoping stage. The CIA chapter of the Scoping Report was also informed by the Company's report A Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) Framework for Proposed Oil Development Activities in the Albertine Rift, Uganda (eCountability, 2014) (the CIA Framework) and other Ugandan government reports.

This CIA Framework identified a long list of potential VECs based on a documentary review. VECs identified as important to operational performance or documented by stakeholders were described and from this list a recommendation was made on which should be prioritised based on:

- The extent to which the projects and activities might have a cumulative impact on the VEC.
- VECs already affected by oil-related development from more than one source or project.
- VECs already in an unsustainable or unsatisfactory state and/or declining towards a critical threshold.

The CIA Framework took a strategic approach and was based on all oil related development in the Albertine Rift. This list is therefore adapted based on the results of the Project scoping process. In addition, the following governmental reports were reviewed to inform the selection of VECs for the Project CIA:

- The Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Albertine Graben 2012-2017 (Ugandan Government, 2012).

- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the oil and gas activities in the Albertine Graben of Uganda (approved by Ugandan Government in 2015).
- Strategic Plan for the Northern Albertine Rift of Uganda 2011 – 2020.

Following from the publication of the Scoping Report a number of other studies were completed that further informed the selection of VECs including:

- Critical Habitat Assessment (WCS and eCountability 2016),
- Block EA1, EA1A and EA2 North: Critical Habitat Assessment: Results and interpretation (TBC, FFI 2016).
- Ecosystem Service Review in the Landscape which was completed following several engagements with stakeholders (Treweek and Advisian 2015).

Based on the above review, a list of VECs was prepared and presented to stakeholders in November 2016 (and included in Appendix A of this report). In addition, thresholds and indicators for each VEC were also drafted for selected VECs. The approach to defining appropriate thresholds and indicators is provided below.

3 Feedback from Stakeholder Consultation

3.1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement aimed to provide focused preliminary consultation to inform the selection of candidate priority VECs. Two levels of consultation were undertaken:

- A workshop in Kampala with national level stakeholders focused on selecting priority candidate VECs.
- Consultation meetings in the Project study area with a wide range of groups and communities.
- Consultation meetings with national level stakeholders in Kampala.

A summary of the comments made during these consultation activities is provided below.

3.2 National Stakeholder Workshop in Kampala

A workshop was held in Kampala on 16 November 2016. The list of the organisations attending the workshop is provided in Appendix B. The objectives for the meeting were:

- To provide the invited stakeholders with an introduction/update on the CIA.
- To get feedback from stakeholders on the proposed VECs and their opinions on which should be prioritised.

At the workshop all attendees were provided with a handout containing a description of the draft candidate priority VECs (see Appendix A). Through a combination of presentations, discussion sessions and written responses the stakeholders were given the opportunity to provide comments on the draft list of VECs. Stakeholders were also asked to prioritise the VECs, as far as possible.

General Comments from Workshop

A number of comments were made by stakeholders that are important in guiding the selection of VECs, and the CIA process in general:

- Several stakeholders noted that the opinions expressed on what should be prioritised during the workshop should be treated with caution as there will be a bias resulting from the responsibilities and professional backgrounds of those attending. A comment was made that all of the VECs presented at the workshop are likely to be of value to one group or another.
- Several stakeholders stressed the importance of obtaining the opinions of local stakeholders and communities. They are the people most directly affected and they will have different priorities and concerns from those of Government officials and NGOs based in Kampala.
- The definition of some of the VECs presented needs to be clarified to better explain what the VEC is and the risks to VEC conditions resulting from multiple developments.
- There are a number of overlaps between the list of VECs presented at the workshop and they need to be rationalised and/or better grouped together. However, several stakeholders noted the complexity and interdependence is a feature of the environment. Some overlap between VECs is inevitable, but we need to be careful not to create conflicting objectives and there needs to be a clear understanding of outcomes of the CIA.
- It was recognised that this is a complex subject and that further work is needed to finalise the VECs. Stakeholders should be involved at all key stages.

Comments on VECs at Workshop

There was no overall consensus on which specific VECs presented should be prioritised, however a number of VECs were highlighted by multiple attendees as being of particular importance:

- Both protected areas and critical habitat were widely identified as a high priority, and some suggested that there is an overlap between these VECs. Another opinion was that protected areas shouldn't be a VEC but rather the VECs should focus on values /functions of that protected areas provide i.e. protected areas are valuable for biodiversity, tourism, landscape and various ecosystem services and that these need to be considered separately to properly understand the cumulative effects and in order to develop appropriate mitigation and management measures.
- Both flagship species and species of conservation interest were identified as being a priority by many of the stakeholders. Several notes that many of the same species would fall within both VECs and that they could be combined, perhaps focussed on a more select group of indicator species. Flagship species were also identified as important to tourism.
- While many agreed that woodlands and forests are under significant threat and should be assessed as part of the CIA, they noted that their biodiversity values may be covered by protected areas and critical habitat.
- Woody biomass was identified by many as a priority but some stakeholders asked whether the VEC should be focussed on the source (woodland) or the end use (energy) as the effects are different, and management measures may have conflicting objectives. The biodiversity value of woodland is largely covered under protected areas and critical habitat.
- Wetlands were highlighted as a VEC that is under represented but it was noted that wetlands are also covered under protected areas (e.g. the Ramsar site) and critical habitat.
- Several noted ecological corridors as a priority and that while there is overlap with other VECs. However, critical habitat areas also cover key corridors in the broader landscape (e.g. savannah, forests, wetlands).
- Productive agricultural land was identified by many as a priority, with a large proportion of the population dependent on agriculture.
- There were divergent views on bushmeat. Many stating it was a low priority (and an illegal activity) while others felt it needed to be prioritised as the effects need to be understood in order that management measures can identified and implemented.
- Recreation and tourism were highlighted by several stakeholders and links to protected areas and flagship species were noted.
- Sustainable economic development was highlighted by a number of stakeholders. One commented that local economic development would support other VECs such as education, shelter, health, access to drinking water.
- Other VECs that were identified as being a priority by a number of attendees included fisheries, safe drinking water and gender equality.

3.3 Feedback from Stakeholder and Community Meetings in the Study Area

During November to December 2016, as part of the ESIA baseline study phase stakeholders were invited to participate in meetings with environmental and social specialists to discuss the Project's baseline environment and share their knowledge and views on potential sensitivities within that environment that may be affected by the Project. The opportunity was taken to also gain feedback to inform the CIA and prioritisation of VECs.

Consultation meetings included government agencies, local communities including vulnerable groups (such as women and youth), formal and traditional leaders, community and civil society representatives, NGOs and research and academic organisations. A list of stakeholder groups is provided in Appendix B. The consultation meetings were undertaken within the area defined for the Project Social Impact Assessment¹. The detailed results of these consultation events will be reported separately; a summary of

¹ The Project Study Area defined for the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) includes:

- Buliisa District (Ngwedo, Kigwera, Buliisa TC, Buliisa SC): Kirama Village ; kakindo ; Kisomo; Kityana; Kibambura; Ngwedo TC; Ngwedo Farm; Bikongoro; Katodio; Kasansya W; Kakoora; Waiga; Kigoya;
- Nwoya District, Purongo subcounty: Got Apwoyo, Pabit East; Lagaji
- Biso Town
- Hoima Town
- Masindi Town

issues raised that are relevant to the CIA and identification of VECs is provided below. The headings used in the summary below reflect the issues raised by local stakeholders and the titles of the proposed VECs may differ where the VEC needs to also encompass other issues raised by national stakeholders, or to cover the impacts of development identified during the scoping process.

Protected Areas

Concerns were expressed that protected areas will be encroached because of pressure placed on land as people are resettled and due to influx (some newcomers reportedly do not understand importance or cultural value of protected environments and try to practise livelihood activities there). Local people were relatively open about the existing usage of ecosystems services within protected areas. This included fishing and the collection of papyrus within the Ramsar Site, and collection of ingredients for traditional medicine within the MFNP.

There are concerns about illegal fishing and hunting within the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Ramsar site and MFNP. In particular, stakeholder engagement suggests that over-fishing in Lake Albert may be pushing people to fish in the relatively less fished waters of the Ramsar site and Victoria Nile. Boat trip operators stated that illegal fishing activities were largely undertaken in the southern branch of the Nile within the delta. They also stated that on occasion illegal fishing boats were seen as far up the river as Paraa Lodge.

Flagship Species

Tourism operators highlighted the importance of flagship species, particularly the 'Big Four' (buffalo, elephants, leopard, and lion). More generally, other game species like Uganda kob, hartebeest and giraffes are relatively widespread in MFNP, especially north of the Nile and tourism operators highlighted their importance to the visitor attraction. Shoebill and other birds in the Nile Delta Ramsar site are also tourist attractions, and boat operators stated that bird watching in the delta area is an increasingly important income stream.

Air, Noise, Dust, Waste from Oil Development

There are concerns that oil development will increase noise and vibration, dust and air pollution mainly due to project traffic and use of heavy trucks. A small number of stakeholders complained of light pollution during the exploration phase and were concerned that this would be a problem again. Many stakeholders also complained about waste management particularly during waste transportation during early phases of exploration. While it was acknowledged that the oil companies did a good job of addressing this issue, there are still concerns about impacts from waste management in the next phase.

Woodland /Trees

Many stakeholders are concerned that oil development will lead to the removal of trees that are important to them either for firewood collection or for other reasons (most trees were reported to have some value as either a source of food, medicine, building material or cultural and/or spiritual value). They think trees will be removed directly by development and also due to in-migration causing increased demand for firewood, and as people clear forested areas for agricultural land. Several requests were made to oil companies during consultations to replant trees that were removed during the last phase of the project, as well as requests to help communities to plant trees to help improve their environment and address climate change. Villagers in Kibambura complained that, although the oil company had planted trees, it had done so during the dry season and so the trees had died. Local people were well-informed as to the value of trees for the environment, and often stated linkages between trees and climate change.

With respect to charcoal production, this was seen as a low paid, labour intensive and undesirable activity. As such this activity was undertaken by those who had few alternative sources of incomes.

Availability of grazing land affecting free range grazing

Stakeholders expressed concern that land take required for oil infrastructure will reduce the availability of communal land for grazing. This will be exacerbated by the individualisation and fragmentation of land as more people try to convert customary land into privately owned and titled land due to speculation around compensation for land acquisition for the project. Reduced grazing land will in turn affect pastoralist livelihoods. However, pastoralists stated that there is already competition for communal land for grazing.

Food security

There are concerns that land needed for oil development will reduce the availability of productive land and thereby affect farming activities and reduce agricultural production. There were reports that some women had already stopped cultivation in anticipation of being relocated. There are also concerns that fewer people will work in the agricultural sector as they look for 'quick money' by getting casual jobs for oil companies. There are also concerns that food security will be threatened because of increasing food prices.

Land Access

There are concerns that individuals and families will lose access to land and there will be an increase in landlessness especially for poor households. The main concerns are that a) those who opt for cash compensation will either not be able to afford land or will not invest the money wisely (i.e. won't buy replacement land); b) Increased fragmentation of land and transition from a communal land ownership system to individual ownership system means that some members of clans and families are losing access to what was previously communal land c) Increased land speculation is pushing prices up meaning some people will not be able to afford to buy land in future and/ or cannot afford fees associated with getting customary ownership certificates and therefore will not be able to defend their rights to the land.

Bushmeat

Stakeholder engagement highlighted poaching is still widely practiced by local people and people that come in from further afield. There is reported to be a big market for bush meat. As such the combination of multiple oil development projects and improved infrastructure (such as road enhancements etc.) is likely to increase poaching activity. Hunters however felt that increased security and patrols in the Murchison Falls National Park due to oil activities would most likely reduce poaching in this protected area.

Tourism

Views of the oil development varied significantly between tourism operators in Murchison Falls National Park. Some lodges were concerned by oil development and believed it would have an impact on tourism due to effects on the wider ecosystems of the Park. One lodge felt it was possible that the lodge would eventually serve as accommodation for oil workers rather than tourists and that wildlife and landscape-based tourism would be affected. However, other lodges and/or tourist operators were indifferent about the development, or even enthusiastic about it. The clients of these lodges and operators had not commented on oil activities.

There were also concerns amongst tourism operators that the 'wildness' and sense of place within the MFNP and its pristine setting will be affected by the oil development and so discourage tourists from visiting. Tourism operators highlighted that visitors from North America, Europe and elsewhere had an idealised expectation of what Africa should look like, which parts of the National Park fulfilled. As such this was seen as a key element of the visitor experience, which oil development might adversely affect.

As noted above, tourism operators highlighted the importance of flagship species as a visitor attraction.

Fishing

Fish catches in Lake Albert have already been significantly affected by overfishing. A small number of stakeholders think that oil development could negatively affect fisheries (due to pollution in the lake from spills or vibration, noise and light chasing fish away). In addition, some fishermen expressed a concern that

access to fishing grounds near well pads in the Lake would be restricted. Some people stated that they are looking to move away from fishing-based livelihoods to alternative livelihoods, which is placing pressure on land as many try to move into livestock keeping or crop production. Equally, other people (i.e. a youth group and a group of papyrus harvesters) said that they would prefer to earn their livelihoods from fishing but are unable to do so because they do not have enough capital to purchase fishing equipment.

Whilst returns from fishing had been decreasing since c.2005, and some of those engaged in fishing may be looking at alternatives, there is still a strong desire to undertake fishing as a livelihood in the area. Significantly, many of those who were not currently engaged in fishing stated that they were keen to get involved in the activity. In this context a perceived barrier to the take-up of fishing as a livelihood is a lack of capital for equipment.

Water

The main concern expressed in relation to water was the risk of water pollution due to poor waste management or oil spills. Access to clean drinking water at present is not a widespread concern. Hopes were expressed that the oil development will lead to improved access to water for both domestic and agricultural use through investment in water infrastructure as part of Project) campaigns.

Health

Concerns expressed about communicable disease relate primarily to high existing rates of HIV/AIDS and concerns that this will increase due to influx related to oil development activities. This was one of the most widely expressed concerns during stakeholder consultations. The Most at Risk Populations (MARP) to HIV/AIDS are considered to be commercial sex workers, boda boda drivers, truck drivers, fishing community, and youth. There were also some concerns about potential increases in Hepatitis B – a trend that has already been observed.

Access to healthcare was frequently raised by stakeholders both as a challenge they currently face and also as an issue that they hope may be improved through Project activities undertaken by oil companies. Some improvement in access to healthcare in recent years was noted (due to opening of new health centres and establishment of village health teams), although most health centres are still understaffed, frequently have shortages in drugs supplies, and lack sufficient infrastructure and equipment to meet patient and staff needs. The elderly, persons with disabilities and those living far from health centres face the most challenges accessing healthcare.

There were some concerns about increased risk of traffic accidents – currently most accidents involve boda boda riders and are due to speeding, unqualified drivers (driving without a license), poor quality roads, overloading of vehicles and drink driving. Tarmacking of roads reportedly leads to increases in accident rates as it encourages people to speed.

Education

There are concerns that resettlement will disrupt children's education and that children will be tempted to drop out of schools early to earn money in activities either directly or indirectly brought about by oil development. Early school dropout is already a problem due to early marriage and pregnancy, poverty (families cannot afford to send their children to school and there is pressure for children to help support families economically), and low value placed on education (particularly girls' education). The opportunity to improve access to education is, however, also a key positive impact expected from the Project.

Housing and Sanitation

Availability of good quality housing and sanitation was raised as an issue in Hoima, Pakwach and Purongo. These areas experienced high levels of in-migration during the last exploration phase, which reportedly led to unplanned, slum like settlements in some places. Availability of housing did not arise as a concern in Buliisa.

Employment and local economy

By far the most widely expressed expectation from stakeholders was that the next phase of oil development will create direct and indirect economic opportunities for local communities. Most local stakeholders do not have high expectations for skilled jobs as they recognise that they do not have the necessary qualifications but they do hope to benefit from casual labour (mainly youth). There is also a hope that local farmers and other businesses (including fishermen) will be able to supply produce to oil companies and their contractors. Stakeholders recognise that at present they do not meet the oil companies' standards but they hope / expect that there will be measures taken to address this and help them meet the necessary standards (e.g. investment in training / equipment for improved farming techniques). The greatest economic opportunity, however, is expected to come from a general increase in local spending power due to influx and presence of contractors, which will create a bigger market and boost activity for local businesses.

Prices of goods and services are already perceived to be increasing and further inflation was raised as a concern by a number of stakeholders. Inflation of food prices is thought to be a risk as people begin to move away from farming to earn 'quicker money' in other industries; cost of fish is increasing as fish catches go down and/or the size of fish landed decreases; in Masindi more cash crops are being grown, which means there are less food crops available for consumption/sale; and, influx of people and increased demand for food will drive prices up further. Land prices are also increasing due to Project related land take and related land speculation. There are concerns that the poor will not be able to afford land, which may lead to an increase in landlessness. The general transition to a cash based economy is also seen as a risk for poorer and subsistence based households

A small number of stakeholders expressed concerns that their business activity would be negatively affected due to loss of customer base as people are resettled and increased regulation which might place pressure on some informal businesses (e.g. those not currently paying tax).

Gender Equality

Several concerns were raised in relation to women's rights and gender equality, including:

- Domestic violence: This is already reported to be a serious issue in the region and reportedly worsened during previous phases of oil activities due to family disputes over compensation payments.
- 'Economic violence': This was a term used to describe when husbands abandon their wives and children or fail to provide money for the family, placing more pressure on women to look for ways of providing food and money for education and healthcare. During the exploration and appraisal phase there were reportedly many cases of men abandoning their families after receiving compensation money, or else taking and spending all of the compensation money and leaving women without land or an alternative income to provide for their families. There were also reported to be many cases of fatherless children – that is men (contractors on oil projects) who got local women pregnant and then left them.
- Early school drop-out for girls: Early school drop-out because youth look to make 'quick money' through oil related job opportunities was raised as a concern for both boys and girls but is thought to be a greater risk for girls, who it is feared will be tempted into prostitution or to marry 'rich' oil workers. Early pregnancy and marriage is currently one of the main causes for early school drop out for girls.
- Prostitution: Increased prostitution was reported during the last phase of oil activities and was raised by several stakeholders as a concern for the next phase. Commercial sex workers are a particularly vulnerable category of women due to stigma and high health and safety risks associated with their work. There are also concerns that young women and girls from the local area will be tempted into prostitution to make quick money if there is high demand from influx of male workers.
- Defilement: This is a term used to refer to sexual activity with a minor (under 18). There is a widespread concern that under-age girls will be at risk due to influx of contractor workers.
- Unequal distribution of employment opportunities: Women stated that they feel most of the job opportunities with oil companies go to men but stressed that they would also like to work for the project and believe they can do any type of work men can do.

Community safety

Stakeholders are concerned that crime rates will increase with the next phase of the project due to population increase and increased money in the area, which they believe will attract more thieves. Some stakeholders also expressed concern that those who come to look for oil related work but don't find jobs will turn to crime, and also that if youth lose access to agricultural and grazing land they will lose their livelihoods and therefore turn to crime. There is a concern that conflicts will also increase (mainly land related).

Stable and Cohesive Communities

Several concerns were raised in relation to this issue:

- Land conflict is one of the main aspects impacting community stability and cohesiveness. Land conflict is driven by the increased value attached to land, which in Buliisa is mainly attributed to oil and gas activities, although in Hoima and Nwoya increased demand for land is also driven by immigration for agricultural and fishing activities. Land conflict manifests in a number of ways. In most cases it remains a non-violent dispute that is mediated by local chairpersons, local elders, NGOs and, as a last resort, local courts. In some cases, however, it involves violence and there were reports of deliberate poisoning and threatening behaviour including use of weapons, as well as reports of crop and property destruction. Land conflict is eroding community cohesion - disputes are within families, between families and between villages - and placing pressure on local leadership and courts who are involved in trying to mediate and resolve the disputes.
- Resettlement and compensation also threatens community stability and cohesiveness. People are worried about where they will be moved to, whether families and clans will be separated, and whether they will be able to continue their current livelihoods. During the last phase compensation was linked to family and community disputes and poor management of compensation payments was linked to impoverishment of some families.
- Disputes between farmers and pastoralists (due to cattle destroying crops) are already common and there are some concerns this issue could worsen as less land is available for each of these activities due to project land take.
- There are no major concerns about ethnic conflict as there is a long history of migration in the Albertine region and local populations are already ethnically diverse. Stakeholders reported that different ethnic groups live together peacefully. There were concerns, however, that migrants would introduce new behaviours and norms that would erode traditional values (the main example given of this was changes in dress code and hairstyles).
- Some fishermen also commented that migrants from the Democratic Republic of Congo who had started fishing in the Ugandan half of Lake Albert were weakening local fisheries management arrangements.

Cultural Identity

Many local leaders (traditional and formal) are concerned that the Bunyoro / Bugungu cultural identity is being threatened by the influx of migrants to the area. They are particularly worried that the Lugungu language will be lost as people introduce new languages. Other risks to their cultural identity are perceived to be from intermarriage with people from other tribes (becoming more common as more migrants move into the area); the breaking up of families and clans and changing settlement patterns due to resettlement; and change in traditional land tenure system from communal to individual ownership.

3.4 Comments from National Level Stakeholder Groups in Kampala

Meetings were held with stakeholders in Kampala in November 2016 and January – March 2017. A summary of the main concerns relevant to cumulative impacts and VECs that were made during those meetings is outlined below. It should be noted that the key objective of these meetings was to gather social and health baseline data and therefore the targeted stakeholders were social and health focused rather than environmental. This is reflected in the types of comments raised.

Gender Equality

A number of concerns were raised in relation to gender equality including:

- Risk that women will be excluded from decision making and consultation processes due to lower education levels and traditional cultural norms, which exclude women from decision making.
- Risk that women will be disproportionately affected by land take but will be excluded from compensation as they do not have the same land ownership rights as men and yet they are the main land users.
- Risk of increases in commercial sex work and risk of sex trafficking of underage girls.
- Increased vulnerability to gender based violence due to family conflict over compensation and resettlement issues.
- Risks to women of sexual harassment due to influx of casual workers.
- Risk that men will abandon their families after receiving compensation for land and leave women to provide for their families but without access to land or compensation.
- Workplace discrimination against women and exclusion of gender considerations in national and local content strategies.
- Increased rates of girls dropping out of school as they are attracted by commercial sex work or casual labour.

Vulnerable Groups

Concerns were expressed about impacts on certain vulnerable groups including:

- The elderly and people with disabilities: more likely to face challenges readjusting following resettlement due to loss of social support networks and access to social support services / amenities
- Children: Increased risks of school dropout due to demand for cheap labour and also risk of trafficking of children for sex work and child labour. Children may also be particularly impacted by any loss of access to education and health facilities due to land take.
- Refugees: risk that the status of asylum seekers could be threatened due to influx of economic migrants from neighbouring countries.
- Minorities: risk that minorities will become more vulnerable if they are moved as they might not be accepted by other groups and they will become more dispersed placing greater pressure on them to assimilate and give up their own identities. Minority groups are also more vulnerable because their land rights are not as secure as the dominant ethnic groups.

Land Issues

A number of issues related to land access and ownership, and compensation issues were raised including:

- Rising number of land conflicts.
- Increasing incidence of land grabbing and vulnerability of those claiming customary ownership rights against people with formal land titles.
- Overlapping complexities between different land tenure systems and ethnic issues, and lack of land access or rights for ethnic minorities perpetuating their vulnerable status.
- Challenge of compensating and 'relocating' communal grazing land.

Food Security

Concerns were raised about the vulnerability of the project area to drought and the effects of climate change. Concerns were also raised about the risk that land speculation and land grabbing will increase the vulnerability of poor households to food insecurity as they risk losing access to land to grow crops.

Education

The main concerns expressed in relation to education were that children would lose access to schools during the resettlement process and that school dropout rates would increase due to increased demand for casual labour.

Health

There are concerns about increases in rates of communicable disease due to influx of workers, particularly TB and HIV/AIDS. It was noted that water, sanitation and hygiene practices along the shores of Lake Albert, especially among fishing communities, are poor and that there is likely to be increased waste generation due to influx, which could worsen this issue. Concerns were also raised about communities' access to health services after resettlement.

Cultural Heritage Issues

A few stakeholders emphasized the importance of identifying and protecting cultural sites and cultural resources including burial sites, sacred sites used for ancestor worship (trees, rivers, springs), and features within the Park that have cultural attachments especially wildlife and trees. The challenge of maintaining and preserving indigenous resource knowledge, within the context of resettlement and influx, was also raised as a concern.

Economic Development Opportunities

The opportunity for direct and indirect employment was again the most widely expressed expectation amongst national stakeholders. Limits on the capacity for local stakeholders to benefit from direct jobs due to gaps in education/skills were recognised and emphasis was placed on the need to invest in skills development and skills transfer, and also to support local farmers to link to the project's supply chain.

Community Cohesion

Some concerns were expressed about the potential loss in social capital and social support networks due to resettlement. There are also concerns about the potential increase in family conflict and marriage breakdown due to arguments over compensation payments, as well as concerns about changes in cultural values and norms due to influx.

Local Government Capacity

The issue of limited local government capacity to monitor the impacts of oil and gas activities was raised by a number of stakeholders at the national level. This issue should be taken into consideration when considering capacity to manage cumulative impacts and options for mitigation. The district and sub county environmental offices and community development offices were identified as in particular need of additional capacity building and resources, and a need to build capacity for disaster preparedness and response in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts was also noted.

3.5 Conclusions

Table 3.1 below provides a summary of whether the VEC should be prioritised, as informed by the by stakeholder consultation. Generally, the list of candidate priority VECs presented in the Scoping Report reflects the opinions raised by stakeholders during consultation. This is as expected given that the list was based on a detailed scoping process (which included consultation) and a documentary review of previous studies which considered stakeholder concerns and priorities. There are some VECs that have been

removed from the list because of overlaps with other VECs. A few other VECs were not raised by stakeholders as a priority and have also been removed. An explanation is provided below.

Table 3.1 Comment of whether VEC should be prioritised

| Proposed VEC | Comment of whether should remain candidate priority VEC |
|--|---|
| Protected areas | Yes, identified by many stakeholders as a high priority. Some stakeholders stated that there was an overlap with critical habitat. It was also suggested that the VEC should not be protected areas but instead the VECs should relate to the values /services of that protected areas provide i.e. they are valuable for biodiversity, tourism and various ecosystem services. Given the high number of stakeholders that highlighted the importance of protected areas this should be considered a priority VEC. Tourism and ecosystem services should also be covered under separate VECs. |
| Critical and Natural Habitat | Yes, identified by many stakeholders as a priority. The proposed DMUs provide comprehensive coverage of habitats within the study area including, ecological corridors, wetlands, woodlands and forests and other threatened ecosystems. |
| Populations of wildlife or species of conservation concern | Identified by many stakeholders as a priority. Overlap with flagship species noted and recommendation that this VEC is combined. Given the high number of species it may be necessary to select a group of key indicator species. |
| Flagship species | Identified by many stakeholders as a priority but was also noted that it overlaps with species of conservation concern and therefore recommended that these VECs are combine. A number of responses suggested that tourism is largely focussed on flagship species. This should be considered in relation to the tourism VEC (i.e. thresholds and indicators could be linked to populations of flagship species). |
| Woodland and forest ecosystems | Highlighted as a key issue of concern by stakeholders given the critical state of habitat and increased risks associated with population change and energy demands. However, it was also noted that the biodiversity values of woodland and forests are covered by protected areas and critical habitat. Sustainable woodland as a source of biomass should be covered by a separate VEC. |
| Characteristic threatened ecosystems | Highlighted as a concern by stakeholders but it was felt that this issue would be covered by protected areas and critical habitat. |
| Ecological corridors | Highlighted as a concern by stakeholders but it was felt that this issue would be comprehensively covered by protected areas and critical habitat (which includes a number of ecological corridors including savanna, forest corridors and wetland corridors). |
| Landscape character | Limited stakeholder concern expressed for landscape character. Concerns were focussed on the Project rather than on cumulative effects of multiple projects and activities. Stakeholder's concerns were also related to how a deterioration in landscape quality would affect tourism. Not recommended as a priority VEC but landscape character should be considered in relation to the tourism VEC below. |
| Global air quality linked to carbon emissions | Divergent opinions expressed by stakeholders. In the context of global emissions contributions from oil infrastructure are small. However, in the context of regional, and to an extent, national emissions, these are more significant. Recommended that it is retained as a candidate priority VEC subject to further consideration (see section 4.1 below which explains the next stages of the CIA). |

| Proposed VEC | Comment of whether should remain candidate priority VEC |
|--|---|
| Local air quality | Mixed views from stakeholders expressed. Cumulative effects are less likely to be linked to the large emitters from oil activities, but instead relate to the incremental increases in emissions from transportation activities, particularly in built up areas. It is uncertain that cumulative emissions from traffic would result in significant adverse effects. Therefore not considered to be a priority. |
| Woody biomass for building, cooking, medicinal products and cultural uses. | This priority candidate VEC remains appropriate. Pressure on forests and loss of trees was repeatedly raised as an issue by stakeholders, mainly related to project removing trees and influx leading to increased demand for firewood and agricultural land. The title of the VEC should be changed to focus on sustainable woodland as a source of woody biomass. |
| Productive agricultural land | This priority candidate VEC remains appropriate. However food security has been removed from this VEC and described as a separate VEC. Pressure on agricultural land was raised as a concern during stakeholder consultations. |
| Livestock production from open-access grazing land | This priority candidate VEC remains appropriate. The loss of communal grazing land is a key stakeholder concern. Also now included within this VEC are elements relating to pastoral ways of life from customary access to open grazing land. |
| Crop products from subsistence farming | We have changed this priority VEC to 'Food Security' and split out the multiple issues threatening food security. |
| Livestock products (meat, milk) | Issue about competition for grazing land with indirect impact on livestock productivity should be linked to 'livestock production' VEC; issue about cattle keepers being deprived of milk did not come up. |
| Biological raw materials | Only issue raised in relation to grass was that it should be compensated along with other crops as it has a value both in house construction (roofing) and for cattle. As such this VEC is not considered to be a priority candidate VEC. |
| Wildfood (bushmeat, nuts, fruit, mushrooms) | Stakeholder engagement highlighted poaching is still widely practiced by local people and people that come in from further afield. There is reported to be a big market for bush meat. As such the combination of the project with other projects and improved infrastructure (such as road enhancements etc.) is likely to increase poaching activity. The VEC also considered other wildfoods such as nuts, fruit and mushrooms. However, the availability of these wildfoods was not highlighted as a key stakeholder concern. As such this element is no longer considered within this VEC. |
| Natural medicines | Concerns about increased scarcity of natural medicines were not raised by stakeholders. This was raised more as a compensation issue as people want the plants and trees that have medicinal value to be included in the compensation matrix. As such this VEC has been removed as a priority candidate VEC. |
| Ethical and spiritual values (sense of place and pride in Uganda's wildlife) | Yes, some concerns were raised about negative impacts in the national park and on cultural sites outside the park. (Not just sacred natural sites but also places of historical significance e.g. burial sites). |
| Educational values | Limited concern raised by stakeholders. Many of the elements encompassing this VEC will be considered through the other VECs therefore this has been removed as a priority VEC. |

| Proposed VEC | Comment of whether should remain candidate priority VEC |
|---|---|
| Pastoral way of life from customary access to open grazing land | Due to the significant overlaps between the two, this VEC has been combined with the 'open access grazing land and pastoral way of life' VEC above. The issue relating to conflict between farmers and pastoralists will also be considered through the 'Stable and cohesive communities' VEC. |
| Recreation and ecotourism | This priority candidate VEC remains appropriate. Engagement with stakeholders from the tourism sector highlighted the importance of wildlife populations. It was also repeatedly stated that a major aspect of the tourism experience relates to the sense of place /landscape quality provided by the MFNP. This is with respect to delivery of the expectations of visitors from outside Africa with regards to what they 'expect' from the 'African experience'. |
| Lake Albert Capture Fisheries | This priority candidate VEC remains appropriate. Fish catches in Lake Albert have already been significantly affected by overfishing. This was borne out by the outcomes of stakeholder engagement. |
| Safe drinking water resources | Yes, study area is considered a water-stressed area (not in terms of water scarcity but in terms of water quality) and stakeholders expressed some concerns about sanitation and impacts on water quality due to poor waste management practices both by project and due to influx. |
| Healthy Communities | This remains a priority VEC. Increased rate of HIV/AIDS and TB are top concerns raised by stakeholders. Impacts on access to healthcare was not as big a concern but it was clear that health services are already stretched and communities place high importance on access to healthcare. Investment in health care is one of most common requests to oil companies. |
| Educated communities | This remains a priority VEC. Stakeholders raised concerns about early school drop-out due to economic opportunities and concerns that resettlement would disrupt education. Investment in education was also a top request to oil companies. |
| Access to land and affordable shelter | This remains a priority VEC. Landlessness for poorer households was raised as a concern during stakeholder consultations. Poor housing due to influx and rapid, unplanned construction of settlements was also raised as a concern. |
| Sustainable economic development | This remains a priority VEC. Opportunity for direct and indirect employment was raised by almost all stakeholders and is one of the main expectations associated with oil and gas development. Concerns over rising cost of living were also raised as well as risks to poorer and subsistence households due to general transition to a cash based economy. |
| Gender equality | This remains a priority VEC. Gender equality is a key issue and several concerns related to gender equality and women's rights were raised during stakeholder consultations. |
| Safe communities | This remains a priority VEC. Many stakeholders consider increased crime levels to be a risk associated with influx driven by the project and concerns over increased traffic accidents were also raised a number of times. |
| Stable and cohesive communities | Remains a priority VEC. Stakeholders raised many issues in relation to how developments in the area are changing or will change existing community stability and cohesiveness. The main issue affecting stable and cohesive communities at present is land conflict. |

4 Revised List of Candidate Priority VECs

4.1 Introduction

Table 4.1 below sets out the revised priority candidate VECs based on the feedback from stakeholders summarised in Chapter 3 above. As noted in the Introduction to this report, VEC selection and definition is an iterative process and the VECs described below are therefore subject to modification as the CIA and ESIA processes progress. The next stages in the CIA that will further inform the definition of VECs are as follows:

- Gap analysis – during the gap analysis we will further define thresholds and indicators and in doing so we will update, where necessary, the description of VECs to ensure that the description fully align.
- Assessment stage – during the assessment stage we will have a more detailed understanding of the impacts of the Project which in turn will inform the VECs that should be prioritised for assessment and collective management. We will also have more information on the other developments which together with the Project will result in cumulative effects.
- Further consultation with stakeholders – as presented to stakeholders at our workshop there will be further consultation during assessment phase of ESIA.
- The Company proposes to work with Government to set up a regional cumulative impacts management mechanism. In addition, other oil development ESIA and CIAs will be undertaken for other projects. There may be opportunities to align our Project CIA methods and approaches with those of other Projects CIAs. This may mean adjusting the VECs to ensure consistency between different projects to more accurately assess and manage cumulative impacts.

Table 4.1: Description of Candidate Priority VECs

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Protected areas | Protected Areas include statutory National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Ramsar sites. Cumulative effects could result from other developments directly and indirectly affecting Protected Areas. Indirect impacts are primarily associated with in-migration and the economic development of areas linked to oil development. <i>This VEC covers the biodiversity values of Protected Areas. Other functions of Protected Areas are also covered under other VECs e.g. eco-tourism.</i> |
| Critical and Natural Habitat | Critical Habitats are areas with high biodiversity value as defined by IFC Performance Standard 6. Cumulative effects could arise from habitat loss, construction disturbance, habitat fragmentation, introduction of invasive species or may be result with wider indirect effects associated with in-migration and economic development. |
| Species of conservation concern | There are numerous species of conservation value in the Project study area including those that are endangered, protected, endemic or considered to be flagship or landscape species. Cumulative effects could arise from habitat loss, construction disturbance, habitat fragmentation, or may be result with wider indirect effects associated with in-migration and economic development. |

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC |
|---|--|
| Global air quality linked to carbon emissions | Contribution to changes in greenhouse gas emissions and therefore to global warming. |
| Sustainable woodland and trees for building, cooking, medicinal products and cultural uses. | Trees and woody biomass have multiple uses for local communities including fuel, building materials, source of food and traditional medicinal products, spiritual value and cultural value (including, for example, serving as meeting points). Potential for loss of areas used to collect biomass and loss of trees or greater restrictions on access to these areas due to removal or restriction from new infrastructure. Cumulative effects could also occur as a result of in-migration and increased demand for access to land suitable for crop-growing with consequences for rates of land conversion throughout the Study Area and conversion of forested areas into agricultural land. Reduced viability of other land based livelihoods may also force more people to rely on charcoal making as an alternative source of income. |
| Productive agricultural land | Cumulative effects could occur as a result of the loss of productive land (including land for crops and grazing) at the same time as an increase in demand for agricultural products from in-migration. This may encourage the opening up new agricultural land, with associated deforestation and conversion of wetlands. |
| Open-access grazing land and pastoral way of life | Livestock grazing is an important livelihood for many people in the Albertine and is a key aspect of cultural identity for many people. The existing livestock system depends on open access to communal grazing lands. Grazing lands are dispersed across the landscape and could be further fragmented by new development. The process of land acquisition and compensation for developments in the area is also driving a transition from a communal ownership land tenure system to individual ownership, which will further fragment the existing communal grazing lands. |
| Food Security | <p>Food security for the population depends on provision of foods from subsistence farming, fishing and livestock keeping activities as well as ability to purchase food items. Food security may be affected in a number of ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There will be loss of agricultural land due to land take for the project. ■ More demand for crops as population and access to markets increase incentives to shift to cash crops, depriving the family of food. ■ Decreased sizes of farm holdings, due to population pressure from influx and increased land sales due to speculation driven by oil and gas developments, can lead to more intensive farming on smaller plots leading to lower yields and also means families will have smaller overall quantity of land and therefore smaller quantities of food. ■ Inflation of food prices due to increased demand from developments and due to influx ■ Depleting fish stocks due to overfishing driving up price of fish ■ Reduction in livestock products due to loss of open access grazing land |

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC |
|--|--|
| Bushmeat | Overharvesting of wildlife through hunting threatens achievement of full benefit from nature based tourism and threatens populations of species of conservation concern. Although illegal in the protected areas, hunting benefits hunters and their families and many people who purchase it as a preferred meat. Bushmeat is also relied on by some people from communities that no longer keep livestock and use bushmeat as a source of protein. Bushmeat therefore adversely affects supply of the service of nature-based tourism, whilst also being considered a priority service by some who depend on it for food and income. |
| Ethical and spiritual values | Ethical and spiritual values – natural forest, grassland, wetland, Lake Albert, rivers. Sacred Natural Sites have special spiritual values to communities and are widely regarded as sources of life for biodiversity and ecosystems. The scale of change in the environment will be such that people will be affected in their sense of place. |
| Recreation and ecotourism | Tourism resources are located in and around Murchison Falls National Park and also in the Budongo Forest Reserve and are primarily focussed on wildlife. Oil development together with other projects (such as major hydro in the National Park), have the potential for cumulative effects on tourism numbers, revenue or tourist's experience. |
| Lake Albert capture fisheries | Potential beneficial cumulative effects could result from alternative employment opportunities created by the oil industry. Indirect cumulative effects could occur as a result from in-migration, greater access to markets from improved roads, and compensation being used to fund fishing gear. |
| Safe drinking water resources | In-migration and development of temporary accommodation could lead to increased pressure on drinking water resources and poorer sanitation practices that threaten water supplies. |
| Community health | In-migration of workers and others, and changes in living conditions and working practices could lead to increased incidences of communicable diseases. Increase in rates of HIV/AIDS of particular concern due to likely increase in commercial sex work. Increase in sanitation and hygiene related disease due to low capacity to deal with high levels of increased waste from influx. In-migration and the presence of temporary workers will lead to increased demand for community health services, and this may affect the availability and cost of services for local residents. |
| Primary and secondary school education | The completion of primary and secondary school is important for personal and community level development. Increased family incomes may help support children in the completion of schooling, but economic opportunities could also prompt some children to end education in favour of work. |
| Land and affordable shelter | In-migration, increased incomes, and requirements for land for major projects and other developments could lead to increased demand for land and residential property and increased prices. While this may benefit owners of land and property it would create negative impacts for those who rent land and property. Access to land may be further impacted due to increased individualisation and privatisation of land meaning loss of access to customary / communal land, and misuse of compensation payments (not investing in replacement land). |

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Sustainable economic development | Cumulative effects could occur as a result of direct employment creation or employment within the wider supply chain. Wider indirect effects associated with economic development may be positive (e.g. new jobs and markets) or negative (e.g. increased cost of living, increased cost for labour, widening inequality as poorer and subsistence based households struggle to adapt to more cash based economy). |
| Gender equality | Women may not benefit from the benefits of economic activity in the region, and may be disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts. Adverse impacts include increased gender based violence, abandonment of women and children, early school drop out for girls, increase in prostitution, and sexual exploitation of minors. |
| Safe communities | Economic activity is often associated with in-migration, differences in the relative income and wealth of local residents, and increased traffic, all of which can lead to increased incidence of crime and road traffic incidents. |
| Stable and cohesive communities | Community cohesiveness and stability may be affected by a number of factors: land conflict driven by increased value attached to land (mainly attributed to O&G activities in Buliisa District); poor management of compensation payments has been linked to family breakdown and increases in gender based violence; excessive growth and changes in community composition can affect the real and perceived standard of living between local residents; disputes between farmers and pastoralists (due to cattle destroying crops) are already common and could worsen as less land is available for each of these activities due to project land take; and breakdown in community support networks due to resettlement. |
| Cultural identity | This VEC has been added to the list. Changing demographic composition of communities may threaten cultural identity of original inhabitants of the area through introduction of other languages, breaking up of families and clans due to resettlement and loss of communal land ownership systems, and changing settlement patterns. |

APPENDICES

Appendix A: VECs Presented at the Workshop

Bio-physical VECs

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC and reason for selection |
|--|---|
| Protected areas | <p>Protected Areas include statutory National Parks, Wildlife Reserves and Ramsar sites. Cumulative effects could result from other developments directly and indirectly affecting Protected Areas. Indirect impacts are primarily associated with in-migration and the economic development of areas linked to oil development.</p> <p>Protected areas include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murchison Falls National Park /Protection Area, including • Bugungu WR • Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System Ramsar Site • Budongo CFR& IBA • Bugoma CFR • Semuliki WR • Kabwoya WR <p><i>This VEC covers the biodiversity objectives of Protected Areas. Other functions of Protected Areas are also covered under VECs e.g. landscape and eco-tourism.</i></p> |
| Critical and Natural Habitat | <p>Critical Habitats are areas with high biodiversity value as defined by IFC Performance Standard 6. Cumulative effects could arise from habitat loss, construction disturbance, habitat fragmentation, introduction of invasive species or may be result with wider indirect effects associated with in-migration and economic development. 10 Discrete Management Units identified, based on the landscape-level ecology and distribution of species that might qualify the area as Critical Habitat:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Albert and wetlands 2. Savanna corridors 3. Forests and corridors 4. Mixed habitats landscape 5. Budongo 6. Bugoma 7. MFPA 8. Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System Ramsar Site 9. Chimpanzee 10. Nahan's Francolin |
| Populations of wildlife or species of conservation concern | <p>There are numerous species of conservation value in the Project study area including those that are endangered, protected, endemic or considered to be flagship or landscape species. Cumulative effects could arise from habitat loss, construction disturbance, habitat fragmentation, or may be result with wider indirect effects associated with in-migration and economic development. Note: there are over 100 CH trigger species, and others of conservation value.</p> |
| Flagship species | <p>Including e.g. elephants, lions, giraffe, chimps, Uganda Kob, shoebill, grey-crowned crane. Cumulative effects could arise from habitat loss, construction disturbance, habitat fragmentation, or may be result with wider indirect effects associated with in-migration and economic development.</p> |
| Woodland and forest ecosystems | <p>Woodland and forest ecosystems are already under pressure from clearance, fuel gathering and charcoal making. However, many of these woodlands and forests are important areas of Critical Habitat as well as providing a reservoir for threatened populations and ecological corridors between other habitats for a variety of species.</p> |
| Characteristic threatened ecosystems | <p>The Albertine Rift contains a number of characteristic ecosystems such as lakes, rivers and wetlands (permanent and seasonal), savannah, wooded grasslands, woodlands and high tropical forest. Cumulative effects could result from multiple developments affecting these habitats directly or indirectly.</p> |
| Ecological corridors | <p>Loss of habitat resulting in risk of habitat fragmentation and severance of existing ecological corridors.</p> |
| Landscape character | <p>Potential for multiple developments to affect the character and quality of the landscape within the study area, with specific reference to Murchison Falls Protection Area and landscape corridors.</p> |

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC and reason for selection |
|---|--|
| Global air quality linked to carbon emissions | Contribution to changes in greenhouse gas emissions and therefore to global warming. |
| Local air quality | Cumulative effects could arise in areas where the emissions of multiple developments and activities overlap e.g. increased traffic emissions in urban areas. |

Social & Ecosystems VECs

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC and reason for selection |
|--|--|
| Woody biomass for building and cooking | Potential for loss of areas used to collect biomass (for fuel, housing etc.) or greater restrictions on access to these areas. Cumulative effects could also occur as a result of in-migration and additional pressure on available resources. |
| Productive agricultural land and food security | Cumulative effects could occur as a result of the loss of productive land (including land for crops and grazing) at the same time as an increase in demand for agricultural products from in-migration. This may encourage the opening up new agricultural land, with associated deforestation and conversion of wetlands. |
| Livestock production from open-access grazing land | Some very vulnerable people rely on livestock production from open access grazing land for their livelihoods and wellbeing: displaced pastoralists and people employed as cattle herders, who are paid very low wages and have little access to alternatives. Others have a strong cultural attachment to owning cattle and see them as an important form of capital and savings. Grazing lands are dispersed across the landscape and could be further fragmented by oil related development, especially linear infrastructure. |
| Crop products from subsistence farming | Increased demand for access to land suitable for crop-growing with consequences for rates of land conversion throughout the Study Area. More demand for crops as population and access to markets increase incentives to shift to cash crops, depriving the family of food. |
| Livestock products (meat, milk) | Population growth and access to markets lead to competition for grazing land. Likely to be exacerbated by land enclosure and land use controls, resulting in exceedance of carrying capacity and reduced productivity of animals. Impacts on level of effort needed to maintain benefit by taking cattle further to find sufficient grazing. New markets and improved infrastructure such as refrigerated milk storage and paved roads throughout the Study Area and reduced yields due to declining pasture supply mean cattle keepers potentially deprived of milk (previously given in lieu of payment) as it has sale value. Income insufficient to buy alternative protein. |
| Biological raw materials | Overharvesting of grass used for thatching as an alternative source of income to selling firewood, primarily harvested from protected areas. Improved transport (paved roads) could drive further over-harvesting. Income and/or quality of housing affected. |
| Wildfood (bushmeat, nuts, fruit, mushrooms) | Overharvesting of wildlife through hunting threatens achievement of full benefit from nature based tourism and threatens populations of species of conservation concern. Although illegal in the Protected Areas, hunting benefits hunters and their families and many people who purchase it as a preferred meat. Bushmeat is also relied on by some people from communities that no longer keep livestock and use bushmeat as a source of protein. Bushmeat therefore adversely affects supply of the service of nature-based tourism, whilst also being considered a priority service by some who depend on it for food and income. |
| Natural medicines | There is already scarcity. More population will increase the demand and indirectly worsen scarcity, which will affect ability to use natural medicines. population increase expected to worsen existing scarcity due to decline of natural habitats and increasing demand for medicinal plants that are already over-harvested. |
| Ethical and spiritual values (sense of place and pride in Uganda's wildlife) | Ethical and spiritual values – natural forest, grassland, wetland, Lake Albert, rivers. Sacred Natural Sites have special spiritual values to communities and are widely regarded as sources of life for biodiversity and ecosystems. The scale of change in the environment will be such that people will be affected in their sense of place. |
| Educational values (Research centres with a focus on biodiversity) | Natural forest could become so degraded due to fragmentation and other impacts that it risks losing some of its educational value. |
| Pastoral way of life from customary access to open grazing land | Pastoral way of life from having open access to grazing land -natural forest, woodland, shrubland, wooded. More people, more conversion to private use of land; there are already tensions between nomadic pastoralists and farmers. Any constraint in their movement affects nomadic pastoralists. There have been deadly conflicts between farmers and settled nomads. |

| Proposed VEC | Description of VEC and reason for selection |
|---|---|
| Recreation and ecotourism based on wildlife populations | Tourism resources are located in and around Murchison Falls National Park and also in the Budongo Forest Reserve. Oil development together with other projects (such as major hydro in the National Park), have the potential for cumulative effects on tourism numbers, revenue or tourist's experience. |
| Lake Albert Capture Fisheries | Potential beneficial cumulative effects could result from alternative employment opportunities created by the oil industry. Indirect cumulative effects could occur as a result from in-migration, greater access to markets from improved roads, and compensation being used to fund fishing gear. |
| Safe drinking water resources | In-migration and development of temporary accommodation could lead to increased pressure on drinking water resources and poorer sanitation practices that threaten water supplies. |
| Healthy Communities | In-migration of workers and others, and changes in living conditions and working practices could lead to increased incidences of communicable diseases. In-migration and the presence of temporary workers will lead to increased demand for community health services, and this may affect the availability and cost of services for local residents. |
| Educated communities | The completion of primary and secondary school is important for personal and community level development. Increased family incomes may help support children in the completion of schooling, but economic opportunities could also prompt some children to end education in favour of work. |
| Affordable shelter | In-migration, increased incomes, and requirements for land for major projects and other developments could lead to increased demand for land and residential property. While this may benefit owners of land and property it would create negative impacts for those who rent land and property. |
| Sustainable economic development | Cumulative effects could occur as a result direct employment creation or employment within the wider supply chain. Wider indirect effects associated with economic development may be positive (e.g. new jobs) or negative (e.g. increased cost of living, increased cost for labour). |
| Gender equality | Women may not benefit from the benefits of economic activity in the region, and may be disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts. |
| Safe communities | Economic activity is often associated with in-migration, differences in the relative income and wealth of local residents, and increased traffic, all of which can lead to increased incidence of crime and road traffic incidents. |
| Stable and cohesive communities | Excessive growth and changes in community composition can affect the real and perceived standard of living for local residents. In-migration will alter the demographic composition of the community and could alter the social dynamics and cohesion of the community. |

Appendix B: Stakeholders Consulted

Organisations Attending the CIA Stakeholder Workshop in Kampala on 16 November 2016

- National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI)
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
- Association of Uganda Tour Operators (AUTO)
- National Forestry Authority (NFA)
- Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
- Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM)
- Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (Gender)
- Ministry Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)
- BLAC (with representatives from: Wetlands International, Flora and Fauna International (FFI), WCS)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
- Total E&P Uganda B.V (TEPU)
- Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd (TUOP)
- China National Offshore Oil Company (CNOOC)
- Environmental assessment practitioners from AECOM
- Eco & Partner

Local and Community Organisations Consulted in the Project Study Area

Local community organisations consulted as per table below. In addition to these organisations Tilenga ESIA team also consulted with District Governments in Hoima, Buliisa, Nwoya, Nebbi and Masindi; Sub County / Municipal authorities in Hoima Municipality; Biso Sub County; Buliisa Sub County; Buliisa Town Council; Kigwera Sub County; Ngwedo Sub County; Got Apwoyo Sub County; Purongo Sub County; Pakwach Town Council; and Masindi Municipality. And then we had various community level focus group discussions with women, youth, elders, migrants and different livelihood groups as well as key informant interviews with police and health centres. Tilenga ESIA team also met with tourist lodges in MFNP.

| Organisations | Date |
|---|------------------|
| ▪ Uganda Human Rights Commission, Hoima Branch | 22 November 2016 |
| ▪ Bunyoro Inter-religious Committee | 22 November 2016 |
| ▪ Kakindo Orphange | 26 November 2016 |
| ▪ Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO) | 24 November 2016 |
| ▪ Lake Albert Children's and Women's Development Organisation (LACWADO) | 8 December 2016 |
| ▪ Acholi Chiefdom | 30 November 2016 |
| ▪ Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom | 6 December 2016 |

Meetings with National Stakeholders in Kampala

| Organisations | Date |
|---|--------------------|
| ▪ Directorate Gender – Commissioner for Community Development | 15 November 2016 |
| ▪ Ministry Health – Environmental Health Division | 16 November 2016 |
| ▪ Directorate Gender – Commissioner for Youth and Children's Affairs | 17 November 2016 |
| ▪ Uganda Human Rights Commission | 17 November 2016 |
| ▪ Minority Rights Groups International | 17 November 2016 |
| ▪ International Alert | 18 November 2016 |
| ▪ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) | 30 January 2017 |
| ▪ Directorate Labour, Employment and Occupational Safety | 31 January 2017 |
| ▪ Uganda TB Control Programme | 17 January 2017 |
| ▪ Uganda AIDS Commission | 18 January 2017 |
| ▪ Directorate Gender & Community Development | 31 January 2017 |
| ▪ Office Prime Minister (Department Disaster Preparedness and Response) | 1 February 2017 |
| ▪ Directorate Social Protection | 1 February 2017 |
| ▪ Ministry Internal Affairs (Uganda Police Force) | 2 February 2017 |
| ▪ International Organisation for Migration (IOM) | 2 February 2017 |
| ▪ Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) | 3 February 2017 |
| ▪ Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate Citizenship and Immigration Control | 3 February 2017 |
| ▪ Department of Museums and Monuments | 7 and 9 March 2017 |
| ▪ Cross Cultural Foundation | 10 March 2017 |

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TILENGA ESIA - APPENDIX G: Tilenga Project ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Plan

February 2019

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Tilenga Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan

February 2019

***Prepared for: Total E&P Uganda and
Tullow Uganda Operations***

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This document is the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Tilenga Project (hereafter ‘the Project’). This SEP presents the approach to planning and managing stakeholder engagement activities during the ESIA process on behalf of Total E&P Uganda B.V (Total) and Tullow Uganda Operations PTY Ltd (TUOP).). Once the ESIA has been finalised and approved and the Project commences, it will be the Project Proponents’ responsibility to update and implement the Project SEP as part of the Project’s overall Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

The SEP was periodically updated as the ESIA progressed through the scoping, baseline data collection, and impact assessment phases to disclosure.

1.2 Purpose and Scope of this Document

The SEP was used as a tool to plan and document stakeholder engagement activities throughout the ESIA process. It sets out the methods that were used for undertaking a meaningful and in-depth process of engagement and consultation with external stakeholders, defined as ‘Project affected individuals or groups, including vulnerable groups, organisations and businesses that may be directly or indirectly affected, have an interest in the Project or have the potential to influence the development of the Project’ (IFC, 2007).

Consultation with stakeholders was a key aspect of the ESIA process and is essential to building a longer term ‘social licence to operate’ to facilitate the successful implementation of the Project. The ESIA consultation process was designed to comply with the requirements for public participation as prescribed in Uganda’s Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 13 (1998) and the IFC Performance Standard 1 and guidelines for stakeholder engagement (IFC, 2012). Stakeholder engagement activities were also guided by IPIECA, the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues, guidance documents on managing and dealing with stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle and the Project Proponents’ internal corporate standards and guidelines. (IPIECA, 2015).

The Project Proponents carried out a number of studies and surveys in the Project Area during the exploration phase and prior to the start of the ESIA process had already engaged with a variety of stakeholders at national, regional and community level. Teams of Community and Tourism Liaison Officers (CTLOs) are responsible for ongoing community engagement in the Project Area. The findings from previous studies and previous engagements informed the development of this SEP and the ESIA consultation process was built on the Project Proponents’ existing relationships with stakeholders.

In line with national Ugandan requirements and international standards, public consultation was undertaken at national, regional, and local levels. Consultation activities focused in particular on local communities and stakeholders living within or in proximity to the Project footprint that will be directly affected by Project activities.

1.3 Goals and Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement during the ESIA Process

The SEP outlines an approach to engagement that aimed to enable stakeholders to understand the proposed Project, any potential impacts, proposed mitigation plans, and benefits of the Project in a timely manner.

Consultation with stakeholders informed the development of ESIA activities and helped to build understanding of baseline conditions and stakeholders’ key concerns, which informed the scope of the impact assessment and guided development of mitigation measures. The key objectives of stakeholder engagement during the ESIA were to:

- Introduce the Project and share Project design information with stakeholders, explaining in clear and sufficient detail it’s nature and potential impacts;
- Advise stakeholders of the opportunities during the ESIA process to provide feedback on the Project design and to input into the design of mitigation and enhancement measures;
- Identify key issues and concerns that stakeholders have about the Project;

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment or provide proposals on the key issues that should be addressed in the Scoping and ESIA report;
- Demonstrate the Project Proponents' commitment to following national requirements, ESIA good practice, and IFC guidelines;
- Confirm or validate the information gathered in previous consultations; and
- Lay the foundation for ongoing and positive stakeholder participation.

2 Regulations and Requirements

2.1 Overview

This section outlines the regulatory framework applicable to stakeholder engagement for the Project. As part of the Project Proponents ongoing commitment to Project stakeholders and Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), this SEP was developed in line with national Ugandan legislative requirements and international standards, benchmarked by the IFC Performance Standards.

Figure 1 depicts the ESIA process and when stakeholder consultations should take place during this process as required under Ugandan EIA regulations and IFC requirements.

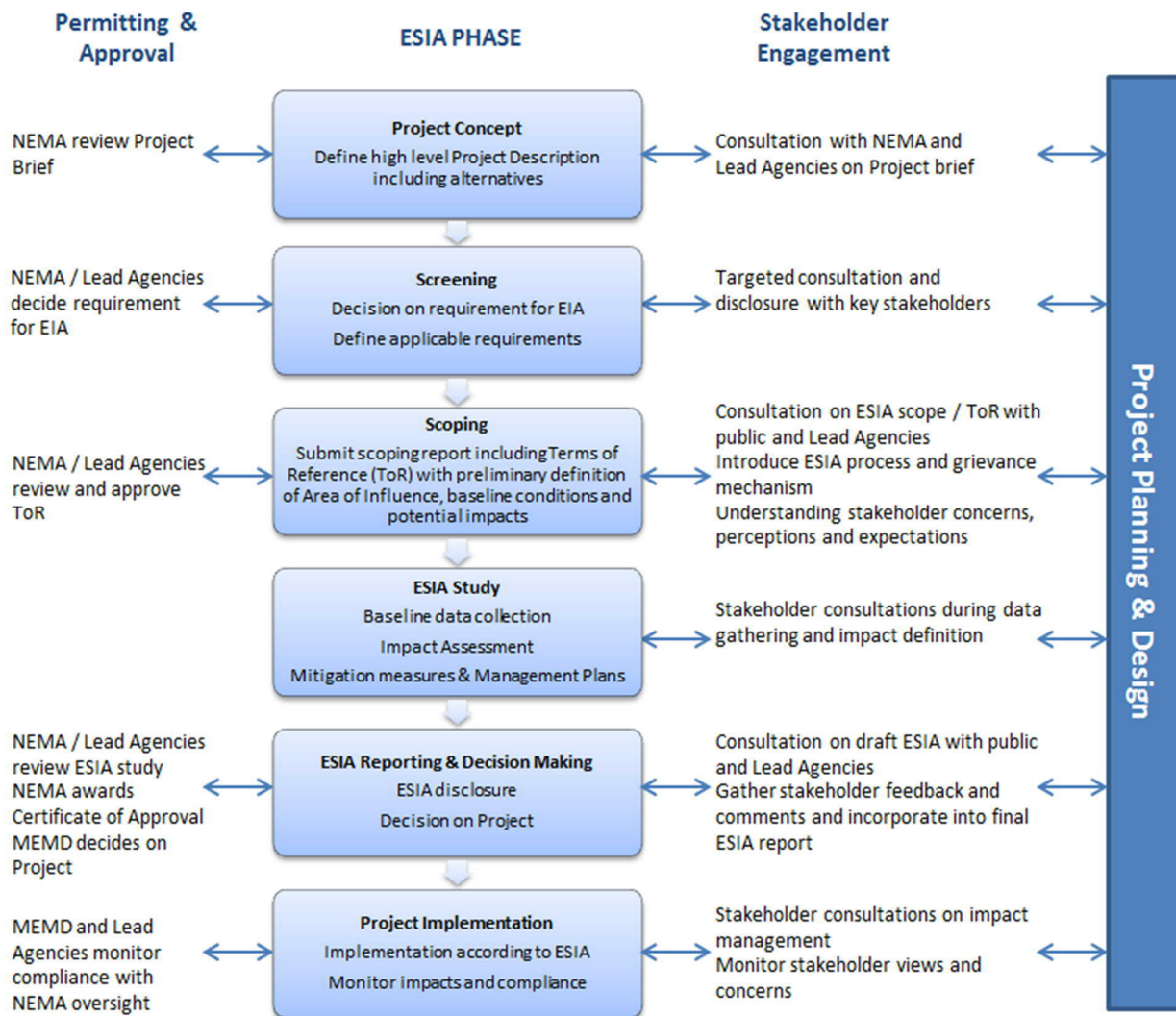


Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations for the ESIA. Source: AECOM, 2015

2.2 Ugandan Requirements

The National Environment Act, Cap 153 (1995) is the overarching environmental statute in Uganda and sets the framework for environmental governance.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, No. 13 (1998) define the requirements for preparation and approval of EIAs. According to these regulations, an EIA must be conducted in accordance with terms of reference (ToR) prepared by the developer in consultation with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Public participation in the EIA is mandatory.

The National Environment Act stipulates that EIA shall be carried out according to guidelines established by NEMA. These provide specific guidance on how EIA is to be conducted in the national context and the framework for the public participation process. They include:

- *Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda (NEMA, 1997);*
- *The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, S.I No. 13 (NEMA,1998); and*
- *Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector (NEMA, 2004).*

Under Ugandan legislation, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) plays a leading role in ensuring the public fully participates in the EIA (in this case ESIA) process.

2.2.1 National Requirements for Scoping Phase Consultation

The EIA Guidelines for the Energy Sector require that 'the scoping exercise should involve all the project stakeholders so that consensus is reached on what to include or exclude from the scope of work.' (NEMA, 2004)

The Project Proponent is responsible for preparing the scoping report, which includes a summary of the results of scoping and which also constitutes part of the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the study. The Project Proponent must submit a copy to NEMA who then forwards it to MEMD and other appropriate lead agencies for comment. A timeframe of up to 21 working days is suggested for review of the ToR.

There are no specific requirements for public disclosure of the scoping report under Ugandan legislation.

2.2.2 National Requirements for Public Participation in the ESIA Study

The EIA Regulations, 1998 stipulate requirements for public participation during the ESIA study as follows:

1. The developer shall take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people in the communities which may be affected by the project during the process of conducting the study under these regulations.
2. In seeking the views of the people under sub-regulation (1), the developer shall:
 - a. Publicise the intended project, its anticipated effects and benefits through the mass media in a language understood by the affected communities for a period of not less than fourteen days;
 - b. After the expiration of the period of fourteen days, hold meetings with the affected communities to explain the project and its effects; and
 - c. Ensure that the venues and times of the meetings shall be convenient to the affected persons and shall be agreed with the leaders of local councils. (NEMA, 1998).

2.2.3 National Regulations for ESIA Disclosure

National regulations require that 20 copies of the ESIA report, known under national regulations as the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), are submitted to the Executive Director of NEMA. NEMA will transmit the EIS to the lead agency (in this case through MEMD) and request the lead agency to make comments on the statement. A list of stakeholders that may be consulted by NEMA for EIA disclosure is outlined in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Indicative List of Stakeholders to be consulted by NEMA for ESIA Disclosure

| STAKEHOLDERS GROUP | STAKEHOLDER |
|---------------------|---|
| National government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Petroleum Authority of Uganda ○ Petroleum Exploration, Development and Production Department ○ National Forestry Authority • Ministry of Water and Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Water Resource Management ○ Directorate of Environment ○ Wetlands Management Department • Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uganda Tourism Board ○ Uganda Wildlife Authority ○ Department of Museums and Monuments • Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Physical Planning and Urban Development ○ Department of Human Settlement ○ Department of Land Administration • Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Gender and Community Development ○ Directorate of Social Protection ○ Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health • Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Fisheries Resources ○ National Agricultural Research Organisation ○ National Agricultural Advisory Services • Ministry of Health • Uganda Human Rights Commission • Office of the Prime Minister • Uganda Police Force • Ministry of Works |
| Local government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nwoya District Local Government • Buliisa District Local Government • Representatives from Village Local Council Executives |

2.2.3.1 Invitation for Public Comment

The EIA Regulations, 1998 require that invitations for the general public to provide written comments on the EIA shall be made by NEMA in a newspaper with national or local circulation and that the invitation should state:

- *The nature of the project;*
- *The location of the project;*
- *The anticipated negative and positive impacts of the project; and*
- *The proposed mitigation measures to respond to the negative impacts.*

Invitations to persons who are most likely to be affected by the Project are required to be made in a newspaper with local circulation in the area where the Project will be located and on other mass media, as well as through local government, and should be in languages understood by the majority of affected persons.

In addition to the information included in the invitations to the general public, the invitations to directly affected persons should also state the benefits of the project to the local community.

2.2.3.2 Public Hearing

NEMA will determine whether a public hearing is required based on initial review of the EIA and the comments received from lead agencies, the general public and directly affected persons. MEMD, in consultation with NEMA, will appoint a presiding officer to lead the public hearing.

The public hearing must be conducted at a venue that is convenient and accessible to stakeholders who are most likely to be affected by the Project. The date and venue of the hearing should be advertised through the mass media.

Anyone is free to attend and make presentations at the public hearing and the Project Proponents will have the opportunity to respond to any presentations made and to provide further Project information during the meeting.

2.3 International Requirements

2.3.1 IFC Standards

The Project Proponents' approach to stakeholder engagement is based on international standards and guidelines, specifically the IFC Performance Standards. The IFC sets out requirements for undertaking stakeholder engagement throughout the Project lifecycle in IFC Performance Standard 1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts (IFC, 2012). Further guidance is available in Good Practice Manual: Doing Better Business through Effective Public Consultation (IFC, 1998) and Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies doing Business in Emerging Markets (IFC, 2007).

A summary of IFC Performance Standard 1 engagement requirements is presented in *Table 2*.

Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Requirements of IFC Performance Standard 1

| <i>ISSUE</i> | <i>KEY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT</i> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Stakeholder Analysis and Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify Project affected stakeholders, including vulnerable groups • Develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan |

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

| ISSUE | KEY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT |
|---|--|
| Disclosure of Information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide stakeholders with access to information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purpose, nature and scale of the Project ○ Duration of proposed Project activities ○ Any risks, potential impacts and mitigation measures ○ Proposed stakeholder engagement process ○ Grievance procedure |
| Consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation will be in-line with the degree of impact of the Project and should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Begin early and continue throughout the Project lifecycle ○ Be based on prior disclosure and dissemination of information ○ Focus on those directly affected ○ Be free of outside interference and external manipulation ○ Enable meaningful participation ○ Be documented |
| External Communications | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement and maintain a procedure for external communications including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintaining an external communication register ○ Screening and assessing issues raised ○ Tracking and documenting responses ○ Adjusting the management programme |
| Grievance Procedure ¹ for Affected Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a grievance procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the Project • The grievance procedure should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Resolve concerns promptly ○ Use a transparent and culturally appropriate consultative process |
| Ongoing Reporting to Affected Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide periodic progress updates, specifically with regard to issues or grievances communities have raised • Communicate any updates to the management programme • Report to the community with frequency that is proportionate to the concerns of affected communities but not less than annually |

¹ A Copy of the TOTAL Grievance Mechanism is provided in Appendix C

2.3.1.1 IFC ESIA Disclosure Requirements

Under PS 1, the IFC requires that there is disclosure of relevant project information that helps stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. Depending on the scale of the project and anticipated risks, relevant documents could include for example, environmental and social assessments, Action Plans (such as the SEP, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans, Community Health and Safety Plans, etc.), and the Project Proponents social policies, or any actions as a result of independent due diligence by lenders.

2.3.2 International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)

IPIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environmental and social issues. IPIECA guidance documents on managing and dealing with stakeholders throughout the Project lifecycle have been considered in the SEP development. These include Community grievance mechanisms – a manual for implementing operational-level grievance mechanisms and designing corporate frameworks. (IPIECA, 2015)

2.4 Project Proponents' Standards

The SEP has been developed in line with the Project Proponents' internal corporate standards and guidelines, including the Stakeholder Engagement Framework (TEP Uganda & TUOP, 2015).

3 Project Overview

3.1 Background

This section provides a summary of the Project and its associated infrastructure.

The Project is located to the north-east of Lake Albert, in Buliisa and Nwoya districts. The Project comprises the upstream development of six production fields across 34 well pads in CA-1 and LA-2 and the exploration Block EA-1A with a total area of approximately 111,000 hectares (ha).

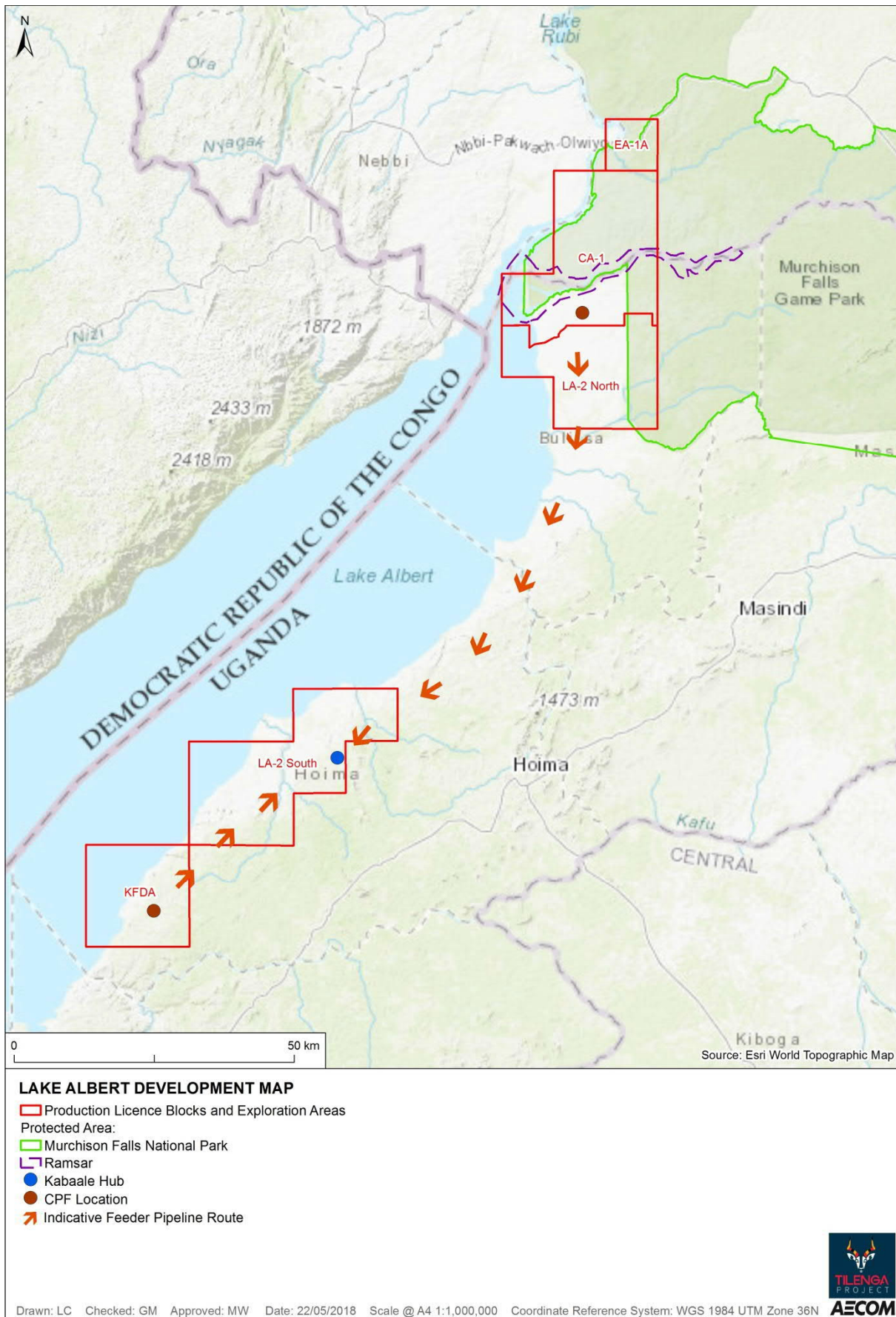


Figure 2: Lake Albert Development Map

3.2 Project Location

As illustrated in Figure 3, the Project is naturally split between the two banks of the Victoria Nile River. The fields located north of Victoria Nile are located inside the Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and the fields south of the river are wholly located outside the MFNP. Most of the fields south of the Nile (except for parts of the Mpyo, Ngege and Ngara fields) are located in a highly populated area with dispersed dwelling, grazing land and crops. The Nile and its banks in this area constitute a “Ramsar site”, i.e. a recognised wetland of international importance.

3.3 Project Components

In summary, the Project consists of the following permanent and temporary components, the locations of which are illustrated in Figure 4.

3.3.1 Permanent Components

The permanent Project components will comprise a number of key elements, which are summarised below:

- Development of six production fields: Jobi-Rii (JBR), Ngiri (NGR), Gunya (GNA), Kasamene / Wahrindi (KW), Kigogole (KGG); and Nsoga (NSO) within which 412 wells will be drilled across the 34 well pads;
- Production and Injection Network will transfer production fluids from the well pads to the CPF and injection water to the well pads from the CPF. It will include a tunnelled section under the Victoria Nile using the Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) technique to connect the JBR production field located north of the Victoria Nile with the CPF. The Network will comprise:
 - Production pipelines to transport oil, gas and produced water extracted from the producing wells to the CPF;
 - Water pipeline to transport water abstracted from both Lake Albert and produced water from the fields to the CPF to the well pads for injection into the reservoir via the water injection wells;
 - An electrical distribution system to transport power generated at the CPF to each well pad; and
 - A fibre optic cable (FOC) providing two way communications between the well pads and the CPF for monitoring, control and leak detection purposes.
- The Industrial Area will comprise the following key facilities:
 - The CPF, which will separate the produced oil, water and gas arriving from the well pads into its three constituent parts. This will include stabilised oil at export specifications, associated gas for power generation and produced water for re-injection (no produced water will be discharged to the environment; all produced water will be re-injected into the reservoirs). The CPF main facilities will include:
 - Pig² receivers and manifolds³ of the incoming production lines from the well pads. The inlet manifold will have Emergency Shutdown Valves (ESDVs);
 - Two oil/gas/water separation trains producing an export quality stabilised oil, capable of treating 190 thousand barrels per day (kbopd) of oil and 700 kbb/d total liquids (oil plus water);
 - Oil storage, measurement and export pumping system;
 - Gas treatment and compression for peak gas production of some 30 million standard cubic feet per day (MMscf/d);
 - Produced water treatment system;
 - Lake water treatment system;
 - Power generation system to provide operational power and heat;

² Bullet-shaped, cylindrical or spherical capsules which are inserted into pipeline to clean wax and other build-ups to prevent blockages.

³ An assembly of pipe, valves, and fittings by which fluid from one or more sources is selectively directed to various process systems.

- Central Control Room housing control, monitoring and safety systems together with fire and gas detection and protection systems;
 - Flare system;
 - Sludge treatment; and
 - Information Technology (IT), communications and telecoms system.
 - Utilities;
 - Permanent Operation Camp;
 - Permanent Operation Support Base with warehouses, workshops, maintenance facilities, offices including an Integrated Waste Management Area;
 - Drilling Support Base including Liquid Mud Plant (LMP);
 - Community / Visitors Centre;
 - Security Camp; and
 - Logistics Support Centre.
- Water Abstraction System to abstract water from Lake Albert and transport it to the CPF; the main use for the water will be to reinject it at the well pads to maintain pressure at the production fields; and
 - Victoria Nile Ferry Crossing Facility to provide a transport link between the Project Area located north and the south of the Victoria Nile.

In addition to the components listed above a number of existing facilities will be upgraded and used for the duration of the Project:

- Tangi Operation Support Base located north of the Victoria Nile to provide operational support to the JBR production field;
- Bugungu Airstrip; and
- Roads to allow access to the CPF and well pads (the Project will also require the construction of new roads in addition to road upgrades).

3.3.2 Temporary Components

The temporary Project components will comprise a number of key elements:

- Bullisa and Bugungu Construction Camps (existing facilities originally constructed to support exploration activities);
- Temporary facilities at the Industrial Area will comprise:
 - Construction Camp to accommodate for works south of the Victoria Nile;
 - Construction Support Base to support the Project south of the Victoria Nile; and
 - Community / Visitors Centre.
- Temporary facilities at the Tangi Construction Support Base to support the Project north of the Victoria Nile; and
- Masindi Vehicle Check Point to provide support to vehicles accessing the Project Area to the South of the Victoria Nile.

In addition to the facilities listed above a number of additional areas will be required for temporary use to support the upgrade and construction of the roads, construction of the Production and Injection Network, including HDD activities under the Victoria Nile.



PROPOSED TILENGA PROJECT DEVELOPMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Project Area
- Wellpad location
- Wellpad Extent
- ◆ Water Abstraction System
- Victoria Nile Pipeline HDD Crossing
- Victoria Nile Ferry Crossing
- Production and Injection Network
- Industrial Area
- Bugungu Airstrip
- CPF
- Camp
- Masindi Vehicle Check Point

Drawn: LC Checked: GM Approved: MW Date: 05/12/2018 Scale @ A4 1:300,000 Coordinate Reference System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N



Figure 3: Project Layout

The Project will also involve other facilities that can be termed as Associated Facilities as defined by the IFC Performance Standards ‘associated facilities’ are: *facilities that are not funded as part of the project and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable*.

The Associated Facilities are:

- Tilenga Feeder Pipeline.
- East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP).
- Waste management, storage and treatment facilities. and
- Critical oil roads.

3.3.3 Project Schedule

The Project will occur in integrated phases namely:

- Site Preparation and Enabling Works (Year 1 to Year 5);
- Construction and Pre-commissioning; (Year 1 to Year 8);
- Commissioning and Operation (year 3 to Year 28); and
- Decommissioning (Year 28 onwards)

The schedule for each Project phase will be further refined as the information becomes available.

3.4 Project Environmental and Social Context

The Project is located in the Albertine Graben, Western Uganda. The Albertine Graben is recognised as one of Africa's most important areas for biodiversity, and most of the southern part of CA-1 and EA-1A, east of the Nile, and part of LA-2, is within the MFNP, which hosts a range of emblematic wildlife and attracts national and international tourism.

Lake Albert is an international waterway supporting a range of different livelihood activities, including fisheries and tourism, while the Victoria Delta, at the divergence of the Nile into Lake Albert, is an extremely sensitive ecosystem. Part of its course through the MFNP is designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention).

Fields to the south of the Nile are located in populated areas including cultivated areas and grazing land. There is a wide diversity of Ugandan ethnic groups, tribes, immigrants and refugees across the area.

Environmental and social studies and reports in the Albertine Graben indicate that the Project is taking place in a context of rapid changes affecting the viability of important environmental and social features.

3.5 ESIA Project Area of Influence

Each of the technical disciplines studied for the ESIA defined a specific Study Area relevant to their assessment.

The Project Area of influence includes:

- Core development area within the MFNP, including well pads, pipeline routes, and new access roads that will be constructed.
- Proposed crossing points for the pipeline on either side of the Nile.
- Areas around the Project in the south Nile area including the Industrial Area well pads, and vehicle checkpoints, and support bases. Route of new roads and pipelines.
- Proposed water intake area on Lake Albert.
- Key settlement and population areas, including where labour may be sourced.
- Areas that provide key ecosystem services for local communities (including provisioning and cultural ecosystem services) in MNFP and fishing grounds on Lake Albert.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- Key market towns and trading centres that may be affected by Project traffic and that are likely to serve as hubs for Project contractors and suppliers.

A list of the administrative units within the Project Area of Influence, including district, sub-counties, parishes and villages is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Administrative Units in the Project Area of Influence

| LOCAL COUNCIL III | LOCAL COUNCIL II | LOCAL COUNCIL I |
|---|--|---|
| Buliisa District Local Government | | |
| Ngwedo Sub-County | Avongera Parish, Ngwedo Parish, Mubako Parish, Mvule Parish, Nile Parish | Avogera, Kamandindi, Muvule Nunda, Kibambura, Ngwedo TC, Uduk I, Karatum, Mubako, Paraa, Ajigo, Muvule I, Ngwedo Farm, Uduk II, Kasinyi, Kilyango, Kisomere |
| Kigwera sub-Country | Kigwera Parish, Kirama Parish, Kisansya Parish, Ndandamire Parish, Wanseko Parish | Kigwera NW, Kigwera SE, Kigwera SW, Kigwera NE, Kirama, Kiyere, Bikongoro, Kisansya E, Kisanyisa W, Katodio, Ndandamire, Kichoke, Katanga, Masaka, Wanseko TC |
| Buliisa Sub-County | Nyamitete Parish, Kakoora Parish, Bugana Parish, Kigoya Parish, Central Ward, Eastern Ward, Northen Ward, Western Ward | Padinga, Gotlyech, Beroya, Kakoora, Uribo, Kijumbya, Bugana Kataleba, Bugana Kichoke, Waiga, Kigoya, Kijangi |
| Buliisa Town Council | N/A | Civic cell, Kizongi, Nyapeya, Kizikya, Kakindo, Kisimo Cell, Kityanga, Kitahura |
| Kisyabi-Sub County Biso Sub County Butiaba Sub-county | n/a – communities are not directly affected therefore engagement is only at the LCIII level. | |
| Nwoya District Local Government | | |
| Got Apwoyo Sub County | Latoro Parish | Te Ogot, Latoro, Barylec, Obira |
| Purongo Sub-county | n/a – communities are not directly affected therefore engagement is only at the LCIII level. | |
| Pakwach District Local Government | | |
| Pakwach Town Council | n/a – communities are not directly affected therefore engagement is only at the LCIII level. | |
| Hoima District Local Government | | |
| Hoima Municipality | n/a – communities are not directly affected therefore engagement is only at the LCIII level. | |
| Masindi District Local Government | | |
| Masindi Municipality | n/a – communities are not directly affected therefore engagement is only at the LCIII level. | |

3.5.1 Environmental and Social Sensitivities

3.5.1.1 Environmental Sensitivities

The Albertine Graben is an important area for biodiversity and of significant ecological and evolutionary processes. It is considered one of the most species rich eco-regions in Africa, evidenced by the high number of protected areas in the region. Of specific importance to the Project is MFNP, in which the fields in the development north of the Nile are entirely located. MFNP is the largest and the second-most visited national park in Uganda and it is ecologically important for a number of globally and regionally threatened species.

Together with the adjacent Bugungu Wildlife Reserve and the Karuma Wildlife Reserve, MFNP forms part of the Murchison Falls Protected Area (MFPA). There are also a number of forest reserves in the Project Area of influence (see Section 3.4) such as Bugoma and Budongo Forest Reserves. MFPA plus the forest reserves form important animal corridors and are biodiversity hotspot areas, as well as areas of tourism and recreational importance.

This area also includes the Murchison Falls-Albert Delta Wetland System Ramsar Site, which supports rare, vulnerable and endangered species, important for maintaining biodiversity in the region, and is also an important spawning ground for fish and holds a number of indigenous fish species.

Based on preliminary evaluation, MFNP is believed to constitute a critical habitat as defined by the guidance notes to IFC's Performance Standards (IFC, 2012). There are several potential triggers for this, the most prominent being the presence of what may be the World's last remaining naturally breeding populations of the Endangered Rothschild's giraffe (*Giraffa Camelopardalis rothschildi*).

The key stakeholders to consult within the MFPA include the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage, tourism operators, District Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working on environmental and conservations issues, and villages within the area.

3.5.1.2 Social Sensitivities

The local communities in the Project Area are characterised by high levels of poverty with inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure, low levels of education and low incomes. Communities depend heavily on natural resources (land for cultivation and grazing livestock, and Lake Albert for fishing, amongst other resource use) and are therefore very sensitive to changes in land use and impacts related to Lake Albert.

Disputes about land ownership and contested boundaries are common in the local area. Land speculation is a growing problem and those who have little knowledge about land rights or the land acquisition process risk being exploited. Land studies and Project related land acquisition has the potential to exacerbate these issues.

A number of vulnerable groups have been identified in the Project Area including:

- Women: decision-making is still very much male-dominated, men control household finances and access to land, and domestic violence is reported to be widespread.
- Elderly: Older people may be considered vulnerable if they can no longer engage in productive activities and do not have family to support them.
- Youth: Unmarried youth who do not yet have access to land and face limited alternative employment options may be perceived as poor and have a low social status.

Section 4.2.1 provides further information about vulnerable stakeholders. Additional information about vulnerable groups is given in Chapter 16 – Social of the ESIA Report.

3.5.1.3 Access to information

In Uganda, the right to access information is enshrined in Article 41 of the Constitution (1995) which provides that, *“Every citizen has a right of access to information in the possession of the state or any other organ of the state except where the release of the information is likely to interfere with the security of the state or the right to the privacy of any other person”*.

The Access to Information Act (ATIA) of 2005 and the Access to Information Regulations of 2011 are the main legislations ensuring citizens' rights to information. ATIA was enacted to promote the right to access to information, promote an efficient, effective, transparent and accountable Government and to enable the public to effectively access and participate in decisions that affect them as citizens. Furthermore, the Government of Uganda has adopted various initiatives and programmes to promote the right of access to information, including:

- The establishment of the Ministry of ICT and National Guidance (MoICT&NG).
- Development of the Government Communication Strategy.
- Creation of Public Education Airtime on radio stations in every district across the country to sensitize the public on service delivery and development issues.
- The establishment of the Government Citizens Interaction Centre (GCIC) to enhance the monitoring of service delivery and provide a channel for feedback and suggestions from citizens.

Despite the enactment of the 2005 Act, citizens have limited access to information due to non-compliance with the law at Ministerial level, bureaucracy, and wide exceptions to the application of the law which restrict access to public records. Moreover, citizens, including public officials, have a limited awareness of the law and their rights.

A World Bank 2011 report states: "The Ugandan case, especially when cast in comparison with Right To Information (RTI) regimes in other country contexts, shows that the relative capacity and influence of civil society is a necessary condition to make RTI laws effective accountability instruments". In Uganda, the enactment of the law was state-sponsored, and civil society groups had relatively little influence on its final passage, even though they were influential in bringing a bill to Parliament on the right of information. Most CSOs, except the larger and more prominent ones based in Kampala, have capacity constraints that hamper their ability to meaningfully participate and understand technical issues and key policies. Activism on this issue seems to be largely restricted to more prominent NGOs operating in Kampala. However, CSO based in Kampala, many of whom are also active at the district level, revealed that information problems are even more challenging at this level. (World Bank, 2011)

In the Project Area, access to information is further hindered by the poor level of education of local residents.

3.6 Overview of Stakeholder Engagement Activities Undertaken Before and in Parallel to ESIA Stakeholder Engagement

Tullow began stakeholder engagement in the Project Area in 2006 and Total in 2011. Engagements took the form of formal meetings, focus group discussions (FGDs), field visits and distribution of communication materials (including fliers, maps, posters and radio announcements). The engagements were intended to share Project information, scopes for EIA and baseline studies and Project briefs, and to generate feedback.

A revised SEP for the Project was prepared by the Project Proponents in 2015. The purpose of this SEP was for planning and managing stakeholder engagement for the pre-project studies of the Buliisa-Nwoya area as well as to provide overall guidance for stakeholder engagement during the various subsequent phases of the Project. Total has also implemented a Stakeholder Engagement Procedure (last updated July 2015) as part of their Company Management System, which guides stakeholder engagement for all employees, contractors and sub-contractors.

The Project Proponents have appointed Community and Tourism Liaison Officers (CTLOs) who are responsible for the day-to-day management of engagement with local communities, including administering a Grievance Mechanism.

Table 4 provides a summary of engagement activities that have been undertaken before and in parallel to ESIA consultation activities.

Table 4: Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities undertaken prior to or in Parallel to ESIA Engagements

| ACTIVITY | STAKEHOLDERS | TIMING |
|---|--|--|
| Quarterly engagement meetings to share updated Project information (led by Project Proponents) | Undertaken at national regional and district level with CSOs; Women and youth leaders; District level government; Inter-religious leaders; Media; Business representatives; and, National civil society actors. | Quarterly. |
| Ad hoc engagement to share environmental information from baseline surveys and provide updated on the progress of the Project and ESIA process. (led by Project Proponents) | Institutional stakeholders particularly MEMD, PAU, NEMA, PEPD, UWA | Ad hoc |
| Community meetings undertaken as part of Social and Health Baseline Study (led by Artelia Eau et Environnement) | Villages in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts | February and April 2015 |
| RAP pre-assessment engagement (led by Intersocial Consulting) | Villages in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts | August 2015 |
| Ecosystem Services Review related consultations (led by Treweek Environmental Consultants) | A series of 8 focus group discussions facilitated in local language both in Buliisa and in Hoima as well as 3 workshops with institutional stakeholders | July to October 2015 |
| Land Acquisition and Resettlement related consultations (led by Atacama, Synergy, and Nomad Consulting) | Disclosure of resettlement activities to local communities in Kasinyi village, focus group discussions and key informant interviews with Project Affected People (PAPs) as part of RAP studies, presentation of entitlement and resettlement options to PAPs, Establishment of resettlement committees at the district, local and national level. | February 2017 – ongoing at time of writing (February 2018) |
| Project Brief (led by Air, Water, Earth (AWE) Ltd) | Consultation with local leaders in Buliisa District, as well as key national government agencies and the Civil Society Coalition for Oil and Gas. | February – September 2017 |

4 Stakeholder identification and Analysis

4.1 Overview

A list of key stakeholders was identified and assessed through a process of ‘stakeholder mapping’. Stakeholder mapping refers to a process of identifying stakeholders and understanding their influence and potential interest in relation to the Project.

4.2 Stakeholder Identification

Stakeholder identification aims to establish which organisations and individuals, including vulnerable groups, may be directly or indirectly affected (positively or negatively) by the Project or have an interest in it. Stakeholder identification was an on-going process that was regularly reviewed and updated throughout the ESIA process. Stakeholders identified are listed in Table 5.

The stakeholder identification process took into account:

- The expected area of influence of the Project –the area over which positive or negative impacts of the Project may be experienced.
- The expected nature of impacts –the potential type, extent and significance of impacts, which must be understood so that the relevant types of government bodies, NGOs, and other interested parties could be identified and engaged.
- The regulatory context – consideration of the legal and corporate requirements for consultation and disclosure.

Table 5: Tilenga Project – Stakeholder List

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---------------------|---|
| National government | Ministry of Water and Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) ○ National Forestry Authority ○ Directorate of Water Resource Management ○ Wetlands Management Department Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Petroleum Authority of Uganda ○ Petroleum Exploration Development and Production Department Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uganda Tourism Board ○ Uganda Wildlife Authority ○ Department of Museums and Monuments Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Physical Planning and Urban Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Physical Planning ○ Department of Human Settlement ○ Directorate of Land Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Land Registration ○ Department of Land Administration ○ Office of the Chief Government Valuers (CGV) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Surveys and Mapping Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development |

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| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate of Gender and Community Development ○ Directorate of Social Protection ○ Directorate of Labour, Employment, Occupational Safety and Health <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department of Fisheries Resources ○ Department of Crop Production ○ National Agricultural Research Organisation ○ National Agricultural Advisory Services <p>Ministry of Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community Health Department ○ Uganda Sanitation Fund Program ○ Uganda AIDS Control Program ○ Uganda TB Control Program <p>Uganda Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Uganda Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Department for Disaster Preparedness and Response ○ Operation Wealth Creation <p>Uganda Police Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate for Oil and Gas <p>Ministry of Works</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uganda National Roads Authority <p>Ministry of Defence</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Directorate in charge of Citizenship & Migration |
| Tilenga Project Proponents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TEP Uganda ● TUOP ● Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) ● China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) |
| Project Proponents of Associated Facilities, Supporting Infrastructure and stakeholders relevant to projects considered in Cumulative Impact Assessment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) ● Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (UETCL) ● East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project proponents ● Karuma Dam project proponents ● Ayago Dam project proponents |

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibaale Industrial Park project proponents • Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) • Kibaale Refinery project proponents • Kibaale Airport project proponents |
| Local Government | <p>Buliisa District Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngwedo Sub-County: • Kigwera sub-country: • Buliisa Sub-county: • Buliisa Town Council • Kisyabi-Sub County • Biso Sub County • Butiaba Sub-county <p>Nwoya District Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got Apwoyo Sub County • Purongo Sub-county • Anaka Town Council <p>Nebbi District Local Government</p> <p>Pakwach District Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakwach Town Council <p>Hoima District Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoima Municipality <p>Masindi District Local Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masindi Municipality |
| Project Affected Communities – communities whose boundaries fall within Project Area (i.e. EA-1A, CA-1 and LA-2). ⁴ | <p>Buliisa District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngwedo Sub-County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Villages: Avogera, Kamandindi, Muvule Nunda, Kibambura, Ngwedo TC, Uduk I, Karatum, Mubako, Paraa, Ajigo, Muvule I, Nwgedo Farm, Uduk II, Kasinyi, Kilyango, Kisomere • Kigwera sub-country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Villages: Kigwera NW, Kigwera SE, Kigwera SW, Kigwera NE, Kirama, Kiyere, Bikongoro, Kisansya E, Kisansya W, Katodio, Ndandamire, Kichoke, Katanga, Masaka, Wanseko TC • Buliisa Sub-county <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Villages: Padinga, Gotlyech, Beroya, Kakoora, Uribo, Kijumbya, Bugana |

⁴ Referred to as the Primary Study Area in the Social Baseline – see **Chapter 16 – Social**.

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|---|--|
| | <p>Kataleba, Bugana Kichoke, Waiga, Kigoya, Kijangi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buliisa Town Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Civic cell, Kizongi, Nyapeya, Kizikya, Kakindo, Kisimo Cell, Kityanga, Kitahura <p>Nwoya District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Got Apwoyo Sub County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Villages: Te Ogot, Pajengo, Barylec, Obira • Purongo Sub-county <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lagaji |
| <p>Project Affected Communities – communities outside Project Area but who are likely to be indirectly affected by the Project.⁵</p> | <p>Buliisa District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisyabi-Sub County • Biso Sub County • Butiaba Sub-county <p>Pakwach District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakwach Town Council <p>Hoima District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoima Municipality <p>Masindi District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masindi Municipality |
| <p>Traditional and religious authorities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council of Elders, Bunyoro Kingdom • Acholi Chiefdom • Alur Kingdom • Bunyoro inter-religious committee |
| <p>Local businesses and tourism operators</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of Uganda Tour Operators (AUTO) • Tourism Operators situated inside the MFNP, concessionaires situated outside MFNP (including tourism lodges) • Business and Traders (Kasinyi) • Business and Traders (Uduk II) • Masindi District Livestock Association • Buliisa District Chamber of Commerce |
| <p>NGOs and Civil society</p> | <p>Local community based organisations representing vulnerable groups including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welfare of children, elderly, disabled or chronically ill • Low income and female-headed households (with incomes below the subsistence |

⁵ Referred to as the Secondary Study Area in the Social Baseline – see **Chapter 16 – Social**.

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>level)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minority ethnic groups and tribes, immigrants and refugees • Balaalo (Herdsmen) <p>Local level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BIRUDO • LACWADO • Kakindo Orphans Care • Build Africa • MUNGU MIYO Functional Adult Literacy Group • BULOGA • Bugungu Community Association • Buliisa NGO Forum • Buliisa Oil & Gas Task Force • Albertine Graben Oil and Gas Districts Association (AGODA) <p>National level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) • Civic Response on Environment and Development (CRED) • World Wildlife Fund (WWF) • International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) • Minority Rights Group International • Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda • International Alert • International Organisation for Migration • African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) • The AIDS Support Organisation • World Vision Uganda • Soft Power Uganda • Living Earth Uganda • Link Community Development • Global Rights Alert • Action Aid • Labour Rights Alert • National Association of Environmental Practitioners (NAPE) |
| Academic and research organisations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makerere University • Kyambogo University • Gulu University |

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDERS |
|--------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Nile University • Uganda Petroleum Institute • Independent Research Institute for Fisheries (NAFIRRI) |
| Intergovernmental Organisation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nile Basin Initiative |
| Media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Vision • Monitor • Rupiny • Radio Biiso FM • King FM • Radio Pakwach • Key Bunyoro FM Stations with regional coverage, e.g. Spice FM |

4.2.1 Vulnerable Stakeholders

National regulations as well as GIIP and IFC PS 1 include the requirement to consider disadvantaged and vulnerable stakeholders. Vulnerable stakeholders are defined as those who may be differently or disproportionately affected by the Project, or whose situation may mean that are hard to reach, and/or that they require diverse measures in consultation and disclosure activities to allow their effective participation. During the ESIA this included, for example, ensuring that targeted efforts were made to invite women and youth and people with disabilities to participate in community meetings during the mobilisation process, as well as directly asking them for their questions or comments during the meetings. Smaller group meetings with particular groups, or with organisations representing vulnerable groups were also organised during the baseline studies.

A range of variables can determine a stakeholder’s vulnerability and affect or restrict their ability to actively participate in engagement activities, including age, gender, ethnicity, social status, livelihood and occupation (i.e. insecure, temporary, low wage employment), level of education, health status (including physical or mental disability), physical isolation (distance, lack of access to transportation), land rights and ownership and level of marginalisation. Vulnerable groups were identified in consultation with local stakeholders including local authorities, health service providers, NGO/ CBOs, government agencies and community members themselves.

Potentially vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals and groups identified in the affected communities, include:

- Women, especially widows and female headed households
- Children and youth (especially orphans);
- Elderly;
- Disabled or chronically ill;
- Low income households (with incomes below the subsistence level⁶);
- Minority ethnic groups and tribes, including Balaalo cattle herders;

⁶ As defined by the World Bank’s poverty measure of less than \$1.25 a day.

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- Immigrants and refugees;
- Sex workers; and
- People living with HIV/AIDS.

5 Stakeholder Analysis

5.1 Overview

In order to engage effectively with stakeholders, it is critical to know their needs and expectations in relation to a particular issue or policy, how they are likely to react and what influence or power they can bring to bear on the issue. This information can then be used to ‘map’ stakeholders and tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. The key aspects to consider in stakeholder mapping are a stakeholder’s interest in and their influence on the Project.

5.2 Assessing Stakeholder Interest

Stakeholder interest is defined as the extent to which the interests of a stakeholder are affected by the Project either due to the Project’s direct impact on them or because of a political, financial, social, cultural, scientific or technical interest in the Project. These interests can be either positive or negative and can lead to either an improvement or deterioration in a stakeholder’s baseline conditions. Stakeholder interest is assessed using the criteria shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Assessing Stakeholder Interest

| INTEREST LEVEL | DEFINITION |
|-----------------------|--|
| High | The Project potentially has a significant positive or negative impact on the interests of the stakeholder. The impact is considered to be significant and the stakeholders are highly sensitive to the impact. |
| Medium | The Project potentially has a moderate positive or negative impact on the interests of the stakeholder. The impact is considered to be medium and stakeholders are moderately sensitive to the impact. |
| Low | The Project potentially has a minor positive or negative impact on the interests of the stakeholder. The impact is considered to be minor and stakeholders are not considered sensitive to the impact. |

5.3 Assessing Stakeholder Influence

Stakeholder influence refers to the power that a stakeholder has over the Project’s outcomes. Influence can be direct or indirect. Indirect influence derives, for example, from a stakeholder’s ability to influence others or their access to important information. Formal influence may derive from their ability to directly affect decision making through, for example, the issue of government approval and permitting decisions.

Assessment is qualitative based on the criteria presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Assessing Stakeholder Influence

| INFLUENCE LEVEL | DEFINITION |
|------------------------|--|
| High | The stakeholder or stakeholder group is considered highly influential and has the capacity to stop the Project or significantly impact the Project Proponents’ reputation. For example, powerful civil society organisations and individuals who can affect the Project’s ‘social license’ to operate. |
| Medium | The stakeholder or stakeholder group is considered to have moderate influence and moderate capacity to influence the Project or impact the Project Proponents’ reputation. For example, lobby groups, NGOs and small associations. |
| Low | The stakeholder or stakeholder group is isolated and has limited capacity to exert influence over the Project or the Project Proponents’ reputation. For example, stakeholders who lack institutional and social legitimacy, lack awareness on the Project or have weak capacity. Isolated communities that are geographically distant are considered to have low influence; however, a group of these communities connected through associations and social media can be considered to have medium influence. |

5.4 Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Using the categorisation of interest and influence, a stakeholder analysis matrix (see Figure 5) facilitates the development of an appropriate stakeholder disclosure and consultation strategy. The matrix attributes greater weighting to stakeholder interest than over their ability to influence the Project. This is to ensure that stakeholders likely to have key interests affected by the Project are fully engaged, and that the Project is aware of their concerns. This also helps to ensure that vulnerable groups, which are often likely to have lower levels of influence, are categorised for higher levels of disclosure and consultation.

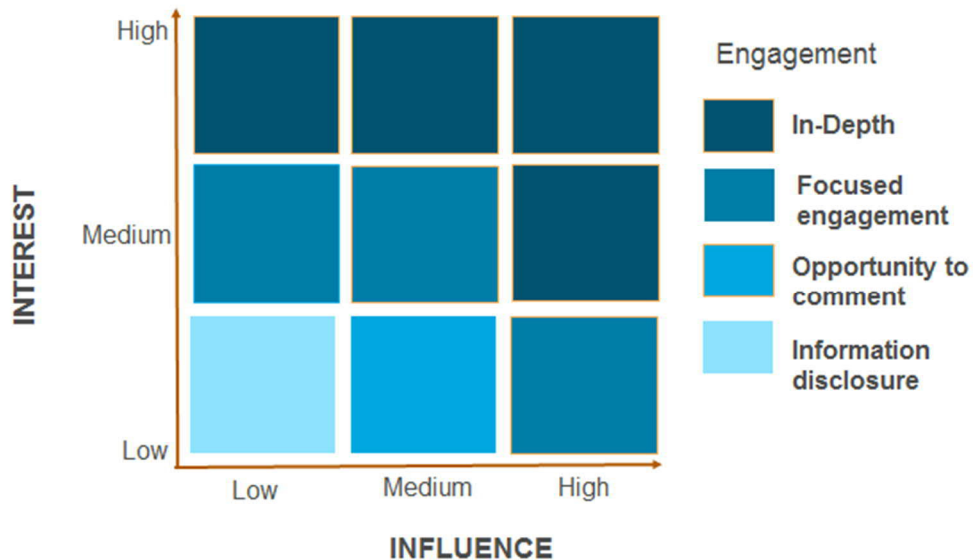


Figure 5: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix. Source: AECOM, 2018.

The matrix outlines four levels of engagement, in ascending order:

- Information disclosure;
- Opportunity to comment;
- Focused engagement; and
- In-depth engagement

Higher levels of disclosure and consultation correspond to the provision of more detailed Project information and more in-depth discussion in relation to Project impacts. Lower levels of disclosure and consultation represent more limited Project information and discussion, and are generally less technical and less specific in nature.

Stakeholders that have both high influence and high impact should be continuously engaged and kept fully informed throughout the Project. Those with high influence include both ‘decision-makers’ and ‘opinion leaders’. Stakeholders that have low influence but high interest should also be kept well informed and involved in a process of informed consultation and participation, which allows their views to be taken into account in Project decision making.

The Stakeholder Database (template provided in Appendix D) was used to record the detailed results of the stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken for the ESIA, including each stakeholder’s assessed level of influence and interest in the Project, and their corresponding category for engagement⁷.

⁷ Note the results of stakeholder mapping and details of all stakeholders are confidential therefore the completed Stakeholder Database cannot be publically disclosed but a template of the database is provided in Appendix D to the SEP.

6 Stakeholder Engagement Methods

6.1 Overview

This section outlines the methods that were used for engaging with stakeholders during the ESIA process.

6.1.1 Methods of Disclosing Information

Information was disclosed in a variety of ways as summarised in Table 8. Materials prepared for local communities were translated into the main languages used locally namely Rugungu, Alur, Acholi and Runyoro.

Table 8: Information Disclosure Methods

| <i>Information to be Disclosed</i> | <i>Method</i> |
|--|--|
| Information on the Project and ESIA process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information leaflets distributed at consultation meetings and made available in key public places. Presentations given during meetings tailored to the audience in terms of technical detail and language. Posters displayed during meetings and left in public places. Letters delivered by post or email. |
| Project and ESIA documents including Scoping Report/ToR; ESIS and ESIA Non-Technical Summary (NTS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project webpage. Distributed directly to identified stakeholders. |
| Announcement of ESIA report disclosure and opening of public comment period | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press releases and public announcements in national and local newspapers and on local radio. Poster in public places. |
| Date, time, venue and purpose of upcoming meetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting invitations sent at least two weeks prior to meetings as far as possible. Mobilisation of villages with assistance of CTLOs and LC1 Chairman. |

6.1.2 Informed Consultation and Participation Methods

The IFC requires that a process of informed consultation and participation is undertaken for stakeholders identified as having a high level of influence on the Project or those who will be significantly affected by the Project. This process goes beyond simple information disclosure and aims to give stakeholders the opportunity to participate in the Project decision making process and to provide a mechanism for two-way feedback between the Project Proponents and stakeholders. Table 9 sets out some of the methods that were used as part of this process during ESIA engagements.

Table 9 Informed Consultation and Participation Methods

| <i>Method</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Targeted Stakeholders</i> | <i>Phase</i> |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Public Meetings | Forum for providing Project information and hosting question and answer session with a large audience. Meetings were held at community locations that | Local communities | Scoping Consultation |

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| <i>Method</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Targeted Stakeholders</i> | <i>Phase</i> |
|---|--|--|---|
| | <p>were easily accessed by the Project's stakeholders and at convenient times.</p> <p>Printed materials were made available to support presentations and discussion, and meetings were conducted in the most appropriate local language using translators where necessary.</p> <p>Meetings were organised to facilitate the exchange of information and opinions. Following introductions and opening remarks a non-technical presentation on the Project and ESIA process was given. This was followed by a Question and Answer session, allowing stakeholders to provide comments and suggestions.</p> <p>Meetings were attended by members of the ESIA consultant team as well as representatives from the Project Proponents.</p> <p>Attendance was taken at all meetings.</p> | | ESIA Consultation |
| Open House | <p>Invite stakeholders to review Project information in a designated location using posters, information boards, visual aids, leaflets.</p> <p>Staff the open house with Project representatives to answer questions and guide stakeholders through the information.</p> <p>Record discussion, topics discussed, questions and concerns raised and responses.</p> | <p>Local communities NGOs and CSOs Local Government</p> | ESIA Disclosure |
| Focus Group Discussions | Exchange of information with more targeted groups of stakeholders focused on, for example, age, gender or livelihood. | Local communities | Baseline Phase |
| One-on-one interviews or small or medium group meetings (typically between two and 10 participants for small meetings and between ten to 20 participants for medium meetings) | Meetings with influential stakeholders and those with access to important baseline information. Meetings were generally more technical. | <p>Government stakeholders (including departments / committees at national and district)</p> <p>NGOs and CSOs</p> <p>Technical experts</p> | <p>Scoping Consultation</p> <p>Baseline Phase</p> <p>ESIA Consultation</p> <p>Cumulative Impact Assessment Consultation</p> |
| Comment boxes installed in centrally located community buildings in affected communities, such as CTLO office and district offices | <p>Gives local communities the opportunity to provide confidential feedback on Project activities.</p> <p>Managed by Project Proponents through CTLO team.</p> | <p>Local communities and local government</p> <p>Tourism stakeholders.</p> | All phases |
| Post/phone/email | Opportunity to ask questions or raise concerns about the Project and ESIA process in a timely manner. | All Stakeholders | All phases |

7 ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Programme

This section provides a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that were undertaken during the ESIA process.

7.1 Scoping Phase Consultation

The key objectives of scoping phase stakeholder engagement were to:

- Introduce the Project and share Project design information with stakeholders, explaining in clear and sufficient detail its nature and potential impacts (based on available information at the time);
- Describe the scope of the ESIA study, the study area and the level of assessment in relation to the Project Area of influence, associated facilities and Cumulative Impact Assessment;
- Advise stakeholders of their opportunities to provide comments during the ESIA process;
- Demonstrate the Project Proponents' commitment to following national requirements, ESIA good practise, and IFC guidelines;
- Confirm or validate the information gathered in previous consultations;
- Identify key issues and concerns that stakeholders had about the Project;
- Provide stakeholders with the opportunity to comment or provide proposals on the key issues that should be addressed in the Scoping and ESIA report; and
- Lay the foundation for ongoing and positive stakeholder participation.

Consultations were undertaken with local communities over a two week period in August 2015 and with national stakeholders over a one week period in September 2015. A summary of the consultations undertaken during scoping is provided in Table 10.

Community meetings were well attended with an average of over 100 attendees at each of the meetings (see Figure 6 and Figure 7). In total, over 900 stakeholders participated in the consultations at the district, sub county and community level.

Table 10: Scoping Phase Consultations

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDER | MEETING FORMAT |
|---|---|---|
| District Government (Technical committees and political leadership) | Buliisa District Nwoya District | Group meeting (approximately 20 participants) |
| Sub county Government (Technical committees and Political leadership) | Buliisa Sub County Kigwera Sub County Ngwedo Sub County Buliisa Town Council Purongo Sub County Pakwach Town Council | Small group meeting with each Sub County (less than ten participants at each meeting) |
| Villages⁸ | Gotlyech Kizongi Kigwera SE | Public meeting in each village. |

⁸ Due to time constraints it was not possible to hold meetings in every village therefore a representative sample of villages was selected based on their proximity to project infrastructure, level of involvement in previous engagements (with the aim of avoiding stakeholder fatigue) and with consideration for inclusion of different ethnic groups and geographic representation across the Project Area.

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| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDER | MEETING FORMAT |
|--|--|---|
| | Kisimo Kasinyi Village Kisomere Village Kilyango Wanseko (cancelled) ⁹ | |
| Tourism Stakeholders | Nile Safari Lodge Wild Frontiers Paraa Lodge Murchison Falls National Park Association of Ugandan Tourism Operators | One-on-one and small group meeting (less than ten participants at each meeting) |
| Civil Society & NGOs | Civic Response on Environment and Development (CRED) Bulisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO) Lake Albert Children and Women's Advocacy and Development Organisation (LACWADO) Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) | One-on-one and Small group meeting (less than ten participants at each meeting) |
| Government Agencies and Departments | National Environmental Management Authority Uganda Wildlife Authority Petroleum Exploration and Production Department Department of Water Resources Management Occupational Health and Safety Department Wetlands Management Department Department of Physical Planning Department of Human Settlement Department Urban Development Land Registration Department Department of Museums and Monuments Department of Fisheries Resources National Forest Authority | Small group meeting (less than ten participants at each meeting) |
| Research Bodies | National Fisheries Resources Research Institute | Small group meeting (less than ten participants at each meeting) |

⁹ The Wanseko meeting could not proceed due to unrest in the community. Key stakeholders from Wanseko were engaged during the baseline phase of the ESIA and CTLOs made efforts to engage the community as part of their ongoing activities.



Figure 6 (left): Meeting in Gotlyech; Figure 7 (right): Meeting in Kigwera South East

Copies of the Scoping Phase consultation materials, which included invitations, presentations tailored for national and local stakeholders and posters are depicted in Figures 8 to 11¹⁰.

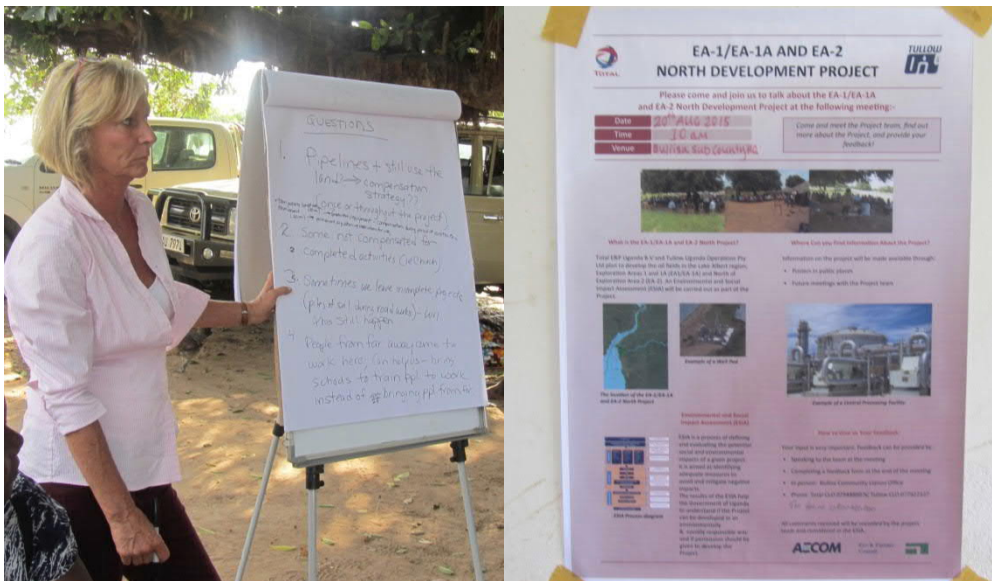


Figure 8 (left): Recording questions; Figure 9 (right): Event Poster



Figure 10 and Figure 11: Stakeholders Reading Consultation Booklets

7.1.1 Key Issues Raised During Scoping Phase Consultations

A summary of the key issues raised during the scoping phase is presented in Table 11. Where possible, all stakeholder comments were addressed during meetings. A record of questions and comments was recorded and logged in a Project Issue and Response Register (see Appendix A).

Comments received during the course of scoping meetings were analysed and categorised into 14 categories. The distribution of comments across these categories is shown in Figure 13.

¹⁰ Copies of the scoping phase consultation materials were appended to the Scoping Report.

Table 11: Key Issues during Scoping Consultations

| CONCERN | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|---|--|---|
| Legacy land acquisition issues | During the scoping phase in 2015 there were still many legacy grievances related to the land acquisition process during exploration. Many stakeholders said they had not yet received compensation for land related impacts and were not happy with the compensation they received. There was also mistrust and misunderstanding in the way compensation rates had been set. | <p>Some of the legacy cases were handled already and a new Valuer was on board to complete the process. Others were court cases which were still being handled.</p> <p>The process of compensation was long due to the involvement of a legal mediator. As an alternative, to make the process simpler complainants should avoid their case reaching a legal stage. E.g. could use clan head as a mediator instead.</p> <p>Project Proponents learned from past circumstances and would try to handle resettlement and other impacts based on these lessons for the next phases to minimise a repeat of the same impacts.</p> <p>The Project Proponents follow laws and best practices that stipulate how compensation is set and managed. The district land boards are responsible for determining the rates which these companies follow. It is the land boards led by the Chief Government Valuer that come up with rates therefore it is up to the sub counties to influence the council.</p> |
| Disruptions to livelihoods | There were concerns about how livelihoods including fishing, farming (crops and livestock) and tourism will be affected by land acquisition and general oil & gas related activities. | <p>A Livelihood Restoration Plan will be developed as part of the RAP.</p> <p>The ESIA will assess impacts on livelihoods. Measures will be in place to mitigate impacts.</p> |
| Employment expectations | There are high expectations around local employment and local stakeholders highlight that they will not be happy if they see workers coming from other parts of the country to do jobs that they could do, in particular unskilled jobs. There is also a request for skills training and capacity building to increase prospects of local employment on the Project. | Priority will be given to national and local employment. A ballot system will be used to select unskilled workers. The Project Proponents understand the need for capacity building and have some educational programmes in place. Unskilled work will be given to local communities as a priority – this message will also be given to contactors. |
| Local procurement | Local producers request capacity building and training to enable them to meet the standards required to sell to the Project. | It was noted that the process for getting contracts should be simplified as local business are eager to work in partnership with the Project Proponents. |
| Health, safety and environmental concerns | Concerns about the impact of the proposed Project, particularly waste transfer and the pipeline, on the health and safety of the local population and the environment were frequently raised as well as questions about how such impacts would be managed. | <p>Getting to the oil underneath produces waste (drill mud cuttings and drilling fluids (rocks/ soil)). The government cannot allow the Project Proponents to pump the oil from the ground without a drilling permit.</p> <p>The best options for waste management were considered in discussion with NEMA. Three alternatives came up: Reinjection of drill mud in the formation, Landfilling and Recycling. Considering recycling there were no valuable materials in the waste apart from making of construction materials. Construction materials made from waste are a problem in this country. For such construction materials from waste, they need to be declassified from waste to be usable. Uganda has no mechanism for this. The Industrial Area will include a Cuttings Reinjection (CRI) area</p> |

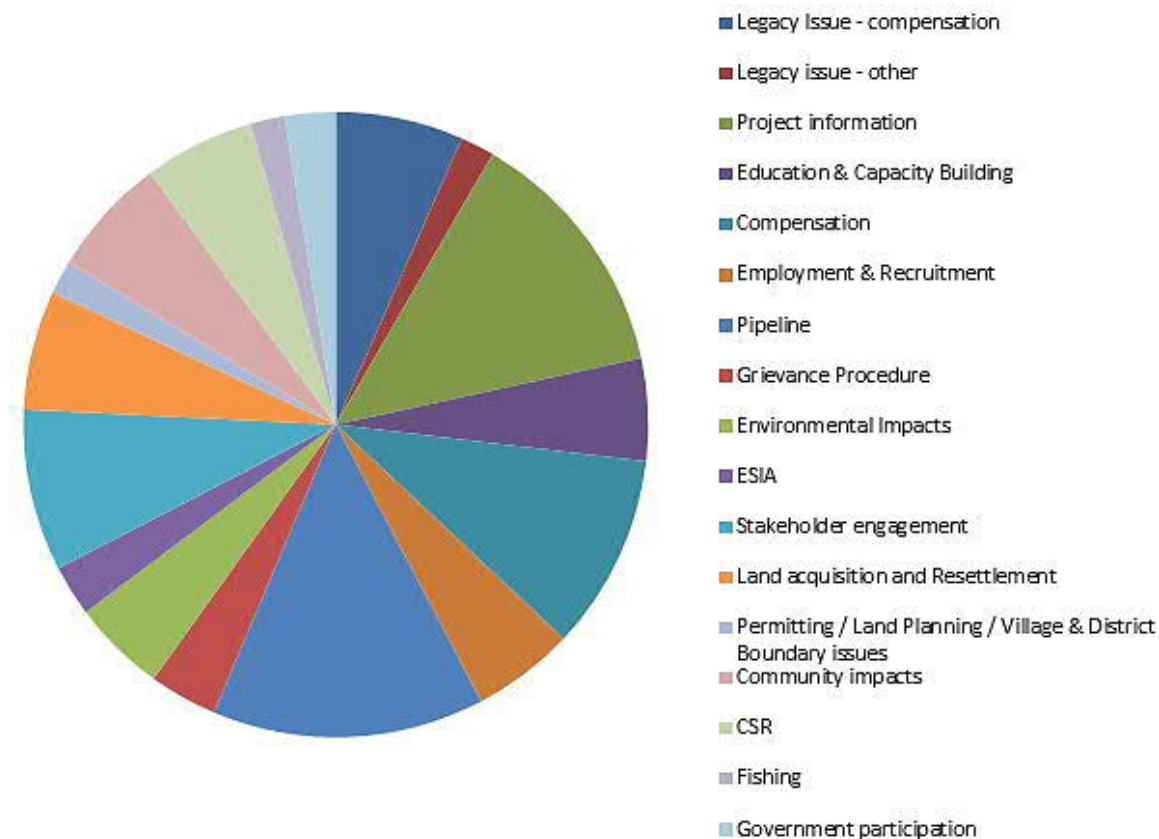
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| CONCERN | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | | <p>which has a primary role of receiving cuttings from the well pads via trucks for processing and treatment to minimise oil on the cuttings before being transferred to the cutting reinjection well for disposal. The purpose of the CRI facility is to treat the cuttings to grind and transform them into pumpable slurry by mixing with water and chemicals for reinjection</p> <p>Waste is covered in Chapter 12 of the ESIA. All wastes generated will be addressed including hazardous, non-hazardous and sanitary wastes from all facilities both permanent and temporary.</p> <p>TEP UGANDA and TUOP take the prospect of environmental incidents very seriously, especially relating to the prospect of an oil spill. Consequently, there are a whole series of ongoing engineering protocols and designs being built into the Project to minimise the risk. Additionally, specialist consultants will be employed to undertake and produce an Oil Spill Contingency Plan and Emergency Response Plan. A summary will be provided within the ESIA.</p> <p>The proposed project is expected to withdraw negligible water amounts from Lake Albert for injection in the reservoir and there will be no discharges back into the lake.</p> |
| <p>Access to information</p> | <p>There were concerns that access to information was inadequate leading to misinformation and consequently distrust by some members of the community in the Project Proponents and Government. There are rumours, for example, that oil is already being transported from the area in waste trucks.</p> | <p>The companies will have a CLO who will be available for people who want direct dialogue. Information disclosure will also take place during the ESIA to inform communities of activities and potential impacts.</p> <p>The district leaders will be kept informed of important developments as knowledge about the Project is clarified.</p> |
| <p>Communication and engagement</p> | <p>District, sub county and local stakeholders each requested that the right protocols were followed when undertaking surveys or consultations in the villages. In particular, stakeholders requested that those who are directly affected by Project activities or surveys (e.g. owners of land that is being surveyed) are directly engaged. It was suggested that in some cases information that was given to the sub county or LC1 chairpersons did not transcend to the village level or the relevant individual.</p> <p>Requests were made for greater government representation during consultations and more efforts by the district government (through the district environmental officers) to sensitise communities about the Project and its potential impacts.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement will take place at different points. It is important to keep the district and sub counties aware of what the oil companies are doing and to notify them before going into local communities – that is the normal protocol. In Buliisa villages were met during the scoping stage.</p> |
| <p>Project Information</p> | <p>Requests were made for information about Project location, schedule and details of infrastructure design.</p> | <p>The Front End Engineering Design (FEED) will refine the exact locations of the proposed infrastructure and as such cannot be presented at this stage. More detailed information will be shared with stakeholders when appropriate.</p> <p>The final schedule for the Project will be</p> |

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| CONCERN | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | <p>addressed in the ESIA.</p> <p>At the time of scoping, the proposed design was still being refined including defining the exact measures that will be used to manage the safety of the pipeline. Routing studies were being undertaken to determine the best path for the pipeline, minimising displacements and impacts.</p> <p>Maintenance will be carried out to make sure pipelines are still working (10m is needed either side of the pipeline for access).</p> |
| Sociocultural change | Concerns were raised about how the Project could change the local culture due to the resettlement process and interactions between the Project workforce and local communities. | <p>The ESIA will consider the impacts from interaction between the workforce and community. Companies have diversity classes. When new workers come as part of their induction they are taught about culture in Uganda.</p> <p>A comprehensive management program will be put in place to deal with social and cultural considerations. A social baseline study was undertaken to inform the ESIA.</p> |
| CSR requests | Requests were made for various types of CSR investments such as assistance with healthcare centres, road improvements, and education and training programmes. | Any requests of this nature need to be formally submitted because decisions on them are made by general management – therefore stakeholder is asked to put the request in writing. |
| Subcontractor management | Questions were raised about how subcontractors would be managed to ensure they behaved correctly in the communities; respected the Project's requirements for local content/ local procurement targets; and performed their work in an environmentally and socially responsible way. | <p>The Project Proponents have in place guidelines for managing societal issues by contractors. These will be adhered to by contractors and subcontractors.</p> <p>The Project Proponents are aware of the importance of local recruitment. Contractors are also required to maximise local recruitment. The ballot system of recruitment is used for local unskilled labour.</p> <p>There was an HIV/AIDS program during exploration. During construction there will be a large workforce so HIV/AIDS will be on top of the health agenda. The social and health impact assessment will help to understand the problem and an appropriate program will be designed based on the findings.</p> |

Figure 12: Distribution of Comments Received during Scoping Phase Community Consultations



7.2 Stakeholder Engagement at Baseline Phase

The key objectives for stakeholder engagement during baseline data collection were to:

- Provide Project information to affected people and other stakeholders;
- Continue the dialogue opened during the scoping engagement to build trust;
- Develop an understanding of affected stakeholders to inform the ESIA, rating of impacts and development of appropriate mitigation;
- Collect social, health and environmental baseline data for the ESIA; and
- Remind stakeholders of the Project’s grievance mechanism and who to contact if they had further questions.

Individuals, groups and entities that were engaged as part of the baseline survey are outlined in Table 12. The Tilenga ESIA social baseline survey¹¹ was undertaken with local communities between November and December 2016. Baseline meetings with national stakeholders were undertaken over a one week period in November 2016 and January-February 2017. The primary purpose of these meetings was to gather baseline data, however, during meetings the opportunity was also taken to update stakeholders on the Project and ESIA process and to note their feedback and concerns about potential impacts (positive and negative) and mitigation options.

As part of the social baseline survey a total of 67 semi-structured interviews were held with national, regional and local government authorities, traditional leadership, NGOs and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and service providers. A total of 51 FGDs were held within a sample of Project Affected

¹¹ A comprehensive Social and Health Baseline Survey was also undertaken in 2015 by Artelia Eau et Environnement, which was used to inform the ESIA. The survey undertaken by Tilenga ESIA team in 2016-2017 built on the previous baseline work done by Artelia Eau et Environnement.

Communities (PACs). Further details of all social and health baseline survey activities are provided in **Chapter 16: Social** (Table 16-4) in the ESIA report.

A summary of the consultations undertaken during the baseline phase is provided in Table 12.

Table 12: Social and Health Baseline Data Collection Consultations

| Stakeholder Group | Stakeholder | Meeting Format |
|--|---|--|
| Local Government - District Government (Technical committees and political leadership) | Buliisa District Nwoya District Nebbi District Hoima District Masindi District | Small/ medium group meeting One-on-one meetings |
| Local Government - Sub county Government, Town Councils and Municipalities (Technical committees and Political leadership) | Buliisa Town Council Buliisa Sub County Ngwedo Sub County Got Apwoyo Sub County Pakwach Town Council Biso Sub County Kigwera Sub County Purongo Sub County Hoima Municipality Masindi Municipality | Small group meeting |
| Traditional Authorities | Acholi Chiefdom Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom | Small group meeting |
| Local Communities - Villages¹² | Kirama Kibambura Ngwedo Farm Wanseko Bikongoro Bugana Kataleba Uribo Kizongi Kakindo Kityanga Kisimo Te Ogot Towns Hoima Municipality | Public meeting |

¹² These villages were selected based on the data needs identified for the baseline assessment.

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| Stakeholder Group | Stakeholder | Meeting Format |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| | Biso Town Council Pakwach Town Council Masindi Municipality | |
| Lake Users | <i>Wanseko:</i> Sea shell collectors Sand miners Fishermen Papyrus harvesters | Small group meeting |
| Business and Tourism Stakeholders | Local business community (Hoima, Biso, Buliisa) Hoteliers (Hoima, Pakwach, Masindi) Boda boda drivers (Pakwach, Wanseko) Truck drivers (Masindi) Paraa Safari Lodge Kabalega Lodge Wild Frontiers | Small group meeting |
| Civil Society & NGOs | Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO) Lake Albert Children and Women's Advocacy and Development Organisation (LACWADO) Kakindo Orphans Care Minority Rights Group International International Alert International Organisation for Migration African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) The Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Acholi Chiefdom Bunyoro Inter-Religious Committee | One-to-one and Small group meeting |
| National Government Departments - Government Agencies and | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Gender and Community Development • Directorate of Social Protection • Directorate of Labour, Employment and Occupational Safety UBOS Ministry of Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Health Department (Environmental Health) • Uganda AIDS Control Program | One-to-one and small group meetings |

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| Stakeholder Group | Stakeholder | Meeting Format |
|--|--|-----------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda TB Control Program <p>Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) – headquarters and Hoima regional office.</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister, Department for Disaster Preparedness and Management</p> <p>Uganda Police Force, Directorate for Oil and Gas Police</p> <p>Ministry of Internal Affairs, Directorate in charge of Citizenship</p> <p>Department of Museums and Monuments, Uganda National Museum</p> <p>National Environmental Management Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Sports</p> | |
| Service Providers | <p>Latoro Health Centre II</p> <p>Masindi General Hospital</p> <p>Hoima District Police Headquarters</p> <p>Hoima General Hospital</p> <p>Hoima private medical providers</p> <p>Biso Health Centre III</p> <p>Buliisa Health Centre IV</p> <p>Kigwera Health Centre II</p> <p>Buliisa District Police Headquarters</p> <p>Purongo Health Centre III</p> <p>Nebbi District Police Headquarters</p> <p>Pakwach police station</p> <p>Masindi Police Headquarters</p> <p>Traditional medicine practitioners</p> | One-to-one meeting |
| Academic and Research Organisations | National Fisheries Resources Research Institute | Small group meeting |
| Vulnerable Groups | <p>Women - informal sector (Hoima, Biso)</p> <p>Women - general (Kirama, Kibambura, Bikongoro, Ngwedo Farm)</p> <p>Sex workers (Hoima, Biso, Pakwach)</p> <p>Youth (Hoima, Biso, Kirama, Bikongoro, Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm)</p> <p>Elders (Hoima, Biso, Kirama, Bikongoro, Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm, Pakwach)</p> <p>Migrants (Hoima, Biso)</p> <p>Balaloo (Kirama, Kibambura, Bikongoro, Kigwera)</p> | Small group meeting |

Consultation during the baseline phase was carried out using the following methods:

- Key informant interviews – one-to-one meetings with specific individuals, including national government; district and sub county technical staff; village chairpersons; representatives of institutions; representatives of NGOs and CSOs; and key service providers e.g. health care and police;
- Focus group discussions – ground meetings with specific subgroups within PACs including women, youth, elderly, lake users, fishermen, farmers, local businesses, and vulnerable groups that were identified at the Scoping phase, such as cattle herders (balaloo), migrants, and sex workers; and
- Participatory community mapping.

The meetings were semi-structured with the stakeholder engagement team asking a set of pre-determined questions, but also letting the discussion evolve depending on meeting participant's feedback and questions. Figure 13 to Figure 18 show various meetings undertaken as part of baseline phase engagements.



Figure 13: Drawing Community Maps in Kisimo



Figure 14: Drawing Community Maps in Kityanga



Figure 15: Key Informant Interview in Hoima



Figure 16: Community Meeting in Kityanga



Figure 17: Focus Group Discussion with Youth in Kirama



Figure 18: Focus Group Discussion with Women in Kibambura

7.2.1 Key Issues Raised during Baseline Phase Consultations

A summary of the issues that arose most frequently during baseline consultations (at both local and national level) are summarised in Table 13

Comments received during the course of baseline phase meetings were analysed and categorised. The distribution of comments across these categories is shown in Figure 19.

Table 13: Key Issues Raised during Baseline Phase Consultations

| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Top Five Issues | | |
| Employment opportunities | Questions about employment opportunities on the Project and indirect business opportunities particularly regarding agriculture and particularly for youth. | <p>Priority will be given to national and local employment. A ballot system will be used to select unskilled workers. The Project Proponents understand the need for capacity building and have some educational programmes in place. Unskilled work will be given to local communities as a priority – this message will also be given to contactors.</p> <p>There will be more opportunities for indirect employment than for direct employment. The Project Proponents noted that in the forthcoming phases of the Project they will be working hand in hand with the district on recruitment of local employees.</p> <p>It was noted that the government has a local content plan and they are going to do skills development for local companies and they are creating a database of all local companies. It was suggested that companies/ suppliers from the area could look at partnership opportunities with bigger companies.</p> |
| Land issues and tensions | Land issues and tensions resulting from competing claims to land and/ or conflicts with customary land use and resulting negative impacts on social cohesion were frequently raised in discussion. | <p>The ESIA and RAPs will consider the impacts on the community's way of life and residents' relationship with land.</p> <p>The issues of competing land claims and speculation was noted. The Project Proponents will be working with government and traditional authorities to stop speculation.</p> |
| Health concerns | Concerns were frequently raised about potential health impacts of the Project particularly related to increased rates of HIV/AIDS, STIs | The ESIA will have an ESMP that will comprise of plans to mitigate project risks and impacts and will include, for example, a plan to manage HIV/AIDS and other potential |

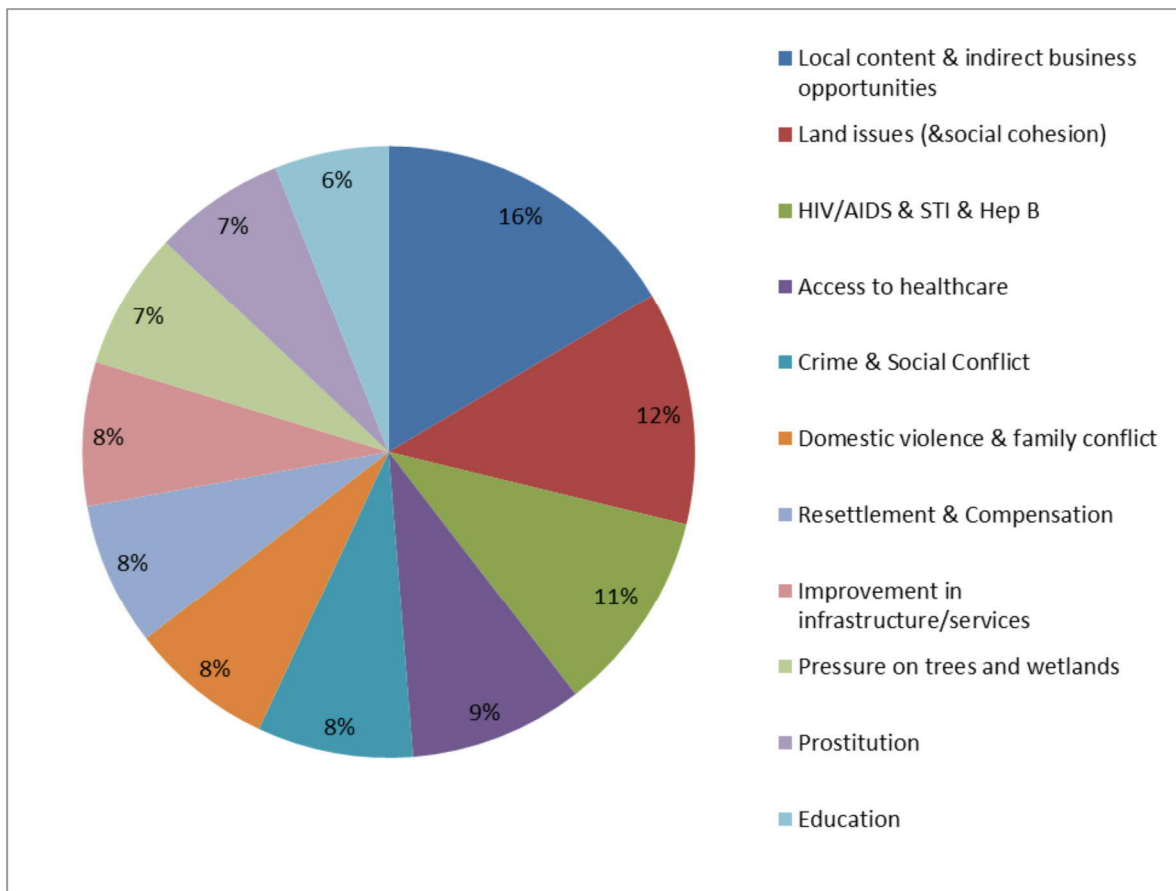
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| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|---|---|--|
| | <p>and Hepatitis B in the Project Area, which are predicted to occur as a result of presence of construction workers and an increase in sex workers coming into the area seeking economic opportunities.</p> | <p>health issues.</p> <p>The Project Proponents have been carrying out several social investment projects in different areas including health. For example, at the time of the consultations it was noted that a new awareness project was being planned for 2018. Other health related programmes being considered included hygiene and sanitation programmes. There were no plans yet for projects addressing drug use or prostitution in the Project affected area.</p> |
| Resettlement | <p>Several comments and questions were raised regarding resettlement and who will be affected. Feedback was also given about negative experiences during previous compensation processes, particularly the lack of compensation for certain crops and resources and delays in payment.</p> | <p>The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework was developed in consultation with government to provide guidance on resettlement. Resettlement will be undertaken to meet national requirements and good international practice. The Project will work with authorities to identify the rightful owners of affected land. In most cases they only lease land although in the next phase there will be some permanent acquisition of land.</p> <p>Reassurance was provided that there would be a thorough consultation process for future resettlement amongst those affected. RAPs will be developed to manage resettlement and information on the timing of displacement and who will be affected will all be provided in those reports.</p> <p>The legal mediator was working through the previous compensations issues.</p> <p>Delayed compensation is due to the fact that amounts have to be approved by the Chief Government Valuer (CGV) and then MEMD and this sometimes delays the approval process.</p> <p>In terms of setting compensation rates, it was noted that a lot of work was being done with the District Land Board to set fair compensation rates. The Market and Asset Valuation Assessment was also completed last year to inform the setting of compensation rates.</p> |
| Increase in crime and anti-social behaviour | <p>Stakeholders conveyed perceptions that there had already been an increase in crime and anti-social behaviour (such as prostitution and increased alcohol consumption), due to an increase in economic migrants, oil and gas workers, and rise in sex workers; there were concerns that this will result in an increase in social conflict.</p> | <p>It was noted that the ESIA will include an analysis of impacts on the potential rise of crime and other anti-social behaviours. Management measures will be identified to mitigate the impact, which will be outlined in the ESMP.</p> |
| Other Key Issues and Concerns | | |
| Potential impacts on trees and wetlands | <p>Concerns about pressure on trees and wetlands due to influx of opportunistic migrants to the area and due to project related land clearance.</p> | <p>It was noted that Project impacts on trees and other natural resources will be assessed as part of the ESIA. Mitigation measures will be identified to minimise the impact, which will be outlined in the ESMP.</p> <p>A tree nursery has been developed at Bugungu and planting was scheduled to begin in 2017.</p> |
| Domestic violence and family conflict | <p>Concerns that resettlement and compensation and influx of workers would lead to a rise in domestic violence and family conflict due to mispending of</p> | <p>The ESIA will take into consideration the impact resettlement, influx, etc. will have on the way of life of the local community.</p> <p>As part of the resettlement, a livelihood restoration plan will be developed which will include potential training to people who</p> |

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| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|--|---|--|
| | increased disposable incomes and unequal distribution within families of compensation payments. | will receive cash compensation to avoid and minimize misspending. |
| Potential impacts on cultural norms | Concerns about how the Project could indirectly affect cultural norms and values due to changes in traditional land management structures, influx and changing livelihood patterns. | Project impacts on cultural norms will be assessed as part of the ESIA. |
| Infrastructure and services benefits | Several stakeholders expressed expectations that the Project would be an opportunity for improvement in infrastructure and services in the Project Area, particularly its potential to improve access to education and healthcare facilities. | The comments were noted. It was noted that currently the Project Proponents have social investment programmes for education, access to water and health, renewable energy – so far most activities have been done on a small scale and only in directly affected communities. |
| Consultation and access to information | Emphasis on the need to maintain good communication and access to information for local communities in a timely manner. | The Project Proponents have CLOs located in the Project Area and a toll free line (since 2015) that are used to allow issues/ concerns raised by the community to be addressed immediately. Residents can contact CLOs with any concern or questions. The Project Proponents will also work with local authorities to pass information to members of the community. Noted that the Project Proponents have a commitment to engage communities fully in the next phase of the Project especially those who are directly impacted. |

Figure 19: Distribution of Comments Received during Baseline Data Collection Consultations¹³



7.3 Impact Assessment Phase Consultation

Impact Assessment phase consultations were undertaken at national and community level over a two week period in January 2018. During the Impact Assessment Phase stakeholders had the opportunity to comment on the preliminary findings from the ESIA process and proposed mitigation measures. Key objectives of consultation at this stage were to:

- Provide stakeholders with adequate and timely information about any updates to the Project;
- Provide stakeholders with a summary of the preliminary ESIA findings;
- Provide stakeholders with details of the mitigation and enhancement measures proposed to minimise negative Project impacts and maximise potential Project benefits;
- Solicit stakeholder feedback on the accuracy of the impact assessment and the appropriateness of the mitigation measures;
- Incorporate comments from stakeholders into the final ESIA; and
- Continue to build relationships and trust between the Project and stakeholders.

A summary of the activities undertaken for ESIA consultation is given in Table 14.

¹³ Figure 19 shows a wider range of comments received; issues that were less than 5% of total comments received have not been included here.

Table 14: Impact Assessment Phase Consultation Activities

| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDER | MEETING FORMAT |
|--|---|--|
| District Government (Technical committees and political leadership) | Buliisa District Nwoya District Hoima District Masindi District Pakwach District | Small (under ten participants) to large (twenty to thirty participants) group meeting in combination with sub county and municipality government |
| Sub county and Municipality Governments and Parish Chiefs (Technical committees and Political leadership) | Buliisa Sub County Kigwera Sub County Ngwedo Sub County Buliisa Town Council Butiaba Sub County Biiso Sub County Purongo Sub County Pakwach Town Council Masindi Municipality Hoima Municipality | Large group meeting in combination with sub county and municipality government (twenty to thirty participants) |
| | Pakwach TC Parish Chiefs Got Apwoyo Parish Chiefs | Large group meeting in combination with LC1 meeting |
| Villages ¹⁴ | LC1 Chairpersons from Buliisa Sub County, Ngwedo Sub County, Kigwera Sub County, Buliisa Town Council, Purongo Sub County (Lagaji only), Got Apwoyo Sub County, and Pakwach Town Council. | Large group meeting (between 30 and 60 participants) |
| | Kakoora Kitahura Masaka Kakindo Waiga Kijangi Kigwera SW Paraa Bugana Kichoke Katanga Kisansya West | Public meeting in each village (between approximately 60 and 80 participants at each meeting) |

¹⁴ Due to time constraints it was not possible to hold meetings in every village therefore a representative sample of villages was selected. The key factor for selection for these engagements was the level of involvement in previous engagements (with the aim of avoiding stakeholder fatigue) and with consideration for inclusion of different ethnic groups and geographic representation across the Project Area.

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| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDER | MEETING FORMAT |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | Mvule Nunda Kamandindi Wanseko Kichoke Kiyere Ndandamire Uduk I Karatum Beroya | |
| Tourism Stakeholders ¹⁵ | Kabalega Wilderness Camp Murchison River Lodge Nile Safari Lodge Bwana Tembo Lodge Parkside Lodge Fort Murchison Heritage Lodge Murchison Falls Conservation Area Murchison Falls National Park | Small group meeting (less than ten participants) |
| Civil Society & NGOs | Civil Society Coalition for Oil and Gas (CSCO) members Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO) Lake Albert Children and Women's Advocacy and Development Organisation (LACWADO) Buliisa Women's Development Organisation (BUWODA) Bugungu Heritage and Information Centre Kakindo Orphans Care Civic Response on Environment and Development (CRED) Community Integrated Development Initiatives (CIDI) BLFCS Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda | Large group meetings (average 30 participants) – CSCO members were met in Kampala and local NGOs and CSOs were invited to participate in the meeting with district government. |
| Government Agencies and Departments | National Forestry Authority | Small to medium group meeting (up to twenty participants) |

¹⁵ The stakeholders listed here are those that attended meetings but it should be noted that a larger number of stakeholders were invited to participate in ESIA consultations but were not able to attend meetings.

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| STAKEHOLDER GROUP | STAKEHOLDER | MEETING FORMAT |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | UWA DWRM NEMA PAU MEMD Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Ministry of Health – Community Health Department Uganda Sanitation Fund Program Uganda Aids Control Program Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities Uganda Tourism Board Association of Uganda Tourism Operators Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Department of Physical Planning Department of Human Settlement Department of Land Administration National Planning Authority Directorate of Development Planning Office of the Prime Minister – Department for Disaster Preparedness and Response Ministry of Works Uganda National Roads Authority Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited Rural Electrification Authority Ministry of Defence Uganda Police Force – Oil and Gas Police Ministry of Local Government Uganda Human Rights Commission | |
| Research Bodies | National Fisheries Resources Research Institute | One-on-one meeting |
| Intergovernmental Organisation | Nile Basin Initiative | Small group meeting (less than ten participants) |

The Impact Assessment phase consultation was carried out using the following methods:

- Workshops – meetings with specific groups and organizations to obtain technical feedback at national, district and village levels; and

- Community meetings – open to all village residents and chaired by the LCI Chairperson, these meetings aimed at providing project updates and collection of questions, comments and feedback from local residents.

The stakeholder engagement team presented updates from the project and explained key findings from the draft ESIA report through a PowerPoint presentation and posters (see Appendix B). Each meeting included a Question & Answer session in which stakeholders were encouraged to contribute to the discussion. Figures 20 to 23 are samples of the meetings that took place during the Impact Assessment phase consultations.



Figure 20: Meeting in Kitahura village



Figure 21: Meeting in Waiga village



Figure 22: Meeting in Kakoora village



Figure 23: Meeting in Bugana-Kichoke village

7.3.1 Key Issues Raised during ESIA Phase Consultations

A summary of the issues that arose most frequently (at national and community level) during Impact Assessment consultations is given in Table 15. Comments received during the course of baseline phase meetings were analysed and categorised. The distribution of comments across these categories is shown in Figure 24.

Table 15: Key Issues Raised during the Impact Assessment Phase Consultations

| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|------------------------|---|--|
| Top Five Issues | | |
| Environmental impacts | Stakeholder concerns focused on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop damage and tree felling caused by site clearing, Project impacts on biodiversity and habitat restoration in MFNP, The impact of the Water Abstraction System on the water level and quality of Lake Albert, The effects of the Project on the | There will be clearance of some trees during the site preparation and enabling works phase, but there will also be programmes for revegetation. A pilot experimental nursery was set up to understand the dynamics of propagating the native species. A seedling nursery will be developed to facilitate restoration of degraded areas. Feasibility of community based forestry programmes are also an option being considered as part of livelihood support |

| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|--|--|---|
| | <p>tourism industry,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management and use of chemicals in the drilling operation. | <p>programmes.</p> <p>Biodiversity specialists have conducted various studies to understand the Project area baseline. These studies have been used to understand how potential impacts such as noise and dust pollution can affect the wildlife in the Park and have proposed appropriate measures.</p> <p>The Production and Injection Network will have a 30 m Right of Way (RoW). No trees or structures/homes will be allowed within the RoW, save for some light agriculture (i.e. crops with short roots that cannot affect the pipeline and flowline integrity).</p> <p>Studies have shown that only between 0.02-0.04% of the lake's volume will be abstracted, which is an insignificant amount and is not expected to disrupt the current lake water users. Additionally, the water requirements from the lake will reduce after the first 5 years of the Project. This is because the primary use of the lake water will be to maintain reservoir pressure and over time as oil is displaced there will be minimal/no need for water. For other Project activities, the plan is to use groundwater. Studies are being undertaken to ascertain that the groundwater available in the area would be sufficient to meet the Project needs. If other sources of water are required, the due process will be followed in consultation with DWRM.</p> <p>The Project Proponents are aware that tourism is an important industry in the area and for the country. For this reason the company is in discussion with UWA, and tourist operators on how to best manage any adverse impact. A Tourism Management Plan will also be developed to guide implementation of the mitigation measures.</p> <p>Waste management is another one of the critical areas that the Project is carefully considering options for, and details are included in the ESIA. Among the facilities to be developed are waste management facilities. The waste management plan will be developed and implemented by the Project Proponents to ensure that all the different waste streams are appropriately handled and disposed of, in line with national requirements and GIIP.</p> |
| <p>Land ownership, resettlement and compensation</p> | <p>Residents were concerned about land ownership and resettlement issues. Most questions centred on whether land could be leased rather than acquired and returned to people at the end of the Project lifetime.</p> <p>People wanted further clarification on the resettlement process: where people will be resettled, levels of compensation and what would happen to their graves.</p> | <p>Due to the nature of the Project land will be permanently acquired by the Government.</p> <p>Not everybody will be affected by resettlement. Those who are affected will have the option to either receive the cash value of the land/structure they have lost or replacement land and housing if feasible. If they choose to have replacement land, the Project will register the land and give the person the land title. The companies are committed to resettle people within their communities as much as possible.</p> <p>The RAPs will include a Cultural Heritage Management Plan that set out the procedures to follow in case cultural assets are affected by land take. The Project will discuss and support families affected in carrying out ceremonies according to their custom and religious beliefs.</p> |

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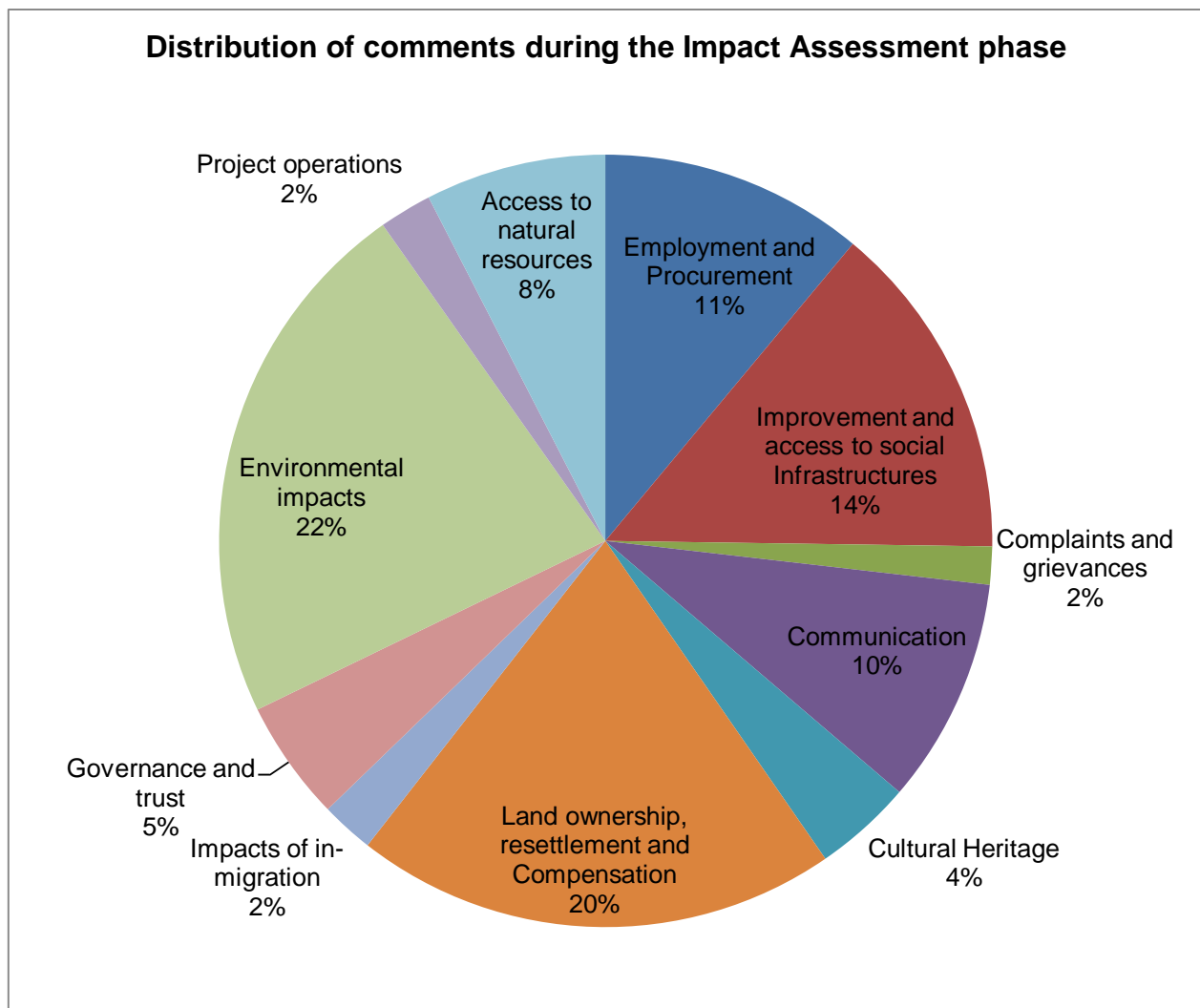
| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|--|---|--|
| Improvement and access to social Infrastructures | <p>Communities made requests to the Project Proponents for improvements to existing social services such as healthcare and schools. They asked for the reinstatement of healthcare and sanitation programmes (e.g. HIV/AIDS prevention programmes).</p> <p>Residents also raised concerns about the potential increase in the level of traffic in the local area.</p> | <p>There are some programmes to improve schools and hospitals but it cannot be done everywhere. Any such support is being done considering the District Development Plan – looking at where the company’s support can be provided to address the most critical needs in areas impacted by the Project.</p> <p>The ESIA provides mitigation measures to address potential traffic related impacts such as use of speed limit, vehicle specifications, driver training, journey management planning, use of safety signage etc. As well as that the ESIA includes a commitment that the Project Proponents will look at options for working with local police to try and help improve the enforcement of road safety standards in the Project Area and to sensitise local populations about road safety.</p> |
| Employment and Procurement | <p>Residents raised questions on employment and business opportunities linked to the Project and potential training opportunities. In particular, local stakeholders asked about employment opportunities for unskilled workers. Women often asked questions about whether there would also be jobs for women on the Project.</p> | <p>There will be opportunities for people without skills. There are different categories of jobs for unskilled, semiskilled and highly skilled.</p> <p>There are also programmes that the Project Proponents are working on for education and vocational training.</p> <p>The ballot process and the process of recruitment for people with skills was explained.</p> <p>It was noted, though, that sometimes there is at least a requirement that people can speak some English because there is a need to communicate with different people and English is the common language.</p> <p>There will also be opportunities for women.</p> |
| Communication | <p>Issues of communication included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translation of documents, • Information dissemination and the need for ongoing stakeholder engagement, | <p>It was noted that It is important that careful attention is paid to translation of documents into the Acholi and other local languages language. It was noted, that for example, the Acholi have an “Acholi Language Board” whose responsibility is to ensure the integrity of the Acholi language.</p> <p>Sensitisation and consultations will be carried out regularly and CLOs will also be available in the area to keep the communities informed to ensure that communities do not receive the wrong information on the Project.</p> |
| Other Key Issues and Concerns | | |
| Access to natural resources | <p>People raised questions on the continued access to natural resources, loss of grazing land and limitation to the movement of people and cattle around Project components.</p> | <p>In some cases, access to natural resources will be restricted during the construction phase for the health and safety of the community. The local community will be prevented from doing any activities near the Water Abstraction Point during the construction of the component for health and safety. Once the Water Abstraction Point is in operation, the local community can carry out some activities.</p> <p>It was noted that grazing land is important for the cattle herders. For future RAPs, more Resettlement Planning Committees will be setup for affected persons. The Livelihood Restoration Plan and the Community Impact Management Plan will also look at support for alternative livelihood options for those who lose access to natural resources.</p> |

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| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Governance and trust | <p>Local residents stated that they would like representatives from the district government present at meetings.</p> <p>Questions were raised about the role of local and national government and agencies in the monitoring of the Project to ensure the Project meets environmental and social commitments.</p> <p>Issues of corruption were also raised.</p> | <p>The risk of corruption is noted in the ESIA report and, measures will be taken to improve governance through institutional capacity building. The Project Proponents will make payments of taxes and royalties in a transparent, accurate and timely manner during the operations phase.</p> <p>Total is a signatory to the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since its creation and is playing a very active role in the initiative which advocates for greater transparency in the oil revenues. We publish detailed information on exploration and production activities (mining rights, contracts, subsidiaries, figures on tax paid to national authorities etc) in countries where we operate.</p> <p>In Uganda, which has not yet joined the EITI, Total E&P Uganda is bound by contractual obligations under the Production Sharing Agreements not to disclose information relating to petroleum operations, without the prior consent of the Government of Uganda. We will extend our support if the Government decides to sign up for this initiative and disclose relevant information.</p> |
| Cultural Heritage | Concerns regarding the preservation of sacred sites. | As far as possible sacred sites have been avoided through application of the Avoidance Protocol. An exercise to map cultural sites was done in consultation with local communities and cultural leaders. If possible a ritual will be done to relocate any sites that where impacts are unavoidable (or the spirits/ancestors from the site) and compensation will be provided for that. |
| Impacts of in-migration | Understanding of in-migration and the impact on the local communities | <p>The ESIA considers potential impacts related to influx and provides for the development of an Influx Management Strategy to manage those issues. Management of influx will require collaboration with national and district governments. The Community Impact Management Plan also provides measures to improve capacity of certain social services that are likely to be affected by influx including such as education and health;</p> <p>Management of influx will be a cross-cutting issue that will depend on implementation of various actions across multiple plans and programs. For example, communication will be very important in trying to deter opportunistic migrants from coming to the area (e.g. by informing people that there will be no recruitment 'at the gate'); institutional capacity building programmes will provide support to governments to plan for population growth; and other programmes will be needed to address the impacts of influx such as potential increase in HIV/AIDS.</p> |
| Project operations | <p>Request of information on the schedule of Project activities, location of wellpads and other Project components.</p> <p>Questions about provisions for emergency management plans</p> | Exact locations of all Project infrastructure have not been one hundred percent finalised. Information about exact Project locations is also kept confidential until fully confirmed to avoid land speculation in the areas under consideration. However, the Project Proponents will consult affected stakeholders once locations |

| ISSUE | DESCRIPTION | RESPONSE |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| | | have been fully confirmed. There is a section in the ESIA covering unplanned events and the ESMP framework includes provisions for Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans and Spill Prevention, Control and Counter Measures Plan. |
| Complaints and grievances | People wanted information on how complaints can be submitted, | CTLOs explained how to submit a complaint and the Project grievance mechanism. |

Figure 24: Distribution of Comments Received during Impact Assessment Consultations



7.4 ESIA Disclosure

Once the ESIA has been submitted to NEMA it will be publically disclosed for stakeholder comment. Any feedback received from stakeholders on the impacts, mitigation and monitoring plans be used by NEMA to make their final decision on approval of the ESIA and the approval conditions on the certificate.

NEMA will lead the ESIA disclosure process with support from the Project Proponents, as required, to align the disclosure process with national and international requirements. This may include input into the preparation of disclosure presentation materials; and general guidance on conducting a process that is free, fair, inclusive, prior and informed.

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Activities to be undertaken as part of ESIA disclosure will be developed in consultation with the Project Proponents and NEMA but are likely to include:

- Announcement using national and local media (radio and newspaper) to announce publication of ESIA Report, public comment period, and details of the public hearings;
- Copies of ESIA Report and Non-Technical Summary to be made available;
- Public announcement in local newspapers;
- Publication of the ESIA Report on the Project Proponents websites; and
- Comment boxes installed in centrally located community buildings in Project Affected Communities where the ESIA Report is available for review.

8 Stakeholder Engagement for Cumulative Impact Assessment

To support the development of the CIA, engagement with relevant stakeholders was run in parallel to the ESIA stakeholder engagement process.

The primary objectives for stakeholder engagement for the CIA were to:

- Obtain a wide range of opinions on Valued Environmental and Social Components (VECs) and to seek, as far as possible, collective agreement on priorities;
- Identify additional sources of baseline data for VECs;
- Help define and agree indicators and thresholds to support baseline descriptions and define the significance of impacts;
- Identify and describe other developments and activities that will result in cumulative impacts; and
- Begin the process of collaboration and agreeing measures for management of adverse effects on VECs.

Stakeholders who could support these objectives were identified through desk-top research. This desktop research included reviewing the project, strategic, and regional environmental and social assessments already completed in the agreed CIA spatial area, to identify relevant stakeholders to consult with.

Once agreed, the VECs were incorporated into the Scoping Report and submitted to NEMA. As part of the main ESIA phase, there was further consultation with key stakeholders to agree on the Priority VECs and gather information as listed in the bullet points above. Following this, the report setting out the final set of Priority VECs was prepared. Further information about this process can be found in Section 21 of the ESIA Report.

At the start of the Impact Assessment Phase, an integrated Impact Assessment and Mitigation Workshop was held in Uganda and attended by the lead ESIA specialists and CIA Leader and Project Proponents.

Ongoing collaboration between the Project and relevant stakeholders will be critical to implementing the CIA, as well as developing procedures for the collective management of cumulative impacts, monitoring indicators and supervision mechanisms (actions, responsibilities, timescales etc.). Procedures and actions for collaboration during future phases of the Project will be set out in the Project SEP.

9 ESIA Future Engagements

When planning future engagement activities, the Project Proponents should give consideration to the type of stakeholder being engaged and the purpose of engagement. For example, formal correspondence and presentations are likely to be the preferred engagement method for government officials. Communities on the other hand are likely to be better suited to public meetings or informal focus group discussions facilitated by posters, non-technical pamphlets and other visual presentation aids in local languages. Whether the purpose of engagement is to disseminate Project information and updates, gather information, consult stakeholders or simply maintain a relationship will also affect the level and type of engagement.

Table 16 describes the range of methods that may be used to disclose information, consult with stakeholders and receive feedback about the Project. All communication and disclosure material should be produced in a culturally appropriate manner and should be translated into the main local languages (Swahili, Runyoro, Lugungu and Alur) to support community participation.

Copies of all consultations materials should be kept and records of all meetings should be kept including attendance and minutes.

Table 16 engagement methods

| TOOL TECHNIQUE | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|
| Disclosure of Information about the Project and ESIA process | |
| Website | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a means for disseminating information to a wide range of stakeholders • Use as a means to regularly update stakeholders on key project milestones • Use to disclose information on the Grievance Mechanism and contact information for stakeholders to lodge grievances • Use to publish key documents e.g. ESIA non-technical summary |
| Letter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a means to disseminate information to select stakeholders at key milestones • Use to inform stakeholders about upcoming meetings and events • Use as a means to reach stakeholders who are less likely to participate in a public meeting • Use a feedback mechanism to update stakeholders on how their comments and grievances have been considered |
| Media (newspaper/ radio/ TV) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a means to reach a wide range of stakeholders • Use to announce upcoming public meetings • Use to disclose information regarding specific milestones |
| Project leaflet | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute at meetings and made available in public places • Use to keep all stakeholders informed about the status and progress of the ESIA process and the Project in a simple, visual way • Use as a means to reach stakeholders who are less likely to participate in a public meeting • Use to explain the Grievance Mechanism and provide contact details for the Project |
| Posters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displayed in public places and at meeting venues • Use for announcements of upcoming meetings or key project milestones • Use to disclose information about the Grievance Mechanism and provide contact details for the Project • Use to graphically represent project information |
| Committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a means for disseminating Project information to key stakeholders including government • Use to discuss issues regarding resettlement planning and implementation with key stakeholders |
| Information boards | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be placed at various strategic points around the Project Area • Use to announce upcoming public meetings • Displays statutory notices (permits) along with the means of contacting Project Proponents |
| Engagement and Consultation | |
| Public consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use to disclose information to a wide range of stakeholders, as necessary, particularly PACs • Hosted by Project Proponents' CTLOs with support of consultants and representatives of government as needed • Not to be used as a sole means of information disclosure, but in combination with techniques that can reach less vocal stakeholders (e.g. notice boards, leaflets, media publications, small group meetings) |
| Small group meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of information with more targeted groups of stakeholders focused on, for example, age or livelihood • Use as means of baseline data collection or to gather feedback on specific topics from stakeholders |
| One-to-one meeting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with influential stakeholders and those with access to important baseline information. Meetings are generally more technical and can be used for joint decision making and planning |

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| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use to build rapport with regulatory authorities, local authorities, NGOs, businesses, PACs including vulnerable group representatives • Use to build better understanding of individual stakeholder perspectives regarding the Project |
| Stakeholder Feedback | |
| Grievance Mechanism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a means to register and respond to stakeholder grievances |
| Comment form | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives local communities the opportunity to provide confidential feedback on Project activities • Install comment boxes in centrally located community buildings in affected communities • Distribute forms at meetings and use as a means for stakeholders to provide feedback, concerns and comments on the Project |
| Feedback via government authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any relevant stakeholder feedback, including complaints, received by email, letter or phone to Ministerial departments, or local authorities should be communicated back to the Project Proponents as necessary |
| Post/ phone/ email | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated project and/ or ESIA contact details provided to give stakeholders an opportunity to ask questions or raise concerns in a timely manner |

10 Resources and Responsibilities

This section presents the organisational structure that was used to support ESIA related stakeholder engagement. Key participants in the management of stakeholder engagement included:

- Project Proponents' Heads of Environment and Social
- Project Proponents' ESIA Coordinator
- Project Proponents' Social Affairs and Stakeholder Engagement Team;
- Tilenga ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Team and Project Management Team;
- Community and Tourism Liaison Officers.

Table 17 sets out the key roles and responsibilities that were required to manage stakeholder engagement during the ESIA process.

Table 17: Key Stakeholder Tasks and Responsibilities

| RESPONSIBILITY | TASK |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Project Proponents | |
| Project Stakeholder Engagement Team | <p>Ensuring that there is a clear and well defined strategy to guide stakeholder engagement activities and that the staff, resources and systems are in place to enable the strategy and this SEP to be implemented. Tasks included:</p> <p>Sharing relevant stakeholder information with ESIA consultants for the purposes of stakeholder identification and analysis and for the planning of stakeholder activities.</p> <p>Monitoring of issues arising during consultations.</p> <p>Monitoring of Grievance Mechanism implementation.</p> <p>Ensuring coordination and consistency across all stakeholder facing activities by all parties.</p> <p>Comment and input into design of and sign-off of all materials prepared to support</p> |

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| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| | | consultations. |
| Community Tourism Officers | and Liaison | Participating in stakeholder engagement activities, monitoring, and supervising any community initiatives. Tasks included: Planning, implementing and conducting day-to-day ongoing management of stakeholder engagement, including grievances. On-going maintenance of records of formal and informal stakeholder engagement activities. Regular reports to the Head of Social Affairs regarding engagement and grievances. |
| Tilenga ESIA team | | |
| Deputy Manager | Project | Management and coordination of activities and providing a bridging relationship between Tilenga ESIA's Stakeholder Engagement Team and the Project Proponents team. Provided organisation and support to the local sub consultants with respect to logistical arrangements and attendance at stakeholder meetings. |
| Stakeholder Engagement Lead | | Overall planning and documentation of ESIA related stakeholder engagement activities. Making sure all interaction with stakeholders was agreed in advance with Project Proponents and consultation meetings were attended by a Project Proponent representative. Reporting back to Project Proponents on key issues arising during consultations. Making sure all consultation activities were properly recorded (attendance sheets, meeting minutes, photos). Overseeing planning and design of all communication materials (leaflets, fliers, invitations, posters, presentations). |
| Stakeholder Engagement Team | | Planning and attending stakeholder consultations. Information dissemination to stakeholders in accessible formats. Documenting all stakeholder consultations. |
| Ugandan Liaison | Regulatory | The Ugandan Regulatory Liaison supported the Tilenga ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Team to identify and understand Ugandan regulatory requirements for ESIA and public consultation, and assisted with liaison and communication with NEMA and other key government agencies. |
| Local Engagement Lead | Stakeholder | The local stakeholder engagement lead provided assistance in planning, scheduling, facilitating and reporting on meetings with statutory and non-statutory stakeholders at national and local level. All in-country engagement was planned in consultation with Ugandan colleagues from Tilenga ESIA team working to make sure that the stakeholder engagement process was consistent with Ugandan requirements and culturally appropriate. |
| Local intermediaries | cultural | 'Cultural Intermediaries' conversant in Alur, Acholi, Rugungu and Runyoro were employed at the local level to facilitate the stakeholder engagement process. Their role on the Project was to provide translation support, converting complex concepts, which may be unfamiliar to the local culture in understandable terms. |

11 Grievance Mechanism

Effective implementation of a grievance mechanism is crucial to the management of grievances from the local community and other stakeholders. It is an integral part of the SEP and engagement process and should be reflective of the scale of impacts and expected risks of the Project.

The Project Proponents have established a grievance process to ensure that grievances associated with the Project are addressed through a transparent and impartial process. In-line with GIIP, early in the Project lifecycle, the grievance procedure has been and will continue to be disclosed to the public via individual or group meetings and via printed material and the process for recording a grievance made easily accessible.

The Project Proponents have informed potentially affected stakeholders about the grievance process at stakeholder meetings that have been carried out.

A copy of the Grievance Mechanism is provided in Appendix C.

12 Monitoring and Reporting

This section presents the methods that were used to monitoring and report on stakeholder engagement activities during the ESIA process.

Attendance was taken for all consultation meetings and minutes were written up following the meeting. An Issues and Response Register was developed (Appendix A) to record all stakeholder comments or concerns received during meetings.

12.1 Meeting Records and Administration

Project Proponents' existing templates were used to plan and administer meetings including:

- Engagement Preparation Checklist;
- Acknowledgement of Payment forms;
- Template for Mobilisation Payments;
- Rates for Payments;
- Template for Transportation and Other; and
- Attendance Sheets.

12.2 Recording and Responding to Stakeholder Comments

Transparent documentation of engagement activities allowed the stakeholder engagement team to track stakeholders' perceptions and concerns regarding the development of the Project, and facilitated the identification of additional stakeholders and stakeholder groups.

To record and track engagement activities and stakeholder comments the following forms were used:

- A Stakeholder Database (Appendix D) to record details of all identified stakeholders and to track and plan engagement activities;
- Register of Attendees to record all individuals who attended stakeholder meetings (Appendix E);
- Minutes taken at all meetings to record and document all discussions held, summarised in an Issues and Response Register (provided in Appendix A); and
- Grievance Forms (managed by the Project Proponents) to allow stakeholders to lodge any grievances they may have had in relation to the Project (refer to the Project Proponents Grievance Mechanism in Appendix B).

13 References

- Ref 1 Artelia Eau and Environment (2013) Social Screening for Buliisa Project Facilities: Final Report
- Ref 2 Artelia Eau and Environment (2015) Social and Health Baseline Survey: Fieldwork Report
- Ref 3 International Finance Corporation (2007) Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets
- Ref 4 International Finance Corporation (2012) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability
- Ref 5 International Finance Corporation (1998) Doing better business through effective public consultation and disclosure : a good practice manual
- Ref 6 National Environmental Management Authority (1997) Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment in Uganda
- Ref 7 National Environmental Management Authority (1998) The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation, S.I No. 13
- Ref 8 National Environmental Management Authority (2004) Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines for the Energy Sector
- Ref 9 Total E&P Uganda and Tullow Oil Uganda (2015) EA-1/EA-2 North Project, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
- Ref 10 World Bank (2011) Implementing Right to Information: A case study of Uganda.

14 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: ISSUE AND RESPONSE REGISTER

Appendix A1: ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

| ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
|--|---|----------|-----------|
| ISSUE/QUESTION | Meeting with MWTA, AUTO, UWA, NFA; 15th January 2018 | | |
| Has the location of the Nile Barge been finalised? (UWA) | There is a meeting with UWA on Thursday 18 th January 2018 to discuss and finalise. The final decision will be made in agreement with UWA. | | |
| Have you confirmed the materials to use for fencing in the Park? (UWA) | Fencing of Project sites in the Park considers what might be necessary from animal ingress perspective and from visual intrusion perspective, as well as safety of the Project workers. Design is ongoing, as part of the FEED and is not yet finalised. The ESA will include a proposal based on discussion with design team, and feedback/suggestions from stakeholders. | | |
| Question on phasing - need to know how long Project activities will be carried out in the park. If you are phasing the development it means spending longer time in the park. Would like to know the time frames for each phase. (UWA) | When work starts on the first well pads, all phases of work on that well pad will be completed and then work on the next pads will be done sequentially but also with overlaps; for example while construction is ongoing at one well pad, site clearance will be started at the next well pad. The aim is to have work done as quickly as possible. It is not feasible to work on 10 pads at once but as far as possible the plan is to work in parallel to reduce the overall amount of time spent in the park. Planning on phasing is still subject to further scrutiny, with the aim of minimising impact on wildlife and tourism activities, as far as is practicable. | | |
| Is it one ESA that covers all the Project components? (UWA) | Yes. In NEMA's Terms of Reference approval letter, it was agreed that one ESA would be done to cover all components | | |
| When will the Tourism Management Plan (TMP) be available? Tourism operators often make bookings at least one year in advance so need plenty of notice.(AUTO) | The framework of the tourism management plan will be presented in the ESMP but the detailed plan will be developed after submission of the ESA. The plan will serve to reinforce the already existing mechanisms in place to keep stakeholders informed about project activities e.g. through the Proponents Community and Tourism Liaison officers (CTLO)teams and regular communications sent to AUTO. | | |
| Is there a continuous communication plan for the tourism sector? Who will hold the developer responsible to ensure that all staff and contractors follow the rules and regulations? (AUTO) | Yes. Both as part of the Tourism Management Plan but also as part of the overall Stakeholder Engagement Plan there is a plan for continuous engagement with the tourism sector. The project already has a team of CTLOs whose role is to manage the day to day communication with local stakeholders. | | |
| Which agency is responsible for ensuring that staff in the national park are behaving according to expected standards? (AUTO) | All operations within the Park are UWA's mandate, and therefore UWA will provide oversight supervision to ensure adherence to Park rules. However, the Project Proponents will be responsible for the Project staff and contractors, through the various internal systems in place such as induction for all staff on rules and required behaviours when working in the park. If there is a misalignment in behaviour it is generally dealt with internally. Third parties can report issues to the company e.g. through grievance mechanism. | | |
| Who is going to develop the plans and when will they be developed? All those issues need to come out in the ESA (UWA) | The detailed plans mentioned in the ESA will be developed by the Project Proponents after submission of the ESA but before Project implementation, in consultation with the responsible lead agencies such as UWA, NEMA, because these are also involved in the monitoring in line with their respective mandates. | | |
| Can we have as a commitment that activities won't start before plans are developed? (UWA) | All the mitigation measures presented in the ESA are commitments that the Proponents will put in place, and implement for the Project. | | |
| If we don't know what is in the plans then what is the safeguard for regulators to ensure that the impacts can be mitigated? Following good practice plans should be approved as part of ESA. (UWA) | The ESA will contain the framework of the proposed plans (e.g. plan objectives, aspects to be covered by the plan, monitoring indicators etc.). The detailed plans will be developed in consultation with the respective lead government agencies, as appropriate. | | |
| Offsets – Most projects never get these done since there is no offsets framework. There is a need to understand how these will be implemented (UWA) | The proposal from the biodiversity specialists is to avoid offsets in favour of other more proactive measures. Offset is at the bottom of the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, minimize, restore, offset). The Project Proponents will put measures in place to ensure that the Project achieves No net loss /Net Gain as much as practicable. The ESA explains how the Project intends to achieve this. | | |
| Direct job creation – will come with pressure on parks. Need to highlight the negative impacts as well. (UWA) | The ESA considers these potential impacts on the park in biodiversity and Ecosystem Services chapters and also in the social chapter and mitigation measures have been proposed e.g. community participation in environmental conservation, forest connectivity, alternative fuel use, influx management strategy | | |
| Tourism Management Plan should be detailed. E.g. will it create alternative tourism trails? (UWA) | A commitment to assess the feasibility of alternative tourism routes is within the TMP but there is also a commitment to look at promoting tourism resources outside the park. Opening up alternative tourism routes needs to be assessed in consideration of the potential adverse impacts that could have on biodiversity. The feasibility study for possible alternative tourist routes will be done in consultation with UWA. | | |
| The location of wellpads in the park is known. How was avoidance done? Is it practical to avoid those areas or will you propose different methods? Avoidance need to be explained clearly. (UWA) | The ESA explains how avoidance was done in order to determine the wellpad locations and other component locations. The Project design team first provided alternatives from the technical aspect i.e. locations at which the technical aspects were catered for e.g. reaching the reservoir, so that the consideration left was for physical aspects such as social and biological. The avoidance surveys were then conducted to choose the site that had the least disruption for ecological and physical aspects. | | |
| Are there any projections for how much waste will be generated? This information is necessary in order to assess the feasibility of the mitigation measures (UWA) | Yes, the ESA provides estimates of the amounts of different waste types for the main project phases, and addresses how the different waste streams will be managed. | | |

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| Restoration/ connectivity of forests – do we know which forests will be affected? How are you going to make it work? Amidst challenges of deforestation, land pressure etc. (UWA) | No forests will be directly affected by the Project, although there is potential for indirect impact to forest reserves such as Maseege, Bugoma and Budongo. In addition to the avoidance work that fed into the designs, the Project will implement a number of measures aimed at conserving and restoring forests and forest connectivity. These will include nurseries for native species. | Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - biodiversity, Mitigation - physical environment, Mitigation - biological environment | |
| Seasonal sensitivities – have you done any studies on for example mating season movements? (UWA) | Yes, there have been extensive baseline studies for biodiversity and we are considering seasonal sensitivities that apply to some species e.g. we are examining how we can phase construction and commissioning to reduce impacts. Animal collaring for various species is planned before the Project implementation commences so that animal movements can be better understood and therefore taken into consideration during the detailed planning for Project implementation. | Impacts - biodiversity, Mitigation - biological environment, Project schedule | |
| The Project area has a high Biomass usage/dependence; the use of solar power as an alternative is doubtful. Has a feasibility study on the use of solar in the area been done? (UWA) | Noted. This is a proposal to support a small business focussed on the installation and maintenance – not a large scale generation scheme. Other options are being considered, such as promotion of more energy efficient cooking stoves within the Project area. All options will be subject to the findings of a feasibility study in the Project Area. | ESMP; Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, Stakeholder engagement | |
| Coordination recommended with management plan for Budongo Forest for the connectivity of forests mitigation. (NFA) | Noted. | ESMP; Mitigation - Physical environment, Mitigation - biological environment | |
| Who will develop the visitor centre (a measure to promote tourism)? When discussing mitigations, there is a need to say who is responsible. (UWA) | The Project Proponents are committed to undertaking a feasibility study to look at this – the results of that study will make recommendations on how the Visitor Centre should be run | Tourism, Project proponents, Mitigation - general | |
| Have you identified area of impact of physical impacts? Especially vibration and noise (UWA) | Yes defined and explained in ESIA within the respective chapters. Noise modelling was done to understand the extent of the impacts of the Project at the various Project sites. | Impacts - physical environment, ESIA Methodology | |
| The Dutch Disease was not discussed – how will oil impact other sectors? (cumulative)? (UWA) | That specific issue is not addressed in the ESIA as it is beyond the scope of an ESIA and would best be addressed in a dedicated study. There are commitments to support institutional capacity building for government, which will include economic planning and governance issues. | Impacts - cumulative, Economic impacts | |
| Dust impacts – don't you think use of barriers is very feasible? (UWA) | Noted – use of barriers will be more relevant in some places than others. Barriers are intended to be used at localised sites such as Industrial Area and well pads but not road construction sites. | Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Safety and security of Project infrastructure | |
| What will happen to the water that is separated from oil? Will it be recycled and reused or will it be waste? (AUTO) | The water will be reused by reinjection into reservoirs to maintain pressure for oil production. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Waste management | |
| Footprint of project in park seems very large – is this really the smallest it can be? (AUTO) | The number of wellpads has been greatly reduced through the Project design optimization process. A key priority has been to reduce the scale in the park as much as possible. | Project design - Project footprint | |
| Oil roads – will there be resettlement of people where roads will pass and who is in charge? Tourism activities run from March to November. Have you put in place a contact office for projects in that area to get information they can share with clients. When will the work begin? (AUTO) | The oil critical roads are being implemented by UNRA. However, the Project also involves construction of some roads in the Project area. The Project Proponents have continuous communication with tourism stakeholders. CTLOs in the field are constantly in touch with stakeholders in the Project area, including lodge owners. The first phase of the Project, which is site clearing and Enabling Works is scheduled to start before the end of 2018. | Project design - roads, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Stakeholder engagement, Project schedule | |
| What Alternative energy sources to reduce GHG emissions have been identified –(UWA) | A number of options are being considered for example, looking at support to local business to supply solar power. | Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Social Investment | |
| What surfacing will be used for the roads inside the park? (AUTO) | UNRA is developing the oil critical roads. The roads the Project will build (not oil critical roads) will be Class B – murrum. The pipeline ROW will be used as much as possible to access well pads. But two new access roads are still proposed within the park. | Project design - roads, Pipeline - Row | |
| Meeting with MGLSD, 15th January 2018 | | | |
| Will it mainly be horizontal drilling? | Under Nile river it is horizontal. Drilling wells will be bidirectional drilling. | Project design - drilling | |
| Will drilling muds be water or oil based? | Both water and synthetic based mud will be used, because of the types of wells that will be drilled. Technical considerations used to determine the drilling mud to be used. | Project design - drilling | |
| CPF – an authorised person from the OHS department will need to examine and certify tests on pressure vessels e.g. boilers. Need to do pressure tests. The certification is before operations. | Noted. | OHS | |
| Supply chain workers – how will you ensure safeguards are implemented? Need to make sure they are all registered and have workplace registration certification | The safeguarding of supply chain workers will be managed firstly through the contracting process. All contractors and subcontractors will need to demonstrate their capacity to meet the safeguard standards that the Project Proponents require and will need to demonstrate that they have the plans, processes and resources in place to actually implement those safeguards. Then there will also be auditing and due diligence done on suppliers and sub-contractor workers to check their compliance. | Workforce management, Project proponents, Stakeholder engagement | |

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| How are you engaging communities? | Communities are engaged on an ongoing basis by CTLOs that are in place. As part of the ESIA local communities and their representatives have been engaged at various stages - this is described in a dedicated chapter on Stakeholder Engagement in the ESIA report. A SEP was also developed for the project that is updated on a regular basis and guides the overall strategy for engagement as well as specifying specific actions/mechanisms for engagement. | Stakeholder engagement, ESIA Methodologies | |
| What if another company takes over part of the field, how will the ongoing management of these issues be ensured? | If government issues a license to someone else, the new licensee will have to go through the required process to obtain any requisite permits not in place and demonstrate how they will manage the environmental and social aspects. The conditions of the ESIA certificate of approval and any other permit approval conditions are tied to the Project, and not dependent on the operator. Therefore, any new operator would continue with the implementation of the measures in the ESIA. | Project proponents, Permitting | |
| Construction plans need to be submitted before mobilisation. Want to make sure that this will be done – is that being managed with PAU? | Under the production sharing agreements it states that Project plans are to be submitted to PAU. OHS Department should follow up with PAU to see what the procedure is for accessing the relevant plans. | Project - general, ESMP, OHS | |
| Didn't see coverage of OHS in detail in the ESIA – how is it covered? | OHS aspects are majority covered within the technical chapters, for example air quality, noise, etc. More general aspects are covered in the Health and Safety Chapter. The mitigation measures for OHS impacts on the direct workforce are catered for in the embedded policies, plans and procedures that the Project Proponents have in place. These embedded measures are explained in the ESIA and will be a part of the Environmental and Social Management Plan. There might be a higher risk that OHS standards in the supply chain are inadequate. That will be managed through the contracting and procurement process and auditing of suppliers. | OHS, Impacts - social and health, Workforce management, ESMP | |
| How will you be able to manage the waste of all the hazardous wastes produced by the Project? There are worries about capacity of existing waste management facilities. | The ESIA describes a Labour Management Plan as part of the mitigation strategy that will also be used to protect direct project workers and those in the supply chain. The Labour Management Plan will detail the overarching policies guiding OHS and labour management, and will also specify more specific details about protections for workers. Studies were conducted by the JV partners to identify different facilities for waste management of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes in the country. This information was used in the assessment of the waste impacts from the Project, based on the projected waste quantities. The ESIA makes recommendations based on the currently available facilities. | Waste management, Mitigation - general | |
| Security of pipeline and flowlines– how will you secure this infrastructure from communities? | During construction, access to the construction corridor for the pipeline and flowlines will be restricted for safety reasons. There will be sensitisation with communities about what activities are permitted within the permanent pipeline ROW after construction and restoration. There will be mechanisms in place for leak detection and a response plan will be developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders to respond to any unplanned events to do with the pipeline. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Stakeholder engagement, Pipeline - Row, Emergency preparedness and response | |
| Community engagement should be a major part of implementing the mitigation measures for this Project. If communities are not involved, the success of measures, such as livelihood restoration, resettlement framework, etc. might not be well received. | The LARF was developed with government and was disclosed to district and village – included involvement of NGOs and civil society. When RAP1 started in March 2017 there was a full engagement process to explain what is a RAP, what would be done etc. A District Resettlement Committee(DIRCO)was set up and has been meeting on a regular basis to understand what has been done, what is a compensation package, what is livelihood restoration etc. The committees set up are still active because they will be important during implementation stage. The committee members are elected from among the identified PAPs as an easier way of providing regular updates about the resettlement process. Such modes of communication will continue to be used to ensure that a communication line continues to exist between the communities and Project Proponents. The CTLOs also regularly engage with the communities to keep the communication lines open. | Stakeholder engagement, Resettlement - livelihood restoration | |
| Putting a higher compensation rate is safer for communities because price appreciates. | The land rate is outside the Project Proponents' control. A land rate was identified through market valuation survey (shared with office of CGV). But because of heightened expectation related to O&G, the community wanted much more than was proposed. Government has been engaging with them and recently (January 2018) announced the rate at 3.5 million per acre of land. Following this, the disclosure of compensation packages amongst PAPs is set to begin (end of January 2018). The challenge of setting a higher rate is the fuelling of speculation and inflation. And anyone not affected is then disadvantaged if you set compensation value too high. Land speculators exploit local communities. TOTAL is working with Ministry of Lands to try and address land speculation e.g. MLHUD rescinded land titles from 2010. Also trying to help communities resist speculation. (In space of 2 weeks 400 structures were built in the Industrial Area). The challenge now is speculative development. People borrowed money to build the structures and now they have to repay loans. Keeping information about project locations confidential is important to avoid speculation. And once locations are announced it is important to complete surveys and start implementation as fast as possible. | Resettlement - compensation, Location of Project infrastructure, Project schedule. | |

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| Mitigation measures for community employment are good, except when using community development package concepts: need to include community mobilisation (forefront of other plans) and empowerment (policy issues) – can't isolate these from policies on education. | Noted. The Community Development Plan will be an overarching plan that will have specific sub-plans to address different development issues. The overall approach that will be taken for community development is one of participatory development. That means that communities will always be consulted both to identify priority needs and to identify options for the plans themselves. An important part of the engagement for the development of the plans will be with local government and other third parties already involved in local community development initiatives so that any new plans can be aligned as far as possible with the objectives and measures included in existing plans. | Mitigation - social, Stakeholder engagement, Employment |
| Health and safety impacts – Community development plan – what about social services development plan because the activities you are talking about are about investing infrastructure. Community development is about an aggregate of processes. | The Community Impact Management Strategy will have specific plans to address different development issues. The details of the plans, and their implementation, will be to address the identified project impacts as a result of this ESIA, as opposed to general social services development in the Project Area. | Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, Social Investment |
| Are you catering for vulnerable groups such as orphans in the RAP? | The RAP identifies and describes vulnerable groups e.g. elderly headed households who don't have member of family that is bringing income to the household. Also for women headed households and have identified some people with disabilities. Specific assistance will be provided for them to help them move and resettlement and to make sure they are informed e.g. by going to them to give the information. No child headed households were identified in RAP1. | Resettlement - vulnerable groups |
| Casual labours - Recommends to have template short term contracts. Ministry can help to develop them. | Noted. | Employment |
| Have you been using structures in place for local community engagement? E.g. CDO in sub counties, parishes etc. | Yes – local structures are used for community engagement from district local government (e.g. DCDO) to sub county and LC1's. | Stakeholder engagement |
| If there is a gap can engage ministry for assistance as well. | Noted. | |
| Local Council leaders have not been elected in many years, and this causes a leadership problem in some areas. Propose getting at least 2 people from every village – male and female. The people should be proposed by village members. Use them to get objective information about village. Also use parish development committees – they are operational in some places – led by District CDO. (In Nwoya they are in place) | Noted | Stakeholder engagement, Project proponents |
| Meeting with DWRM; 15th January 2018 | | |
| What will be put in place to detect leakages along the Nile Crossing? | There will be isolation valves on either side of the crossing. These will close automatically in case any fault is detected along the pipeline. A fibre optic system will be integrated into the pipeline to inform a control room when a pressure drop is detected. Regular inspections of the pipeline will be carried out. Additionally, hydro-testing will be carried out before commissioning the pipeline to ensure its integrity. | Project design - Nile crossing, Mitigation - physical environment, Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Emergency preparedness and response ESIA methodology, Mitigation - physical environment |
| The study should focus on water quantity in addition to water quality. | The ESIA will cover both water quantity and quality | |
| At what thickness below the riverbed (depth) will the pipeline be constructed | The pipeline will be approximately 20m below the riverbed, although this is still yet to be finalised by the design team. A cross section of the pipeline construction from the Project Description was shown to DWRM. The pipeline will be designed to ensure that it structurally sound with no risk of collapse. HDD does not involve tunnelling. | Project design - Nile crossing, Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| Do you have a cross-section of the crossing that you can share with us? How does the structure (of the Nile Crossing) prevent collapse of the tunnel? | The intention is to maximise the quantity of oil that can be extracted from each reservoir by using directional drilling. This also has the effect of reducing the footprint of the development | Project design - drilling, Project design - Project footprint, |
| If you have reduced the number of well pads from 45 to 34, maybe the quantity abstracted from each well pad might increase? | There is an application for a permit for water abstraction from Lake Albert that was submitted in January 2018, as well as some permits for geotechnical surveys. Other water permits will be submitted as more details about the Project implementation become available. | Permitting, Project design - water abstraction and use |
| Have you applied for some permits? | There will be a lake water treatment facility at the CPF | Permitting, Project design - water abstraction and use |
| In the application received for lake water abstraction, the Peak water demand was at 40,000 em ³ /day. The water is known to be salty. Will it be used as it is, or will it be treated | | |
| What is the scenario vis-a-vis rainwater runoff before and after construction in terms of flood risk? | The surface water chapter in the ESIA will consider flood risk. Consideration has been given to the impact that linear structures will have on drainage patterns and these will be addressed in the ESIA report | Impacts - physical environment |

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| Will the jetty be located east of Parara? We know that there is a lodge situated just east of the jetty so how will construction of the jetty affect it? | The jetty for the barge will be located upstream of the existing jetty. A plan from the Project Description was shown to DWRM, but it was noted that this is a preliminary design. The jetty would not affect the lodge. | Location of Project Infrastructure, Impacts - physical environment | |
| What if there is a leak of accident at the jetty affecting the river? | The surface water chapter in the ESIA will consider impacts on the River Nile and there will also be consider of accidents in the Unplanned Events chapter of the ESIA. The types of equipment and materials being transported across the river are unlikely to result in significant risks to water quality. | Impacts - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response | |
| Will there be a bridge? | A number of options were considered for meeting the Project's transport needs across the Victoria Nile. A bridge was considered but it was considered that a jetty was sufficient to meet the Project needs. | Project design - roads, Location of Project Infrastructure | |
| Will the water abstraction point serve all the wells? | A survey is being carried out to determine whether there is sufficient groundwater to support construction of the facilities. The primary source of water during production will be from Lake Albert | Project design - water abstraction and use | |
| How are the oil fields located relative to the aquifers? | The potential impacts on aquifers will be assessed in the groundwater chapter of the ESIA. A study of the area's ground water resources will be conducted to get a better understanding of the aquifers and determine their ability to sustainably meet the Project water needs during construction. | Impacts - physical environment, Project design - water abstraction and use | |
| Cumulatively, who is concerned about water demands from Lake Albert being sustainable to support all the oil development activities in the wider area of influence? We expect that other demands will come on board with time. | The issue of the combined impact on Lake Albert resulting from oil & gas infrastructure was discussed at a previous meeting. It was agreed that a further meeting regarding water demand will be arranged with DWRM. | Impacts - physical environment, Project design - water abstraction and use | |
| How accurate are the data provided for water abstraction from Lake Albert? | Water demands are based on detailed technical studies commissioned by the Project Proponents and take into account the water needs of each of the Project's components and phases. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Project proponents | |
| The study should also note that this resource is transboundary and it is therefore important to declare the right figures. What is the production rate of the facility; and could this information be used to determine how much water you would need for one unit of oil produced? Could the proponent provide some indicative figures? | The ESIA will include a chapter on Transboundary Impacts which will consider the potential risk of impacts on neighbouring countries. The water demand profile for the lifetime of the development was presented. Water demand was calculated for each year of the Project and for different Project requirements. | Impacts - transboundary, Project design - water abstraction and use | |
| The proponent should attach a technical report for the water use plan to the application for water abstraction permits. | This was noted. The ESIA will also provide a detailed assessment of the impacts on surface and ground water. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Project proponents | |
| Meeting with NPA, ME&S, O&G Police, UNRA, Disaster Preparedness and Response (OPM), 16th January 2018 | | | |
| Project location – concerns about oil spillage into Lake Albert and whether that will cause cross-boundary issues. Any oil spillage could also affect other countries like South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt. Need to identify in the assessment about how any transboundary impacts due to oil spillage in the Nile will be handled. Need a committee to manage such eventualities. | TOTAL already has a plan on oil spill response and that will be updated and it is normal practice for companies to have that plan and to have periodic drills on oil spill preparedness. In terms of who develops plans – there is one prepared by the company but there is also one being prepared by government. | Location of Project Infrastructure, Impacts - transboundary, Impacts - physical environment, Project proponents | |
| Pipeline crossing river Nile – is there no other option than having the pipeline crossing at the bottom of the Nile. The Nile is a very important river crossing many countries and it is such an important tourism area. Is it not possible to construct it over the Nile other than crossing it under the water? (OPM) | Clarify that the pipeline goes under the river bed does not sit on the river bed. Within surface and groundwater chapters there are details about how to avoid and manage potential spillage. There is also a chapter on transboundary impacts. Spillages shouldn't happen but the risk of it occurring is considered in the ESIA chapter on Unplanned Events. | Project design - Nile crossing, Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response. | |
| Management of impurities at the CPF – this will generate millions of tonnes of impurities over the years. How will that be managed? Will a Big pit be excavated Or will the waste be thrown away? Want to avoid disaster and catastrophe | Oil will come out of the reservoirs with gas and water. Water that is separated will be injected back to reservoir for pressure maintenance and gas will be used for power generation. There will be some waste that will come from drilling. A number of options for managing drilling waste have been considered, one of which includes reinjection into the reservoir. For other waste – it will be recycled as much as possible and the rest will be sent to waste management facilities. | Waste management, Project design - water abstraction and use, Project design - drilling | |
| Management or arbitration of discontent of displacement and land conflicts. Need to institute an arbitration committee. Imagine not everyone will be content with compensation – how will that be handled? | A Resettlement Advisory Committee was formed with a number of government entities on the committee. A District Resettlement Committee was also formed to address land resettlement disputes. As and when different activities come up other entities will be invited to participate in the committee as well. Meetings are every two months. Can invite OPM to join the committee. | Resettlement - dispute resolution, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - compensation, Stakeholder | |

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| See very little strategic alliance with Ugandan National Meteorological Authority. They play an important role in prediction of weather. Cooperation is needed with them for purposes of predicting whether the weather can impact on the project. | There was a meteorological station installed in Bullisa in cooperation with the Meteorological Authority. As design progresses there are plans to install additional meteorological stations so there will be further cooperation with this Authority. | Stakeholder engagement | |
| Oil exploration storage, refining, transmission – there are always disasters associated with those processes. Will there be a national oil and gas emergency plan especially at storage and transport. How would spillages be handled across the oil and gas network? Who is going to develop such a plan? Is it government's responsibility or is it operators? Or contractors? Who is going to do what or is it a combined effort? | TOTAL already has a plan on oil spill response and that will be updated and it is normal practice for companies to have that plan and to have periodic drills on oil spill preparedness. In terms of who develops plans – there is one prepared by the company but there is also one being prepared by government. | Emergency preparedness and response, Project proponents, Impacts - physical environment, ESMP | |
| Is it possible to determine the number of households likely to be affected by this Project? And acreage of land. How much land is needed for the Project? | The exact number of households that will be affected by physical and economic displacement will be determined through the respective RAPs. RAP1 has already been developed and identified 610 households impacted (but the majority are only economically displaced, not physically displaced). | Impacts - social and treatment, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Economic impacts, Resettlement - livelihood | |
| Livelihood restoration plan – what does it mean? How are you going to handle it? How different is it to livelihood enhancement programme? (OPM) | Livelihood restoration plans will be developed as part of the resettlement package for people directly affected by economic displacement and will look at ways of either restoring their livelihoods or livelihood diversification to help them re-establish or improve their standards of living. The Livelihood enhancement programme is a wider programme that will also be rolled out amongst indirectly affected communities (those not affected by resettlement) and will look at promoting the potential for local communities to benefit from the economic opportunities brought about by the projects in the area e.g. through support for vocational training; livelihood improvement & diversification etc. The exact details of the programme will be determined after a feasibility study and based on consultation with stakeholders. | Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Economic impacts, Stakeholder engagement | |
| Next steps – request a copy of the ESIA report for OPM. | The ESIA will be submitted to NEMA who will share with other stakeholders. | Stakeholder engagement | |
| Job creation – for companies to employ Ugandans. Has there been some kind of interchange with Ministry of Education on the exact human resource requirements for the project and what the Ministry is creating, for example through Albertine Regional Skills Development Project? | An employment survey (Industrial Baseline Survey, 2013) was conducted and as per different phases to project how many people need to be employed for the oil and gas industry in Uganda. The findings of this study were shared with the district. | Employment, Workforce management, Stakeholder engagement | |
| To achieve targets for national content – government needs to have done its homework well. Otherwise companies could easily go to Kenya to get them to fill gaps. | There is a framework being developed by the company on the number of positions needed for different project phases. And there was a framework that was prepared for PAU a few months ago with an estimation of potential numbers and approach for how they will be filled and approach for training. | Employment, Workforce management, Stakeholder engagement, Influx | |
| Ministry is looking at having a Technical Institute in Nwoya District – The Project proponents should liaise with ministry to specify exact skills that are needed for the Project so that the required training can be developed and delivered through that institute. | The company is required to meet national content regulations that were specifically tailored to JV partners to get them to skill people for the next phase. The companies will train people to avoid bringing people from other places particularly for unskilled labour. | Project proponents, Employment, Workforce management, Stakeholder engagement | |
| National institution for training professionals in oil and gas sector – UKIP and Ugandan Technical College – The Project proponents should also liaise with them to align skills requirements with their training programmes. | National content requirements for oil and gas – specify targets for managerial, technical and non-skilled labour. And there are requirements for succession plans, as All parts of contractual requirements. When selecting contractors this national content is part of selection criteria so company will assess what they are going to do to comply with the regulations on national content. | Project proponents, Employment, Workforce management, Stakeholder engagement | |
| Is there any provision for bursaries within the Project? | The Project Proponents have in the past given bursaries and continue to do so in the various districts where there are operations. | Project proponents, Employment, Workforce management | |
| Pressure on existing education services e.g. primary, pre-primary and secondary schools. Will there be a need for more schools at all levels? | A study was also done as part of RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan activities. Looking at upgrading some of the schools either through equipping them with some materials or expansion of schools. PAU advised to talk to Ministry of Education to see what plans they have for upgrading of school facilities, so that any initiatives implemented are in line with the District and Ministry plans. | Influx, Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Social Investment, Stakeholder Engagement | |
| What is the number of schools and institutions that will be affected? Are there any schools that will be displaced? | Until now it is not believed that any schools will be displaced. Mapping of community infrastructure and avoidance surveys has allowed the project design to avoid impacting schools. | Resettlement - extent of displacement, Mitigation - social | |
| The Ministry of Education understands that the public got notice from oil companies that if one doesn't have international accreditation, one cannot be employed on the Project. So we want to know what skills / qualifications are needed for different jobs e.g. plumber, electrician. | Yes, for example – a plumber needs to have some basic qualifications because of the quality of work required for the Project, and the high risks associated with the oil and gas industry. The Project Proponents have planned a training for skills development and certification of welders in preparation for the Project implementation. This training is in line with the skills requirements for the Project. | Project proponents, Employment, Workforce management, | |

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| Accreditation of artisans – people need paperwork to prove they have the experience and skills. Or will there be flexibility in recruitment so that people that don't already have the right paperwork are not penalised? | There will be specific training requirements e.g. for welding. Road safety is also a critical topic so drivers will be trained in terms of defensive training. There is a national content team that is handling this. | Employment, Workforce management | |
| Are investment costs considered as 'pass-through' or recoverable costs by the developers? This is important because the developers would be more willing to provide training if they can recover the costs. | Going by the experience during the exploration and production phase, the Project Proponents have proven their willingness to train Ugandans. Aside from training of employees, education programmes have been implemented to support Ugandans from different backgrounds. | Project proponents, Employment, Workforce management, Social Investment | |
| We know there is a technical institute in Nwoya District. It would be prudent to liaise with the Ministry of Education and Sports to specify which skills the project will need so that local institutions can contribute to skills development for the project. | Noted. | Stakeholder Engagement, Workforce management | |
| Impacts on school going children – e.g. teenage pregnancy by project workers. How is that being addressed? | This risk is noted. There will be strict Labour Management Plans in place that will aim to manage workers' behaviour e.g. ban on drug and alcohol use; codes of conduct; inductions covering cultural sensitisation; health and safety education etc. All contractors will be contractually required to manage their workforce according to the same standards and will be checked for compliance against this. Most workers coming from outside the area will be accommodated in closed workers camps. There will also be sensitisation in local communities and efforts to promote girls to stay in school e.g. through support for education programmes. | Workforce management, Employment, ESMP, Social Investment | |
| Contractors interacting with children. These are new issues that have come up on other projects so they should be included in the report. | This risk is noted. There will be strict Labour Management Plans in place that will aim to manage workers' behaviour e.g. ban on drug and alcohol use; codes of conduct; inductions covering cultural sensitisation; health and safety education etc. All contractors will be contractually required to manage their workforce according to the same standards and will be checked for compliance against this. Most workers coming from outside the area will be accommodated in closed workers camps. There will also be sensitisation in local communities and efforts to promote girls to stay in school e.g. through support for education programmes. | Workforce management, Employment, ESMP, Social Investment | |
| How far has environmental economics informed ESIA. For UNRA – monetising impacts was useful when trying to talk about offsets. | Environmental economics – we are not monetising environmental impacts. But the mitigation strategy does have a budget allocated to it. Costs of all mitigation measures will be estimated. When the decision is taken those costs will be added to the overall cost of the project. And based on the overall cost of the project a Final Investment Decision (FID) will be made. | Mitigation- costs , ESIA Methodology | |
| Cumulative impacts management principles – oil spill contingency plan. All the stakeholders should be involved in the development of this plan, for example the Committee on Oil Spill Preparedness in the Office of the Prime Minister. | CIA – importance of collaboration noted. Stakeholder engagement has been a very important part of the ESIA. Several government agencies were engaged as part of scoping, social baseline data collection and impact assessment. National and local level NGOs and CSOs have also been engaged at all stages. All levels of local government have been consulted as well as cultural leaders, tourism stakeholders, and villages. Outside the ESIA process, the company has a stakeholder engagement programme and consults regularly with key government agencies as well as local government and local communities. For example there are quarterly stakeholder engagement meetings with local stakeholders. There are also various committees established for the RAP. And there is a team of CTLOs in place to manage day to day relationships with the local community and tourism stakeholders. | Impacts - cumulative, ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement, Emergency preparedness and response | |
| UNRA lost some funding because the environmental and social planning was not being done properly. The MGLSD was being side lined – only OHS department was consulted. Some of the issues community raised were not captured in the reports. For projects like this one, social issues are even more important. There is a need for – assurance that this area has been adequately addressed. To manage cumulative impacts you need a number of players – The JV partners should include UNRA as well as other developers who have Projects in the same area. | Noted. Social and health issues are covered in detail in the ESIA and there has been engagement with MGLSD during all phases of the Project. The Proponents have a Grievance Mechanism that is used to capture reported grievances and track them out until closure, with support of the CTLOs. | ESMP, Resettlement - dispute resolution, Stakeholder Engagement, Project proponents | |
| Under stakeholder engagement – are you considering media, CSOs, academic, cultural institutions, private sector, role of subnational and local authorities e.g. sub county and district? | Noted. | Impacts - cumulative, Stakeholder Engagement | |
| Issue of safety/security pipeline and infrastructure – how will that be done? | For the ESIA, all the categories of stakeholders will be engaged. It should be noted that the Project Proponents have quarterly stakeholder engagements at district level and also meet with tourism industry representatives in Kampala. | Stakeholder Engagement, Project proponents, Tourism | |
| Policing should be considered as a social issue that must be addressed as such. | Monitoring of the condition of the pipeline will be part of the routine maintenance works. A permanent ROW is being acquired for the pipeline and flowlines to ensure that any required interventions can be carried out. Regular stakeholder engagement will also serve to allow sensitization of the communities about the importance of respecting the permanent ROW. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Pipeline - RoW | |

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| Illegal siphoning and tapping of oil from the flowlines – what measures are in place to protect the infrastructure from illegal tapping? Monitoring and inspection and supervision of the pipeline during construction and after are proposed, but more details are requested. | Regular stakeholder engagement will serve to allow sensitization of the communities about the importance of respecting the permanent ROW, and addressing various issues that might be raised by the communities. The Proponents' Grievance Mechanism will also serve to record and address any complaints from the communities. | | Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Project Proponents, Pipeline - RoW |
| Project of that size has 'they vs. us' – NGOs interest is to counter what project is doing. The Project Proponents Need to be prepared for the opposition to the project. | SEP will provide for ongoing engagement with CSOs, NGOs and local communities. CTOs are already working in the Project Area and are responsible for day to day communication with local stakeholders | | Stakeholder Engagement, Project Proponents |
| Ferry crossing and have you looked at potential impacts if there is an accident? | The impacts of the barge are assessed under aquatic ecology & surface water quality. Risk of accident is covered under unplanned events. Although operations in the Park will be supported by the Tangji Support Base, the Barge is also needed to support logistics for the project e.g. to transport trucks carrying materials. | | Impacts - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response |
| Oil extraction will leave space underground, which lowers the water table in the region & affects all sources of water. Are you mitigating on that? | Oil extraction does not lower the water table. The selected method for extraction for this Project involves the reinjection of water (supplemented by the lake water) to maintain reservoir pressure. Any potential risks of the Project to both surface and ground water are assessed in the ESIA and mitigation measures proposed. | | Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment |
| The influx of people into the area could result in increased and/or advanced criminality. That will require more skills in handling e.g. to protect against theft of oil. Needs skills and logistics support. | This issue of security is addressed in the ESIA. There is a commitment to work with local police and to do a feasibility study to look at best options for capacity development of local security resources to manage the increased pressure that is put on Police as a result of influx. A Project Brief for the Early Works was submitted to NEIMA, which is awaiting approval. | | Influx, Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, Stakeholder Engagement |
| Timelines don't match - E.g. RAP 1 is already out. Need integration e.g. between RAP and Community Development Plan (CDP). The reports need to be integrated such that all emerging issues are addressed in a holistic manner. A number of different plans are mentioned e.g. Health and Safety Plan, Traffic Management Plan, Waste Management Plan, etc. Stakeholders need to know what the plans involve so they can be convinced of the mitigation measures proposed to address the impacts, and also to implement monitoring, as appropriate. | There will be integration between RAP and CDP where possible and sharing of lessons learned, however, RAP measures will be specific to PAPs and the CDP will apply to the wider community | | Project schedule, ESMP, Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| What is overall mitigation for tourism losses? Need specifics of MFNP management plan from UWA. | The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) chapter of the ESIA provides a small brief about the various plans. The detailed plans will then be further developed after ESIA submission, but before Project implementation. | | ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general |
| Department of museums and monuments – speak to them about chance finds. | UWA will be consulted on specifics of the MFNP management plan. The respective lead agencies will be consulted during the detailing of the management plans. Noted. They were already consulted as part of baseline data collection and the Chance Finds Procedure will be developed according to their requirements and international good practice | | ESMP, Tourism, Mitigation - costs Stakeholder Engagement |
| Water abstraction – you need permits. | The permit application for surface water abstraction from Lake Albert was submitted in January 2018. Other permit applications will be submitted, as the water needs are further refined. | | Project design - water abstraction and use, Permitting |
| Is it possible to have a summary showing possible effects and mitigation measures at different stages of the value chain of oil production? | The ESIA presents impacts and mitigation measures per project phase | | Impacts - cumulative, Mitigation - general |
| Social analysis should be conducted to inform resettlement programs to reduce impact of cultural changes and other issues that could arise as a result of people moving to unfamiliar environments. | These issues are considered within the social chapter as well as within RAP1 (and will continue to be factored for subsequent Project RAPs). | | Impacts - cultural heritage, Resettlement - cultural change |
| Offsets – what is the plan? Could we have a harmonisation of what is meant by offsets? | The Project and ESIA make use of the mitigation hierarchy in which offset is the last resort i.e. avoid, minimize, restore, offset. A study has been undertaken on 'No net loss/ Net Gain' to inform the mitigation measures for implementation in the Park. Application of this is further discussed in the biodiversity chapters of the ESIA. | | Mitigation - general, Impacts - biodiversity |
| UETCL does offsets where transmission lines cross the park. Offsets are a controversial subject in Uganda because of the costs involved. Need harmonisation by speaking to others with experience. | There will be a Labour Management Plan that will describe the Project's overall policies and corporate requirements for labour and working conditions, in compliance with national and international standards (FS2). This will cover requirements to manage equal opportunity, workplace discrimination, fair hiring, employee grievance mechanism, OHS etc. | | Employment, Workforce Management, OHS, ESMP |
| The Regulations provide for 70% local content – direct & indirect. In report should emphasize that these jobs should cater for OHS, fair remuneration e. g shouldn't be such a divergence between expats and locals. | National level economic issues such as 'Dutch Disease' are beyond the capacity of one project to look at – more of a national level issue. | | Economic impacts |
| In CIA go beyond describing the impacts and look at what other cumulative economic impacts there will be e.g. bringing in more dollars, makes exports more expensive and therefore makes other sectors less competitive (Dutch Disease). | | | |

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| Will we get a chance to see an elaborated explanation of what the management plans are? | <p>Within the ESIA there will be a chapter on the Environmental and Social Management Plan, which will detail all of the different plans that will be developed and implemented for the Project. For each management plan there will be details of the commitments that need to be implemented through that plan as well as details of the resources that will be required to implement the plans; the timelines for implementation of different aspects of the plan; monitoring measures; process for reviewing and updating the plans when necessary etc.</p> <p>The detailed management plans will be elaborated by the company and also the contractors before they are operationalised.</p> <p>The ESIA report, including the section on the ESMP, will be available for review after it has been submitted to NEMA. The Ministries and Agencies will be able to provide their comments to the proposed plans during the ESIA review process.</p> <p>Child protection issues were not covered in the presentation, however, they have been considered in the ESIA. For example, one of the identified impacts is the risk of increase in child labour in the project supply chain. Another is that there is an increased risk of school drop out because children may be tempted to engage in the indirect work opportunities created by the project e.g. increased demand for casual labour on farms or in services industries to cater for the increased population and movement into and out of the area. The risk to the girl child entering into prostitution is also considered. Within the assessment of health impacts, children have also been identified as being potentially more vulnerable to some of the health risks that the project might bring because they have less developed immune systems, for example.</p> <p>These risks to the welfare of children are considered in the mitigation measures – for example, a Labour Management Plan will help to manage the risk of child labour in the supply chain through use of contracting control measures and through auditing programmes to check compliance by project suppliers. There will also be efforts to encourage children to stay in school through sensitisation and through support for education programmes and facilities, implemented through the Community Development Plan. Similarly, the various health mitigation measures will include special provisions to monitor potential health impacts on children and will try to identify if any specific measures are needed to safeguard child health.</p> | ESMP, Project Proponent, Stakeholder Engagement |
| Because of influx and the long duration of the Project, there could be a lot of child protection issues. This should be part of your plans. | <p>A specialised hospital is not considered necessary for this Project because the risk of the project leading to any adverse health impacts such as cancer or other diseases linked to environmental pollution is considered extremely low. Project emissions and impacts on water resources, soil and air quality will be strictly monitored against the thresholds defined in national and international standards, and if there is any exceedance of those thresholds there will be an immediate investigation of the causes and the actions that need to be taken to address the issue.</p> <p>Tulloo constructed Bulilisa General Hospital, which was handed over to government to be used by the general public. The hospital is operational.</p> <p>For company staff and contractors resident in camps, each camp clinic is run by full time doctors. The plan is to have more of that service available as workforce increases. There is also a plan to have emergency medical services in the area and emergency medical training. They will help serve company but will also be in communities.</p> <p>Company is already having discussions with Ministry of Health to have the training plan rolled out. There is also an emergency medical plan with plan for medical evacuation in cases where medical treatment is required but not available in the area.</p> <p>In addition to the medical plan we also carry out medical fitness for work – will also be rolled out for contractors working in the area. Ensures that people going there are fit for what they are going to do. Also carry out assessment of health facilities in the area and in terms of capacity development will work with them to see what can be improved in terms of health care in the area.</p> | Influx, Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, ESMP |
| How would you think about having a specialised hospital for communities that are endangered, given that you are looking at environmental issues like cancers that might be complicated to deal with. Also how will you protect workers that are at risk of those issues. | <p>The ongoing and day-to-day engagement with communities is managed through the company's team of Community and Tourism Liaison Officers. There is also ongoing engagement with local government stakeholders who are also responsible for sensitising communities on certain issues for example through the district and sub county community development officers. In cases where more specialised issues need to be discussed or investigated the company may engage external consultants to help in that process.</p> <p>In terms of sensitisation of communities we plan to use HC1 and VHTs at community level – will provide support to revitalise that whole structure to provide help for awareness.</p> | Social Investment, Impacts - social and health, ESMP, OHS |
| Sensitisation of communities – are you going to be working with government to have people that are specialised to deal with health related issues, or will you recruit consultants/experts to handle those issues in the next 25 years. | <p>Acknowledge that the presentation does not go into a lot of detail about the exact findings of our study but these details can be found in the report. For example the results of the health facility assessments are presented and challenges to existing healthcare provision are explained. The details of the existing disease profile of the area are also given. In terms of the number of people affected by resettlement, the RAPs give the exact numbers of people affected. RAP1 has been done and a census was completed to identify all individuals/households affected. Subsequent RAPs will do the same for other project components.</p> | Stakeholder Engagement, Project Proponent, Impacts- social and health, Mitigation - social |
| What is the exact findings e.g. magnitude of people going to be affected. Can you go into more detail about what was found out in communities and actual baseline findings? | | Impacts - social and health, Resettlement - extent of displacement |

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| Will you be organising further stakeholder meetings before submitting final report to NEMA? (This would be welcomed). | <p>The ESA includes a chapter on stakeholder engagement that details all of the consultation that has been undertaken and also summarises what the feedback was from communities and what their key questions and concerns were. Consultations with local communities was an important part of the ESIA process and helped to identify some of the potential impacts but also helped to understand community perceptions so that future stakeholder engagement can address those perceptions. Sensitisation of communities also needs to be done through the local government (District Community Development Officer) and with assistance of local CSOs.</p> <p>Noted.</p> <p>No, this is the final round of consultation prior to report submission. As soon as we submit, it will be NEMA that organises meetings with stakeholders for the technical review of the ESIA</p> | <p>Stakeholder Engagement, ESMP</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagements, Impacts- social and health</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement</p> | |
| Meeting with NAFIRRI: 17th January 2018 | | | |
| Concerns about the effects of drilling on the distribution of fish in the area around the Nile Pipeline Crossing which is an area of biodiversity hotspots | <p>The pipeline crossing starts from quite a distance back from the river banks and goes 20m below the riverbed so there are not expected to be significant impacts & any impacts will be short term. This is assessed in the aquatic ecology and surface water chapters</p> | <p>Project design - drilling, Project design - Nile crossing, Impacts - biodiversity</p> | |
| What is the weighting of the mitigation for land acquisition? What is the priority for selecting them? | <p>As for all impacts, the mitigation hierarchy is followed meaning that the first priority is avoidance – this was done through planning the location of project infrastructure in consideration of the results of community mapping & avoidance surveys so that settlements, agricultural land and sensitive social features could be avoided as much as possible. Minimisation of the project footprint (e.g., reducing number of well pads) has also helped to avoid displacement. After that the other mitigations look at minimising the effects of resettlement, replacement of lost assets, and compensation – the LARF and RAPs contain various specific measures that address each of these aspects of mitigation.</p> | <p>Location of Project Infrastructure, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Project design - Project footprint, Resettlement - compensation</p> | |
| How many people own land in this case? What rights do the people settled in this area have if they do not own land? | <p>Customary rights are recognised so people do not need to have a formal land title to be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance</p> | <p>Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - compensation</p> | |
| For livelihood restoration, will you consider the productive value of agricultural replacement land? | <p>Yes – in the selection process for replacement land the productive value of the land is taken into consideration. This is a requirement specified in the LARF and will be followed for all RAPs</p> | <p>Resettlement - livelihood restoration</p> | |
| See employment and procurement as an important positive benefit that the project will bring | <p>Noted. These are identified and presented in the ESIA.</p> | <p>Employment, Economic impacts</p> | |
| It is important to emphasize the importance of working with local governments to implement the mitigation on investment in health infrastructure because often in this country the infrastructure is built and then you see it unutilized. If the Project can work with government to get them to do more to deliver those services that would be a very good thing. | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation- social, Social Investment</p> | |
| Will some of the project's medical facilities be available to the local community as well? | <p>The medical facilities in the camps will not be available for local communities but there will be studies to look at the feasibility of supporting community health infrastructure. This will be looked at within the scope of livelihood restoration plans for RAPs and the Community Development Plan, which applies to all project affected communities.</p> | <p>Social investment, Impacts - social and health, ESMP, Resettlement - livelihood restoration</p> | |
| How will you train fishermen in alternative livelihoods if they are impacted by the Project? We have tried to do some work in that area before and it is very challenging. In particular, fishermen are used to a quick return so they don't like to move into other livelihoods that don't give them as much cash quickly. | <p>From the findings of the ESIA, it is not expected for fishermen to be directly impacted by the Project i.e. there will not be displacement of their livelihood activities due to project infrastructure. But impacts on fishermen are likely to be experienced indirectly due to influx and the increased pressure this is likely to place on fisheries resources. Some of the options to address this include support for community based fisheries management and livelihood support programmes. The LSP will include looking at options for livelihoods diversification to get fishermen involved in alternative livelihoods including potentially employment on the Project. All will be subject to feasibility studies and would need to be developed/implemented with local government and other partners and would also depend on consultation with local communities.</p> | <p>Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Influx, Impacts - biodiversity, ESMP</p> | |
| What is the proposed mitigation for likely impacts of abstraction? How many abstraction points are proposed and where are they situated? Likely impacts of the abstraction? | <p>There are potential effects – surface water quality & aquatic ecology chapters of the ESIA address these. The risk will be short term during construction phase – the key thing will be to look at how they lay and manage the pipeline. There will inevitably be some short term turbidity but once the pipeline is laid there should not be ongoing impacts.</p> <p>The ESIA provides mitigation measures for addressing impacts as a result of all the various components, including the water abstraction system.</p> | <p>Project design - water abstraction and use, Location of Project Infrastructure, Impacts- physical environment, ESMP</p> | |

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| Need to consider the service the river provides for fish to spawn and breed. Could the noise and vibration from pipeline drilling affect the natural functions for fish breeding/migration? | | Aquatic ecology did consider that issue. But because pipeline is below the surface (20 m deep) and it will be a short term effect. And also looking at option of avoiding specific seasons if that is feasible and can avoid impacts. | Impacts- biodiversity, Project design - drilling, Impacts - physical environment. |
| Need to consider potential impacts from overfishing and reduction in diversity | | Agree – it will be important to look at existing initiatives and see if the Project can build on them but will not do standalone projects. | Impacts- biodiversity, Mitigation- biological environment |
| What happens if there is an oil spill? | | The project is designed to ensure that spills don't happen. There is a chapter in the ESIA called unplanned events. And there is work being done to look at oil spill contingency – government is also looking at it. The pipeline also has mechanisms in it to detect any leak or spill and separate parts of the pipeline can be shut-off to prevent further spill. | Impacts- physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response |
| Beach Management Units (BMUs) – of late we've had a switch in the management of BMUs – now it is the army that is managing it and now for example it is beach landing sites that manage things. Could that be a proposal for mitigation measures – something that can be built on that is already existing? | | Lessons from NaFIRRI noted. | Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general |
| People use illegal fishing methods. We continuously educate and train. But fishermen are fisherman! Influx - people won't be bothered about what tools they are using for fishing. Some proposals coming from fishermen include providing incentives to them to move away from existing practices and to fish in the right way. One of the reasons given for using illegal practices is that they can't afford to use proper tools and methods. So they need bans or other incentives. | | Lessons from NaFIRRI noted. | Stakeholder Engagement, Influx, ESMP |
| And there will not be displacement of fishermen? | | No – the project infrastructure should not displace fishermen | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| What about the jetty – what are the likely impacts and mitigation? Can you provide more information? What is the baseline at the proposed location | | The company did an option selection study for this with support from another environmental and engineering consultant. Bridge options were also considered. The location and design of the barge crossing was based on the results of the option selection study | Location of Project Infrastructure, Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Stakeholder Engagement |
| Hoping baseline that was done regarding species IUCN endangered, threatened, extinct etc. – did you find species of concern and what would be the offset areas? Or any species that are only found in that area? Do you have hotspots in the baseline identifying what other areas species can be found? | | The aquatic ecology chapter summarised all the species of conservation concern that may be impacted by the project and assesses effects on them from different phases and project activities. | Impacts - biodiversity, Mitigation - biological environment |
| Who will be responsible for supervision of the cumulative impact assessment? Will monitoring happen throughout the project? | | Government is responsible for coordinating the overall management and supervision of cumulative impacts. | Impacts - cumulative |
| Are there any other water systems apart from what you've shown? Any other connections with other aquatic systems? And drinking water? Hope there are mitigation measures for any potential impacts? | | The main source of water is groundwater so the groundwater assessment looks at impact of that in terms of ground water quality and availability. There will be flowlines crossing some wetlands and seasonal streams. We have done surveys on those. And there are some areas that are prone to flooding. We have tried to avoid those areas because it is a threat to the project infrastructure as well as a threat to the environment. All those river systems and wetlands are identified in the report. The project design does take into consideration potential disruptions to flow regime e.g. to avoid diverting surface water networks. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| Will there be any effluent and particularly any into Lake Albert? | | The Project design is such that there is no discharge of waste water to water bodies. There will be a lot of waste water particularly from CPF and camps. There will be a water treatment facility at CPF and most water will be reused. All the mitigation measures discussed are commitments not just proposals. They are written in the commitment register which is used to develop the ESMP. They will become part of contractual agreements. | Waste management, Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment |
| Measure proposed all sound nice but what is the commitment? Budget of project and cost of these E&S safeguards versus the overall cost of the project – has that been thought about? | | For mitigation measures we will develop budgets so that the cost is understood and agreed and there is a commitment to make sure the budget is available. The costs to mitigate the E&S impacts are part of the larger cost for the project that are taken into account in the Final Investment Decision. As a requirement of the law, annual audits and monitoring will be done to check compliance. Monitoring will allow identification if anything is not done right so that corrective action can be taken. | Mitigation - costs, ESMP |

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| Hope you have borrowed examples from Hoima (Refinery Project) in relation to land acquisition & resettlement. | | Yes – experience on other projects was considered in the development of the LARF and those working on the resettlement process are aware of the lessons learned in Hoima and other places. The LARF is a publically available document. CSOs have also been involved in the development of RAP1 through consultations and committees and through that can help to provide a form of third party monitoring to see how the process is actually being undertaken. | Resettlement - lessons learned |
| We assume that there are mitigation measures to address risks from the environment to the project such as flooding. | | Yes, this is addressed in the ESIA | Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment |
| What are the long term effects of water abstraction? | | The ESIA report will detail the impacts. There may be some short term effects on water quality during construction and fishermen will be restricted from accessing the area around intake point. | Project design - water abstraction and use, impacts - physical environment, Impacts- social and health |
| We expect there could be a loss of revenue in this part of the lake where access to the abstraction point is restricted. | | There is not expected to be any significant impacts on fishermen or loss of revenue from fishing activities in that part of the lake as a result of the water abstraction system. | Economic impacts, Impacts- social and health |
| Meeting with CSO; 17th January 2018 | | | |
| Limit of community access to the project infrastructure – interesting to know how that is designed to work. | | Limiting community access – during construction access will have to be limited for safety reasons. There will be less restrictions during operation because e.g. flowlines will be buried so during operation, the Project will mostly need to ensure security at well pads and industrial area. A permanent ROW will be obtained for the flowlines. During construction all areas need to be secured. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Stakeholder Engagement, Pipeline- ROW |
| How much water will be abstracted from Lake Albert? | | We will need different quantities for water during project timeline – highest will be first 5 years, after that we expect we won't need as much. Approx. 35,000 m ³ per day (peak of 40,000 m ³ per day) first five years and then 20,000 m ³ per day after that. Numerous studies have been done to look at the impacts on Lake Albert as a result of the Project. Studies show that we are extracting 0.02% of Lake Albert outflow. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Impacts- physical environment |
| Understanding is that 'alternatives assessment' is to look at whether to go with or without project but seems decision has been to go 'with' so what is the relevance? | | One of the options considered during analysis of alternative is the 'No Project' options which considers that the Project is not implemented. The other alternatives considered include alternative locations, technologies, reducing number of well pads etc. to embed mitigation into design. In all aspects, the mitigation hierarchy was used in the assessment (avoid, minimize, restore, offset) Wherever possible, a avoidance of important features was done in the location of various Project sites. | Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general |
| How were you informed on feasible alternatives? | | Avoidance protocol developed by the Project included cultural sites. ESBS included archaeological studies but this baseline didn't involve digging – just surface investigations. However, there are geophysical and geotechnical studies ongoing. Some geotechnical studies include preparation of test pits so we ensure we have archaeologists together with Geotechnical teams. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Impacts- physical environment |
| What informed your loss of cultural sites? | | During exploration phase didn't need so many wells – aim was to understand whether there was oil or not. Now need more wells – so have more wells per well pad (between 4 to 21 wells for each well pad). The well pad size within the 8-12 Ha – includes safety zone around well pad and an emergency pit on the site. So well pad size itself is smaller. The whole surface of the well pad area will be cleared of vegetation | Project design - drilling, Project design - Project footprint, Location of Project Infrastructure |
| When doing exploration you are using approx. 1HA for a wellpad. These will be 8-12 Ha per well pad. Ten will be north of the Nile – will there be anything left within that footprint? | | Needs to be a consolidation process. There will be an ESMP in the ESIA that provides the framework. There will be a cost associated with each mitigation measure and plan so that that can be taken into consideration in the FID. The Project Proponents understand that ultimately it is the client's responsibility to implement the plans and these mitigation measures are provided as commitments, not simply proposals. | ESMP, Mitigation - costs, Project proponents |
| So many plans – have you discussed with client? | | Noted | ESMP Mitigation - General, Mitigation - cost, |
| Are these mitigation measures part of the project costs and investment strategy? Who will do it? The capacity especially on compliance and regulation enforcement needs to be considered. Make sure plans are designed and implemented. | | At the project level the risk management strategy will aim to address issues associated with influx to the area. It will aim to understand what the drivers are that are bringing people to the area and whether those can be mitigated to manage influx in the first instance e.g. by making clear that local communities are prioritised for project employment, that there is no hiring at the gate etc. Then the strategy will also consider which areas are likely to experience the highest levels of population growth and what needs to be done to try and manage the impacts of that population pressure e.g. by building capacity of local services and infrastructure. This all needs to be done in partnership with local government. | Stakeholder Engagement, ESMP, Influx, Mitigation - social |

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| Culture is often a forgotten cousin in these processes so welcome that it has been covered and that there is a commitment for continued consultation with cultural leaders in this area. We have developed guidelines with APEX cultural institutions. | Noted. Intangible cultural heritage is considered within both the social and archaeology and cultural heritage chapters of the ESIA. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Impacts- social and health, Resettlement - cultural change, Stakeholder Engagement |
| One aspect concerns intangible cultural heritage. With influx – norms and values of local population can be disrespected. Put a bit more thought on the intangible cultural heritage aspect. | Noted. Intangible cultural heritage is considered within both the social and archaeology and cultural heritage chapters of the ESIA. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Impacts- social and health, Influx, Impacts- physical environment |
| Trying to improve capacity of cultural institutions to manage cultural heritage – a bit surprised when mentioned that mapping of cultural sites has been carried out. But not carried out in Nwoya district – need to talk to elders that may have had access a long time ago to those sites. Capacity building of cultural institutions could mean they can help in identifying their sites and managing potential impacts. | Some Archaeological sites were discovered in MFNP, which is in Nwoya district. However, to address this concern, there is a mitigation measure that commits to institutional capacity building. At present it refers primarily to local government institutions but consideration can be given about extending this to cultural institutions. RE. mapping – archaeology surveys were done in Nwoya and the Acholi Chiefdom was consulted as well as Ministry Museums and Monuments. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Impacts - physical engagement, Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - social |
| How is the negotiation and discussions on cumulative impacts influencing project design? | CIA – minimum we can do is acknowledge what the impacts are and keep others informed about them and meet other stakeholders to look at how efforts can be combined to ensure consistent mitigation and approaches on respective projects. But it is a very important point because the effectiveness of the CIA mitigation measures depends on that level of collaboration and cooperation amongst all stakeholders, particularly government. | Impacts - cumulative, Project - general, Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general |
| Movement of air within the Albertine Graben is not discussed. Need to understand how that will influence human life and wildlife. | AQ – there is a detailed AQ assessment that takes into account all available meteorological data including data from weather stations in the Lake Albert area. | Impacts- physical environment, Impacts- social and health |
| Promote fish farming to avoid overfishing and depleting lake resources | Noted. This may be considered (following feasibility studies) for livelihood restoration and in the livelihood support programmes and to address cumulative impacts on fisheries resources. | Impacts- physical environment, Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Impacts - cumulative |
| Identify indicator species both for small and large animals – in context of environmental change. They will inform if there is any change in behaviour of animals because of activities. | Indicator species: good point especially in terms of monitoring – yes indicator species will be identified and Management and Monitoring plans will focus on those. Collaring of key species is planned to enhance the monitoring programme of wildlife in the Park. | Impacts- biodiversity, Mitigation- biological environment, ESMP |
| Relocation of cultural sites where feasible. What about rivers where not feasible? What actions do you propose where restoration of archaeological and cultural heritage resources is not possible? | Avoidance protocol & social avoidance surveys were done to avoid impacts on sacred sites as far as possible. Where it is unavoidable there will be consultation with cultural leaders and, if the site cannot be relocated, the RAP will include a CHMP that will look at options for compensating for necessary rituals and ceremonies to take place | Impacts - cultural heritage, Mitigation - social, Stakeholder Engagement, Resettlement - compensation |
| Didn't see how you will address behaviour of animals in context of breeding, feeding, movement. E.g. managing light? | The Project plan considers that there will be no work conducted at night in the park, except during drilling operation which are conducted on a 24 hour basis. For all lighting, the Type, quality and direction of light has all been considered with due consideration of the identified receptors. Seasonality studies were done as part of ecology surveys – where possible the project schedule will take seasonality into account if it means impacts can be avoided. This is addressed in the terrestrial wildlife chapter. | Impacts- biodiversity, Mitigation- biological environment, impact physical environment, ESMP |
| There is no mention of how the project will manage the impact of light. | Works at night will only occur during the drilling stage. Consideration has been given to directional lighting to minimise the impact of night lighting. For all lighting, the type, quality and direction of light has all been considered with due consideration of the identified receptors. | Impact- physical environment, Mitigations- physical environment, ESMP |
| Consultation and grievance mechanism – problem in respect to fairness of grievance mechanism. Tell us about how fair the grievance mechanism is. Is it connected to national and traditional systems? | The Proponents' Grievance Mechanism has been in place since exploration phase. Key is to have point of collection of grievances to make sure we have collected all concerns in relation to the activities. Toll free number and email address available and CLOs on site that tour around the area visit villages on regular basis and have offices in Bulisa. The resolution of the grievance is not just company alone. Some can be resolved fairly quickly. Others require intervention of third parties either through community or if grievance is related to a contractor or another developer. For land set up DIRCO and resettlement committee at local level – they help address grievance related to land acquisition and compensation process. When all different venues have been exhausted then the legal system can be used but we know its not always accessible and takes a lot of time. As described in chapter on SEP and in RAP 1, GM is something we try to continuously improve because it is key to having positive relationships with stakeholders. | Stakeholder Engagement, Project proponent, Resettlement - dispute resolution, Resettlement - compensation |
| Management of transboundary issues | Transboundary impacts are addressed in the ESIA. | Impacts - transboundary |

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| Land acquisition & lessons learned from refinery area? Have you drawn from some of the lessons learned from land acquisition in the refinery area? | Lessons from refinery were taken into account in the LARF and we continuously engage with regulator and Ministry of Energy to follow on their progress and lessons learned. Recently organised visit for members of the affected community to visit Hoima resettlement area & replacement houses for CNOOC roads. Idea is to share feedback so PAPs can see how people have been resettled for themselves. | Resettlement - lessons learned |
| ESIA is a public document – will plans be public and how will they be monitored to ensure they are enforced? | ESIA will be submitted to NEMA who will coordinate the reviews and comments. But the document will be made public. Plans are working documents that will be updated regularly. ESIA is more of a 'once off' but all the plans are part of ongoing management system of company. But the ESIA will include a section on monitoring and evaluation during implementation. | ESMP |
| Need to instill confidence that this Project is able to manage the impacts. Need to make sure you have a communication strategy to show that you have sufficient measures in place to manage these issues. | The Stakeholder Engagement Plan allows for continuous feedback with communities and other stakeholders. | Stakeholder Engagement Mitigations- general, ESMP |
| Grievance handling – don't think you have handled the aspects of conflict in the oil areas – just resettlement what about inequality/poverty/cross border conflict. Need to look a little deeper. | Conflict is addressed in the social chapter – the potential for conflict to arise in the community due to various reasons is carefully explained e.g. potential for increase in tensions due to influx; due to the employment and procurement process; the resettlement and compensation process; and because of perceived unfairness in the distribution of project benefits or access to information. Efforts to address the sources of such conflicts will be cross cutting – for example, to address any perceptions that certain people are favoured for employment there will be a fair and transparent hiring process that will be carefully explained to local communities. Ongoing engagement with communities and their representatives will be key in understanding the potential sources of conflict and identifying whether any new issues are arising so that appropriate measures can be taken to try and address this. | (joined with below) Impacts - transboundary, Impacts- social and health, Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - social |
| Experience from consultation for land acquisition for refinery – this time when doing consultation also consider what communities or LCs are telling you. | Noted. The RAPs have an SEP which outlines the consultation processes that will be followed for land acquisition and resettlement. Includes for establishment of committees that will have representation from affected communities and LCs, as well as others. | Resettlement - lessons learned, Stakeholder Engagement |
| The Project Proponents have made effort to meet international good practice. But the concerns about plans & mitigation measures is valid. This report is a very important decision factor. We need more solid tools to know more about what the plans contain. Two very important aspects – Influx Management Strategy and Biodiversity/Action Plan. | Noted. Need to emphasize that what was presented in the presentation was very high level and the ESIA report will have a lot more detail on what each of the plans will contain. The commitments register will also list all of the commitments for environmental and social mitigation that the company and contractors will be required to implement. | Project proponents, ESMP, Mitigation- general, Influx, Mitigation - biological environment |
| In the project area, the different communities that the Project will interact with have different characteristics – from the baseline studies, are there specifics of those localities and therefore recommendations. | This is understood and as part of any local engagement tailored approaches are taken for different communities e.g. all materials are translated into their language, consultations are conducted in their language etc. Specific characteristics of different communities are also taken into account as part of the RAP when looking, for example, at replacement housing options. | Stakeholder Engagement, Resettlement - cultural change |
| Tilenga is part of big system that ends in Tanga (Tanzania) – the design details of the whole project are quite complicated. Is it feasible to look at option of processing oil in Kabaale rather than exporting along pipeline? What happens if it is no longer economically feasible to export the oil? Did the client consider this option? | This aspect is outside the scope of this ESIA. The Refinery is a separate development by a separate developer. Whether or not there will be a refinery would not change the impacts of the Tilenga Project. | ESIA methodology, Impacts- transboundary, Economic impacts |
| Are you planning on doing Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA)? Process of systematically identifying and assessing human rights impacts | A stand alone HRIA is not included in this ESIA, however, human rights issues are integrated into the ESIA. This includes a section on human rights issues within the social baseline chapter, as well as description of the human rights implications for every social impact identified. The UHRC and other NGOs focused on human rights issues were consulted as part of the ESIA. The approach to identification of human rights issues and integration of human rights into the ESIA considers the UN guiding principles on business and human rights and the guidance developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights. | Impacts - social and health, Stakeholder engagement |
| In addition to ESIA can we also integrate aspects of UN guiding principles on business and human rights? They should be highlighted. | That is beyond the scope of this Project. However, the recommendations of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Albertine Graben were put into consideration throughout the ESIA. | ESIA methodology, Impacts - cumulative |
| Should also have a strategic environmental assessment and sustainability impact assessment. | The ESIA covers GHG emissions in ESIA as part of project and as part of CIA. One of ways to do so is to look at the Project in relation to Uganda government commitments and targets – from loss of carbon sinks as well as emissions. That will be compared with national emissions to provide overall significance for project. For cumulative we use government targets as threshold and look at whether multiple projects are threatening ability of Uganda to meet targets. | Impacts- physical environment, Mitigation- physical environment, ESMP |
| Put in place targets on how to reduce carbon footprint of the project. Climate – GHG emission tracking. Uganda is committed to international agreements. Within NDC – how do we scale up solar commitments. What has the country committed to nationally and internationally – need to look at national climate policy for Uganda. | Noted. | Impacts- biodiversity, mitigation- biological environment |
| WWF has developed a report on EACOP whose findings would be useful for this Project. | | |

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| Meeting with NEMA; 19th January 2018 | | |
| For Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA), there are a number of projects (mainly energy-related projects) that are being planned in areas close to the geographical location of the Tilenga project. Consult with the Ministry of Energy to get the timelines for the proposed projects. | Noted. We will consult with the Ministry of Energy over this matter. | Impacts - cumulative, Stakeholder engagement |
| Impacts of Karuma HPP should be referred to in the CIA. | Noted. We will consult with the Ministry of Energy over this matter. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Public hearings are conducted as need arises and it is a prerogative of the Authority to set up Public hearings. NEMA is not certain that Public Hearings will be held for this Project. As such, Public hearings should not be included within the "next steps" slide of the presentation to stakeholders. Purpose of the Public hearings is for the public to have an input in the decision making process and it requires a 30-day notice to the public. NEMA is open to a Public Disclosure process initiated by the developer. | As per IFC requirements, there is a need for Public Disclosure and as such, Public hearings had been included in the next steps of the project schedule. However, the Company may initiate a Public disclosure process, independent of the Public hearing process, following submission of the report to the Authority. A Comments Register indicating key issues raised by the public can then be submitted to the Authority. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Timelines for submission of the ESIA to the Authority keep changing and this is affecting the planning for the review process. The initial schedule indicated December 2017, and currently the schedule indicates March 2018. | Noted. The Project Proponents and Consultants are working to conclude the ESIA and submit within the revised timelines. | ESIA methodology, Project proponents |
| During the operation phase of the project, it has been indicated that machinery will be automated and they will be checked on by the contractor once a week. Health and safety issues to be monitored on a daily basis. | Noted. | OHS |
| In the MFNP, there are wild animals (such as baboons) that may get attracted to the machinery and disrupt the functionality of the equipment. As such, even if the equipment is automated, there is a need for daily monitoring. NEMA is not familiar with the term Commitments Register and it is not a regulatory requirement (whereas the ESMP is a regulatory requirement). While NEMA welcome innovation they are not clear on the relationship between these documents. | Noted. The Commitment Register is a summary of all the mitigation measures that the developer has committed to implement and is included in the Appendix of the ESIA. The ESMP is the plan for implementation of the mitigation and also includes information on timescales, responsibilities, costs. The Commitments Register forms part of the ESIA and in approving the ESIA the Regulators would also be approving the mitigation proposed. | OHS, ESMP |
| From the presentation, most of the mitigation measures seem to be embedded in Management Plans and Protocols. Key mitigation measures should be pulled out of these plans to the ESMP in the ESIA for monitoring purposes. The plans are mainly company documents that the public may not have access to. | The ESMP and Commitments Register will detail all the mitigation. It is recognised that a number of specialist management plans will be produced following the publication of the ESIA. The ESMP will describe the objectives of these plans, and include information on the timescales for their preparation and implementation, responsibilities, agencies involved, monitoring requirements and costs. | ESIA methodology, ESMP |
| The positive and negative social impacts should not be mixed up in the report for easy review. | Noted. | Mitigation - general, ESMP, project schedule, Stakeholder engagement |
| Considering that the target is having production of oil by 2020, there is a need for the various project phases to have timelines. | Noted, this will be presented in the Project Description. | Impacts - social and health |
| Since there is going to be no flaring, how will excess gas be managed during the operation phase? | There will be no routine flaring during normal operations. Flaring will only be done for safety reasons e.g. in case of emergency. Gas will be used in the generation of electric power to meet Project needs. Negotiations are still on-going with Ministry of Energy as to whether the excess generated power will be transmitted to the national grid or supplied to the local area within the project footprint. | Project schedule |
| Employment of local people – When will the training and skills development programme commence? | The training and skilling programme commencement is dependent on budgetary approval. The developer has to present budgets for the proposed training the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) for approval. | Waste management, Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Emergency preparedness and response |
| Employment and procurement are potential conflict drivers within the local communities. As such, clarify what you mean by words like "fair" hiring strategy because what is fair to one group may be unfair to the other. | Noted. The Company will provide clarification on this issue. | Employment, Workforce management, Social Investment |

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| A proper communication strategy should be devised following a clear understanding of the social dynamics in the area. | Noted. | | Stakeholder engagement, impact-social and health |
| If communities feel alienated, that is a potential source of insecurity in the area. | The 70 % number is an average across all technical grades. A number of Ugandans will be at technical level as the plan is to phase out the expatriates following training of the Ugandans in line with the National Content Regulations. | | Employment, Workforce management |
| There is an indication that 70% of the workers will be nationals. What are the percentages for the technical and non-technical jobs? If majority are casual workers, then that acts as a stimulant for inflation at a micro-level. | Noted. | | Stakeholder engagement, Influx, Impacts- social land health |
| Project calls for collaboration with other agencies, especially the District Local governments. Issues such as influx management, ripple effects of sub-contractors' camps are beyond the developer and may require interaction with other agencies. | Noted, the Company is looking at the use of bunding to reduce the visibility of wellpads. However, in the Park there may be insufficient surplus material. Additional planting is also being considered. | | Impacts- physical environment, mitigation- physical environment, ESMP |
| Landscape and visual impacts – beyond using the topography. The mitigation measures can be innovative and include earth walls such as that used at JBR 01. Planting should also be considered. | Noted, the structure of the ESIA report will be consistent with what was presented in the Scoping Report. | | ESIA methodology |
| The format of the report approved during the approval of Terms of Reference and Scoping Report should be the one adhered to when the final report is submitted to the Authority. | Noted. | | |
| During the stakeholder engagement, the Natural Resource Department, especially the District Environment officers should be prioritised, and sufficiently consulted. | Total will need to consider the timescales for the Early Works EIA certificate, but once the EIAs certificate is approved for the Tilenga project is likely that the early works certificate can be revoked. | | Stakeholder engagement, Project proponent, Permitting |
| What is the timeframe for the early works? A Project Brief for early Works has been submitted to the Authority and we want to know when the EIA Certificate for the early works will expire. | The permitted validity of the Early Works Certificate will be respected. It should be noted that aspects covered by the PB are part of the main Tilenga Project. The reason for conducting the Early Works Project Brief was to make it possible to commence some activities such as site clearing, and fencing for the Project. | | Permitting |
| Can we assume that if the EIA Certificate for the main Tilenga Project is issued, the one for early works is revoked? | Noted. The area required for the Camp will be described in the Project Description in the ESIA. The area required during operation will be a small part of the site. As for all Project components, the land required for the Tangi Camp expansion will be obtained in line with Ugandan law and IFC PS 5. Engagements will be held with URC. | | Resettlement - dispute resolution, Stakeholder Engagement |
| There is a need to resolve land ownership for Tangi Camp as it is located on land belonging to Uganda Railways Corporation (URC). URC is currently involved in upgrading the railway line through the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), and this may affect activities at Tangi Camp. Due to land issues in Tangi, NEMA is careful to give long term approvals for this area. | Agreed that noise barriers would not be appropriate in most locations. There are specific construction elements in specific locations where noise barriers are being considered by contractors. | | Impacts- physical environment, mitigation- physical environment, ESMP |
| The proposed noise screening barriers seem academic, will they be operationalised? | Meeting with MEIMD; 25th January 2018 | | |
| Minimum vegetation is permitted on top of pipelines but these are grazing areas – will you allow cattle keepers to graze over pipelines. Should capture that so local communities are aware. | We will not have vegetation that would cause any problem for the pipeline. Grazing is permitted. But not e.g. tree farming and big structures. | | Stakeholder Engagement, ESMP |
| Biodiversity offsets should be considered – would be good practice and especially in consideration of the National Environment Bill. | Took a lot of learning from government projects especially e.g. for water pipes and electricity lines. Cows cross around those infrastructures. | | Mitigation - biological environment, Impacts - biodiversity |
| Quantify economically what has been lost so that compensation can be calculated. | The Project and ESIA make use of the mitigation hierarchy in which offset is the last resort i.e. avoid, minimize, restore, offset. Application of this is further discussed in the biodiversity chapters of the ESIA. | | Economic Impacts, resettlement - compensation |
| Make use of EIA guidelines for energy sector especially when considering alternatives | These issues will be addressed through the ESIA. | | Impacts- physical environment |
| Cross-cutting issues e.g. climate change, gender, HIV/AIDS should be considered | These issues will be addressed in the ESIA. | | Impacts- social land health, Impacts - physical environment |

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| RAPs & livelihood restoration – would like to hear more. | | These issues will be addressed in the ESIA. | Resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| Impact Management Plans – key that we get to know what some of the impact management plans will be that will be put in place especially for population impacts | | Information on the Management plans, including the objective, scope, monitoring requirements, responsibility and estimated costs are provided in the ESIA, with the explanation that the comprehensive details of these plans will be developed after ESIA submission. | ESMP |
| Restoration measures? | | The Project and ESIA make use of the mitigation hierarchy in which offset is the last resort i.e. avoid, minimize, restore, offset. Application of this is further discussed in the biodiversity chapters of the ESIA. | ESIA methodology, Resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| We didn't hear about impacts related to incidents like traffic, specifically the high volume of traffic and spillage of oil not only during production but also during land transport. | | This is captured in the ESIA report. The company has strict policies on driver safety including speed limits; limitations on driving at night; Journey Management Plans; vehicle maintenance; and driver training. The study will also look into measures to try and work with local police to potentially monitor speeding; improve road safety awareness among local communities; and install road signage. | Impacts - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response, OHS |
| Does the ESIA report make reference to these management plans? | | Major failure of infrastructure has been looked at as part of design. A lot of risk assessments undertaken to identify actions to be taken in the event of accidents. Fuel transportation and other aspects are captured in a number of contingency and response plans. These plans integrated into contractual obligations. | ESIA methodology, ESMP |
| Cultural sites – can we have it in mitigation measures that when we move a cultural site, we shall mark its original coordinates and coordinates of where it has been relocated? | | The ESIA does make reference to these management plans. Information on the Management plans, including the objective, scope, monitoring requirements, responsibility and estimated costs are provided in the ESIA, with the explanation that the comprehensive details of these plans will be developed after ESIA submission. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Resettlement - cultural change |
| Can all these mitigations be costed? | | Noted. There has already been a lot of mapping of cultural sites done with help from local communities and local cultural leaders, so we have these coordinates already. The recommendation to keep record of the coordinates of the relocation site is noted. | Mitigation - costs |
| How has gender and the strategic actions to address gender issues been integrated into this study? Because most of these projects have significant impact on gender – it needs to be drawn out. | | Indicative costs for the mitigation measures will be provided. The overall cost of mitigation is considered as part of the overall Project cost that will be looked at before making the FID. | Impacts - social and health, Influx, Mitigations - social, ESMP |
| Employment has been identified as an impact, though the other side of business has not been put out here. Estimate how businesses will be impacted and mitigation measures to promote businesses in the area. | | Gender is considered in an integrated way for each impact assessed and, where necessary, mitigation measures will include specific actions required to address gender issues. Particular vulnerabilities of women are also detailed in the baseline and again in relation to certain impacts (e.g. their access to employment opportunities, their vulnerability to gender based violence, which could be exacerbated during the resettlement and compensation process or due to influx). Gender is not a stand-alone chapter of the report, though. | Employment, Economic Impacts, Stakeholder engagement |
| Identified malaria and HIV/AIDS as main diseases (true) – but there are many diseases in the areas – should have integrated disease management programme. | | The team will see how to bring out this aspect. | Impact - social and health, Mitigation - social |
| You have a strategy to recruit national and local workforce but you did not give specifics especially for locals. How are you going to recruit the local people – what is the strategy? Local employment is very important. | | In terms of business development it is more about how we can involve contractors themselves e.g. oblige them to get food products from agricultural centre a look at value chain supply and development. Looking at helping local businesses build capacity. | Employment, workforce management, Stakeholder engagement |
| Health issues – HIA is emerging globally, need a detailed chapter on HIA in the area & mitigation measures | | The health baseline chapter includes details on the main diseases prevalent in the Project Area. HIV/AIDS and malaria are two of the diseases of biggest concern locally and that is why they were highlighted in the presentation but the health management plans will also include measures to address other diseases if there is a risk the Project could affect their prevalence (positively or negatively). | Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social |
| Gender – issue of gender based violence (GBV) and violence against women are one of key issues in the country and a number of projects have been suspended because of poor performance on this issue. Maybe the EISA should have specific management plan geared towards GBV and violence against children. | | There are responsibilities for the Project but also responsibilities for the Government. e.g. responsibility of HIV and malaria management lies with government. District development plans cover many of these issues. It is not for the Project to address every issue. | Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social |
| | | Recruitment is based on the available level of skill. 'raffle system' popularly referred to as the ballot system in the Project area was initiated for casual labourers. The system received appreciation from the local communities as being effective and fair. | Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, ESMP |
| | | For jobs requiring qualifications and experience, a formal recruitment process will be undertaken, and depending on the level of skill required, the position could be open to the region or even the country. | |
| | | The health chapter in the ESIA includes a baseline study, IA and mitigation measures. | |
| | | We understand that this is an important issue – it was raised many times during stakeholder consultations during baseline data collection. The issue of GBV is again considered in relation to specific impacts and, where relevant, associated mitigation measures are provided. There is not a standalone management plan addressing this issue though. | |

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| Consultations – what was the nature of consultation? Were people segregated according to sex/age? Otherwise issues of gender may not come out well. If people are grouped together gender specific issues may not come out clearly. | There were different phases of consultation. During scoping consultations and more recently as part of the consultations to present ESIA findings with local communities, village level meetings were organised that did not segregate groups according to gender or age. However, those doing mobilisations were requested to ensure the participation of representatives of all groups including women, youth, elders. As part of baseline data collection more issues specific meetings were held in gender, age and livelihood segregated groups. | | Stakeholder engagement, impact-social and health |
| Stakeholder analysis was not presented. It is difficult to know the nature of stakeholders consulted. We have a lot of negative publicity from civil society and it would help us to understand this. | The ESIA includes a chapter on stakeholder engagement and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan that was developed for the ESIA is annexed to the report. The list of project stakeholders and results of stakeholder analysis are presented in both. The ESIA team has engaged with CSOs – most recently a meeting with CSCO and non-member CSOs was held last week. They appreciated the meeting and the feedback provided. | | Stakeholder engagement, ESMP |
| Alternative analysis – would like to know how different alternatives were analysed in terms of project – were social, cultural, technology aspects taken into consideration? Will help us to appreciate nature of impacts you are presenting to us. | An alternatives analysis has been included in the ESIA report. The alternative analysis did take into consider all aspects of environmental and social sensitivities as well as cost and technical constraints. | | Impacts - social and health, Impacts cultural heritage, ESIA methodology |
| Do you envisage physical resettlement? | Yes, there will be some physical resettlement but it has not started yet. For RAP 1 which covers the industrial Area, Disclosures have just been done and this week financial literacy training is being given. After that resettlement can be done. RAPs to cover the other Project components will also be conducted. We have tried to avoid areas where there are people. For example the industrial area was moved from an area near the park where there are lots of gardens to an area where gardens are reduced. Found 28 primary households that will be physically displaced in the Industrial Area. But we tried as much as possible to minimise physical displacement | | Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - livelihood restoration, |
| Land Use Plans – should take into consideration physical plans for those areas. | Noted and yes, the intention is that existing physical development plans for the area would be taken into account in the development of any further land use plans for the districts. | | Impacts - physical environment, Stakeholder engagement |
| Fishing – what are you considering for communities based fisheries management plan? | A feasibility study will be done to determine what exactly the scope of the fisheries management plan will be. One option that may be looked at is fish farming. It will also look at the possibility of using existing structures such as Beach Management Units, as much as possible so will look at factors that are limiting the effectiveness of those structures at present to see if that can be addressed. Similarly there will be consultations with other stakeholders working on these issues like NAFRR1 to try and learn from their experiences. We also want to explore what Congo has done (e.g. banning fishing) to see if it could work if it was implemented here. Discussions are ongoing. | | Impacts- social and health, Mitigation - Social, ESMP |
| Do some of the mitigations become CSR projects? | No. All of the mitigation measures presented and discussed here are to address project impacts therefore they cannot be considered CSR. They are all part of impact mitigation. | | Mitigation - general |
| Possible to have list of all stakeholders annexed? | Yes that will be part of the SEP annex to the ESIA report. | | Stakeholder engagement |
| How are you arriving at Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRP) | The LRP is an output of the RAP. | | Resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| In terms of PACs there is a tendency for communities to go for cash compensation, which can have long term negative effects e.g. people later say they didn't receive enough money. So when implementing RAP should encourage to go for physical compensation. | Right now only done RAP1 – disclosure process started last week. This week we started with financial literacy so they understand opportunities of going for in-kind compensation. For crops they will take cash but there are things like medicinal plants and fruit trees where we say people should take seedlings. We are trying to help them understand it is better to go for an option of resettlement rather than taking cash. Spouses are also involved in these engagements so they are aware at least that there is such an activity and to try and influence for the partner to opt for in-kind. Had women only sessions where we encouraged them to take in-kind. And recognise that for child headed households it is also critical. And we took PAPs to the government's refinery village (representatives) – about 40 taken and 15 from the district to see for themselves the in-kind options. | | Resettlement - compensation, Resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| How are you handling vulnerable groups? (Think for vulnerable groups they should not be given cash compensation) | RAP is two stages: do study, CGV approves and then you implement. During the baseline survey, Focus Group Discussions were held for the women and elderly, among other groups. The RAP 1 report explains how the determination for which PAPs receives cash compensation is done. It also explains which vulnerable groups will be considered for extra support. During the RAP engagements, the various payment options were explained, to allow the PAPs make an informed decision. | | Resettlement - vulnerable groups, Stakeholder engagement |

| ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Was there a livelihood study done in relation to resettlement? Given experience in Karuma and Isimba, livelihood activities were able to come out well in the Karuma project, but when we went to Isimba the community development plan was not informed by a livelihood study. Would be very good to do that as part of the study. | Noted. Livelihood activities in the Project Area were studied both as part of the ESIA social baseline study and the RAP baseline studies. The results of those studies will be used to inform mitigation and livelihood restoration options. | Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Impact - social and health, economic impacts | |
| Did you take into consideration the strategic environmental assessment? | Yes, the recommendations of the Strategic Environmental Assessment were incorporated into the ESIA. | Mitigations - physical environment, mitigations - biological environment | |
| Meeting with PAU, 29th January 2018 | | | |
| Do you have a Gantt chart showing the ESIA process – specifically what has been done and what is pending? | Noted. We are at the final stage. Scoping report was submitted in December 2015 and approved in April 2016. Baseline surveys started after that and the IA stage started as soon as project design information became available in August 2017. The ESIA process is set to continue until March 2018. | ESIA methodology | |
| Most info that has been given is qualitative – at this stage we expect to see more quantitative data | The presentation was summarised as it was more of a recap of what we expect in the ESIA report. The ESIA report is very detailed. | ESIA methodology | |
| Visualising impacts is difficult for many people. Important to give information to stakeholders so that they can really understand project & associated impacts and so they can provide their input. | When the company went to different stakeholders, the company gave details of information relevant to their areas, for example DWRM and UWVA. | Stakeholder engagement | |
| Want to know land take for project infrastructure – can you clarify whether the size of the well pads is for all the well pads or for just one well pad? When converted to acres the land take will be about 20-30 acres for each well pad. Are we getting it right that maximum land take is 12 hectares? We cannot have a well pad that is 20 acres. | The figure provided [8-12 hectares for each well pad] is the correct one. The design considered it best to reduce the Project footprint by having a cluster of wells in one area (4 - 21 wells per well pad) as opposed to having one or two wells per well pad, which would have a smaller size for wellpads, but a larger overall Project footprint. | Project design - Project footprint | |
| For water abstraction want to know exactly how much water will be abstracted | This info is provided in the Project description chapter, and water needs are provided per phase, and where possible for which uses. | Project design - water abstraction and use | |
| Tourism and conservation stakeholders will be interested in the specifics of the area to be taken by the 10 well pads in the MFNP. | The baseline section in the technical chapters provide a good description of the Project area sites, including those in the Park. | Stakeholder engagement, Tourism | |
| Is the pipeline 30m corridor being reduced after construction? How long will the 30m RoW be there? Pipeline – what is the width of the right of way, how much will be required for operation? | This info is provided in the Project description chapter. The permanent ROW will be reduced from the construction ROW after construction and restoration. | Pipeline - RoW | |
| Upgrade of Bugungu Airstrip – what is it going to involve? E.g. is the airport expanding? Is there more land take associated with the upgrade? Will the runway be widened? | This info is provided in the Project description chapter. The length and width of the runway will be increased to cater for increased sizes of aircraft that are expected to be used for the Project. Land take will be agreed with UWVA. | Project design - Project footprint | |
| How much GHG emissions will be contributed? | The Air quality chapter has a section on GHG which includes information on the Project's potential contribution to GHG and mitigation measures. | Impacts - physical environment | |
| Need more quantitative data on impacts as well this is acceptable under scoping, but I would expect some figures at this stage, for example number of households and community roads affected. That is the sort of information that would enable us to discuss what needs to be done. | It should be noted that it was not possible to provide a high level of detail and quantitative results of all the impacts for the purposes of this presentation. However, such details are provided in the ESIA report wherever possible. The ESIA will provide an estimation of the populations and villages affected but will not provide an exact enumeration of household numbers – this will be provided in the RAPs | Impacts - physical environment, Resettlement - extent of displacement | |
| How will the RoW be maintained in terms of safety side? How will you make sure they are safe and people are not planning / constructing? You are not going to be there 24/7 E.g. had pipeline bursts where communities tried to tap oil from the pipelines. | Monitoring of the condition of the pipeline will be part of the routine maintenance works. A permanent ROW is being acquired for the pipeline and flowlines to ensure that any required interventions can be carried out. Regular stakeholder engagement will also serve to allow sensitization of the communities about the importance of respecting the permanent ROW. | Pipeline - RoW, Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Stakeholder engagement, Emergency preparedness and response | |
| Synchronisation of the terms with Ugandan legislation – not repair, use restore or reclaim | Noted | Stakeholder engagement | |
| Why are we having early works project brief if also having this ESIA. | Project Brief should be re-submitted this week and aim is to have early approval. But what is covered in the Project Brief will also be covered in the ESIA. The Project Brief scope was for only Early works which are aimed at implementing the preliminary site works such as site clearance, fencing, road works, such that time is utilized optimally to deliver the bigger goal of first oil by 2020. | ESIA methodology | |
| Aim for 70% Ugandan nationals in workforce. – we would like to know where you got that figure. It is important to specify the percentages for different levels because at some levels it is 100% | The 70% is an average from national content regulations and applies to the entire Project workforce. Noted | Employment, Workforce management | |

| ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| | | Noted | Stakeholder engagement, Economic impacts |
| | Some figures are presented on the revenue from the Project – so when we push the case for the Project we must clearly bring out the benefits e.g. how much revenue it is expected to generate. This should be included | Noted. The chapter on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage provides a detailed baseline | Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - cultural heritage |
| | Archaeological and Cultural Heritage – also need to be more specific and bring out results of baseline studies | The waste chapter of the ESIA will provide information on the quantities and types of waste that will be generated during each phase of the project and how the different waste streams are planned to be managed. | Waste management |
| | Waste – need to mention quantities of waste that will be generated and the characteristics of the waste. Need to know if it can be managed in Uganda or not? | Noted. The chapter on Landscape and Visual provides this detail for the various Project sites. | Impacts - physical environment |
| | At this point we should be fairly confident on the estimates for waste generation based on previous activities during the exploration phase. | Noted – more detail provided in the ESIA report | Impacts - biodiversity |
| | Visual impacts – need more details on how the Project will blend infrastructure into the environment? | The CIA only considers projects that are already planned for, and for which there is a high level of confidence they will go ahead. Induced developments such as urban growth or development of new industries are not considered in the CIA as they would be seen more as one of the cumulative impacts itself. I.e. they would result from the cumulative effects of the combined economic growth and population growth that all of the developments in the region are likely to induce. | Impacts - cumulative, economic impacts, Impacts - social and health |
| | Loss of habitats – again, need more exact details on the extent of loss of habitat | Noted. It was not presented here but all of the previous studies that were done were used to develop the ESIA Baseline and the existing data was very valuable in the ESIA study. | Impacts - biodiversity, impacts - physical environment |
| | CIA – are there any other induced indirect developments that we should look at? E.g. increase in urban growth centres? Other industrial developments? E.g. milk factory to meet increased demand? | The ESMP section of the ESIA will discuss both embedded mitigation i.e. existing plans and procedures, as well as additional mitigation and will outline the key contents of those plans and procedures. | ESMP, Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general |
| | VECs – there was a comprehensive study on ecosystem services and a report on VECs. Why are you prioritising the identification of VECs through consultations and not through previous studies that were carried out? A lot of work was done and it was approved based on the assumption it would all be used for the ESIA | Yes, human-wildlife conflict is discussed and considered in the ecosystems services chapter of the ESIA | Impacts - biodiversity, Impacts - physical environment |
| | Mention of so many plans – not all stakeholders know what all these plans and protocols are. Could you in the ESIA report provide a reference to these protocols – like an abridged version? | Noted – all of these studies were reviewed and the relevant data was included in the ESIA baseline reports. Some more detailed separate studies continue to be conducted, such as collaring of various species. Although the timing of some of these studies may not make it possible for the results to be included in the ESIA; the findings will be used for Project planning and monitoring during Project implementation. | Influx, Impacts- social and health, Impacts - biodiversity |
| | Mention of human wildlife conflict – hope you have taken consideration of the human-wildlife conflict study? | No net loss / Net Gain calculations are being done as part of ESIA. The requirement for offset measures will be determined from this assessment. Following these calculations will know if we are able to reach Net Gain. There will be a Biodiversity Action Plan developed after ESIA submissions. | Mitigation - general, ESMP |
| | Mitigation hierarchy – will ESIA suggest offset measures? | Noted. These are provided in the Noise chapter of the ESIA | Impacts - physical environment |
| | Noise – want to see baseline & results of modelling for all the various facilities | Noted. The plans will be in place before operations commence. | Project proponents, ESMP |
| | For TOTAL – want most of the plans in place before operations commence | Noted | Employment, Workforce management, Permitting |
| | Contractors – expats need work permits | | |
| Meeting with NBI: 12th February 2018 | | | |
| | Does the developer have any idea of the lake water quality? | Yes, preliminary studies have been conducted, and the results showed that the water quality is good enough for the Project needs | Impacts - physical environment; Water quality |
| | Will there be Project effluent into the River or Lake? | No, the Project will re-use water extracted and will not have any discharge to the Lake or River | Impacts - physical environment; Project design - water abstraction and use |
| | Have any studies been done to understand the ground water potential to fulfil water demand requirements for the Project? | Studies are being conducted, and the outcome of these will determine if the ground water resources can supply the Project water needs during construction or if temporary surface water abstraction will be required | Impacts - physical environment; groundwater |
| | For EACOP, it is stated that 10% of the water from the water source would be required. For stream flow, 10% is fine, but for Lake Albert that would be too much | The 10% volume referred to is for stream flow, not lake | Project design - water abstraction and use |

| ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES | | KEY WORDS |
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| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | |
| EACOP water requirements for hydro-testing are 20,000 m3/day. Will this be required daily? | The Project will aim to re-use water as much as practicable. The hydro-testing will be done in sections, so water will be re-useable | Other |
| If the water is to be re-used, how will it be transported to different sections, because 20,000 m3/day is a large volume? | The Project and Design teams are working to getting solutions to some of the Project challenges. Some sections along the Project routes are water scarce, and the Project will have to find a way of getting water to those areas | Project - general; Impacts - physical environment |
| Regarding other Projects in the Project area, NBI is working on two, i.e.: Lake Edward and Albert Fisheries (LEAF) Project which is an on-going study about integrated management of the Lake Basin and resources. The Project is financed by African Development Bank, and is mostly between Uganda and DRC although the Project office is in Kigali, Rwanda. The LEAF Project also does modelling about water abstraction from Lake Albert and can provide useful information for the Project. | Noted. This information is appreciated and more information, particularly on modelling of the Lake Albert will be sought from the LEAF Project team. | Other |
| Interconnection Project – this is about the 220 kV interconnection line in the Nile Basin countries that is targeting the sharing of surplus electricity in the region, particularly after completion of the Ethiopian dam. The Masaka-Mirama section could be of interest to the EACOP Project. | | |
| There is a ground water aquifer in the Lake Albert area that is shared between Uganda and DRC. Another resource that could be of use to the Project is the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC) which specialises in regional and transboundary-level assessment and monitoring of ground water resources. The IGRAC map will be useful for the Tilenga Project. | Noted. This information is appreciated. | Other |

Appendix A2: ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGES

ENGAGEMENT WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND VILLAGES

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting with Hoima DLG & Hoima Municipality, 18th January 2018 | | |
| <p>This morning it was reported that 500 people demonstrated at Nyamasoga demanding jobs – is the ESIA study looking at hiring strategies? How will you address local employment? How can we tell if you are meeting your commitments?</p> | <p>TOTAL E&P is keen on employing local people from their areas of operation – where possible, they take casual workers from the exact village where the work is being done. A ballot /raffia system is used as one of the hiring strategies, to ensure a fair and transparent selection process. For positions that require qualifications or semi-skilled labour, notices are put up in every sub-county and business centre and these undergo formal recruitment. PAU monitors what the companies are doing to meet their commitments on national and local content.</p> | <p>Employment, Workforce Management</p> |
| <p>You say you will submit in March. How soon will NEMA bring the final certificate to you? Will you really achieve first oil by 2020? Is this project being fast tracked?</p> | <p>The ESIA review and approval process is NEMA's responsibility, therefore the timelines cannot be established by the Project and neither can the Project guarantee the 2020 target – that depends on the government. Some processes are delayed e.g. the land acquisition process has been delayed by the failure to agree on compensation rates, especially for land.</p> | <p>Project schedule, Permitting, Resettlement - compensation</p> |
| <p>There is a Physical Development Plan for the Albertine Graben – I hope that this is considered in the ESIA</p> | <p>Yes, this has been considered and referred to in chapter 16 "Social" of the ESIA. The plan divides the Albertine Graben into three areas and the Primary Study Area (Project Area) is within the central segment whose key priorities are developing oil and gas industry, agriculture, tourism, and industrialisation.</p> | <p>ESIA Methodology, Impacts - social and health</p> |
| <p>Climate change issues didn't come out well in the presentation – oil production will have lots of climate change effects. Need to look at mitigation measures for this & look at the existing climate change issues e.g. deforestation, flooding and changing water levels.</p> | <p>A summary of the sources and their GHG emissions from planned and routine activities is outlined in chapter 6 "Air Quality and Climate" of the ESIA. This chapter looks at the climate change sensitivities existing in the local environment, and the predicted impacts of the project and mitigation measures.</p> | <p>Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, ESIA methodology</p> |
| <p>Are there plans for a coordination body at a higher level to look at all development issues together? How does this fit into the jigsaw of land use plans for the Albertine Graben?</p> | <p>It is the government's responsibility to coordinate efforts on the management of cumulative impacts. National and local committees have already been established to address land acquisition and resettlement issues. We will consider whether there is a need to recommend similar committees to address other issues/ areas of impact.</p> | <p>Impacts - cumulative, Stakeholder engagement</p> |
| <p>There are concerns that chemicals likely to be used during drilling of the pipeline under the river bed (Nile crossing) could seep back into the river and affect the quality of water and hence the health of downstream users. How are waste cuttings being handled?</p> | <p>The Nile pipeline crossing will be drilled approximately 20m below the river bed. One of the purposes of the drilling fluid is to create a layer (mudcake) along the wellbore that prevents fluids from getting into or out of the formation. This makes the possibility of leakage into the river unlikely. Cuttings will be collected, contained and transported to treatment facilities. Some studies are ongoing to look at the feasibility of other disposal methods e.g. reinjection.</p> | <p>Project design- Nile Crossing, Waste Management, Impacts- social and health</p> |
| <p>There are rumours that oil is already being drilled and taken away in trucks. Reason for question is that they always see hazardous waste trucks that go in empty and come out full – what are they bringing out?</p> | <p>During the exploration and appraisal phase there was waste collected in consolidation areas awaiting identification of an approved waste treatment company. After waste facilities had been constructed and licenced by NEMA, the waste had to be transported to the treatment facilities (e.g. Enviroserve in Hoima district) for appropriate treatment and disposal hence the hazardous waste trucks.</p> | <p>Waste Management</p> |
| <p>Are there any activities happening now on the Project?</p> | <p>Preparatory activities for the Development phase commenced and these include the Geophysical and Geotechnical surveys, Land Acquisition surveys and other environmental studies like the Early Works Project Brief among others.</p> | <p>Project schedule</p> |
| <p>You should use other mechanisms to reach out to local populations e.g. radio. It is important to get feedback from the local population and to extend beyond local authorities</p> | <p>Noted. For primary stakeholders, who are the directly affected communities in Bulisa, every village is consulted, media announcements and notifications at the sub-counties are also largely used.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement</p> |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting with Masindi DLG & Masindi Municipality, 18th January 2018 | | |
| There are too many Management Plans given to contractors who have to do work in a specified period. These also have so many mitigations. How can these mitigations be achieved in such a short time? | The Project Proponents have taken commitments for the Project to be implemented in line with internal, national, and international standards (International Finance Corporation i.e., IFC) and good international industry practices. This is why there are several management plans and mitigation measures. Contractors will be contractually obliged to follow them. | Project Proponents, Workforce management, Mitigation - general |
| There is a requirement that Environmental Inspectors entering oil sites need permits from the Ministry of Energy which affects their work. | Any external person entering the Project site will need permission due to health and safety precautions due to the level of risk within the industry. | Permitting, OHS |
| Is there hope of increasing the district budget especially for the health services, since whichever worker is injured ends up using the district health services? | All workers' needs will be provided for in the camps, including healthcare. All Construction Camps will be supported by one main medical centre located within the Industrial Area throughout the various phases of the Project - the Site Preparation and Enabling Works, Construction and Pre-Commissioning, and Commissioning and Operations phases. Therefore, the District health facilities will not be used by workers, save for the regional facilities which will be used in emergency cases. | Employment, Workforce Management, OHS |
| After exploration there is likely to be very few animals and possibly a genetic drift. | ESIA biodiversity and ecology specialists have carried out several studies within the MFNP to ensure that the project infrastructure and activities have a minimal impact on the habitats and behaviours of animals. | Impacts - biodiversity, impacts - physical environment |
| The local communities are sexually abused and this will increase with the proposed project. How will the issue of sexual abuse be handled to ensure community safety? | The project proponents have stringent protocols on how workers should behave within the workers camp and outside. Contractors will also abide by the Project's Environment and Social Management Plan and the company procedures. | Workforce management, impacts - social and health, ESMP, Project Proponents |
| If the contractor's workers are confined mainly to the camps, won't the community miss out on some benefits accruing from them? | Some of the workers will be from the local community especially those who are employed by subcontractors | Workforce management, Employment, Economic impacts |
| Are there chances of proposals being written and funded by the oil projects? For example, writing proposals on trainings within the community? | The implementation of the procurement strategy will also mean that local businesses will be supported and these will require workers from the local community. | Employment, Economic Impacts |
| Happy that Masindi district is on board for consultations. Masindi has been left out for a long time on most of the interventions regarding the oil and gas industry, but when it comes to effects from this industry the district is equally affected. | This may be a possibility, especially if the proposals fall well within the Community Impact Management Strategy of the Project. The requisite procedures will have to be followed. | Social Investment, ESMP |
| Considering the timelines, the project seems to be behind planning schedule. For example intervention for some of the proposed mitigations like tree planting, isn't the project behind schedule on this activity? | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement, Impacts - cumulative |
| There are on-going oil and gas activities in the region, however there is limited engagement of technical staff from Masindi district. The district Technical staff and other inspectors need to closely monitor the proposed mitigation measures | There are on-going studies on some of these interventions like tree nursery and wildlife movement studies | Project schedule, Mitigation - physical environment, Mitigation - biological environment |
| The Kingdom has previous experience in Bunyoro addressing issues e.g. about conflict of compensation | The District is one of the stakeholders identified. All stakeholders will continuously be engaged as per the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan currently under development | Stakeholder engagement, Mitigation - general |
| Meeting with Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, 19th January 2018 | | |
| What will be done for people that are not resettled and that end up living in the middle of the Project? Need to build their confidence that they will be safe and secure | Noted. | Resettlement - dispute resolution, Resettlement - compensation, Resettlement - lessons learned |
| What will be done about access to immovable sacred sites like trees? | Land acquired for the Project includes a safety buffer from the main activity areas so residences beyond that are considered safe from any environmental impact. As far as possible, sacred sites have been avoided. Mapping of sites was done by cultural heritage specialists to help the design process. The RAPs also carried out further mapping of sites that will be affected by land acquisition. Local communities are consulted in the mapping processes. In cases where sacred sites are potentially impacted, these will be relocated in accordance with necessary rituals/ceremonies and in consultation with cultural leaders. Where this is not possible, the Project will look at these on a case by case basis and compensation may be given to allow for rituals to be performed. | Resettlement - extent of displacement Impacts - cultural heritage, Stakeholder engagement, Resettlement - cultural change, Resettlement - compensation, |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| <p>The Project will bring in a lot of people from other places – can we remain as Bunyoro? And will the Bunyoro land be sold permanently? (Worried that after oil and gas activities other groups will come in and take all the land and displace the Bunyoro).</p> <p>The Tilenga name should consider the full Runyoro word 'engabi' – engabi is not a full word</p> | <p>The land will be permanently sold to the Government and it will be for the Government to decide what happens to it after the oil activities</p> <p>Noted</p> | <p>Influx, impacts - health and social</p> <p>Project - general</p> |
| <p>How do you plan to mitigate against the risks of corruption?</p> | <p>This risk is noted in the ESIA report and, while it is beyond the control of the Project to control corruption, certain measures will be taken to try and improve governance through institutional capacity building, and to allow transparency over revenues generated by the Project through publishing what is paid to the government following the guidelines set by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.</p> | <p>Economic Impacts, Mitigation - costs, Stakeholder Engagement</p> |
| <p>Will the Kingdom be involved in development of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan</p> | <p>A specialist team will be tasked with the development of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the whole Project. This will involve further consultation with key stakeholders</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, ESMP</p> |
| <p>In the past the Bunyoro were marginalised and it was considered a hard to reach area. Few children went to school so there is a 'backlog' of uneducated. You have local and national content plans – but the Bagungu will be competing with other Ugandans who have been more privileged. Therefore will there be positive discrimination for local people? And local content for Bugungu especially?</p> | <p>There are existing programs at the local level that, for example, prioritise the girl child and provide scholarships for local school children. There are also plans by government for a technical school in the region e.g. Nwoya. There are plans to have vocational training and to engage vocational training institutes at the national level. These are efforts to try and close the gaps.</p> | <p>Employment, Workforce management, Social investment</p> |
| <p>Have you made assessments to mitigate the risk of accidents - Uganda has the highest rate of accidents in the world. Would like to see something concrete that addressed safety and security.</p> | <p>This is looked at in the ESIA and mitigation measures are provided such as: use of speed limit, vehicle specifications, driver training, journey management planning, use of safety signage, community road safety campaigns etc. The Project is committed to working with local police and communities to try and help improve the enforcement of road safety standards in the project area and there will also be efforts to sensitise local populations about road safety.</p> | <p>OHS, ESMP, Workplace management, Stakeholder engagement, Resettlement - compensation</p> |
| <p>In Bunyoro you are dealing with a marginalised group – need to have an informed and targeted approach. How are you dealing, for example, with 80 year old women and other vulnerable groups?</p> | <p>The social and health baseline surveys identified categories of vulnerable groups in the Project Area. RAPs also identify vulnerable individuals and households and they will be given special attention. More support will be provided for them and follow-up monitoring until they can show they can sustain their livelihoods.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, ESIA methodology, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - vulnerable groups</p> |
| <p>Do you know the exact number of people who are affected?</p> | <p>The RAPS will give a precise number based on census and asset surveys.</p> | <p>Resettlement - extent of displacement</p> |
| <p>Can the Kingdom be involved in training and education programs? The Kingdom requests TOTAL to keep the kingdom informed of the calendar of activities</p> | <p>Noted. This suggestion will be looked into where appropriate. As key stakeholders, the kingdom is part of the quarterly engagements undertaken by the company</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, workforce management, Project schedule</p> |
| <p>The lands where the Project is operating is the King's land – when you compensate immigrants you forget who the real owner is. Bunyoro can become bit bitter about that.</p> | <p>Noted. Due diligence will be undertaken during land acquisition</p> | <p>Resettlement - compensation</p> |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting at Kakindo Village, Buliisa Town Council, 19th January 2018 | | |
| A lot of people in Kasenyi will be displaced by the Project. Is there any special arrangement to assist all the people who will be affected? | Those physically displaced will be given the necessary assistance as may be provided in the RAPs. The RAPs will also include the Livelihood Restoration plans which aim at assisting the PAPs to regain and/or improve their livelihoods. | Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - Livelihood restoration |
| If the project is meant to help the local community then why do you consider employment skills and experience which the local people don't have? | The Project requires different types of employment. It will require skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour. Not every job required will necessitate experience | Employment, workforce management |
| It is not fair that the community should give comments on a document so big in a short time. | This is noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| You state that 70% of people working on the project will be Ugandan. Why not have a percentage of how many people from the local community are going to be employed. | The availability of jobs will depend on the employment needs/gaps and activities being undertaken. The Project Proponents are committed to giving the local communities priority in employment in the various categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled tasks. | Employment, workforce management |
| Ugandans are too corrupt and the poor community believes that the proposed jobs meant for them will end up being given to the corrupt rich men | It is the interest of the Project Proponents to ensure that employment opportunities are implemented fairly and that everyone, especially people from the local community have equal opportunity. | Project proponent, employment, workforce management |
| Owners of local businesses are told they will have to meet international standards if they want to supply the Project which the poor men in Buliisa cannot meet. Requested that the oil companies provide support to meet these standards. | The Oil and Gas Industry is a high risk industry and if anything goes wrong high costs are involved, hence the high set standards. However in a positive way, the same set standards can help the local suppliers improve on their products for sale. Through the procurement strategy that the Project will develop, local businesses will be given training and support. | Stakeholder engagement, Economic Impacts, Social investment |
| NEMA as a government parastatal cannot be trusted since they have done a lot of assessments and they never report back the findings to the community. If NEMA organise a presentation of the report with the help of the Oil companies to present their findings, the local people will think that the NEMA and the companies have colluded together so that they can present a good report. | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| NEMA should provide an independent report. | Noted | Stakeholder engagement |
| Have you considered a scenario in which one survives by cutting wood for a living and then the area in which the wood is collected is restricted by the Project? How do you expect such a person to survive? | Restriction to access certain areas will be applied primarily for community safety. Alternative routes will be provided where applicable. Where land is permanently acquired, the Project will develop actions in the Livelihood Restoration Plan and Community Impact Mitigation Strategy to support people who need local natural resources. | Resettlement - Livelihood restoration, Mitigation - social |
| Is it true that the graves will be relocated in the same place where people will be moved to? | Relocation of the graves will be done in consultation with the affected family and in accordance with their cultural and religious requirements. | Impacts- cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| There are people known as rain makers who operate in specific sacred spots while communicating with the spirits to intervene in matters regarding rain. Wont the community experience prolonged droughts when such spots are restricted? | The Cultural Heritage Management Plan provides actions and procedures the Projects will need to follow the management of sacred sites. This means that Project may provide support for rituals and ceremonies for relocation of such spirits where applicable | Impacts- cultural heritage, ESMP, Resettlement - cultural change, Resettlement - compensation |
| Government is not giving the community the true value of land. How can one value an acre of land at 3.5 million Ush? Yet local people can use the same piece of land for one year and get about 10million shillings in the two harvest seasons of the year? | A market value survey was undertaken that yielded those valuation costs. The Project aims to provide replacement land where feasible and with the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plans, the PAPs will be given the necessary support | Resettlement- dispute resolution, Resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| The cut-off date should instead set a deadline by which people will be compensated. For example, in Kasenyi, people have not been compensated for over a year. How does government expect such people to survive? | The cut-off date is the date of completion of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the Project. The time for RAP approval and implementation cannot be easily predicted as it goes through various stakeholders. Measures will be undertaken to expedite the process. | Resettlement - compensation, Stakeholder engagement |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Last month the people in the community were forced to sign a document without giving them the time to know what they were signing for. Documents should always be explained to people before signing anything | The company CTLOs and any other Liaison officers on the project will endeavour to explain the purpose of consent forms or any other document requiring the signature of people. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Why do they bring people outside their village to do casual work like slashing vegetation? | The Project Proponents are keen to give priority the communities in which they operate. A ballot system is used to source for such labour. Emphasis will be put on employing people from within the impacted villages | Project proponent, employment, workforce management |
| He believes the companies hate the community by setting stringent standards for supply. | Local businesses will be trained and supported by the Project Proponents so that they can meet these standards. | Social Investment, Stakeholder engagement |
| Why don't the oil companies train the local people so that they have skills to do the technical work? | The Community Content, Economic Development and Livelihood Plan will provide for support in vocational trainings as part of the capacity building programme. This will empower local people to take up some roles in the industry. | ESMP, Social Investment, Workforce management, employment |
| Connecting different wellpads with flowlines will take up a lot of land and will limit people movements. The Government need to de-gazette the Bugungu Game Reserve to free land for the people. Why do you value other animals like elephants more than people? | The project proponents are committed to ensuring environmental protection as per the requirements of national and international regulations. | Project proponent, Project design - Project footprint, Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - health and social |
| Where are the people going to be relocated? | The Project will, as far as practicable, relocate people affected by the Project within the vicinity of their communities. | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| If a man has four wives but only one of them and the children are affected by resettlement and needs to be relocated, what is the plan for the other members of the family who are not directly affected? | The resettlement (Replacement land/House) caters for those directly affected by physical displacement due to the project. Engagements will be undertaken and consent/agreement sought before relocation. | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Why is government offering low compensation rates for their land and yet Bullisa land has oil? | The rates for the value of the land are identified by the Chief Government Valuer. | Resettlement - compensation |
| Total is giving scholarships to children and taking them to expensive schools in Kampala. Why doesn't it select a school in Bullisa to invest and turn it to the required standards? | The aim is to provide equal opportunity (Competitive advantage) to the children in Bullisa given the track record of the selected schools. The option of the school upgrade is good but the Project Proponents will identify a long term strategy whose viability needs to be studied. | Social Investment, Workforce management |
| In Hoima, the Government has resettled people without giving them land titles. Won't they lose this land at a later stage as they will be lacking the requirements? | People affected by resettlement of this Project and have opted for replacement land will be assisted in having their land registered and land titles issued. | Resettlement - dispute resolution |
| Meeting at Kakoora Village, Bullisa Sub County, 19th January 2018 | | |
| When the first general compensation assessment was done in Ngwedo, the prices approved by the district were later rejected when these were submitted to Kampala offices. Why did they lower these compensation rates? | There is no comment to the allegations, but generally the value of the land and other assets is assessed and approved by the Chief Government Valuer and the Project does not have any influence on the process. | Resettlement - compensation |
| The district people rarely meet the communities to address issues regarding the project | The districts are encouraged to engage communities on issues regarding to the proposed developments. The Project Proponents will liaise with the district to implement some of the mitigation measures that require the support of the local governments. | stakeholder engagement |
| What will be compensated for? | Compensation shall follow National and International laws and standards for land acquisition. | Resettlement - compensation |
| Why is it that after assessment it takes too long for compensation to be given to the Project Affected Persons? | The process involves a number of verifications and approvals from the government and concerned stakeholders, which have to be sought before effecting payment. The time taken during this process is not in the control of the Project Proponents. | Resettlement- compensation |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| The project is proposing new roads but where are these going to be constructed. Is it to the new or old wellpads? | Majority of the roads are proposed for upgrade and only a few new ones will be constructed where there is no access to wellpads/flowlines. | Project design - roads |
| In the 30m Right of Way Corridor, is compensation going to be for the trees in the compound or both trees, land and houses? | Compensation will be for everything affected by the project activities. | Resettlement - compensation, Pipeline - RoW |
| Why is it that people working on the project are not Alurs? Is it because they are weak? | No, of course that is not the case. Job opportunities on the project will be open to all members of the community. | Employment, workforce management |
| During relocation of graves will the government follow their ways of burying the dead? | In-kind compensation will be provided in consultation with the affected families to seek their consent/approval. | Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| Does the project require only skilled labourers or also casual labourers? | The project requires both skilled semi-skilled and unskilled labourers. | Employment, workforce management |
| Where will compensation money be collected from? Is it at the district or village level as Tullow used to do? | There will be cash compensation for crops and structures less than Uqanda shillings 500,000 (Paid by the Project Proponents), and above that will all be paid to the PAPs' respective bank accounts. Or in cash to PAPs with monies less than UGX 500,000 | Resettlement - compensation |
| Meeting at Kitahura Village, Buliisa Town Council, 19th January 2018 | | |
| Request that in future presentations are given in more than one language. | This was noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| For the 30m corridor and the well pads what will you be compensated for? | Compensation is given for structures, assets, crops and land. | resettlement - compensation, Pipeline - RoW |
| Will people that are relocated have the chance to come back? | Once land is acquired it will permanently belong to the government, which will decide how to use it in the future. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Is there a possibility of having more well pads? | The number of well pads depends on a number of factors. The number we have is based on studies done so far and the location of the reservoirs. | Project design - Project footprint, Project design - drilling |
| The rate is too low. Land outside is more expensive than here so if one has to go to find land elsewhere using the compensation they received they will not be able to afford it. | Among the compensation options is replacement land where the PAP identifies an equivalent size of land and the company buys the land on behalf of the PAP. This should curb such fears. | resettlement - compensation |
| For those close to the 30m corridor, will they be affected? | No. Anything beyond the 30m is considered safe. | Pipeline - RoW, resettlement- extent of displacement |
| How close to project infrastructure should people live? | The main project components have provided for a safety zone/buffer to further protect the communities from direct impacts and/or encroachment | Project design - Project footprint |
| Is work really starting in March? | No. The report will be submitted in March but that is not the start of project work. The study for the first phase like earthworks and site clearance has already been submitted to NEMA awaiting approval. If approval is given, that phase of work will potentially begin mid 2018. | Project schedule |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting at Kigwera SW Village, Kigwera Sub County, 20th January 2018 | | |
| Will the Project take the land by force if the companies offer a low price and I do not accept the offer? | The Land Acquisition Act Cap 226 provides for compulsory acquisition in such cases, where the payment may be by the order to the Attorney General be paid to court until such matter is resolved. This is aimed at ensuring that the plans of government are not deliberately delayed or frustrated. | resettlement - compensation, resettlement - dispute resolution |
| The land will be bought and after 25 years it will be given to the government. Why is the land not given back to the owner after the end of the project? | The land will be given back to the government since it will have bought it off from the owners. As the land will become property of the Government, it will decide how to use it in the future. There are also advanced technologies for enhanced oil recovery which could prolong the life of the project from that predicted. | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| If flow lines are passing near her home, how will she remain in that place with all the proposed infrastructure being near her | The pipeline will be buried for safety. If someone is living close to a wellpad, the Project will observe levels of tolerance to impacts of dust, noise etc. and International Standards and National Legislation will be followed. A buffer zone has already been provided for in the design of each component. | Project design - pipeline, Impacts - physical environment |
| In case they are to relocate her to another location and she opts for a house, do you give her the money to build or does she enter a finished house? | The project has, as per the Land Acquisition Framework, provided for replacement houses where considering the footprint of the affected house, a new one is designed and constructed by the Project Proponents. Other in-kind assistance like transport of the person's belonging may also be provided. | Resettlement - compensation |
| When the flow lines are to pass near him, what considerations do you have? | The lines will be buried and the 30m corridor provides for a buffer of 10m on each side. Where one is within the desired corridor, they will be compensated and resettled. | Pipeline - RoW, Project design - pipeline, resettlement - compensation |
| The Bagungu culture dictates that it is taboo to exhume dead bodies. What will be done here? | Cultural leaders and the families will be consulted in case of grave relocation. | Impacts - cultural heritage |
| If you are to displace one from their land where would the family be taken? | In circumstances of displacement, the affected person is given a chance to decide. If the PAP has no alternative, replacement land will be identified by the Project Proponent for the same value as the land lost and bought on behalf of the affected person. The RAPs talk about resettlement housing and a chance for PAPs to identify resettlement land, this will be the case for all RAPs for TILENGA Project | Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - compensation |
| Meeting at Kijangi Village, Bulisa Sub County, 20th January 2018 | | |
| Where exactly will the pipeline pass through Kijangi Village? | Different studies are still being undertaken to establish the exact routes of the pipeline. | Location of Project Infrastructure |
| Are the committees to deal with grievances already in place? | There are committees in place to deal with grievances related to resettlement for the Industrial Area and these are the Bulisa District Resettlement Committee and the Resettlement Planning Committee. For general grievances the Total CTLOs may be contacted. | Resettlement - dispute resolution, Stakeholder engagement |
| Do you require skills for people to get employed? | Some jobs require specific skills while others are casual and may not necessitate having particular skills. | Employment |
| When is the application for the jobs starting? | Notice Boards at the District Offices are normally used for job advertising. The Project also notifies the LCI Chairpersons where applicable | Employment, workforce management |
| There was an HIV program being run by the oil companies and then it suddenly stopped. Why did this program stop? | This program was run by Tullow in the past. They have prioritized the program to other areas but will soon be coming back. | Social Investment |
| How prepared is the government to treat more people in hospitals and also have enough facilities to cater for the increased numbers? | The Project Proponents will have in place an influx management strategy where measures to address in-migration and pressure on infrastructure will be proposed and implemented in collaboration with government and other stakeholders. | Influx, Workforce management, stakeholder engagement |
| Will the pipeline passing under the Nile river affect the water? | The plan is to have the pipeline horizontally drilled across the river at a depth of about 20m below the river bed. This is envisaged to have no impact of the river course nor the water quality. Further preventive measures will be implemented | Project design - Nile Crossing, Impact - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment |
| You mention shifting graves and displacement. At that time can we involve the communities rather than use oil company engineers? | Movement of cultural sites like the graves will be done in consultation with cultural leaders and the families affected. | Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| He knows that certain things can't be moved for example sacred trees. How are we to deal with this? | Consultations with the cultural heads will be undertaken to ascertain viability for relocation of spirits (where applicable) through rituals or other cultural ceremonies. | Impacts - cultural heritage |
| Will the Right of Way Corridor of 30m be taken away permanently? | Some of the right of way will be affected. 10 m on the left and right of the pipeline will be returned to the land owner but there may be restrictions on what people can plant or construct on this land. | Pipeline - RoW |

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| Will the passage of the pipeline in certain places affect the communities? | In addition to the Embedded mitigation measures like burial depth, insulation, leak detectors among other sensors and fail safe valves, measures to ensure minimal impact on the communities and the environment have been proposed in the ESIA for implementation by the Project Proponents | Mitigation - physical environment, Mitigation - social |
| Wondering about the mode of living after resettlement. Some people within the community are cattle keepers, how will they be assured of movement with their animals? | The RAPs will develop Livelihood Restoration programmes especially to those whose livelihoods may be affected by the land acquisition process. | Resettlement - Livelihood restoration |
| Meeting with Masaka Village, Kigwera Sub County, 20th January 2018 | | |
| Concerned that tree clearing will have an impact on the environment | There will be clearance of some trees but there will also be programmes for reforestation and there is already a seedling nursery. Feasibility of community based forestry programmes are also being looked at as part of livelihood support programmes. As part of biodiversity and cultural heritage surveys studies were done to identify rare and valued species and to avoid them where possible. | Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - biodiversity, Mitigation - physical environment, Mitigation - biological environment |
| People here are also affected by the land acquisition in Kasinyi because they also used that land for grazing and benefited from the products of the cattle that grazed there e.g. milk). Will non-land owners but people that used the land also be entitled to compensation? | As part of RAP surveys there were efforts to identify not only land owners but also land users so that anyone affected by the loss of access to that land is consulted and considered in the development of mitigation measures for economic displacement. Grass is not compensated though – the assets and crops that are entitled to compensation were decided by the district. | Resettlement - compensation |
| Concerns about abstraction of water from the lake – how much water will be abstracted? | Studies show that between only 0.02-0.04% of the lake's recharge will be extracted, which is an insignificant amount and also that amount will only be extracted in the first 2-5 years when the water will be used to replace the oil in the reservoirs in order to maintain pressure. After that much less will be used. For other activities boreholes will be used so the water extracted from the lake is not for all project activities. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Impacts - physical environment |
| How far should people be from the well pads where drilling is going to take place? | Land acquired already includes a safe/buffer zone. If the Project Proponents acquire 8 ha for the well pad, it means that some of the 8 ha will be used as a safety buffer zone. So it is safe for people to live any distance beyond the 8 ha. | Project design - drilling, resettlement - extent of displacement, safety and security of |
| Will there be air pollution from the CPF? | The Project will use BAT to reduce harmful emissions as much as possible and maximise energy efficiency. There will still be some emissions but the levels are not expected to be harmful to human health. The emissions levels will comply with the thresholds given under national regulations and set in international standards and emissions will be carefully monitored against those thresholds. If there is any exceedance it will investigate and actions will be taken to address it immediately. | Impacts - physical environment, mitigation - physical environment, Impacts - health and social |
| The job opportunities seem to be for people with skills and education – what opportunities will there be for people without skills? | There will definitely be opportunities for people without skills. There are different categories of jobs for unskilled, semiskilled and highly skilled. Here are also programmes that TOTAL is working on for education and vocational training. Should note, though, that sometimes there is at least a requirement that people can speak some English because there is a need to communicate with different people and English is the common language. There will also be opportunities for women. | Employment, Social Investment, workforce management |
| In relation to the G&G surveys that are being done – is that where the flowlines will be? | The location of the G&G surveys does not indicate exactly where the project infrastructure will be although it will be within a radius around that area. The location of G&G surveys partly depended on where consent forms were signed to do surveys and also took into account environmental and social sensitivities so that impacts could be avoided as much as possible. | Location of project infrastructure, ESIA methodology, Mitigation - general |
| With the G&G surveys, in some places they have been slashing peoples' crops. Will those people be compensated? | Before G&G surveys started people were requested to sign a consent form. If any crops are disturbed people are entitled to compensation according to the district compensation rates. | resettlement - compensation |
| Where pipelines are passing, what are the plans if they go through homes or structures? | Compensation will be given for land and/or any existing structures within the proposed 30m corridor of the pipeline. | Pipeline - RoW, resettlement - compensation |
| How will you let land owners know that their property is likely to be affected by the project? | Through the RAP there are consultations and extensive surveys done to try and make sure that all people that are affected are identified. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Cultural leaders in Bulisa practice cultural activities in certain areas and some of the places can't be relocated. What would you do if the project passed through such a place? | An exercise to map cultural sites was done in consultation with local communities and cultural leaders. Where possible, a ritual will be done to relocate the impacted site (or the spirits/ancestors from the site) and in-kind compensation will be provided for that. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Stakeholder Engagement |
| Meeting with Waiga Village, Bulisa Sub County, 20th January 2018 | | |
| If they are indirectly impacted will they still benefit from jobs? | There will be job opportunities for those directly and indirectly impacted. Also there will be opportunities through indirect jobs e.g. people coming to the area will create more demand for local goods and services. When there are direct employment opportunities with the Project, notices are put at the sub-county and district notice boards. Ballot box system was also explained as well as the recruitment process for more skilled workers (i.e. interview process). | Employment |
| Can company cars be used to help the community like for taking patients to hospital? | There are limitations on using company cars to give lifts. But the company can look at supporting investment in community ambulances in areas directly affected. Proposed infrastructure upgrades for the Project will also make access easier. | Social Investment |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Can see there will be impacts from influx. Will there be hospitals/clinics established by companies to help with these problems? | The Project Proponents will have in place an influx management strategy where measures to address in-migration and pressure on infrastructure will be proposed and implemented in collaboration with government and other stakeholders. | Influx, ESMP, Impacts - health and social, Social investment |
| If the pipeline passes near or along a road, will people still be able to keep passing on the road? | The pipeline will be buried and will therefore not hinder movements along the road | Project design - pipeline |
| Some social services in their communities are not enough e.g. education levels are low. Is there a way schools can be upgraded or could there be more drilling of boreholes? | The Community Impact Management Strategy and Influx Management Strategy proposed in the ESIA will be developed to mitigate such impacts putting into consideration the proposals in the District Development Plan | Social Investment, Influx, ESMP, Mitigation - general, Mitigation - social |
| Will the project lead to more climate change? | Climate change is a global issue and any impact the Project will have on this has been assessed in the ESIA. Practicable measures to minimise the Project effects on climate change have also been included. | Impacts - physical environment, mitigation - physical environment |
| I understand that they will be indirectly impacted. Does that mean they are free to do cultivation without fear? | Yes, cultivation can continue | Impacts - health and social |
| It seems like only men are doing these jobs – are there opportunities for women as well? | Yes, there are also opportunities for women and there are already women working in the camp. | Employment, Workforce management |
| Cars speed here a lot and accidents happen. What plans are there to help manage that? Can TOTAL help to put in speed bumps? | There are plans to work with the road traffic police and that might include a study to look at which roads are more dangerous to see what needs to be done there to prevent accidents. There will be a Road Safety and Transport Management Plan that company staff and contractors will be strictly required to follow. The Project Proponents, understand that others using the road might not be as safety conscious so there will also be sensitisation to try and raise awareness about road safety. | Project design - roads, social investment, ESMP, Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| Will there be some jobs for unskilled people? | There will be several opportunities for unskilled e.g. digging for the pipeline | Employment |
| Are there risks of the pipeline bursting? | The pipelines are designed with safety as a priority – the company wants to make sure it does not pollute the environment or affect people's safety but also oil is very valuable so the companies don't want to lose a drop! The pipeline is made of a number of layers to maximise safety and prevent leaks and there is also a leak detection system. | Safety and security of project infrastructure, Emergency preparedness and response, Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - health and safety. |
| They have been experience changing climate here and think irrigation could help – is that something the company could help them with? | There will be livelihood support programmes but the exact activities under those programmes are not decided yet. A number of options will be studied based on needs assessments. Drip irrigation is one of the options proposed under the RAP1 livelihood restoration programme so this could be taken on elsewhere if found feasible. | Social investment, stakeholder engagement, resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| Concerned about drink driving – claims that they have seen TOTAL drivers purchasing alcohol at trading centres. | This is taken very seriously. Doubt that it was really a TOTAL driver as there are very strict rules for drivers and they are strictly banned from consuming alcohol. If they were caught they would lose their job. If you see this again you can use the toll free number for the grievance mechanism and report what you see & give the vehicle registration number. (Toll free number given). | Workforce management, OHS, stakeholder engagement |
| Is it possible to put road safety signs here to show that there is a school ahead and ask drivers to slow their speed? | Noted. | Social Investment, Workforce management, OHS |
| Claim that during the exploration phase the Bugungu were discriminated against for employment opportunities with SSL (a Tulow subcontractor) and only Alur were taken. | Company has strict policies and procedures for equal opportunity and against discrimination. In the past it might have been different but now we use the ballot system which is more transparent and fair and so the LC1 chairman doesn't make the decisions about who gets jobs. The community and employee grievance mechanisms can also be used to report any such experiences. | Workforce management, employment, OHS, stakeholder engagement. |
| Meeting with Bugana Kichoke Village, Bulisa Sub County, 22nd January 2018 | | |
| There are rumours that land has already been taken but people have not yet been paid. What does the government plan? | No, land has not been acquired yet by the project. So far the, Resettlement Action Plans studies/surveys for the industrial area (RAP1) have been undertaken and the report approved by government. The preparation for implementation have begun and no land will be acquired without compensation. Other RAPs to facilitate land acquisition of other areas required by the project will also be undertaken. | resettlement - compensation |
| Concerned about how compensation is calculated – sometimes people are only paid for land and crops but their trees are not compensated yet they use those trees! | Economic trees are normally considered during asset valuation using values provided in the District compensation rates. Where some tree species are not provided for, the available values of the nearest District are used. | resettlement - compensation |
| The process of resettlement should be done faster because it delays people from doing their work (e.g. they are told not to plant) – but then people don't have money because compensation hasn't been paid! | Land acquisition is a process that requires surveys and approval of government. These may take some time but the concern has been taken and practicable measures for improvement will be considered. | resettlement - compensation |
| When you say there will be 2000 workers – will they only be from the areas where the well pads will be? | The CTLO explained recruitment process for unskilled/skilled jobs. | Employment, Workforce management |
| Will graves be resettled as well? | The information we received from the cultural elders is that, culturally people in Bulisa do not relocate graves but the affected families will be consulted and appropriate measures undertaken. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Stakeholder Engagement, resettlement - cultural change |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Will entire families be resettled together? | Only people that are directly affected by the displacement will be relocated. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| When Tullow was here they damaged 4 sisal plants and only paid UGX 1000 – it was an insult! | Noted | resettlement - compensation |
| Why is fallow land not compensated? | Grazing land is not compensated – only crops and land. The Livelihood Restoration Programmes will include support to people who have lost access to grazing land. | resettlement - compensation |
| Concerned about how compensation rates are set. Can't TOTAL set with PAPs and discuss rates with them directly rather than letting the district decide "sometimes the district doesn't understand how they have suffered" | It is not the role of the company to set compensation rates – that is the government's role. | resettlement - compensation, project proponent |
| Resettlement – from what they saw in Buseruka they understand that big families were housed very close together and then right next to them they put another big family that was completely unrelated! It was not good as people became mixed up | The process followed for the Kabaale refinery is different to the process that is followed for this Project. The CTLO explained the involvement of PAPs in the resettlement process e.g. the selection of a relocation site and the form of construction for replacement housing. It was also clarified that people affected by displaced had a choice to choose either in-kind compensation: people will be relocated to a land of similar value; or cash compensation: people will be offered the monetary value of the land. If the person choose to find alternative land by themselves, the Project will assess the new land and will support the person with the registration of the land title. | resettlement - compensation, resettlement - lessons learned, resettlement - extent of displacement |
| When Tullow was here they had some good projects like a programme on HIV/AIDS – it was extremely useful for the community. When Tullow left the project stopped. Is it possible to revive it? It is important to the people. | It is also TOTAL's intention to implement similar programmes (as part of the RAP and ESIA mitigations). These will be included programmes on HIV and Malaria. | project proponent, Social investment, Mitigations - general |
| Request for leaflets | Noted. These will be given to the LC1 chairman to handout later. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Tullow cars used to drive much slower – cars should reduce their speed to avoid accidents | Tullow and TOTAL drivers are instructed to use similar driving speed. Sometimes people do not distinguish other cars from TOTAL cars. | project proponent, workforce management |
| You came to sensitise us – can you tell us exactly what will be happening in this area and where the project infrastructure will be? | We cannot give that information yet as some of the exact locations have not been finalised. But in Bugana Kichohe there will only be indirect impacts implying that no particular component is planned in this village. | Stakeholder engagement, location of project infrastructure |
| We were told that Tullow is going – what is Tullow going to do and what is TOTAL's role? | Explained that Tullow is still a joint venture partner in the Tienga project and staff share the same offices with TOTAL. | project proponents |
| There are some unfinished programmes that Tullow had undertaken – what will happen to such projects? | It is also TOTAL's intention to implement programmes (as part of the RAP and ESIA mitigations) | Project proponents, social investment |
| When you talk about restoration – in the past some places were restored but only grass was planted. Will you also plant trees? And what are the plans for unrestored sites? | We are working with UWA in some areas especially close to the MFNP and following their guidelines for restoration. Also there is a seedling nursery and tree planting programmes are going on as a part of restoration activities and to compensate for losses. There is a person appointed at the District raising seedlings which will then be planted. We are looking at selecting trees that will survive well in the Project Area. | Mitigation - physical environment, mitigation - biological environment |
| Understood that surveys are finished but there will be more drilling – will it be done in the same places as before or elsewhere? | Old wells are exploration wells – they were drilled differently. Other wells will be drilled for production. But some of the old wells might still be used e.g. for water injection. | Project design - drilling |
| In the recruitment process sometimes they only select their own people – request that process is more transparent and inclusive | The CTLO explained the ballot system. Also explained the process for getting scholarships and that it is designed to be equally accessible and open to all. | Employment, workforce management |
| The Translation for Engabi should have been Tilemba (Rugungu) | We used something that was more accommodating to the entire Bunyoro region. | Project - general, stakeholder engagement |
| You said as oil companies you don't set compensation rates – don't you know that land here is becoming more expensive because it is becoming a focal point? | Noted. | resettlement - compensation |
| Are you going to drill new wells? | Yes. | project design - drilling |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting with Katanga Village, Kigwera Sub County, 22nd January 2018 | | |
| If you want to acquire land and someone there is in the process of building a house will they be compensated? | The CTLO explained process of evaluating assets and the cut-off date. | resettlement - compensation |
| Concerned about the delays in the payment of compensation in Kasinyi | The CTLO explained the process followed to set compensation rates and why payments were delayed. The whole RAP process and that compensation is just one aspect of the RAP. | resettlement - compensation |
| Can you clarify what the difference is between the TOTAL and UNRA projects? | The CTLO explained the different projects as way of example | Project - general |
| Job opportunities – When the time comes won't you find people from elsewhere to come and do the jobs despite saying there will be jobs for locals? | The recruitment process and ballot box system and process for more skilled positions were explained. | Employment |
| You always come and take a lot of people's time but you forget that when they are here they are losing time doing other things. Think you should pay allowances | The purpose of the meeting is to inform communities of the proposed development, studies undertaken and get views on impacts they envisage and potential mitigation measures | stakeholder engagement |
| Will there be signposts for roads for safety and directions? | Most places will have signposts – the company will work with government/UNRA to implement that. | Social investment |
| Meeting with Kisansya West Village, Kigwera Sub County, 22nd January 2018 | | |
| The government does not want to compensate for flowlines that go over grazing land. Will the project provide for compensation? | The Project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan and Community Impact Management Strategy to ensure that people who are affected by the loss of grazing land are supported. | resettlement - livelihood restoration, resettlement - compensation |
| The community survives by cutting grass for their animals and selling firewood. How will they survive when access to the areas where these are obtained are restricted? | The Project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan and Community Impact Management Strategy to ensure that people who are affected by the loss of natural resources are supported. | resettlement - livelihood restoration, resettlement - compensation |
| They use firewood for cooking. When you restrict them from collecting wood in these areas are you going to provide them with gas for cooking? | The Livelihood Restoration Plan and the Community Impact Management Strategy will provide alternative support for those who lose access to natural resources. | resettlement - livelihood restoration, resettlement - compensation |
| In case one's home of residence is affected by the project would they be relocated? | If a person has land or home within the footprint of the project component, they will be given options: either they take the cash value of the land they lose or they will have the option have the land and the house they lose replaced by the Project. | resettlement - extent of displacement, resettlement - compensation |
| If she plants crops like cassava near the flow lines won't it get affected? | Any cultivation outside the required pipeline corridor is okay. | pipeline - RoW |
| In case she is to be relocated with her graves how will she identify where her dead are buried exactly when the graves are no longer identifiable? | If the Project will need to support someone with the relocation of graves, it will provide specialist with equipment that will detect if someone has been buried in that location. | Impacts - cultural heritage, resettlement - extent of displacement, |
| The water abstraction point might be at Karoro where the community also collects water and carries out fishing. Won't they be stopped from collecting these items? | The local community will be prevented from doing any activities near the Water Abstraction Point for health and safety reasons. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Impacts - health and social |
| What types of skills are required for this work? | Different skills are required during the lifetime of the project: ranging from skilled, semiskilled and casual labour. | Employment |
| What type of trainings will be given to the community? | Different training programs on how best to improve the livelihoods of the community and adapting to changes are proposed. These include; Traffic Safety, Financial Literacy among others. | Workforce management, social investment |
| There are cultural sites which can't be moved like the sacred trees. If the project is to be in these areas what is done? | Cultural sites have been identified and some will be affected but not all. The Project will develop a Cultural Heritage Management Plan with procedures to follow. Cultural leaders will be supported with carrying out ceremonies before the area is removed. | Impacts - cultural heritage, ESMP, stakeholder engagement |
| Tulwo had a program for Peer education (taught people on health and sanitation) and it was closed. Since we mention influx into the community, why can't this program be revisited? | The ESIA will look at different initiatives to support local health and education services to cope with the influx of people. | Influx, Social investment |
| Training in service provision isn't done and local suppliers aren't being taken on | Conditions and requirements for the companies are stringent. Through the procurement strategy that the Project will develop, local businesses will be given training and support. | Stakeholder engagement, social investment |
| In case one chooses a replacement house, do they get compensated for the land separately? | No. The house will be constructed on replaced land (same size as the affected piece). The Project will work with the person affected by resettlement to accommodate as much as possible individual circumstances. If someone loses land and a home, it will be compensated for the value of what he has lost. | resettlement - compensation |

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| They survive by the Lakeside and the project proposes to pump water from the lake. Won't we finish all the water for the community? | Studies have been done to establish the amount of water required by the project. Permit will be acquired from Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) to regulate the amount of water abstracted. The abstracted water will also be recycled for efficient use. | Project design - water abstraction and use, Permitting, waste management |
| Meeting with UWA Office (MFNP HQ), Paraa, 22nd January 2018 | | |
| Requested that for future engagements the Chairperson is contacted well in advance to ensure enough time for mobilization | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| He needs district leaders to be around in the presentations so that he is certain that community concerns can be addressed by the government. | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| The project span is about 25 years. Why does government buy the land instead of leasing it and later give it back to the community after the project? | Due to the nature of the project land will be permanently acquired by the government. With the enhanced Oil recovery technologies, the life of the reservoirs/project could be extended | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| If someone has land and he is resettled he should be able to come back to his land | Land acquired by the project will belong to government. At the end of the lifetime of the Project, the Government will decide how to use the land in the future. | Resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Land in Bulisa is valued less because the locals don't have land titles. | Value of the land is set by the Chief Government Valuer following a market survey by the District. | resettlement - compensation |
| HIV/AIDS cases have gone up due to influx in these areas, especially since the use of the Bugungu Camp | The companies will implement stringent policies for monitoring workers behaviours and will implement HIV/AIDS awareness initiatives within the affected communities. | Influx, Impacts - health and social, workforce management |
| What would happen to the graves if I decide that I do not want them moved with me? | The Project has developed a Cultural Heritage Management Plan that sets out the procedures to follow in this events. The Project will discuss and support families affected in carrying out ceremonies according to their custom and religious beliefs. | impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| In case of oil spills, what will be the impact on a lake like Albert? | The only project component near Lake Albert is the Water Abstraction System and it is not expected that its construction and operation will pollute the lake. The other sensitive point is the pipeline crossing River Nile but this will pass below the riverbed and also has valves at the entry and exit point which control oil flow. A spill contingency plan will also be put in place | Impacts - physical environment, Project design - water abstraction and use, project design - Nile crossing, Emergency preparedness and response |
| There are animals that burrow underneath the soil and these are likely to be affected by pipeline construction activities. What will be done? | The placement of the pipeline is 2 metres underground. Specialist studies on animals' behaviour have an input in the design of the project | project design - pipeline, impacts - biodiversity |
| Is Total supposed to talk to people about compensation or is it government? | The Project Proponents is engaging the communities about compensation on behalf of the government. The actual owner of the land is the government | project proponent, resettlement - compensation |
| What kind of waste is expected to be produced from the wellpads within the MFNP? Where is this waste going to be disposed and how? | Various categories of both hazardous and non hazardous waste are expected. Waste generated from the construction and operation of the wellpads within the National Park will be transported to the respective storage and treatment and/or disposal areas as may be approved by NEMA. All waste will be stored and managed at the CPF. | Waste management |
| The project has some risks like contamination of certain park areas like the watering sources of animals or fire breaking out. What measures will be put in place? | Where an area has a risk of contamination it is planned and fitted with appropriate measures to contain pollutants. For example, a well pad is cut off and has a drainage system which can be cut off from other drain areas and confines spills and areas of contamination. | impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response |
| Does the project have a fire management plan? | All facilities shall have fire management plans. Fire breakout zones are also included in the project design. | ESMP, OHS |
| Is there going to be a workers camp in MFNP | No, workers camps will be outside the Park: at Bugungu in the south and Tangi in the north. | Workforce management |
| How will Bulisa as a district benefit as increasing population shall put pressure on services. How can the district be helped? | The ESIA has identified hot spot areas for influx. The Project will develop Community Impact Management and Influx strategies/plans to support local infrastructure in collaboration with the Districts and other stakeholders. | Influx, Impacts - health and social, ESMP |
| The oil companies have never employed anyone from this village. | Jobs whenever available are displayed on notice boards at the sub county headquarters but other measures will be thought about since Paraa is far from the headquarters. The Local Councils are normally involved when casual jobs are available | Employment |

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| Is oil a curse or a blessing? The local population need assurance that what has happened in other oil rich countries will not happen here. | Companies involved in the Tilenga Project have learned from the mistakes that have taken place in other oil rich countries to ensure that the same issues are avoided and mitigated in Bulisa. Also the communities have the benefit that these companies are monitored by national and international stakeholders such as NGOs and shareholders who want to make sure the project is a success and the communities benefit as much as possible. For this reason, the ESIA will make sure that the Environmental and Social Management Plans in place follow international standards. | resettlement - lessons learned, economic impacts, impacts - cumulative, ESMP |
| The benefits of scholarships awarded should also be extended in this park community | Announcements are made over the local radios appealing to candidates to collect forms. They select the best candidates. Community members from the park should endeavour to collect these forms whenever advertisements for scholarships are run. | Social investment |
| The influx of people is associated with increase in demand of certain animals like the snakes and pangolins. This leads to increased poaching | An influx management plan will be in place and any pressure on wildlife will be managed. The companies involved in the project (Total and Tullow) are international companies which abide by international standards that regulates harmful activities to biodiversity | Influx, Impacts - biodiversity, mitigation - biological environment |
| Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is not comfortable with the proposed location of the barge crossing as it is very busy and should be left for the visitors. They propose the pipeline crossing point to be the same for the barge crossing. | Noted. | Location of project infrastructure, pipeline design - Nile crossing |
| Is the engineering design of the production wells and flow lines above the ground or below the ground? | These will be below the ground. Competent engineers will be involved in the design and the highest equipment will be five metres above the ground during the construction phase. | Location of project infrastructure, project design - project footprint |
| For the highest equipment placed in the park are we going to use live fencing or chain fences? | Live fencing is preferred for camouflage and concealment | Safety and security of project infrastructure, impacts - physical environment, mitigation - obnoxious environment |
| How far is the pipeline from the banks of the river before it enters the river bed? | The entrance of the pipeline under the river bed will be at a safe distance set by national legislations (200m) | project design - Nile crossing |
| Phasing of activities should be done to meet goals of tourism and oil activities. One side should be phased for oil activities while the other is left for tourism operation | The detailed working schedule for activities taking place within the wellpads have not been finalised. Once these have been finalised, stakeholders such as UWA and the local rangers will be consulted to ensure the schedule does not disrupt tourist activities. | Tourism, Project schedule, Stakeholder engagement |
| The management of wastes was not good around the pad areas. Excavators were spilling while loading the drill muds on the trucks. Emphasises that waste management around the pads should be improved upon. | Noted. Specialists will make sure that lessons from the exploration phase are learned and activities improved during this new phase. | waste management , project design - drilling |
| The construction of pipeline and flowlines, within the Park, should avoid killing Koblets and their habitats. | Noted. | Impacts - biodiversity, impacts - physical environment |
| Meeting with Nwoya District Local Government (Technical Team & LCIII Chairpersons - Purongo & Got Apwoyo Sub Counties), 23rd January 2018 | | |
| If, according to the presentation, all project components are in the south, what is the relevance of having a meeting in Nwoya? | Although the majority of components are in Bulisa District, there are several important project components within Nwoya – 10 wellpads in the MFNP and the workers camp in Tangi. | Location of project infrastructure |
| There seems to be an inconsistency with the timeline that has been given. Are the changes politically motivated? | Taking oil out of the ground is a lengthy process and it is a new and ambitious project in Uganda. There have been some delays due to the wait for legislations to be approved by the government and changes in the design to make sure that impacts are avoided and minimised. | project schedule |
| He appreciated that the Project representatives have come to Nwoya to give an honest presentation of the ESIA findings. | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| What has been the relationship between the project and UWA regarding the impact on the biodiversity in the MFNP? Can the companies provide an update on the potential influx of elephants in community areas, as these may be linked to the Project activities within the Park? | There are studies being undertaken to further understand the behaviour and population of some of these animals. The Human-Wildlife conflict studies have also been proposed in the ESIA and will be implemented. All this is in consultation with UWA | Impacts - biodiversity, impacts - health and social |
| He is not sure that the presentation given is relevant to people living in the northern side | Although the majority of components are in Bulisa District, there are several important project components within Nwoya – 10 wellpads in the MFNP and the workers camp in Tangi. We shall be having well pads in MFNP which park is in Nwoya District, as a result we have to engage the northern side as they will be some indirect impacts to the northern side | Location of project infrastructure, stakeholder engagement |

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| <p>Would like to see a list of stakeholders consulted during the ESIA process as she believes not to have been consulted during the scoping and baseline phases of the ESIA. She feels that the engagement of the Project in Nwoya today is a "tick box exercise". She was equally not consulted by UNRA during the development of the "Oil Road"</p> | <p>The ESIA consultants have engaged Nwoya district during the scoping and baseline phases over the past 3 years. The presence of the Project representatives and ESIA consultants today is still a valuable opportunity for submitting feedback and comments on the findings and these will be included in the ESIA report – we value the comments of all stakeholders.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, project design - roads</p> |
| <p>Would people be prevented from accessing the area of the Water Abstraction Point?</p> | <p>The local community will be prevented from doing any activities near the Water Abstraction Point during the construction of the component for health and safety. Once the Water Abstraction Point is in operation, the local community can carry out some activities.</p> | <p>Project design - water abstraction and use</p> |
| <p>Are there any emergency plans to manage the impacts on the River Nile?</p> | <p>Yes, the project will develop a Spill Contingency Plan and Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to handle incidences and/or emergency cases.</p> | <p>Emergency preparedness and response, ESMP</p> |
| <p>People in Nwoya have an attachment to cultural heritage. Is there anything that it could be done to support the Cultural Centre in Legadi village once is open?</p> | <p>Consultations will be undertaken during the development of the Cultural heritage and Archaeology management plan to ascertain feasibility of such proposals</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage, social investment</p> |
| <p>The involvement of Nwoya District in the project should have started from the Scoping phase</p> | <p>The ESIA consultants have engaged Nwoya district during the scoping and baseline phases over the past 3 years.</p> | <p>ESIA methodology</p> |
| <p>What are the CSR plans for Nwoya?</p> | <p>As the project advances, possibilities of improving and/or widening the scope of the existing social investments will be looked into.</p> | <p>Social investment</p> |
| <p>Meeting with LC1 Chairpersons, Bullisa District, 23rd January 2018</p> | | |
| <p>Talked about monitoring underground water – what if by the time you come to do monitoring we have already consumed contaminated water?</p> | <p>Monitoring wells is currently being carried out. When project continues we will compare results of monitoring against those baseline levels. We do not know at present the frequency of monitoring. If there are concerns about water contamination. However, any concerns members of the community may have can be reported through the grievance mechanism and it will be dealt as soon as possible. Sometimes if there are changes to water it could also be due to other environmental/weather conditions.</p> | <p>Impacts - physical environment, impacts - health and social</p> |
| <p>When you come and do works you try to disorganise cultural set up – why don't you come and ask us the nature and location of cultural assets?</p> | <p>As far as possible, sacred sites have been avoided. Mapping of sites was done by cultural heritage specialists to help the design process. The RAPs also carried out further mapping of sites that will be affected by land acquisition. Local communities are consulted in the mapping processes. In cases where sacred sites are potentially impacted, these will be relocated in accordance with necessary rituals/ceremonies and in consultation with cultural leaders. Where this is not possible, the Project will look at these on a case by case basis and compensation may be given to allow for rituals to be performed.</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement</p> |
| <p>In most cases when you come to communities youth are requested to work on projects. But people are paid peanuts that is not commensurate with work they do. And even as leaders when you request our support, what you pay us in the end is too small. Is it possible to have this increased?</p> | <p>Concern is noted. This is an issue/concern that the Social Team will take up with the field team (CTLOs)</p> | <p>employment, workforce management, stakeholder management</p> |
| <p>Uribo is a village in Bullisa SC - initially it was under Tulow operations. In the past, whenever there are any operations happening in the area, LC1s are notified but now it feels it is changing and they are not given prior notification. Why can't it still be the same way?</p> | <p>Noted – thank you for comment we will take it into consideration.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement</p> |
| <p>For employment there was mitigation on training and skills development – has this programme started?</p> | <p>ESIA and Livelihood Restoration Programs have identified training opportunities the community can use to have the skills required for potentially being recruited in the Project. The Project Proponents are committed to giving the local communities priority in employment in the various categories of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled tasks.</p> | <p>employment, social investment, ESMP</p> |
| <p>The community's cultural sites and cultural things will be affected. Is it possible to work with Bullisa Heritage and Information Centre so that we have central place to have cultural items kept?</p> | <p>The Bullisa Heritage and Information Centre is identified as a stakeholder and so there will be efforts to engage them on aspects of mitigation for cultural heritage.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, impacts - cultural heritage, mitigation - social</p> |

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| Initially they had a system where communication was given to them in advance but things are changing. Today when there are programmes – sometimes called in the morning and told there is a meeting at 10. Someone expects you to mobilise in an hour. Can be difficult to mobilise at such short notice. Should be improvement in communication & give more time. Otherwise only people close by can attend and others that were further away don't get the opportunity to attend. | Noted & will be taken into consideration. Apologise on behalf of social affairs & we will try to improve going forward. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Some residents who have received compensation for the access road are facing several issues in their bank services. There are charges they have to pay and if they go back after six months they are told that the cash book is closed or not yet open. Why can't the money just be given to people directly in the village instead of having to go to the bank? | The reason for that is as an oil company that is regulated we need to account for the money that is paid out to Project Affected People. Going forward – it has been agreed that compensation below UGX 500,000 is paid in cash and above that in the bank. The use of banks for money transfer is also considered safer than cash payments. | Resettlement - compensation, stakeholder engagement |
| You said in the presentation that pipelines going to the the CPF will transport water - where is this water coming from and what is the use of that water? And if there is damage to the pipeline, what distance could be affected? | The water will be abstracted from Lake Albert. This will be injected into the well pads during production in order to enhance oil recovery and maintain reservoir pressure. The produced water will be treated and recycled back into the reservoir. For other water uses at the CPF, boreholes will be used. There will be integrity tests done on pipelines and other preventive measures to ensure process safety. In case of such unplanned events, there will be immediate clean up. The extent of damage may not be easily predictable as it may depend on a number of factors like topography, nature of soils, flowrate etc. This is however not envisaged. | Project design - water abstraction and use, waste management, Emergency preparedness and response |
| People were told that they will be paid first before work starts. But in some places people still have not been paid and works started two months ago. And some affected people do not know how much they will be paid for crops that were destroyed. Companies should respond immediately. | The Project has currently not started. There are still studies such as the Geotechnical & Geophysical studies being carried out; people have signed consent forms and being paid a disturbance allowance on to allow specialists on their lands. During the RAP, the team carried out a asset valuation on potentially impacted crops and structures. All compensation will be made before land is acquired and the Project begins. | resettlement - compensation |
| In Ngwedo and Kigwera have seen some youth given balls and kit. This should be extended to other youth so that everyone is give the same opportunities | Noted. As part of TOTAL's social investments they are keen on supporting football. The feasibility of supporting more areas will be looked into. National content team to advise on best way forward for suppliers | Social investment, project proponent |
| Talked about procurement opportunities – in most cases local people are not given opportunities to know when these opportunities are available. Just see people supplying from outside. If there are opportunities to supply why can't you tell us like the way you call us for these meetings so I know if I can supply or not. Please provide reading materials and handouts so it will be easier to follow the meeting. | The National and Community Content Plan will provide for adoption of tendering and procurement documents to suit local businesses as far as possible within the standards required for the Project. the procurement and supply chain will also ensure that advertisement gaps are closed. | Stakeholder engagement, economic impacts |
| | Noted. Apologies for failure to provide the leaflets on time. | stakeholder engagement |
| Meeting with Acholi Chiefdom, 24th January 2018 | | |
| He appreciated that the Project representatives have come to the Acholi to present the ESIA findings. He receives regular updates from TOTAL. | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement |
| One of the mandates of the Acholi leaders is to ensure the welfare of the Acholi people. Therefore, they are interested in anything that may impact the welfare of his people. They are happy to voice their concern and provide support where it is needed. | Noted. | Stakeholder engagement, impacts - health and social |
| Recently, the Acholi have worked closely with the Cross-cultural Foundation of Uganda (CCFU) to develop guidelines for oil and gas companies engaging with cultural institutions. He encourages the companies involved in the project to refer to the guidelines" | These have been utilised and reference made to them in the ESIA | Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| Cultural identity is always an issue that is left forgotten, yet one which raises a lot of political and emotional issues. It also raises the perception of how people think about the oil industry. | Noted. | impacts - cultural heritage, resettlement - cultural change, stakeholder engagement |

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| <p>The Acholi also organised the Joint Acholi Leaders Forum which includes an Oil and gas Committee. The Committee came up with various guidance but were all ignored by the government. There is a perception of corruption and nepotism within the Government, therefore it is important to create a sense of trust and confidence among the people.</p> | <p>Noted. These are part of the stakeholder list and will be consulted on cultural heritage and archaeology matters</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement, impacts - cultural heritage</p> |
| <p>There are significant historical sites within the MFNP, both cultural and religious. The Acholi have asked UWA to have these sites preserved and their significance highlighted.</p> | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage</p> |
| <p>In terms of the Project, he feels that the social and economic development of the people is not moving in tandem with the Project. Some of the mitigation measures need to be implemented now so that people are prepared.</p> | <p>Noted. The project is only yet to start and yes some of the measures especially those that require feasibility studies and others like tree planting are likely to commence earlier</p> | <p>Impacts - health and social, economic impacts, mitigation - general, mitigation - biological environment</p> |
| <p>There has been a lot of neglect on how companies have looked at cultural leaders. Oil companies prefer to look at formal administration and not so much at cultural leaders for access to communities. In the CCFU guidelines we stated that we want to build the capacity of indigenous leaders.</p> | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement</p> |
| <p>He suggested that each of the committees organised by the Project there should be cultural representatives involved. Also, the cultural system should have an input into the Project's grievance mechanism and dispute resolution.</p> | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement, resettlement - cultural change, resettlement - dispute resolution</p> |
| <p>Oil companies should not look at cultural leaders only for the cultural aspect. They can also provide input in order aspect such as health, governance, award of compensation (e.g. land disputes between families), marriage, etc.</p> | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement</p> |
| <p>It is important that careful attention is paid to translation of documents into the Acholi language. They have an Acholi Language Board whose responsibility is to ensure the integrity of the Acholi language. They can be of assistance in providing accurate translation of documents. TOTAL need to respond to its commitment to support work to refurbish the multi-purpose hall. Also, they never received an acknowledgement form the invitation the Acholi sent to TOTAL regarding the cultural festival in November 2017.</p> | <p>Noted.</p> | <p>Stakeholder engagement</p> <p>Project proponents, Social investment</p> |
| <p>Meeting with Kamamindi Village, Ngwedo Sub County, 25th January 2018</p> | | |
| <p>Will people who are resettled going to receive money for buying their own land?</p> | <p>If a person has land or home within the footprint of the project component, they will be given options; either they take the cash value of the land they lose or they will have the option have the land and the house they lose replaced by the Project.</p> | <p>resettlement - compensation</p> |
| <p>If the flowline is passing through the land, can she use the other side of the 30m RoW?</p> | <p>Anything outside the 30m corridor can be utilised. The project will advise whether some short rooted crops can be planted within a given area of the right of way. No trees not structures will be allowed.</p> | <p>pipeline - RoW</p> |
| <p>What will be done to manage the dust once traffic is increased?</p> | <p>The project will make sure that drivers travel at a low speed to minimise the dust. Other measures such as spraying water near trading centres will also be considered.</p> | <p>Impacts - physical environment, impacts - health and social</p> |
| <p>Will people be allowed to use the new barges?</p> | <p>No, the barge is for industrial use only. The Project has decided to create a new barge to minimise the pressure on tourists and communities at the existing ferry crossings.</p> | <p>social investment, impacts - social</p> |
| <p>If the structure on my land is incomplete and I am going to be resettled, will the Project give me a completed house?</p> | <p>Those with incomplete structures will be compensated in cash at the replacement value of the structure.</p> | <p>resettlement - compensation</p> |
| <p>Will the Project use the ballot system to allocate casual labour?</p> | <p>Yes, the LCI Chair will be notified to submit names for potential candidates for casual labour.</p> | <p>employment, workforce management</p> |
| <p>Meeting with Tourist Lodge Owners (North of Victoria Nile, 25th January 2018</p> | | |

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| How is the Project planning to monitor the behaviour of drivers from contractors operating within the Park? Some drivers do put pressure and hurrying tourists stopping to look at wildlife in the Park. It will be more difficult to manage this type of behaviour when the project starts. | The company vehicles are monitored as part of the Journey Management Plan and all project contractors and sub-contractors are expected to abide by the Company's Code of Conduct among other policies. | Workforce management, OHS, tourism |
| Would they be allowed to visit the location of the wellpads? | Exact locations have not been finalised. However, the Project will consult stakeholders once locations have been identified. | location of project infrastructure, safety and security of project infrastructure, stakeholder engagement |
| How will noise pollution affect the wildlife in the Park? | Biodiversity specialists have conducted various studies and advised engineers on how noise and dust pollution can affect the wildlife in the Park. Therefore, appropriate measures will be implemented to mitigate the effects. | impacts - physical environment, impacts - biodiversity, mitigation - physical environment |
| When would the wellpads be developed? | The Project schedule has not been finalised, however it is expected that the first wellpad in the Park is developed 6 months following the start of the first phase of the Project. | project schedule project design - drilling |
| Meeting with Kichoke Village, Kigwera Sub County, 26th January 2018 | | |
| Who will choose where they are going to be relocated? | Those categorised as Primary residents will have the option to identify a place for replacement house or land. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| If cultural sites are near him, instead of relocating him and the graves, can the Project rent the land from him and return the land so that the graves remain where they are? | The land cannot be rented given the lifespan of the project. All land used by the Project will be acquired on behalf of government. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Will there be another team coming to sensitize the community after you? | Sensitization and consultations will be at regular intervals. The CTLO of the project will also be around the area to keep the communities informed. This is done to ensure that communities don't have wrong information on the project. | Stakeholder engagement |
| If the flow line has passed through her garden can she dig or use it again? | There is restricted use of the acquired Right of Way The Project Proponents will advise on the area and crops people will be allowed to plan within the corridor. | pipeline - RoW, project proponent |
| If he has built an unfinished house before he is resettled, will the project compensate him for the value of a complete house? | Compensation for the unfinished house is in line with the laws and standards adopted for the project. | resettlement - compensation |
| Why aren't trees replaced in the areas they are relocated? | Fruit and economic trees are eligible for compensation which could be either in form of cash or in-kind (2 saplings) for every damaged tree | resettlement - compensation |
| How shall we manage the heat generated from the Central Processing Facility (CPF)? | The project has Health and Safety Plans in place to manage impacts likely to emerge from the operations at the CPF. The equipment will be well insulated considering that the temperatures are required for flow assurance | OHS, ESMP, impacts - physical environment |
| He requests for improving skills within the community. The community needs assistance for a skills development centre which was constructed at the sub-county but isn't facilitated. This centre is meant to train the community in various skills. | Noted. The National and Community Content Plan will provide for skills development programmes | social investment |
| The oil companies take children to better schools for scholarships, why can't they develop capacity here? | That is a possible option but its long term and will require alignment with the District Development Plans. The schools selected offer a competitive advantage and exposure to the pupils selected | social investment |
| They request assistance from the oil companies to help them repair their borehole. | This can be looked at in line with the social investment programme | social investment |
| Meeting with Ndadamire Village, Kigwera Sub County, 26th January 2018 | | |
| If the flow lines pass through your garden are you paid or not? | You will be paid for the crops directly affected by the project | resettlement - compensation |
| The pipeline is proposed to pass below the river bed, will they continue harvesting papayrus? | The pipeline will be below the river bed and will hence have no impact on surface activities. | project design - Nile crossing |
| The process of employment for the indigenous people is prolonged due to using contractors' agencies. Why? | There are different jobs, some require high skills while others do not require people to have a high education. The jobs advertised by contractors require a university degree like those of CLOs' and the process is a bit long. Those requiring less education are normally advertised on notice boards at the sub county | employment |
| If the flow line passes his land how far is he supposed to dig from the flow line? | There will be restricted use of the acquired corridor. | pipeline - RoW |
| We are fencing off Kasenyi land where the CPF has been located yet they collect firewood from there. What plans do we have for the community? | The Project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan and Community Impact Management Strategy to ensure that people who are affected by the loss of natural resources are supported. | resettlement - livelihood restoration |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
|---|---|--|
| When the project starts wont people be affected with other diseases? | The footprint of Project components such as well pads and the industrial area contain a buffer/safety zone to protect to ensure the communities near these components are protected. The Project will also implement policies and management plans to minimise the spread of disease and pollutants to communities. | Influx, workforce management, mitigation - social |
| Wont people with less education have jobs on the project? | The Project will require different jobs, some require high skills while others do not. The available opportunities will be communicated to the local leaders and notices pinned at the sub counties notice board as and when required | employment |
| When operations start on the side of the park, there is a road that connects Kasenyi to the Park. Will the community be allowed to continue using this road? | The use of community or National roads will not necessarily be restricted. The transport communication plan will involve informing communities of the traffic expected and available alternative routes where applicable | project design - project footprint |
| In the areas where oil is obtained there is no rain. Can't Total help them irrigate their land? | The Livelihood Restoration programs will potentially look into the possibility of irrigation scheme. Through it's livelihood restoration programs in the area of agriculture, TEPU can advise irrigation methods that could be used by communities | resettlement - livelihood restoration, social investment |
| Total introduced a scheme of lighting their houses because they never wanted candles. They brought in solar lamps at 27,000/= and later increased them to 43,000/=, can't Total reduce the price by 5000/= so that most can afford? | The AWANGO SOLAR LAMPS are sold at cost without any margins (no profit) for the company, therefore the price provided is competitive baring in mind the quality of the product provided | Social investment |
| If there is a well pad in his garden or flow line will he be compensated? | Yes he is going to be compensated | resettlement - compensation |
| If they have a land dispute with the neighbour and the flow line is to pass between it how is this case handled? | Legal due diligence will be carried out and where disputes exist, the Area Land Committee may be co-opted to intervene and resolve the concerns before any compensation is made. | resettlement - dispute resolution |
| Meeting with Karatum Village, Ngwedo Sub County, 28th January 2018 | | |
| When operations begin why don't companies pay for the grass yet it is useful as thatch? | Grazing land is not compensated – only crops and land. The Livelihood Restoration Programmes will include support to people who have lost access to grazing land. | resettlement - compensation |
| People have been collecting samples from different marram sites. What is it to be used for? | The samples are collected for soil quality analysis to ascertain whether the materials can be used during earthworks particularly for roads and a few other facilities. | ESIA methodology, project design - roads |
| If you are to do a cleansing ceremony over graves and you want to move, what assistance is given from the project? | In-kind agreed ceremonial assistance will be provided. | impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement, project proponent |
| While abstracting water from the lake and the flow lines break, in case a cow drinks water from it does it get affected | It is fresh water from the lake. However since the pipeline will be buried, this is not expected to happen. | Project design - water abstraction and use, impacts - biodiversity |
| We are displacing people in Kasinyi and others will remain. What plans do you have for those left behind? | Those who are not affected by resettlement in Kasenyi will be able to continue using their land. The ESIA will develop management plan to ensure other environmental and social impacts are well managed. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Will they be given back the land after project completion? | The land is acquired on behalf of government. At the end of the project lifetime, the government will decide how to use the land. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Water will be abstracted from the lake, won't it get depleted in the long run? | Studies have been carried out to check the amount of water the project will need and value is estimated at 0.02% of the lake water. The DWRM will also be monitoring the abstraction to ensure resource balance. The Project will also recycle the water as much as possible. | Project design - water abstraction and use, waste management |
| We mentioned restrictions in the area of interest. What plans do we have for the community since they collect water and firewood from there? | Only the main abstraction area will have restrictions and the rest of the lake will be accessible. The Livelihood restoration plans will also consider those whose livelihoods have been dependant on natural resources. | Project design - water abstraction and use, impacts - health and social, resettlement - livelihood |
| Some people are buried in mats while others are in coffins. How can they identify those in mats after 30 years? | The Project developed a Cultural Heritage Management Plan and one of its measures includes the use of specialists with equipment that can detect bodies buried in a particular location. | impacts - cultural heritage |
| Along the flow lines and other project components there will be noise. This is bound to scare the animals away which is the main tourism attraction. What is being done about this? | The companies are in constant consultation with Uganda Wild Life Authority (UWA) on how best the two projects can coexist. | impacts - physical environment, impacts biodiversity, mitigation - physical environment, mitigation - biological environment |
| Meeting with District LCV, District CAO, Technical team, Bulisa District, 23rd January 2018 | | |
| The proposed land take of 8-10ha for a well pad is quite sizeable given the number of well pads to be developed. How best can land take be minimized? | The size taken up is optimised after engineers considerations | Project design - project footprint |
| From which point is water going to be abstracted? | The points for water abstraction are still under study but when identified they will be communicated to the communities. They are chosen depending on least environmental and social impacts | Project design - water abstraction and use |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| The proposed mitigation measures are good but generalized. They are interested in knowing who is going to carryout the proposed activities and how it will be done? | The Project Proponents and the respective contractors will be responsible for implementation of the mitigation measures. The detailed management plans will provide for specific details to guide implementation, such as roles and responsibilities, and monitoring requirements and key performance indicators, etc... | Mitigations - general |
| Influx has a direct impact on service delivery and as a local government they are responsible and need to see a Corporate Social Responsibility component | Sustainability of CSR projects is hard as noted from past experience | Influx, social investment |
| This is a sensitive planning area and all developments must be aligned. Local Community development plans should be harmonized in the district plans | Noted | ESMP |
| There is need to operationalize the management plans. Who will help the local communities come up with these management plans and sustain them? | Seek for the participation of the local government and Ministries in coming up with these plans | ESMP, stakeholder engagement |
| In the resettlement program there is need to strengthen the structured health institutions in the districts where resettlement will take place. | This will depend on the findings of the social economic surveys undertaken during the Resettlement Action Plans. Where the status of health facilities affects the quality of life of the Project Affected Persons, measures for improvement may be proposed in the RAP. These may be implemented in line with the District Development Plans. | social investment |
| Different figures are given on the number of people who will be involved in the project. The number you have stated of 2000 during construction is too small to the figures speculated. | There will be gradual build-up of workforce depending on enrollment of activities. The first phase of Site Preparation and Early Works is estimated to require a workforce of approximately 2000, while at the peak of construction, the numbers are likely to shoot up to approximately 4000 workers. | employment, workforce management |
| The timelines of the project aren't very clear | Construction is expected to start later this year if the project is approved by National Environment Management Authority(NEMA) | project schedule |
| What services can you give to the population of Bulisa in anticipation of increased population numbers. For example can you employ more doctors? | An Influx Management Strategy will be developed. An assessment on what is pulling people and services under pressure will be done to determine factors leading to influx and put up controls in place. A good communication strategy will be used to limit influx numbers | social investment, influx |
| How many men/women are there of the proposed numbers to be employed? | There are currently no specific proportions to gender but the recruitments will put into consideration the requirements of the relevant provisions of the Laws of Uganda. | employment |
| Where are the displaced people going to go? | The company isn't in position to identify land. The PAPs show the identical land not further than 20km in the surrounding areas | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| Education should be considered as part of Corporate Social Responsibility | So many programs on scholarships, vocational training are ongoing | social investment |
| The proposed size of the wellpads will take up a lot of land | Several wells will be built on one wellpad. Having many wells on one well pad has optimised impacts of land take | project design - project footprint |
| Communal grazing is practised in the community but what mitigation is in place when more land is taken up for this activity? | PAPs can advise the company on where best their animals can be placed. In the design they are trying as much as possible not to take up grazing land | resettlement - compensation, resettlement - livelihood restoration |
| There are so many management plans in the ESIA. What activities are under these management plans in order to benefit the local persons | The management plans in the ESIA are tools to guide implementation of the mitigation measures. The benefit is therefore that the Tilenga Project will be implemented in a way that positive impacts are enhanced while negative impacts are mitigated and minimized as far as reasonably practicable. | ESMP |
| Meeting with Pakwach District Council, Pakwach District, 24th January 2018 | | |
| In the land acquisition process and Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), Besides paying people their compensation also teach them financial management. There is need to equip all PAPs with financial management skills | Financial literacy trainings are already provided for in the RAPs. Taking the example of RAP1 for the Industrial Area which is currently under implementation, PAPs who have not attended the Financial literacy training are not being disclosed to. | resettlement - compensation, social investment |
| Due to increase in the population there is need to green the river banks and develop public facilities of sanitation as part of CSR. | Investment decisions have not been made. But costs of mitigations have been prioritized | social investment, mitigation - costs |
| There are so many management plans and it is hard to know roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders. Knowing this helps inform the district | The ESIA report is detailed. The Environment and Social Management Plan will bring out more specifically the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders and the timelines will be clear. | ESMP, Stakeholder engagement |
| In case of accidents occurring is there an emergence response plan? | Emergency Response Plans are in place and it is the responsibility of the consultant and client to detail plans and the roles different stakeholders have to play. | Emergency preparedness and response |
| Activities have been planned for but there are no structures in which they will take place. | An ESIA is conducted before Project implementation to ensure that a Project does not negatively affect the physical, biological and social environment. The activities explained for the Tilenga Project are those that are expected based on the Project design and similar oil projects elsewhere in the world. Infrastructure for the Project will start to be constructed after all the relevant approvals have been received by the Project Proponents, such as the ESIA Approval by NEMA. | Project - general, location of project infrastructure |
| How will the oil wells be connected? | Connecting the Northern wells to the southern wells an underground pipeline below the river bed will be used | project design - pipeline |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
|---|---|---|
| Meeting with Pakwach Town Council, Pakwach District, 24th January 2018 | | |
| What guarantee is there that his people will be trained in various skills | The Project Proponents will identify needs for training depending on any identified gas. There will be advertisements for skills development programmes. People that fall well within the set criteria will be considered for the trainings. | social investment |
| He needs confirmation that the proposed plans will be put in place. | There is a commitments register that the companies will have to sign. | ESMP, ESIA methodology |
| How will the local community monitor that what they been told will take place | The mitigation plan has people who are responsible for monitoring project activities. These stakeholders have been identified. | Stakeholder engagement |
| Pipelines are associated with the heating of the environment. What will be done about this? | The pipelines will be designed and constructed according to GIIP and will be well insulated to avoid heat loss to the environment. | impacts - physical environment, mitigation - physical environment |
| Can this information be given in the form of hand outs? | Noted, but today it won't be shared | stakeholder engagement |
| Local people are not employed for casual jobs but the outsiders are used. Will the local communities be involved in these activities this time? | As was the case during exploration phase, unskilled workforce will be sourced from within the villages where the activities are undertaken. These are sourced using a ballot system to avoid any form of favouritism. | employment |
| The companies require computer skills for job seekers, how can the local people who don't have these skills compete with the outsiders? | Job adverts are displayed on notice boards by CLO's. The jobs are also classified, some will be under internet for the skilled positions while casual jobs will be advertised on notice boards. | employment |
| Advertisements for jobs are posted on the internet which media most local people do not have access to. | Advertisements are also posted on the District and Sub-county noticeboards. | employment |
| Service providers to the oil companies are required to register with the Uganda Registration Services Bureau and their standards have to be met which makes it hard for the indigenous supplier to compete. | International companies observe International and National standards and laws. So they are driven by these standards to carry business in a particular way. If the requirement tells you to register go through the recommended procedures and register under service providers. It helps to improve standards of your business too. | stakeholder engagement, social investment, economic impacts |
| Meeting with South Nile Hoteliers, 24th January 2018 | | |
| How long will it take from the drilling the wells to operation phase? | Basing on past experience it may take 6-7 months but this is yet to be confirmed by the design team | project schedule, |
| There is need to attach a specific period for the decommissioning phase for them to be able to monitor the project | Tentatively the set period for decommissioning is 10 years | project schedule |
| What distance is the pipeline going to be laid from the river banks before it enters the river bed? | The location is not yet clearly defined but it is estimated to be beyond the 200m from the river banks | location of project infrastructure |
| Are we assuming that all gases from the Central Processing Facility (CPF) are useful and how are we going to manage them? | Methane as one of the gases to be extracted is useful and proposed in pipeline heating. The rest of the gases will be safely disposed of. | Waste management, impacts - physical environment |
| Where is the proposed ferry going to operate? Will it be competing with the current ferry crossing at Paraa? | The proposed project Ferry crossing is proposed at approximately 125m east of the existing crossing at Paraa. This was reached at after several environmental and Social considerations. The ferry will not be in competition with the UWA ferry because the Project ferry will be limited to Project-related movements. | location of project infrastructure |
| Are the Right of Way Corridors on the roads going to be greened or being left as bare surfaces of murram? | Restoration will be done for the RoW after construction | project design - roads, pipeline - RoW |
| When bunds are used for visual concealment of the well pads, wont they hinder animal movements? | No, bunds will be designed and constructed to prevent animal ingress into the Project site, but not any other movement outside of the site perimeter. | impacts- biodiversity, mitigation - physical environment |
| At what point will water abstraction be done? | Water abstraction will be done for all the Project phases. Depending on the outcome feasibility studies, water for Site Preparation and Enabling Works and Construction and Pre-commissioning phases will be abstracted from ground water sources while water abstraction from Lake Albert will be done for production phase, in order to maintain reservoir pressures and facilitate oil production. | Project design - water abstraction and use |
| Who is setting the land value/ prices and what happens when some PAPs aren't satisfied with the proposed rates? | The Chief Government Valuer and the land board are responsible for the set value of land. | resettlement - compensation |
| You plan to develop a tourism management plan to minimise project impacts, when will this plan come out and who are the responsible stakeholders? | Noted | ESMP, tourism, stakeholder engagement |
| Are the proposed drainages open cut and if yes how are the organisms downstream supposed to survive? | Drainages will be evaluated further by the design team and feedback will be given to stakeholders. | impacts - biodiversity |
| The ROW corridor if allowed to be used for certain activities will promote conflicts and harden the monitoring exercises | Noted | pipeline - RoW |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| How are we going to prevent wild animals from brushing against Pipeline Inspection Gadgets (PIGS)? | The proposed PIGS are on the inside of the pipeline and won't be disturbed by wild animals | safety and security of project infrastructure |
| Tourists are going to view the well pads and if they are many this can lead to loss of natural scenic views and lead to less tourist visits. | The design for tower heights has been greatly reduced to improve on visibility and the outside surroundings will be banked and planted with grass to camouflage them. | Tourism, impacts- physical environment, economic impacts, mitigation - physical environment |
| Using the same entrance to the park by both huge trucks and the tourists will increase movement in the park and lead to more accidents of people and animals | The ESIA has identified a number of mitigation measures to address the impact of increased traffic in the Park. The Project Proponents will regularly engage with UWA to monitor the effectiveness of the measures being implemented, particularly during Site the peak construction period. | Workforce management, OHS, tourism |
| Will there be noise management in the park? | There will be a noise management plan aimed at minimising noise in both communities and the park. Noise monitoring will be a part of the environmental monitoring for the Project. | mitigations - physical environment |
| Do the companies have policies on when you harm wildlife? | Yes and it is strictly observed | impacts- biodiversity, ESMP |
| The main cultural information centre has been proposed in Bulilisa and yet more people pass through Masindi gate. Why don't you put it up in Masindi? | This alternative will be evaluated further and feedback given | tourism |
| It would be good if you put up a web page with all the information about the project | Noted | stakeholder engagement |
| Requires a pictorial representation of where the pipeline will move underneath the river bed | Noted | project design - Nile crossing |
| Timeframe for the movement of project trucks should not interfere with the tourist times of 7am, 2pm and 5pm | Noted. | project schedule |
| Do you follow up on the people you compensate? | Yes, they are now doing financial literacy in Kasiyivi before compensating them | resettlement - compensation |
| His concern is on the metallic bridges that are proposed in the park and the movement of project equipment | Concern of the proposed metallic bridges will be shared with UNRA | location of project infrastructure |
| Do you have an Emergency Response Team? | There will be an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan as proposed in the ESIA and this includes establishment of a 24 hr emergency response team | Emergency preparedness and response |
| During land acquisition what happens when some members are not satisfied with the land rates for compensation? | There is a Committee set up at the District to address such matters. However, if a PAP is not satisfied, the Land Acquisition Act CAP 226 provides for an appeal to the high court in case of dissatisfaction with the compensation amount or apportionment. | resettlement - compensation, resettlement - dispute resolution |
| Meeting with villagers, Mvule Nnumda, 25th January 2018 | | |
| If someone is 50m away from the pipeline and it bursts doesn't it hurt him or the entire community? | The pipeline will be buried two metres deep below the ground. It also has fibre optic cables so that in case of any incidents | Emergency preparedness and response |
| In instances where grave relocation is required, what shall be done? | During formulation of the land acquisition and resettlement framework, chiefs and elders were consulted on the best practices. It was decided that this should be handled based on the cultural norms of the area. The company pays for the ceremony, transportation and relocation of the graves. | impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| Surveys are already taking place in Kirama and Avogera but nothing is being done around here | The surveys are undertaken only in areas directly impacted by the project. However, stakeholder consultations have been conducted in a wider area so that indirect impacts of the Project on neighbouring communities are also adequately considered. | project schedule |
| When a flow line crosses the boundary of two people who will be compensated? | Compensation will be paid to all affected people. Surveys are conducted to accurately identify the affected area, and the Valuers will be able to calculate the proportion of each affected person in each case. | resettlement - compensation |
| Can construction be done in the ten metres corridor given back to the people after pipeline construction? | There will be permanent acquisition of the 30m RoW and hence no construction nor planting of trees will be allowed within the corridor. Some short rooted crops maybe allowed within the permanent RoW. | pipeline - RoW |
| If the pipeline route targets a structure is it avoided or you go through it? | The Avoidance protocol undertaken as parting of the mitigation hierarchy aims at avoiding structures as far as reasonably practicable. Where is it technically impossible, the structure may be affected and compensated | project design - pipeline, location of project infrastructure |
| Will the resettlement exercise be done in phases or completed at once? | In this case there is need to establish the number of people to be resettled. If they are many then the company constructs for them and resettles them at the same time. | resettlement - extent of displacement |
| If there are over 20 graves in one location, how will these be relocated? | The grave owners are asked to try and identify where to relocate them and burial is done basing on the cultural norms with family consultation | impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement |
| If the pipeline passes through a neighbours plot but she isn't affected, how will she benefit from the project? | She will not directly benefit from the neighbours compensation but general project benefits will accrue to her | resettlement - compensation |
| If he is outside the pipelines Right of Way and the pipeline bursts who will compensate him? | The pipeline is 2m underground and the nature of oil to flow in it is waxy. The chances of a burst affecting you are very minimal | pipeline - RoW, Emergency preparedness and response |
| When are the job opportunities coming up? | These will depend on approval of the project and the different implementation phases | employment |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| Meeting with villagers, Wanseko (Kigwera LCIII), 26th January 2018 | | |
| Fishing from Lake Albert is a livelihood activity for local communities. We have had cases like pollution of the Niger Delta due to oil spillages. What measures are in place to ensure water resources are protected? | Regular monitoring of water quality will be undertaken by the developer. 0.002% of the lake water will be abstracted from the lake every 3-4 years, and this water will be recycled. | Impacts- biodiversity, impacts - physical environment, mitigation - physical environment, Project design - water abstraction and use |
| Which criteria will be used to recruit workers from the local communities? | Local communities will be prioritised for recruitment for non-technical jobs. A raffle system will be used at a community meeting to select the required number of workers, in liaison with the local leaders. | employment |
| There are some activities that are being conducted within our area without engaging the communities and this has caused anxiety. There is a need to always sensitize the community before any activity is conducted. | Community sensitization is supposed to be conducted before any activity. This matter will be investigated and community will be provided a feedback through the Community Liaison Officers. | stakeholder engagement |
| PAPs are stopped from conducting any activities after the valuation process and yet there is delayed compensation. This has adversely affected persons who cannot raise school fees for children and food shortages in areas like Kasinyi. | Negotiations between the PAPs and the Government of Uganda over compensation rates for land has taken long and this has led to delays. However, now that both parties have reached an agreement, the compensation process is going to be expedited. | resettlement - compensation |
| What are the impacts of the proposed activities on air quality? | Impacts related to air quality range from increased GHG to dust and odour nuisance. These impacts will be evaluated to determine their level of significance and appropriate mitigation measures proposed in the ESIA. | impacts - physical environment |
| There is snake that had spiritual powers in our village but it was relocated during oil and gas activities without following the necessary rituals. As a result, our area experience limited rainfall. | This will be investigated and the community provided a feedback. However, as a company policy, such species if found are handed over to UWVA or left to move to the wild. | impacts- cultural heritage, impacts- biodiversity, stakeholder engagement |
| There is a fear within the community that oil and gas activities are associated with climate change, and this may lead to food insecurity in our area. | Climate change is a global and national phenomenon that is not restricted to oil and gas producing regions. A number of factors therefore contribute to climate change and these have to be addressed in totality (FL). | impacts- physical environment |
| The operator is restricting tree planting within the 10m corridor of the flow lines/pipelines and yet trees are such a resource to the local communities. What measures are in place for reforestation? | Trees can be planted anywhere else within the community areas but not within the 10m corridor of the pipeline due to safety related issues. Environment conservation measures that will be implemented will be disclosed to the community. | pipeline - RoW, mitigation - biological environment, stakeholder engagement |
| There is a concern that company workers, especially drivers, may tempt our wives since they will have money from the project. This may lead to marriages breaking down. | A number of measures will be implemented to minimise interaction between the project workers and the members of the local community. These may include Camp Management Plans, Journey Management Plans, sensitisation of communities and liaison with community leaders to report such cases. | influx, impacts - health and social, mitigations- social, workforce management |
| Will the prices of refined products be low for the people of Bulisa? We are being directly affected by the oil and gas activities. | The developer's licence is restricted to development and production of crude oil and refined products are within the mandate of the Government of Uganda. | economic impacts |
| There is likely to be a problem following completion of the construction phase as local persons will have gained employment in non-technical fields. How will these people survive thereafter? These persons may become a security risk. | Majority of the persons in Bulisa District and surrounding areas will be conducting activities along the supply chain (such as agriculture to supply food items) and very few persons will be directly employed. | employment, economic impacts |
| Will Bulisa District residents be entitled to 1% of the oil revenue as the directly affected persons? | Sharing of revenue from oil is within the jurisdiction of the Government of Uganda. | economic impacts |
| Apart from employment opportunities, are there plans for investment in infrastructure such like schools, health centres? | As operators, we are still evaluating investments that were made in social infrastructure during the exploration phase to ensure sustainability. During the exploration phase, some health centres were constructed but sustainability of these facilities is challenging. | social investment, project proponents |
| The operators should consider assisting communities with crop irrigation equipment. Most of the residents are farmers, and can supply food crops to the camps if offered assistance. | Noted. The proposal will be studied. | social investment, project proponents |
| Can operators help the residents to stand up against unfair laws that are being enacted by politicians? | The operators are licenced by the Government of Uganda to develop and produce oil and gas and do not get involved in partisan politics. | project proponents |
| Will elderly people who are next to the proposed facilities be relocated? They are likely to be adversely impacted by noise levels. | Appropriate mitigation measures will be developed to mitigate noise levels to permissible levels. | resettlement - vulnerable groups |
| Meeting with villagers, Kiyere (Kigwera LCIII) , 26th January 2018 | | |
| The locals keep raising concerns in these meetings but there is no feedback from Total on issues raised. A case in point is the compensation for Nyamatete church land. | CTLOs will always liaise with local leaders to provide a feedback or have a community meeting if need be. | Stakeholder Engagement |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
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| These are not clearly explained. Shall we have a copy of the report and will the public be engaged for input before a decision is made by the Authority? | Public hearings are within the mandate of NEMA to determine whether they are necessary, how many will be held and at what locations. However, the developer can initiate a public disclosure process following the submission of the report to NEMA. | Stakeholder Engagement |
| Will the local community be permitted to use these roads or they will be restricted to project vehicles? | Communities will have access to the roads just like during the exploration and appraisal phases. Some areas may be restricted during road construction. | Project design - roads; access to land |
| What is considered a safe distance from the proposed well pads for one to have a household? | The well pad sizes include a buffer zone, just as during the exploration phase. This will ensure that communities living beyond the well pad fence are safe. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure; Project design - drilling |
| Oil and gas companies should consider providing fire extinguishers at strategic places within the communities to address risks associated with fire outbreaks. | The proposal has been noted and will be reviewed by the Emergence Response Team of the operator. | Emergency preparedness and response; Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| How will waste generated at the CPF be handled? | A Waste Management Plan will be developed indicating the waste streams to be generated and the treatment methods. | Waste management; Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| During the exploration phase, oil and gas companies were leasing land from land owners. Why are they changing to permanent land acquisition? | Exploration and appraisal was for short periods (3-4 years) but the development and production phase will last for a longer period (over 30 years). As such, the land will be acquired by the Government of Uganda, and the operator is simply facilitating the process. | Resettlement - extent of displacement; |
| Following decommissioning, will the land revert to the original land owners? | The land will be owned by the Government of Uganda, and the titles will be managed by the Uganda Land Commission. | Resettlement - extent of displacement; |
| Considering that the pipeline will be buried 1.8 to 2m deep, can we be permitted to plant shallow rooted trees (such as oranges, mangoes) within the 10m corridor? | Within the 10m Right of Way, there will be no planting of trees or construction of houses. Negotiations are still ongoing with the Government of Uganda to allow communities restricted activities such as grazing, growing of seasonal crops with shallow roots among other restricted land uses. | Pipeline - RoW; Mitigation - social; |
| Following the completion of the G&G surveys, when should the land revert to the land owner so that we can conduct other activities? | Consent to access land is sought from the land owner and following completion of surveys and restoration activities, the land will revert to land owner. | Access to land; compensation |
| How will the Project mitigate impacts on community social infrastructure, such as schools, health facilities, places of worship, water sources.? | An avoidance protocol for the project has been developed and as such, a social avoidance survey will be conducted for proposed facilities with an aim of avoiding such infrastructure. If avoidance is not possible, then measures will be put in place to minimise or compensate for such impacts. | Mitigation - social |
| When site maintenance teams are accessing Kigogole 1, they do not use the established access roads and they end up destroying our food crops. | This issue is going to be investigated and the CTLOs will provide with a response. However, such issues should not wait for such meetings, as the aggrieved persons can use the existing Grievance mechanism. | Access to land; compensation |
| Delayed compensation of affected persons for the access road to Ngege 2 exploration well. The land under contention belonged to Nyamitete church- | This issue is going to be investigated and the CTLOs will provide a response. | Compensation |
| Meeting with villagers, Uduk 1 (Ngwedo L Cliff), 27th January 2018 | | |
| The youths in our village are not considered for employment, and yet those from neighbouring villages like Kibambura, Ngwedo Farm are considered. | This issue will be investigated and CLOs will provide a feedback. | Employment |
| Resettlement- Will the persons that will be displaced by the proposed project be resettled within Bulisa District or they will be moved to other areas? | The priority is to resettle affected persons within the same locality (20km radius). This will be carried out in consultation with the project affected persons. | Resettlement - extent of displacement; Resettlement - compensation |
| In case graves are not marked, how will the operator identify them? | Community leaders and affected persons will be engaged during the relocation process to identify graveyards that may not be clearly marked. | Stakeholder engagement; Impacts - cultural heritage |
| Other than job opportunities for the youths, how else will the local community benefit? | There are a number of positive impacts associated with the proposed project with some impacts being direct and others indirect. These may include improved infrastructure, increased revenue for both national and local governments and opportunities to supply goods and services. | Economic impacts; Mitigation - social |
| Following completion of the G&G surveys over one's land, how long should it take before we can use the land for planting crops? Can we use the land during this wet season to grow crops? | The affected persons will be informed as they have to sign off forms following completion of restoration in some cases. | Access to land |
| The same refreshments that have been used over time never seem to change (water and biscuits). Can you consider providing us with meals? | Packed water and biscuits are preferred to minimise issues related to hygiene and associated impacts like communicable diseases in case of meals. | Stakeholder Engagement |
| Instead of water and biscuits, can you consider giving out the equivalent cash (UGX 1000/-) | Logistics for meetings are provided in form of drinking water and a bite (biscuits). | Stakeholder Engagement |
| Will a new airstrip be constructed or the existing Bugungu airstrip will be upgraded? | The existing airstrip will be upgraded. | Project design - Project footprint |

| ISSUE/QUESTION | RESPONSE | KEY WORDS |
|--|--|---|
| Inflation is one of impacts that has been highlighted, how will the local people be able to cope? | Measures to minimise inflation at the local level will be evaluated and included in the report. | Economic impacts |
| Meeting with villagers, Beroya (Bulisa SC), 27th January 2018 | | |
| There are concerns that over time, the pipeline or flow lines may develop weaknesses and crack, raising concerns of community safety. | Integrity of the flow lines and/or pipeline will be monitored by Pipeline Inspection Gauges (PIGs) and will be installed with fibre optic cables. These measures will constantly detect corrosion, lines of weakness, cracks and relay information to the control rooms for appropriate actions to be taken. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure |
| Which of the mentioned facilities will be located in Beroya village? | Engineering designs have not been finalised and there are no sites that have been conclusively decided upon. Studies such as the ESA/A inform the final locations. | Project design - Project footprint |
| Can shallow rooted crops such as beans and maize be planted within the 10m corridor of the Right of Way? | Negotiations are still ongoing with the Government of Uganda but the plan is to have restricted activities like planting of shallow rooted crops permitted. | Pipeline - RoW; Access; Project design - pipeline |
| Will compensation for land take be for the entire 30m corridor or for the 10m corridor? | The 10m Right of Way will be acquired permanently by the Government of Uganda and as such will be purchased from the existing rightful land owners. The remaining 20m corridor will be leased for a short period during the construction works and thereafter reverted to the original land owners. | Pipeline - RoW, Project design - pipeline; Resettlement - compensation; |
| Will increased traffic volume be restricted to the trading centres Bulisa, Ngwedo and Wanseko or even remote areas will be affected? There is a concern as the children in the remote areas are not conversant with road safety and traffic rules. | Increased traffic volume will not be restricted to trading centres as vehicles have to go through various points to access various project components. A number of measures will be put in place to minimise risks associated with increased traffic volume. The Project Proponents will work with schools in the implementation of road safety awareness training for children. | Safety and security of Project infrastructure; Impacts - physical environment |
| Will burial sites be avoided? | As far as possible, sacred sites have been avoided. Mapping of sites was done by cultural heritage specialists to help the design process. The RAPs also carried out further mapping of sites that will be affected by land acquisition. Local communities are consulted in the mapping processes. In cases where sacred sites are potentially impacted, these will be relocated in accordance with necessary rituals/ceremonies and in consultation with cultural leaders. Where this is not possible, the Project will look at these on a case by case basis and compensation may be given to allow for rituals to be performed. | Impacts - cultural heritage, Stakeholder engagement, Resettlement - cultural change, Resettlement - compensation, |
| Will Employment opportunities be available for both the technical and non-technical jobs? | There will be different levels of work ranging from casual workers that will be recruited using a raffle system to skilled labour (with certificates). Formal adverts will be placed for the skilled workers, including notification to local governments through notice boards | Employment |
| Can the local farmers supply food crops to the camps or even be permitted to vend food products at the main entrance of the camp? | There will be opportunities to supply food crops but there are certain standards that the contractors should abide by. The Project Proponents will provide training and support to local businesses to raise their standards | Procurement; training; economic impacts |
| During compensation for land acquisition or loss of property/crops, will it be the oil and gas companies to handle the payments or the Government of Uganda? | The oil and gas companies will handle the compensation process but will be monitored by the Government of Uganda. | Resettlement - compensation |
| In case there is no well pad constructed in Beroya village, how then shall we benefit from the project? | There are a number of positive impacts associated with the proposed project including infrastructure development, increased local government revenue and business opportunities. | Social Investment |
| Why are PAPs paid through banks? During the early stages of the exploration phase, these used to be cash payments. | The reason for that is as an oil company that is regulated we need to account for the money that is paid out to Project Affected People. Going forward – it has been agreed that compensation below UGX 500,000 is paid in cash and above that in the bank. The use of banks for money transfer is also considered safer than cash payments. | Resettlement - compensation |
| Residents of Beroya village are served by two schools: Nyamutete and Kakora Primary Schools. If both schools are affected by the proposed project, how will such an impact be handled? | A social avoidance survey will be conducted with an aim of avoiding impacts on critical social infrastructure. The engineers are then informed and they change either the direction or location of a facility. If there is no alternative, then a replacement will have to be constructed. | Project design - Project footprint; Mitigation - social; |
| Will females be considered for employment? | Gender inclusiveness will be considered during recruitment of workers. | Employment |
| Grass is a resource in our area as it is used in roofing of houses. Will the company compensate for this resource? | The Project will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan and Community Impact Management Strategy to ensure that people who are affected by the loss of natural resources are supported. | Access to natural resources, ESMP, compensation |

APPENDIX B: IA Phase Consultation Materials



Tilenga Project

ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

January 2018

WHO IS WHO?

Areas of operation:

- **Contract Area 1 (CA 1)**
- **Exploration Area 1A (EA 1A)**
- **Licence Area (LA 2)**

Project developers and partners



Project ESIA Consultants

- **AECOM and Eco & Partner Consult** are lead authors of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Project

OBJECTIVES OF THIS MEETING

- 1.** Provide a general progress update on the Project.
- 2.** Summarise key findings of the Project ESIA (impacts and mitigation & enhancement measures).
- 3.** Summarise potential cumulative impacts resulting from the combined effects of the Project and other developments and proposed mitigation strategies requiring collaboration.
- 4.** Discussion (questions, comments, concerns).

NATIONAL CONSULTATION MEETINGS

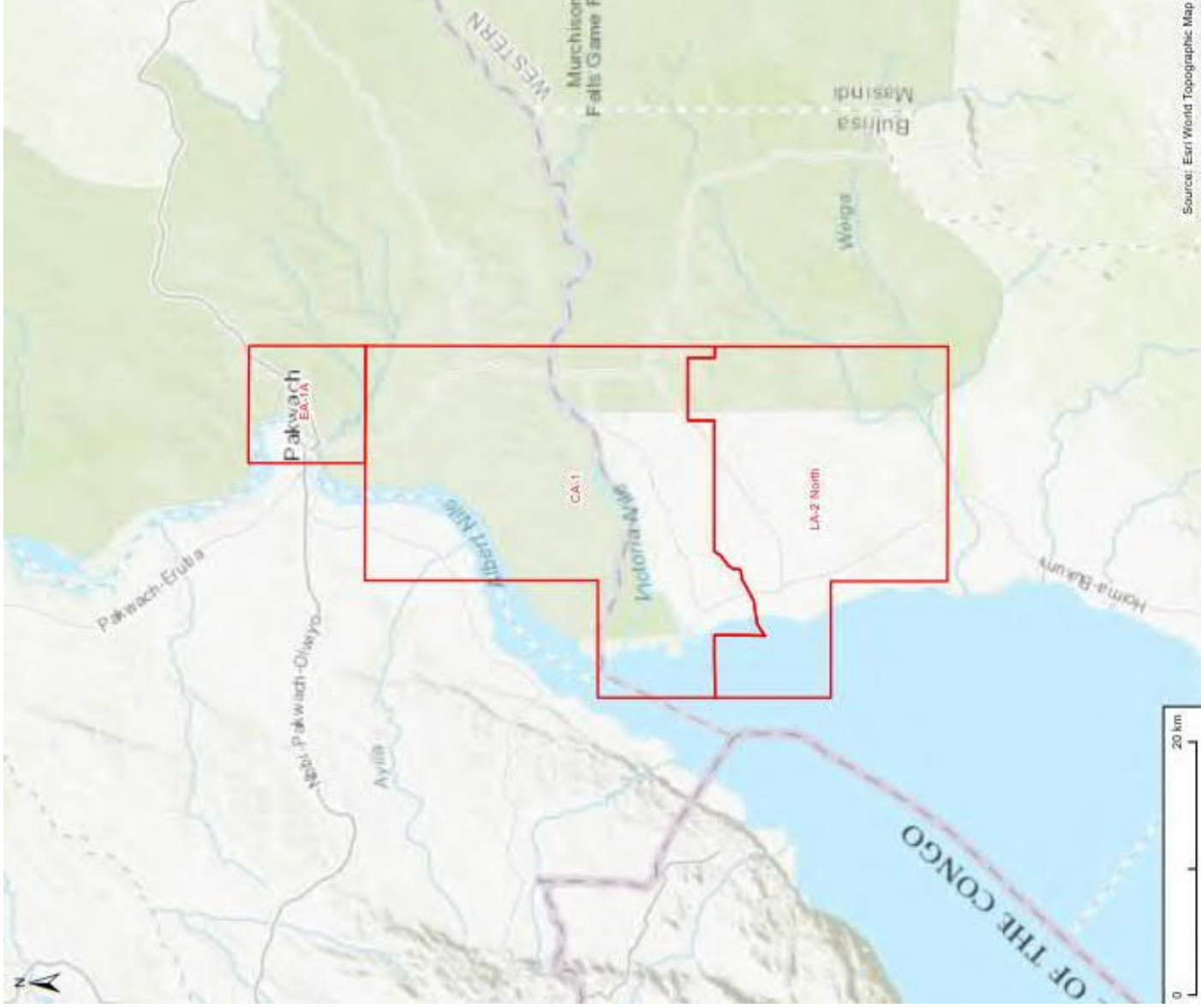
| No. | Stakeholders | Date |
|-----|---|--------|
| 1 | National Forest Authority, UWA, Association of Uganda Tourism Operators (AUTO), Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) | 15 Jan |
| 2 | Directorate Water Resources Management | 15 Jan |
| 3 | Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development | 15 Jan |
| 4 | The AIDS Support Organisation (TASO), Uganda AIDS Control Program, Uganda Sanitation Fund Program, Ministry Health | 16 Jan |
| 5 | Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Department of Physical Planning, Department of Human Settlement, Department land administration +USMID, CGV, Surveys | 16 Jan |
| 6 | National Planning Authority (Directorate of Development Planning, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Local Government, UETCL, REA, Ministry of Works (UNRA), Ministry of Education, Oil and Gas Police & other police, Ministry of Defence | 16 Jan |
| 7 | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries, National Agricultural Research Organisation, National Agricultural Advisory Services , National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NAFIRRI) | 17 Jan |
| 8 | Civil Society Coalition, Oil and Gas, Maendeleo Ya Jami, LandNet, IRCU, Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda, BULOGA, Uganda Human Rights Commission | 17 Jan |
| 10 | Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Authority Uganda | 18 Jan |
| 11 | NEMA | 18 Jan |

LOCAL/REGIONAL CONSULTATIONS

| Meeting No. | Local/Regional Stakeholders |
|-------------|--|
| 1 | Regional District Commissioner, District Police HQ |
| 2 | Buliisa District Government – Technical Committees, including: District Education Officer District Health Officer District Production Officer District Environment Officer District Commercial Officer |
| 3 | Nwoya District Govt Technical Committees, including: District Education Officer, District Health Officer, District Production Officer, District Environment Officer, District Commercial Officer |
| 4 | Pakwach District Govt Technical Committees, including: District Education Officer, District Health Officer, District Production Officer, District Environment Officer, District Commercial Officer |
| 5 | Masindi District Govt Technical Committees, including: District Education Officer, District Health Officer, District Production Officer, District Environment Officer, District Commercial Officer |
| 6 | Hoima District Govt Technical Committees, including: District Education Officer, District Health Officer, District Production Officer, District Environment Officer, District Commercial Officer |
| 7 | Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom |
| 8 | Acholi Chiefdom |

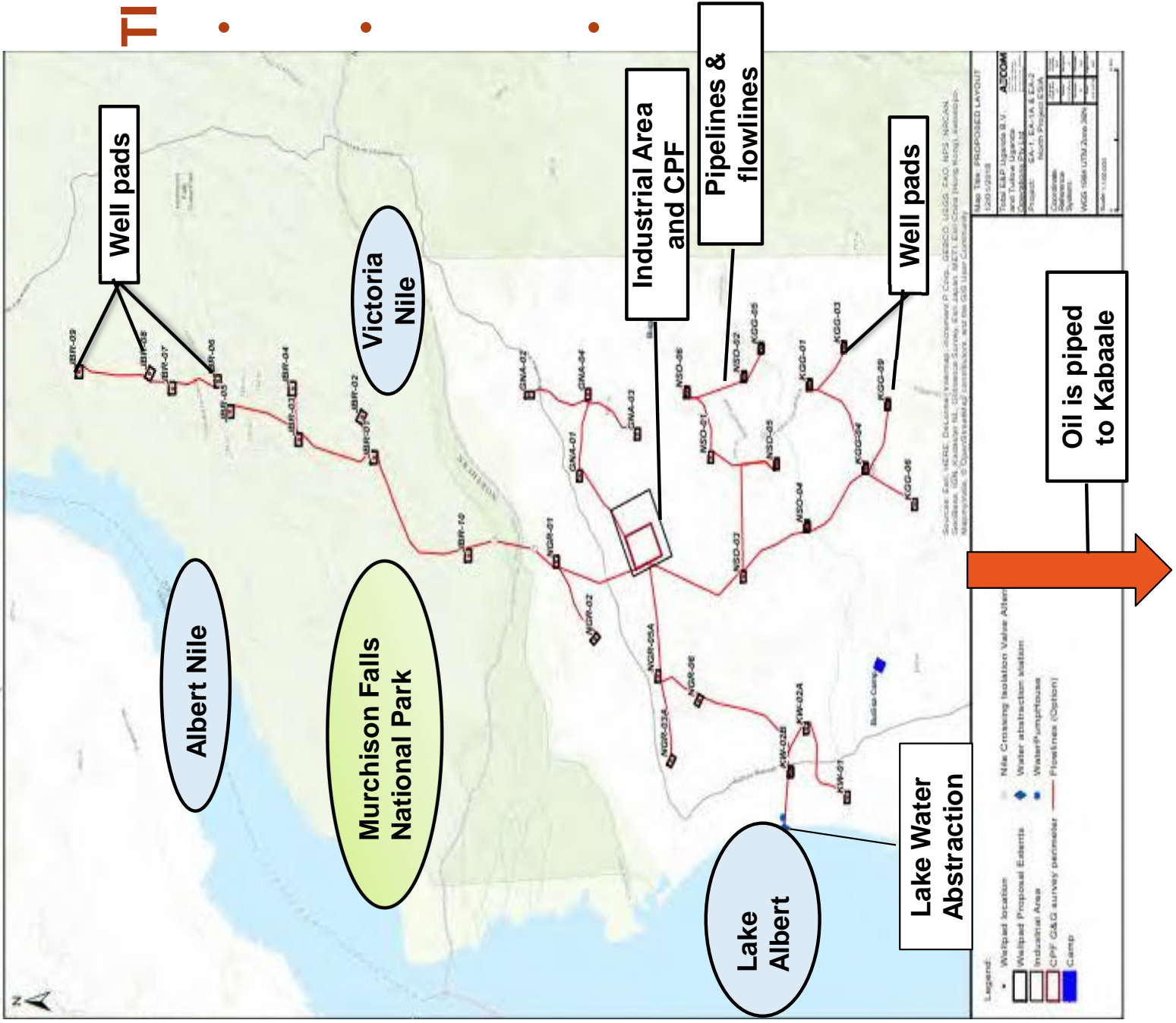
PROJECT LOCATION

- Located in Lake Albert region
- The oil fields are in Bullisa and Nwoya Districts
- Some facilities will also be located in Masindi and Pakwach Districts
- Part of the Project is in the Murchison Falls National Park, an important biodiversity and tourism area
- South of the Victoria Nile, villages in Ngwedo, Bullisa and Kigwera sub counties and Bullisa Town Council will be directly affected by the Project.



TILENGA PROJECT

- Development of six oil fields in northwest of Lake Albert in Buliisa and Nwoya Districts.
- Infrastructures will be built to extract crude oil from the ground, separate oil/gas/water and transport the oil to Kabaale in Hoima.
- The Project is named 'Tilenga' - a combination of the Bunyoro and Acholi names for an antelope – *Engabi* in Bunyoro and *Til* in Acholi.



PROJECT COMPONENTS

| Permanent components | Temporary components |
|---|--|
| Industrial area (CPF and other facilities) | Construction camp (within Industrial Area) |
| Wellpads | Construction support base (within Industrial area) |
| Pipelines and flowlines | Construction support base (at Tangi) |
| Lake water abstraction system | Logistical check point |
| Nile River Pipeline Crossing | Borrow pits |
| Nile River Ferry crossing with associated jetty | |
| Roads | |

AVOIDANCE PROTOCOL IN THE DESIGN PROCESS

TEP Uganda and TUOP recognised the project must follow national and international best practices, like IFC Performance Standards requirements, in particular the requirement for the **assessment of feasible alternative** of the Project **to respond to social and environmental characteristics** of the Project area.

In practice:

- Placed social and environmental considerations in the decision-making process
- Apply the mitigation hierarchy in the decision making process of engineers – with avoidance being at the forefront of planning and design
- Reduce the physical footprint of the Project.

E.g. Outcomes:

- Number of well pads reduced from 45 to **34**
- Optimisation of the pipeline network
- Location of key Project facilities to reduce land acquisition, avoid loss of cultural sites, community access, and sensitive environment features, etc.

INDUSTRIAL AREA AND CENTRAL PROCESSING FACILITY

Industrial Area

An industrial area will be built around the village of Kasinyi in Ngwedo sub-county.

The Industrial Area includes:

- Central Processing Facility (CPF)
- Operations Support Base
- Construction Camp
- Operation Camp
- other supporting facilities...

Central Processing Facility (CPF)

Oil will be piped to the CPF where gas and water will be removed from crude oil. This is safely done everywhere in the world.

Oil

From the CPF, crude oil will be pumped to Kabaale in Hoima by pipeline. From there some oil will be supplied to the Refinery and some to the Crude Oil Export Pipeline going to Tanga in Tanzania.

Gas

Gas separated from oil will be used for power generation.

Water

Water separated from oil (at CPF) and water abstracted from Lake Albert will be pumped to the reservoirs for maintenance of reservoir pressure during oil production.



Example of a Central Processing Facility

WELL PADS

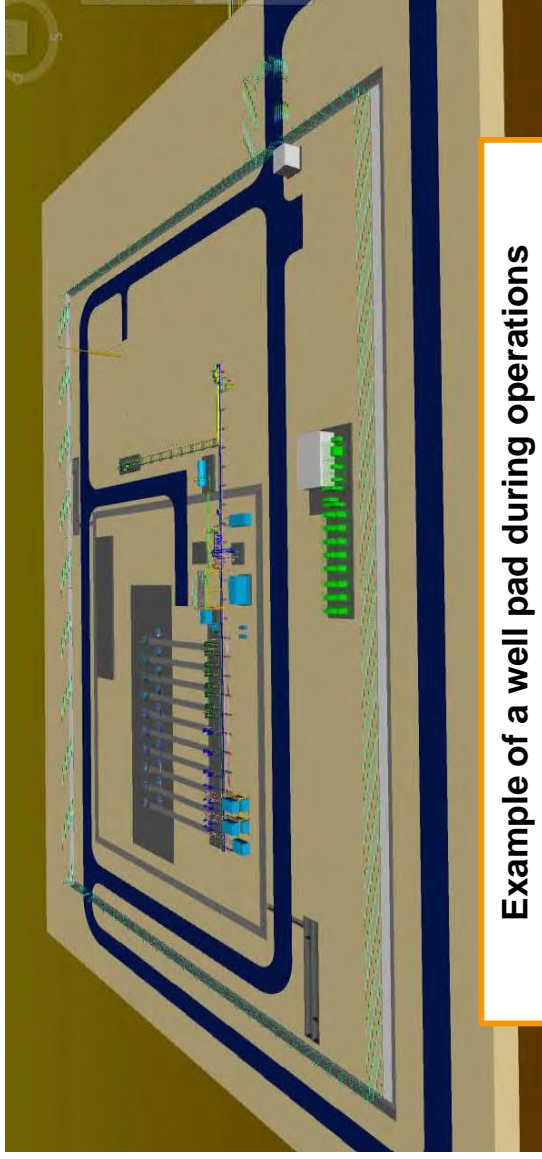


- 10 well pads North of Victoria Nile
- 24 well pads South of Victoria Nile
- Well pads will be up to 8 to 12 Ha in size.
- Each well pad will have between 4 and 21 wells
- The wells are used to get oil out of the ground and to pump water into the oil field. Pumping water into the oil field helps to get oil to flow out.
- Access roads will be built for each well pad.



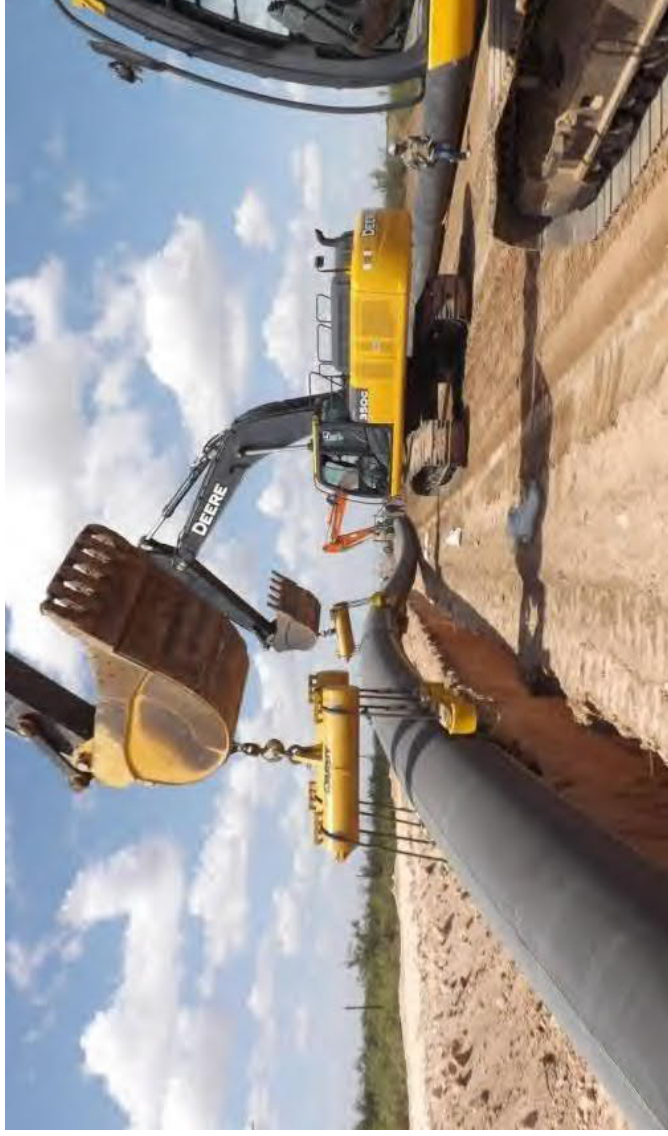
Drilling Rig

Example of a well pad during drilling



Example of a well pad during operations

PIPELINES AND FLOWLINES



More info about the pipelines

- All pipelines outside the CPF will be buried.
- A 30 m construction corridor will be needed during pipeline construction. The construction corridor will be restored. In some areas a permanent service track (road) will be maintained to allow surveillance and access to the well pads and flowlines.

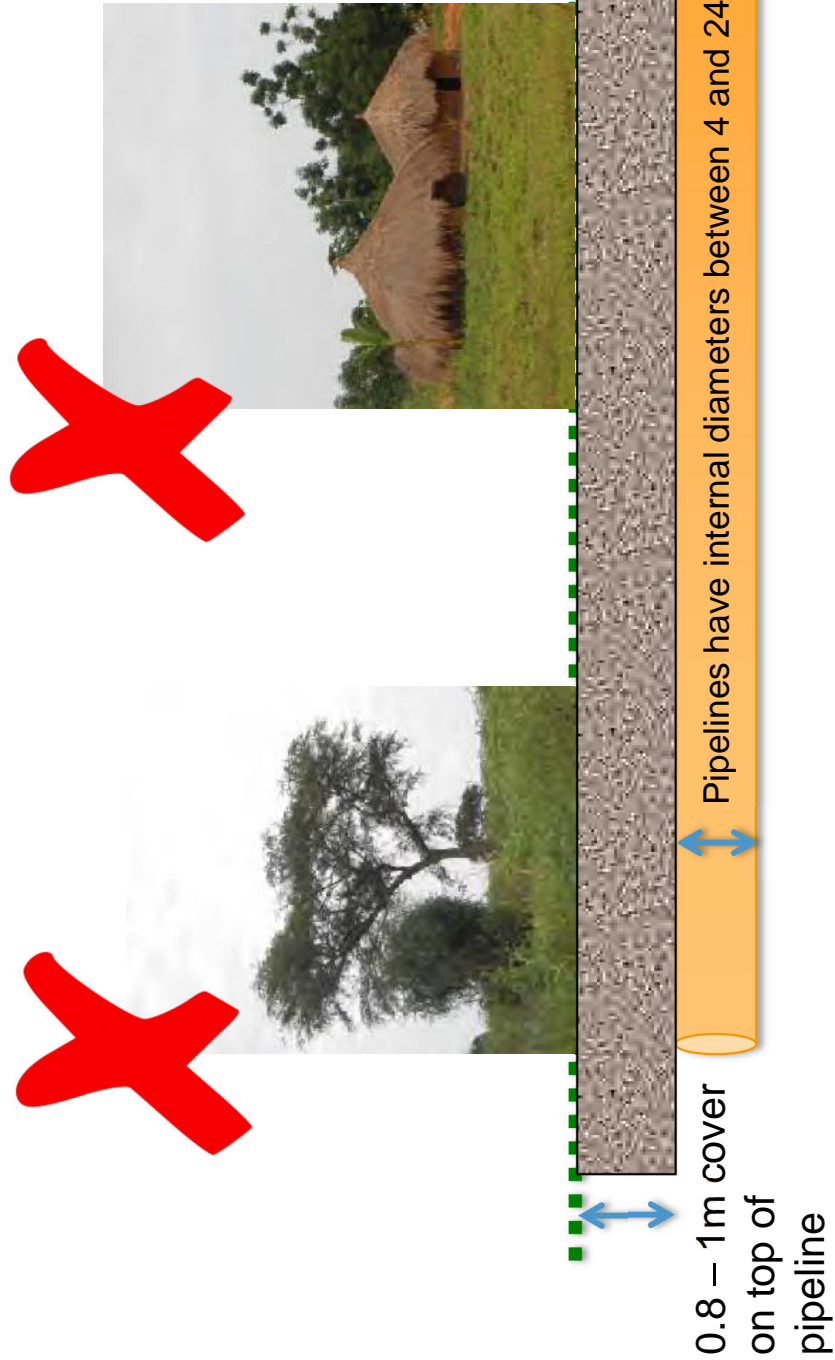
Example of pipeline construction

- Combined length will be **approximately 235 km**
- The pipelines and flow lines will be used to transport:
 - Oil
 - Water

(Note: During construction, access will be restricted for safety purposes. After construction, the ROW will be retained for maintenance but movement not restricted).

PIPELINES AND FLOWLINES

- No trees or structures (Permanent or Temporary) allowed over the permanent Right of Way.



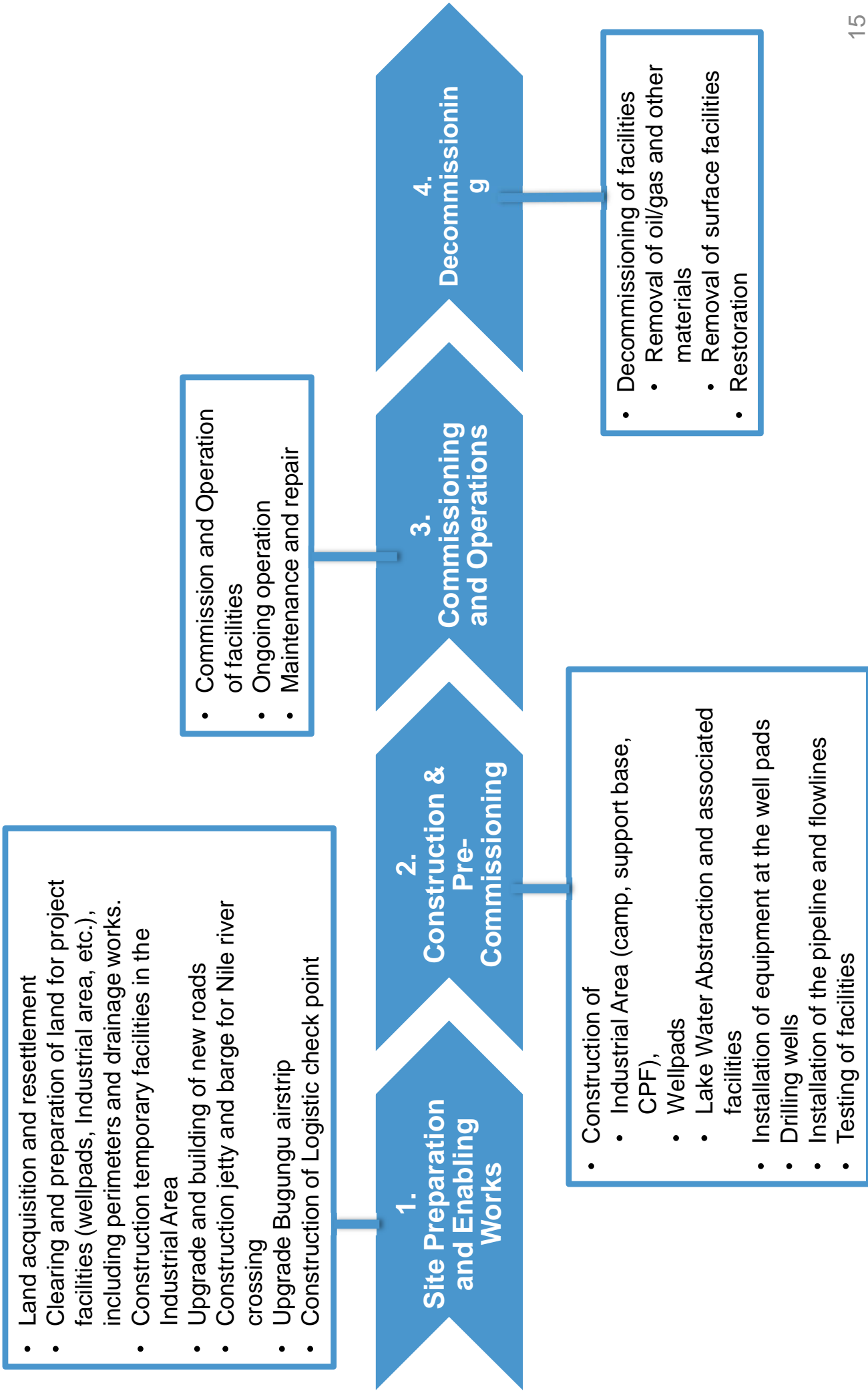
OTHER PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

- Nile River Pipeline Crossing (to be installed under the riverbed)
- River Nile Barge (to be located close to current Paara ferry crossing) with associated jetty and building for logistical support.
- Lake Water abstraction System near Lake Albert shore.
- New field roads, upgraded roads, upgraded airstrips(Bugungu)
- Workers' Camps and Operational Support Bases
- Other facilities – borrow pits, waste disposal areas



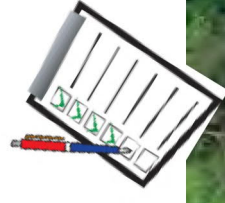
PROJECT PHASES

The Project will be developed in 4 phases. Some phases will overlap.



WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)?

- A study of the social and environmental impacts of a project.
- Identifies measures to reduce adverse impacts and maximise benefits.
- The ESIA follows national and international laws and standards
- Product will be an **ESIA Report** to be submitted to NEMA. This will contain a **Commitment Register** that will summarise all the mitigation measures for the Project. These will be used to develop the **Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)**.



BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

- Environmental and social specialists did many baseline surveys to understand the existing conditions in the Project Area. The results are reported in the ESIA.
- Changes to the existing environment (Beneficial and Adverse) are considered during the impact assessment and mitigation measures are developed to reduce the adverse and enhance the beneficial impacts.
- Views and information from local stakeholders was a very important part of the surveys.
- The survey results are helping engineers plan the Project as sustainably as possible. For example, by avoiding sensitive social and environmental areas.



Preparing for aquatic surveys



Soil surveys

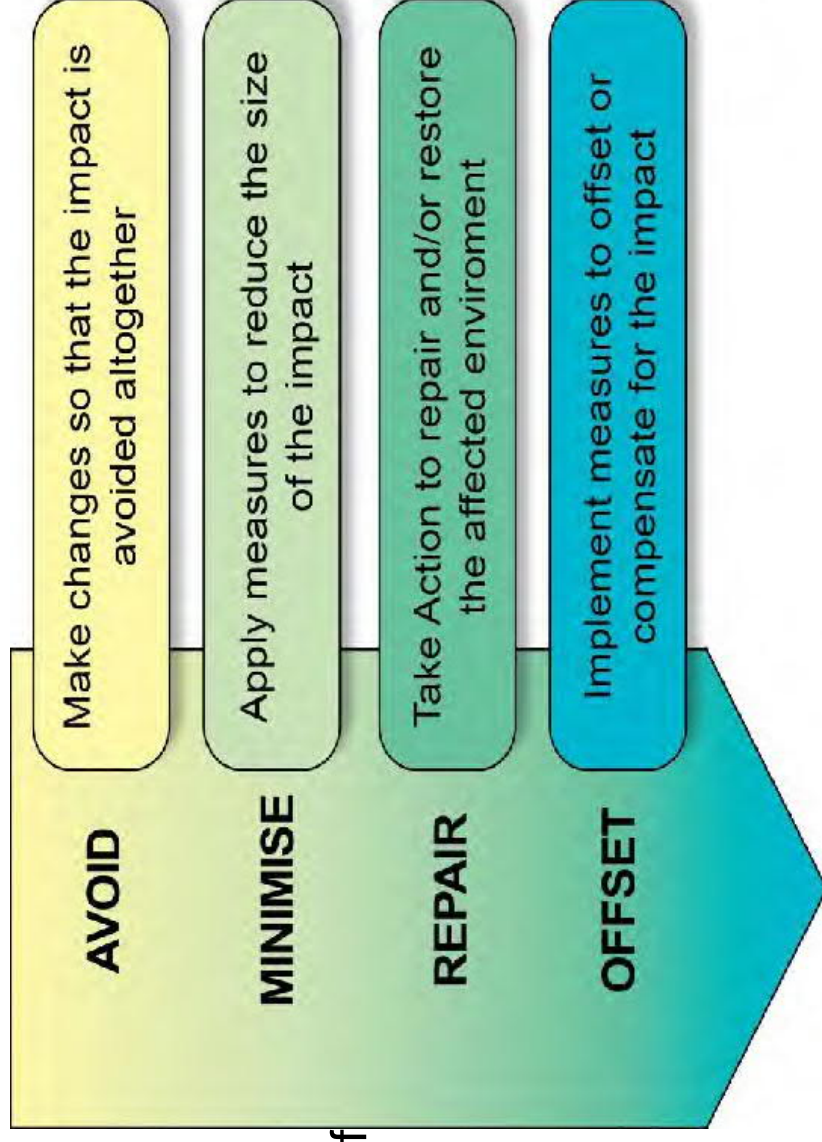


Social surveys

HOW WILL IMPACTS BE MANAGED

- Impacts will be managed through *mitigation measures*
- They are based on the results of the ESIA and informed by stakeholder consultation
- They follow the mitigation hierarchy

MITIGATION HIERARCHY



ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Development of mitigation measures occurred via the following extensive process:

- Mitigation and enhancement measures were **identified by each technical specialists** to help avoid or minimise any adverse impacts, and enhance further any beneficial impacts
- These were then **discussed internally, with the Project Developers and other Project teams** -
 - 2 day internal AECOM workshop with ESIA technical experts – October 2017
 - 3 day workshop between ESIA Team and Project Developers – November 2017
 - 2 day workshop between ESIA Team, Project Developers and FEED Team – November 2017
- This lead to the **development of a master Commitment Register** which is currently being finalised and agreed between all parties. This register will be used to develop the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

CONTENTS OF ESIA

ESIA Non-Technical Summary

Volume 1

Executive Summary

1. Introduction
2. Policy, Regulatory and Administrative Framework
3. Impact Assessment Methodology
4. Project Description and Alternatives
5. Stakeholder Engagement
6. Air Quality and Climate
7. Noise and Vibration
8. Geology and Soils
9. Groundwater
10. Surface Water
11. Landscape and Visual
12. Waste

13. Terrestrial Vegetation
14. Terrestrial Wildlife
15. Aquatic Life
16. Social and Socio-Economic
17. Archaeology and Cultural Heritage
18. Community Health and Safety
19. Ecosystem Services
20. Unplanned Events
21. Cumulative Impact Assessment & Transboundary Impacts
22. Environmental and Social Management Plan
23. Residual Impact Assessment and Conclusions.

Volume 2

ESIA Appendices

POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

LAND TAKE & RESETTLEMENT

Potential Impacts

- Impact on:
 - houses and physical assets
 - crops and other economic assets
 - access to land and natural resources
 - community and public infrastructure
 - cultural assets
- Indirect effects:
 - Land speculation
 - Changes to land tenure
 - Conflict over land and compensation
 - Changes to livelihoods

Mitigation Measures

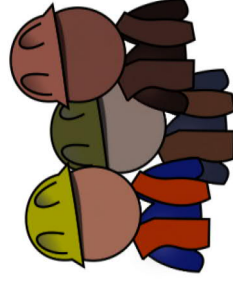
- As much as possible, avoid areas which need resettlement
- Consultation and Grievance Mechanism
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF)
- Resettlement Action Plans (RAP)
 - Replacement land and housing
 - Compensation
 - Livelihood Restoration Plans
 - Cultural Heritage Management Plan



EMPLOYMENT AND PROCUREMENT

Potential Impacts

- **Direct jobs (approx.):**
 - **2000** workers for site preparation and enabling works
 - **4000** workers during peak construction
- Aim to have average of 70% Ugandan nationals in the workforce.
- Local communities prioritised.
- Opportunities to supply goods and services to the Project will create indirect job opportunities



Key Mitigation Measures

- **National and Community Content Programme:**
 - Plans for maximising local and national recruitment
 - Training and skills development
 - Fair hiring strategy
- **Procurement Strategy**
- **Community Impact Management Plan**
 - Livelihood support programmes
 - Education and training support
 - Financial literacy training

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Potential Impacts



Key Mitigation Measures

- **Increased government revenue**
 - Payment of taxes and fees to the state
 - Payment of local taxes
 - National Government revenue sharing with Local Government
- **Increased local revenue**
 - Payment of salaries to employees
 - Contracts with local suppliers
- **Inflation**
 - Higher demand for goods and services during construction



National and Community Content Programme:

- Plans for maximising local and national recruitment
- Training and skills development
- Fair hiring strategy

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Potential Impacts

- Impacts related to increased road traffic, particularly during construction
- Influx may lead to the following indirect impacts:
 - Pressure on health services
 - Sanitation
 - Increased risk of disease spread.



Key Mitigation Measures

- **Community Health, Safety and Security Management Plan:**
 - HIV Workplace Policy
 - Malaria Management Plan
 - Road Safety Plan
 - Sensitisation on health issues
- **Influx Management Strategy**
- **Community Impact Management Plan**
 - Investment in health, water and sanitation infrastructure
- **Company organization and policies**
 - Workers camps with no alcohol/drugs

TOURISM

Potential Impacts

- Impact on tourism activities
- Impact on tourist amenities



Key Mitigation Measures



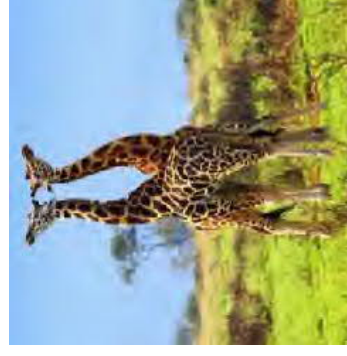
• **Tourism Management Plan**

- Managing relationships with tourism stakeholders
- Looking into a potential Visitor Centre
- Tourism promotion strategy



• **Environmental Conservation initiatives**

- Community based tourism & conservation programs to develop alternative forms of income.



• **Support for Cultural Activities**

- Supporting the development of a **District Land Use Plan** and implementation of **MFNP Management Plan**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Potential Impacts

- Access to sacred trees, places of worship, watercourses, springs and marshes
- Impact on sacred sites
 - Relatively high number of cultural sites (e.g. family shrines) in and around the Industrial Area
 - Potential impact due to relocation, etc.
- Influx of personnel and others with different cultural background may change local values systems and beliefs
- Potential impact on remains of archaeological value



Mitigation Measures

- Cultural Heritage Management Plan
- Chance Find Procedure
 - Relocation of cultural sites and graves in consultation with local leaders, communities and families
 - Understand rituals and ceremonies to be followed and establish requirements
- Relocation of places of worship in accordance with religious requirements
- Ongoing consultation with cultural leaders

AIR QUALITY & CLIMATE

Potential Impacts

- Potential impact on air quality as a result of:
 - Fugitive emissions of dust
 - Fugitive emissions of fine particulates
 - Vehicle exhaust emissions
 - Emission from combustion
- Increased GHG emissions as a result of:
 - Loss of existing carbon sinks (vegetation and soils)
 - Increased vehicular and plant use (energy and fuel consumption)



Mitigation Measures

- Dust Management Plan
- Equipment selection in line with Best Available Technique
- Selection and regular maintenance of machinery and vehicles
- Re-vegetation of sites and exposed areas as soon as practicable
- Protect and restore woodland, promote alternative and efficient use of energy

NOISE & VIBRATION

Potential Impacts

- Increased bustle of activities during:
 - Construction activities at various sites
 - Well drilling
 - Increased vehicular traffic
 - Equipment and plant operation



Mitigation Measures

- Noise and Vibration Management Plan
- Limitations on working times (Daylight hours where possible)
- Noise Screening barriers
- Low-noise and vibration rated machinery
- Vehicle and machinery maintenance
- Logistics planning to reduce movements
- Notice to residents of activities

GEOLOGY & SOILS

Potential Impacts

- Soil compaction
- Potential soil erosion
- Impact on surface drainage patterns
- Soil quality



Mitigation Measures

- Soil management
- Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
- Appropriate drainage design
- Waste Management Plan
- Spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan

GROUNDWATER

Potential Impacts

- Groundwater flow
- Groundwater quality – domestic or agricultural users
- Groundwater availability for users
- Potential reduction in groundwater as a result of reduced infiltration of surface water



Mitigation Measures

- Sustainable Water Use
- Drainage design
- Waste Management Plan
- Spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan
- Oil spill contingency plan

SURFACE WATER

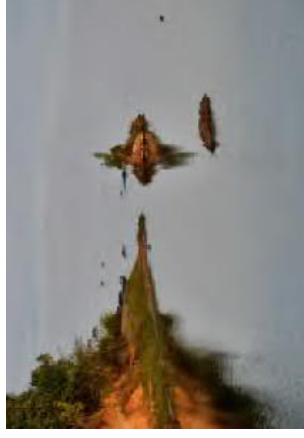
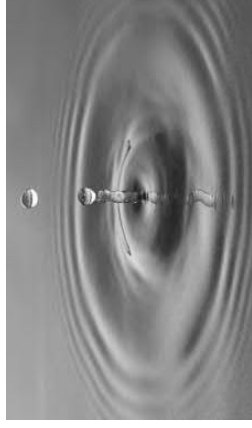
Potential Impacts

- Potential change in flow regime of water courses
- Abstraction of surface water from Lake Albert resulting in turbidity, suspended solids
- Surface water quality
- Flood risk



Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance protocol
- Surface Water Management Plan
- Drainage design
- Waste Management Plan
- Spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan
- Oil spill contingency plan



LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL

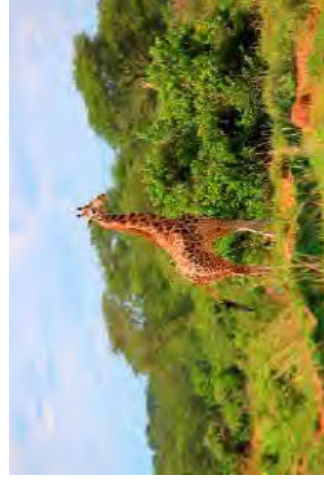
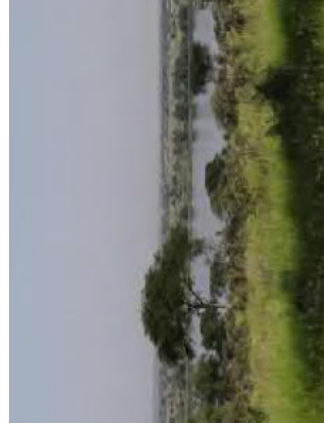
Potential Impacts

- Physical presence of infrastructure within MFNP
- Scale and mass of Industrial Area within grazing landscape
- Movements of machinery and personnel within MFNP
- Loss of characteristic landform, vegetation and tranquility.
- Change in land-use and land pattern



Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance of large scale infrastructure in MFNP
- Activities to be planned in consideration of tourism season as much as practicable
- Utilise topography to integrate project infrastructure
- Limit unnecessary vegetation loss
- Restoration of disturbed ground
- Screening of infrastructure using reinstatement planting, and additional planting
- Consideration of materials and colours that match surrounding area
- Cluster drilling to minimise the footprint within landscape.
- Limit the extent of lighting



WASTE

Potential Impacts

- Impacts associated with Project waste generation and management (hazardous and non-hazardous waste during construction and operation)



Mitigation Measures

- Waste Management Plan
- Waste facility improvement strategy
- Waste minimisation and recycling
- Spill prevention, control and countermeasures plan



BIODIVERSITY: TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION

Potential Impacts

- Potential impact or fragmentation of vegetation within Protected Areas (including MFPA and Budongo FR) and/or on Natural or Critical Habitat
- Indirect effects across landscape from human population influx including increase in biomass collection and loss of woody areas
- Invasive species



Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance Protocol
- Site Clearance Plan
- Site Restoration Plan
- Invasive Species Plan
- Coordination with MFPA Management Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Net Gain /No Net Loss
 - Reducing Human Pressures on MFPA
 - Conserving and Restoring Wetland Vegetation
 - Conserving and Restoring Forests and Forest Connectivity

BIODIVERSITY: TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

Potential Impacts

- Potential impact on threatened species and habitat
- Impacts to terrestrial wildlife from construction and operational activities (e.g. vehicles, human presence)
- Indirect effects across landscape from human population influx and economic development



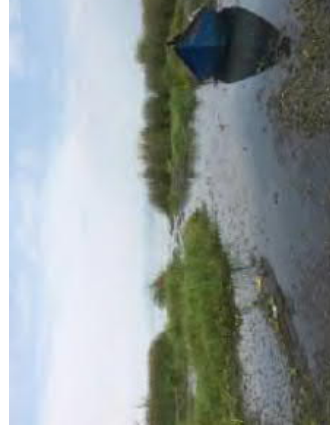
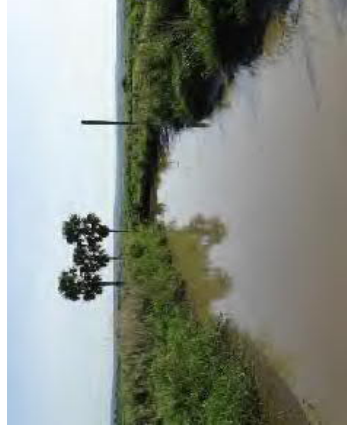
Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance Protocol
- Detailed generic and species specific mitigation for all phases
- Site Clearance Plan
- Site Restoration Plan
- Coordination with MFPA Management Plan
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Net Gain /No Net Loss
- Activities to be planned in consideration of seasonal sensitivities as much as practicable

BIODIVERSITY: AQUATIC ECOLOGY

Potential Impacts

- Potential impact on spawning and aquatic habitat
- Potential population influx increasing fishing activity



Mitigation Measures

- Avoidance Protocol
- As above for terrestrial ecology
- Biodiversity Action Plan for NG/NNL
- Community based fisheries management and monitoring plans
- See surface and groundwater mitigation

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

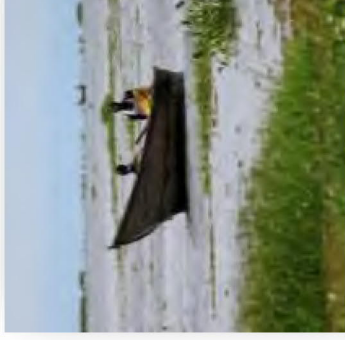
Potential Impacts

- Impacts on tourism in protected areas, MFPA and Budongo Forest Reserve
- Increase in fishing as a result of influx
- Increase in bushmeat hunting as a result of influx and improved access
- Increase demand for woody biomass leading to further loss of woodland and forest
- Reduction in quantity of, or access to, communal grazing lands



Key Mitigation Measures

- Influx management strategy
- Tourism management initiatives
- Community based fisheries management and monitoring plans.
- Enhance monitoring and enforcement of regulations on fishing, hunting and biomass collection;
- Also see biodiversity, carbon and social mitigation



CUMULATIVE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

CIA is an integral part of the Project ESIA and is a requirement of both:

- Ugandan EIA Regulations
- IFC Performance Standard 1 (PS1)

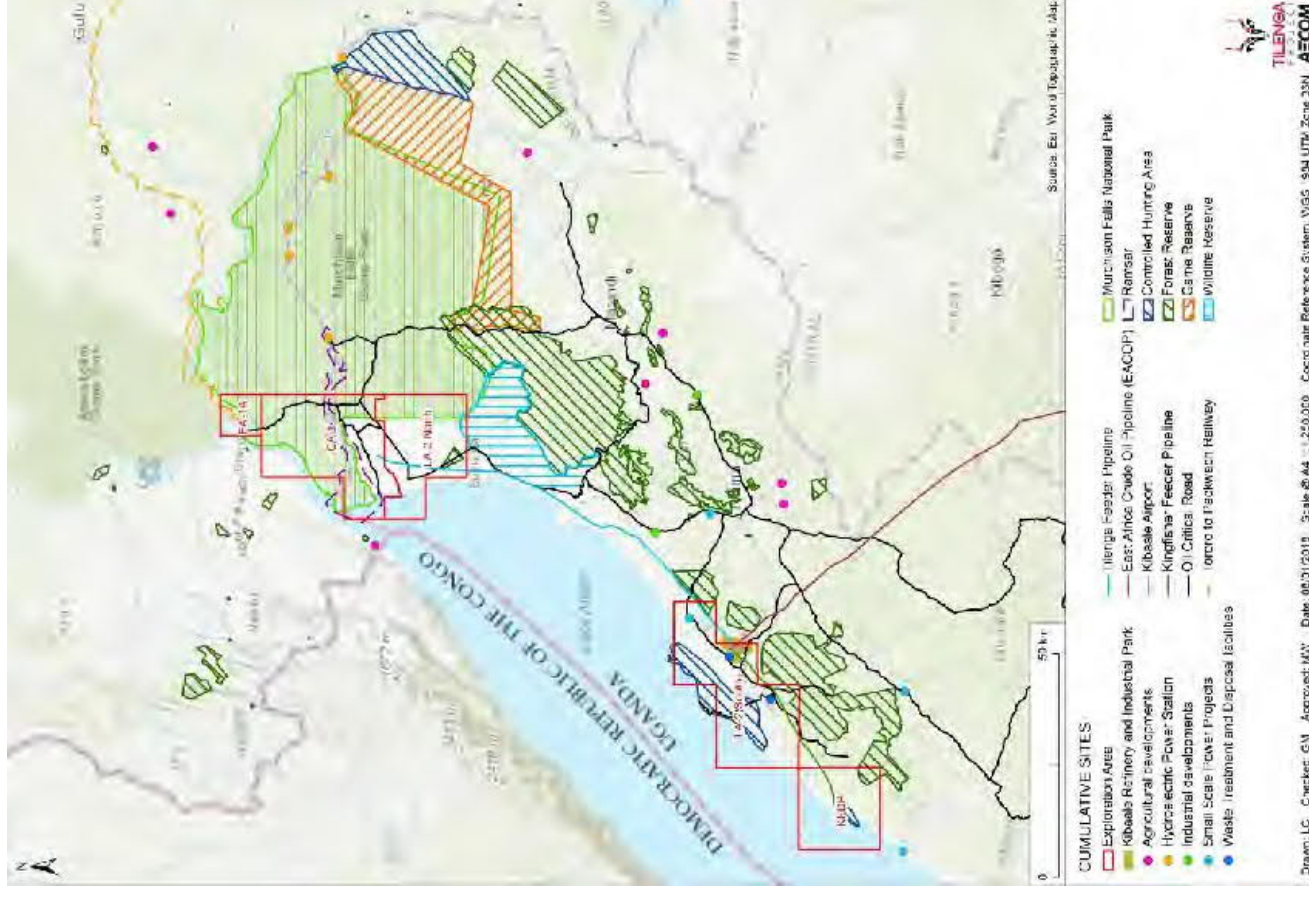
The **objectives of the CIA** are to:

- **Determine the cumulative impacts** of the Project, plus other projects and activities, and natural environmental drivers .
- Identify the **mitigation and management** measures commensurate with the Project's contribution to cumulative impacts.
- Identify where there is a need for a **multi-stakeholder, collaborative approach** to implement management actions that are **beyond the capacity of the Project to implement in isolation.**

OTHER PROJECTS CONSIDERED BY THE CIA

Other Developments:

- A feeder pipeline linking the CPF to the delivery point, near the refinery project in Kabaale
- The industrial park and refinery at Kabaale
- Export pipeline (EACOP)
- Waste management facilities
- Kingfisher field development (KFDP)
- Kaiso Tonya field development (LA-2 South)
- Other major transport infrastructure upgrades including Critical Oil Roads
- Major hydro power projects on the Nile
- Other power infrastructure including generation and transmission line upgrades.
- Others developments including railway upgrades, industrial development, agricultural development.



PRIORITY VECs FOR CIA

- We are not assessing all environmental and social issues covered in the ESIA but prioritizing particular Valued Environmental and Social Components (VECs).
- The prioritisation process was informed by stakeholder consultation.

Biodiversity

- Critical and Natural Habitat
- Species of conservation concern

Ecosystem services

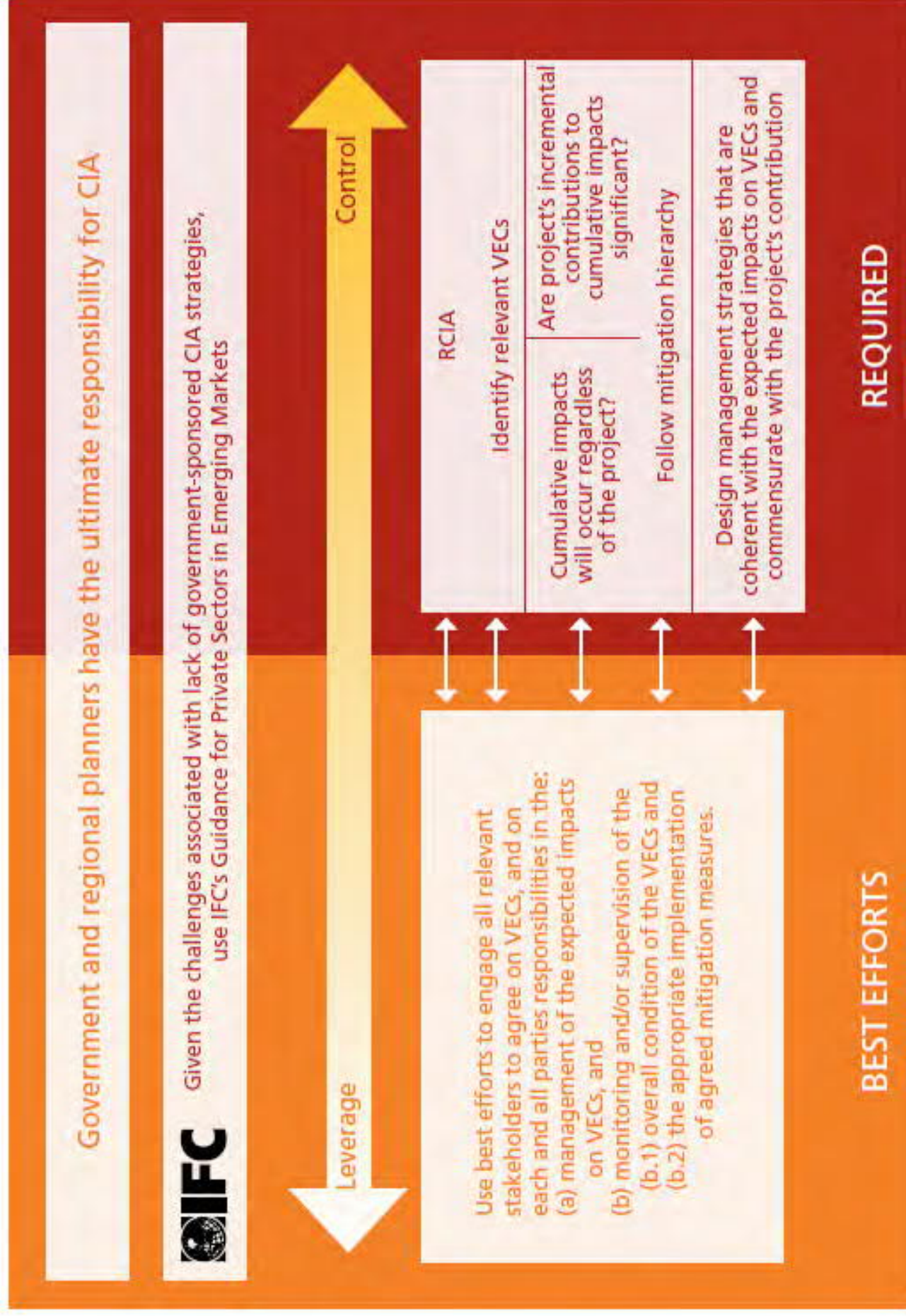
- Protected areas and nature based tourism (MFPA & Budongo FR)
- Sustainable woodland and trees for building, cooking, medicinal products and cultural uses
- Bushmeat
- Lake Albert capture fisheries
- Open-access grazing land and pastoral way of life

Social and health

- Food Security
- Safe drinking water resources
- Community health
- Primary and secondary school education
- Access to land and shelter
- Local economic stability
- Safe communities
- Social cohesion

Climate linked to carbon emissions

CIA RECOMMENDED APPROACH (IFC HANDBOOK)



CIA MITIGATION

1. **Project level mitigation contributes to the mitigation of cumulative effects. However, a number of measures require support and collaboration** in order to be effectively implemented e.g. tourism, fisheries, influx management.
2. The CIA will **highlight mitigation that could also be applied to other developments** that are having the same impacts. Government agencies can then support the mitigation of cumulative impacts by ensuring that other developments apply similar measures.
3. For some Project level mitigation measures there are **opportunities to invite other developers or agencies to contribute** funding (or some other form of support) in order that the initiative can be extended across a broader area or for other communities.
4. Identifying possible **supervision mechanisms** in order to implement measures that are beyond the capacity of the developer to implement in isolation, recognising that government and regional planners have ultimate responsibility for CIA.

NEXT STEPS

ESIA SUBMISSION PROCESS

- Finalise ESIA Report and submit to NEMA (Q1 2018)
- ESIA approval certificate awarded by NEMA pending findings of ESIA

OTHER PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Complete remaining Resettlement Action Plans and begin land acquisition process
- Appoint engineering contractors
- Begin Site Preparation & Enabling Works Phase – 2018

QUESTIONS

We want to know what you think



Now is your chance to ask some questions!

You can also contact us later using these details:



PROJECT CONTACT DETAILS:

ESIA TEAM CONTACT DETAILS:

Toll Free: 0800 216500

Eco&Partner 0772438609

Total CLO 0794888074

email:

Tullow CLO 0776221276

Katherine.nolan@aecom.com

THANK YOU!



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APPENDIX C – GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

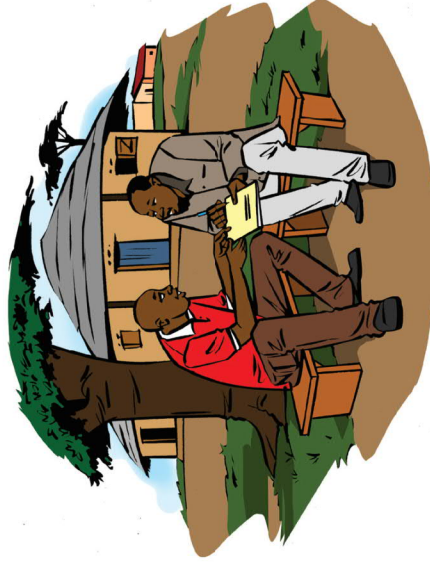
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Third Solution:

In the instance where the second proposal is still not accepted by you, Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda will convene a meeting with you and a third party from the district or from any relevant authority to find a solution.



Once a solution is found and is acceptable to you, the corrective measure will be implemented. You will be asked to sign the "Close Out" section of the "Grievance Form" to close the case.



The CTLO will be your contact person during the process of the grievance resolution. Please note, however, that she/he is not entitled to take any decision on behalf of the company.

Reporting a grievance and the whole process of resolving it is free and does not require any money from the complainant.

For more information please contact:

Total E&P Uganda

Course View Towers, Plot 21, Yusuf Lule Road,
P.O. Box 34867, Kampala – Uganda
Tel: 0800216500 (Toll free) or +256 (0) 204 916 000
Email: ep.sacbugungu.ugep@total.com
www.ug.total.com

Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Ltd

Plot 15 Yusuf Lule Road,
P.O. Box 16644, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 (0) 414 564000, Email: info@tullowoil.com
www.tullowoil.com



THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

What to do when you have a concern or complaint about Total E&P Uganda, Tullow Uganda & their contractors' activities in your community

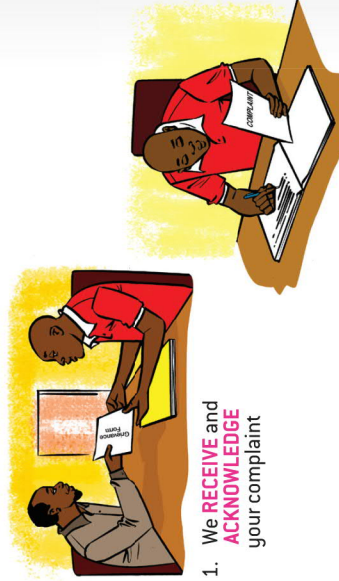


● **How to report your complaints or concerns**

You can report your grievance through these channels:

- 
Toll Free line
0800 216 500
- 
Company
Offices
- 
Company
staff
- 
Local
Leaders (LC1)

● **What we do when we receive your complaint**



1. We **RECEIVE** and **ACKNOWLEDGE** your complaint

2. We **REGISTER, ASSESS** and **ASSIGN** your complaint



3. We **INVESTIGATE** and **RESPOND** to that complaint



4. We **CLOSE OUT**

If you are an individual, association, community, or an institution and you believe that Total E&P Uganda, Tullow Uganda or their contractors are responsible for an unfair situation, you can bring your grievance to Total E&P or Tullow Uganda's attention through the following procedure.

Please note that this grievance procedure does not apply to:

1. **Requests for projects & donations,**
2. **Requests for jobs,**
3. **Complaints about your working conditions.**

● **Levels of solving your complaint**

First Solution:

If you have a complaint please fill in a **Grievance Form**, that you can find at a Total E&P Uganda and Tullow Uganda Community Information Office or with a Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda Community and Tourism Liaison Officer (CTLLO). If you do not know how to read or write, a person selected by yourself will check all the information given on the **Grievance Form**.



If your complaint is legitimate and if an appropriate solution can immediately be agreed with you, Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda will proceed with the corrective measure. Once the corrective measure is implemented, you will be required to sign the **"Close Out"** section of the **Grievance Form** to close the case.



Second Solution:

If you are not satisfied with the first solution proposed, you will be required to fill-up the **"Acknowledgement of Receipt of Grievance"** section of the **Grievance Form** and remain with a copy.



An internal investigation will be conducted by Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda to find a solution to the case.



This second solution will then be presented to you and if you accept, the corrective measure will be implemented.

You will be asked to sign the **"Close Out"** section of the **Grievance Form** to close the case.



APPENDIX E: ATTENDANCE SHEETS

**ATTENDANCE
REGISTERS – MEETINGS
WITH NATIONAL LEVEL
STAKEHOLDERS**

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: **Total E&P Uganda B.V and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited.**

Location/venue: **PROTEA HOTEL, 10.30 am**

Date: **15/01/18**

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | KATHERINE NOIAN | ESIA SOCIAL LEAD | +44 7795451533 katherine.noian@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | IAIN BELL | ESIA PD | +44 787998325 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | AMOS MAFUKI | Environmental Engineer | 0786677242 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | CHRISTELLE JENNET | Head of Environment | 0794 888 092 christelle.jennet@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | Brenda Luanda | ESIA Engineer | 0794888047 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | David Ochanda | Biodiversity Projects Engineer | 0794888221 David.Ochanda@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | Francis Lugemwa | Environmental Protection | 0772437609 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | Peace Nalufo | State Director Engagement | 0744888200 peace.nalufo@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | Baluku Jowind | Wildlife officer/In-charge | 0776165039 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | Moses Muhonyi | Tour Guide (BRTD) | 0702217623 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | Juel Tumwesigye | Travel consultant | 0777054794 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12 | Jeanette Alabyana | PR + Membership Services Officer | 0772591205 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 13 | KUSUMALO RAISAT | Asst. EIA specialist NEA | 0772591205 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | RUKUNDA TOM | CIWATS NEA | 0772591205 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: **Total E&P Uganda B.V and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited.**

Location/venue: **MINISTRY GENDER LABOUR + SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Date: **15/01/18**

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Katherine Noian | ESIA Social Lead | +44 7795451533 katherine.noian@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | Magezi Pollard | Social Affairs - Land | 4256(6) 794883238 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | Brenda Luanda | ESIA Engineer | 0794888047 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | Lugemwa F | Environmental Protection | 0772437609 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | Isiko Patrick | Safety Inspector (Gated) | 0772277141 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | Makigazi Shantel | OC Agricultural Horticulturist | 0703074491 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | Mahab Franklin | Senior Social Development Officer | franklinmahab@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | Okwedi Benedict | Principal Community Dev't Officer | bikwedi@ecocom.com 0758328827 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | AMY ERIZ | Senior Labour Officer | 0744034472 amueleriz@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | Kalandala Isma Buyogo | Principal Labour Officer | 0770956611 Kalandala@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: **Total E&P Uganda B.V and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited.**

Location/venue:

Date:

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | Jushine Namara | Manager EIA/OM | 0772413432 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | Edgar Buhanga | Deputy Director Planning, UWA | 0772450468 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | Paul Byamungu (Controlling Book) | Supervisor Renewable projects | 0782778599 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | ATUMWA BETTY D. | ADMINISTRATIVE | 0752328192 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | | | | |
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STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: **Total E&P Uganda B.V and Tullow Uganda Operations Pty Limited.**

Location/venue: **DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

Date: **15 Jan 2018**

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1 | AMOS MAFUKI | Environmental Protection | 0786677242 amos@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | Obony Joseph | Water officer (EIA) | 07753496785 obonyjoseph@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | Kataratambi David | Senior Water Officer | 0788037157 davidkataratambi@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | Ajok SUSAN | Water Officer | 0785095500 sueditor@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | ATESI ABIGAIL | Water Officer | 0703563727 atesiabigail@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | Nakajjo Joan | Water Officer | 0779909777 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | Malubega Betty | Water Officer | 0785455879 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | Tumwine Nicholas | Water Officer | 070393667 tumwine@ecocom.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | ASAK ODUR GERALD | WATER OFFICER | 0785022555 geraldabak@gmail.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | Okurut Daniel | Water officer | 0775532341 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | Edward M. Rwenzinda | Ag. Asst. Comm (UW) | 076171096 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12 | Eng. Cristiano Okello | Asst. Comm (Water Res Plan) | 0772983549 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 13 | IAIN BELL | ESIA Consultant AECOM | +44 787998325 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | Olga Kononova | ESIA Coordinator | 0734888192 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: TOTAL ESP UGANDA, TULLOCH PTY

Location/venue: MINISTRY OF HEALTH 9am Date: 16/01/18

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|---------------------|---|--|-------------|
| 1 | Olga Kenevalov | Total ESP Uganda CSIA Coordinator | 0794888197 olga.kenevalov@total.com | [Signature] |
| 2 | Amodan Bob Omeda | EHO, Mott, ug. | 0782152194 amodanbob@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 3 | BIPHAULINE BITAKIRA | MEDICAL CONSULTANT | 0774888183 biphauline@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 4 | Bill Mukama | Prog. mgr- USF | 072435034 @yahow.com | [Signature] |
| 5 | Kwaisima Aminah | Bcc. conductor - ACP | 0782226152 siimodini@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 6 | Lugemwa F. | Environmental Practitioner | 073248203 | [Signature] |
| 7 | Godfrey Lukwago | Social Inv & Educ officer | 0794-888152 godfrey.lukwago@total.com | [Signature] |
| 8 | JULIET KATUSHABE | PROGRAM OFFICER COMMUNITY HW INTERVENTIONS | 0772695647 katushabejuliet@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 9 | Katherine Nolan | social lead, ESIA | katherine.nolan@ecom.com | [Signature] |
| 10 | | | | |
| 11 | | | | |
| 12 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | |
| 14 | | | | |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

NPA, UNRA, UETLC, OPM,
OTG POLICE

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: TOTAL ESP UGANDA, TULLOCH PTY

Location/venue: PROTEA HOTEL, 3 oopm Date: 16/01/18

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Adam Klesica | Planner Envt | 020619146 adam.klesica@total.com | [Signature] |
| 2 | SEALI ROBERT | ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET ANALYSIS SECTION HEAD | 0774888183 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Asp Annonie FIBAS | ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET SECTION COMMANDER | 0772695647 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Patrick Kamukama | ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET SECTION | 0772695647 | [Signature] |
| 5 | | | | |
| 5 | Kyoga Edwin | Highways Engineer | 0783293315 kyogaedwin@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 6 | JAM OTHIENS | John Othiens | @uetlc.com | [Signature] |
| 7 | Dan Mount | Environment / specialist | 0781057032 | [Signature] |
| 8 | John Innocentius | UNRA | 0782400245 bruceinph@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 8 | JOHN INNOCENTIUS | CIL REGS POLICE | 0782400245 bruceinph@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 9 | MENHYA GERALD | ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DISASTER PREPAREDNESS | geraldmenhya@yahoo.com | [Signature] |
| 10 | Brenda Aranda | ESIA Engineer | brenda.aranda@total.com 0794888017 | [Signature] |
| 11 | Ismail Nwaka | SA conductor | 0794888175 | [Signature] |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

MINISTRY LANDS HUD

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: TOTAL AND TULLOCH

Location/venue: PROTEA 11.45 am Date: 16/01/18

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Iain Bell | ESIA MANAGER / AECOM | +44 7794888177 | [Signature] |
| 2 | MARZALA Samuel | COMMISSIONER / HS MLHD | 0772-408744 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Jacqueline Mubiru | Biocologist MLHD | 0772461571 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Jean Kayima | Project Scientist - Agriculture Policy Development Project (PDRP) Ministry of Lands | 0782347777 | [Signature] |
| 5 | DI PAUL OUBOL | Environmental Specialist PDRP / MLHD | 0782224828 paul.oubol@total.com | [Signature] |
| 6 | Julius Hideri | Senior Envt Value MLHD | 0782351955 julius.hideri@total.com | [Signature] |
| 7 | LUGUMYA NASHIMU | PRINCIPAL PLANNER MLHD | 0772467755 ngumyayashimu@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 8 | Arshi Arshari | Environmental Specialist | 0781077442 arshi.arshari@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 9 | Lugemwa F. | Environmental Practitioner | 073248203 | [Signature] |
| 10 | Brenda Aranda | ESIA ENGINEER | 0794888017 | [Signature] |
| 11 | Ismail Nwaka | SA Conductor | 0794888175 | [Signature] |
| 12 | Magali Pollard | Total ESP Uganda Social Affairs / Land | 0794888239 | [Signature] |
| 13 | Katherine Nolan | AECOM ESIA SOCIAL LEAD | +44 7794888177 | [Signature] |

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

NPA, UNRA, UETLC, OPM,
OTG POLICE

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: TOTAL ESP UGANDA, TULLOCH

Location/venue: PROTEA HOTEL, 3 PM Date: 16/01/18

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 12 | Olga Kenevalov | ESIA Coordinator Total ESP Uganda | 0794888197 | [Signature] |
| 13 | Iain Bell | ESIA Manager AECOM | +44 7794888177 | [Signature] |
| 14 | Katherine Nolan | AECOM, social lead | katherine.nolan@ecom.com | [Signature] |
| 15 | LUGUMWA - F. | ENVIRONMENTAL PRAC | 073248203 | [Signature] |

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultant

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST **CSCD**

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: Total E & P Uganda, Tullow

Location/venue: **PROTEA HOTEL** **2:30pm** Date: **17/01/18**

| Nº | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|--------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Stephen Amun | M | County Program Manager - PFI | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Magara Saagezi L. | M | E.D YCED | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Kibungo Labance | F | Programme Officer - CRED | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Bob Muganyizi | M | Senior Manager of Operations | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 5 | Ronan Naret | M | Country Manager | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Muyinda Peter | M | CSCD | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 7 | Mwambi Wilson Ssekubo | F | CSCD | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 8 | OROR. RICHARD | M | Director Rights Area | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 9 | PETER WANDELA | M | Transparency Advisor | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 10 | SR. Prinsyabo, PhD | M | Research Fellow | 0772 442420 | [Signature] |
| 11 | John De Koninck | M | Senior Cultural Specialist | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 12 | [Blank] | | | | |
| 13 | Grace Nangendo | F | Landmarks Biologist - WRS | 0754670039 | [Signature] |

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultant

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST **NAFIRA**

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: Total E & P Uganda, Tullow

Location/venue: **PROTEA HOTEL** **4pm** Date: **17/01/18**

| Nº | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Winnie Nkulubo | F | Researcher | 0772 671210 | [Signature] |
| 2 | [Blank] | | | | |
| 3 | Gregory Lukwago | M | Senior Inv & Educ Officer | 0772 671210 | [Signature] |
| 4 | [Blank] | | | | |
| 5 | Katherine Nolan | F | AECOM SSA | 0772 671210 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Iain Bell | M | AECOM | 0772 671210 | [Signature] |

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultant

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: Total E & P Uganda, Tullow

Location/venue: **PROTEA HOTEL** Date: **12-01-2018**

| Nº | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 28 | OMARA DANIEL | M | BUSINESS STRATEGY OFFICER - ANT | 049-511@ess | [Signature] |
| 29 | Alessandra Andriani | F | Social Consultant | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 30 | Joseph Amambwye | M | Advocate | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 31 | Lucerna Frank | M | Environmental Practitioner | 0772438609 | [Signature] |
| 32 | Katherine Nolan | F | AECOM | 0772 671210 | [Signature] |
| 33 | James Muhindo | M | National Coordinator CSCD | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 34 | Ruth Ssekubo | F | Director WRS | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 35 | Jessika Myungye | F | SHO VPU | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 36 | Kyahira Florence | F | Environmentalist Research Associate | 0754670039 | [Signature] |

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultant

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: **TILENGA PROJECT**

Proponent/owner: **TOTAL E&P UGANDA P.V. AND TULLOW UGANDA**

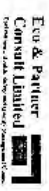
Location/venue: **MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT** Date: **25.01.2018**

| Nº | Name | Occupation/Title | Phone no./E-mail | Signature |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1 | ROBERT TUKUME | AG. ASST. Commissioner | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 2 | AGATHA CARDINALI | PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTALIST | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Fabrizio Ghali | National Content Officer | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Ronald Obbole | NED/CEO | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 5 | David Basimo | Ag. Principal Engineer/Plt | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 7 | TOM. O. DIA | NC/CS | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 8 | MOSES KIRUMBA | Planning & Design | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 9 | Daniel Kankwa | ETS - Tullow | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 10 | Christle Kennet | TOTAL - Head of Env | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 11 | MARION MUKUNDA | TOTAL - Head of Social | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 12 | KATHERINE NOLAN | AECOM SOCIAL LEAD | 0754670039 | [Signature] |
| 13 | AMOT MUSAUKI | REGISTRATION - Environmental | 0754670039 | [Signature] |



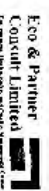
| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | Designation & Company | | SIGNATURE | |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| # | NAME | Designation & Company | Signature | Signature | Signature |
| 1 | MEETING WITH NILE BASIN INITIATIVE SECRETARIAT (THEBA AND CAPOP PROJECTS) | | | | |
| DATE: 10 th FEBRUARY 2018 LOCATION: NBI OFFICE, ENTEBBE | | | | | |
| 1 | Olga Kwohvalova | Total EEP Uganda | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| 2 | BRENDA AMANDA | TOTAL EEP UGANDA | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| 3 | INDIGENT NTABANA | Nile Basin Initiative | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| 4 | ROBERT LWANGA | EACOP | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| 5 | Abelwain H IGBI | NBI | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| 6 | MISS KIKUMIKA | TOTAL EEP UGANDA | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |

AECOM



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | PROJECT TITLE AND PRODUCT | | PERMISSION AUTHORITY OF UGANDA | |
|--|--------|--|--|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax/Email | Signature | Signature |
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST Project/Dweller: Total EEP UGANDA B.V. and TULOWI UGANDA | | | | | |
| KATHURINE MUDAN | F | ESIA SOCIAL LEAD AECOM | 0750266809 kathurine.nokane@ecm.com | <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| Amos MUCIRI | M | Environmental Knowledge Lead AECOM | 0102671442 amos.muciri@ecm.com | <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| Dr Joseph Kwasheba | M | Director PMU | 0414320423 jkwashaba@pmu.gov.ug | <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| JANE MUBAMBA KABUKITWAHA | F | MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL PMU | 075482448 jambamubamba@pmu.gov.ug | <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| LUTHEMWA A FURUKA | M | ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER ENVIRONMENTAL PMU | 0752430407 f.furuka@ecm.com | <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| Mwambi Murogo | F | Head of Social Affairs | 0794 885 096 mwambi.murogo@kmu.gov.ug | <i>[Signature]</i> | |

AECOM



| Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax/Email | Signature |
|-----------------|--------|--|--|--------------------|
| ROBERT KIKUMIKA | M | MANAGER OF DEVELOPMENT TOTAL EEP UGANDA | 0794888132 murogo@total-eeep.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| Olga Kwohvalova | F | ESIA Coordinator Total EEP Uganda | 0754888132 olga.kwohvalova@total-eeep.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| TONY O. OTO | M | National Consultant Specialty Building Leader | 0754888132 tonyo@total-eeep.com | <i>[Signature]</i> |

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**ATTENDANCE
REGISTERS – MEETINGS
WITH LOCAL LEVEL
STAKEHOLDERS**

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENSA ESIA UPDATE
CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBER 4 LCI

DATE: 19th Jan. 2018
LOCATION: KAKOORA

| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
|-----|--------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | FREEMAN | KAKOORA | 078629212 | |
| 2. | BRONG | KAKOORA | " | |
| 3. | BRONG | KAKOORA | 6182744619 | |
| 4. | OSAGUA DAVID | KAKOORA | 0787080956 | |
| 5. | PAUL | KAKOORA | 0787652296 | |
| 6. | AFREES | KAKOORA | 0780343557 | |
| 7. | ROBERT | KAKOORA | 0780448184 | |
| 8. | SARAH | KAKOORA | 0780226227 | |
| 9. | SABINI | KAKOORA | 0784742338 | |
| 10. | TILANU | KAKOORA | " | |
| 11. | GREG | KAKOORA | " | |
| 12. | BENIS | KAKOORA | 0780343553 | |
| 13. | GEORGE | KAKOORA | 0787456150 | |
| 14. | ESTHER | KAKOORA | 078766609 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENSA ESIA UPDATE
CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBER 4 LCI

DATE: 19/01/2018
LOCATION: KAKOORA

| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
|-----|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | JAMES | KAKOORA | " | |
| 2. | ALBERT | KAKOORA | 07739659 | |
| 3. | KELVIN | KAKOORA | 0785511387 | |
| 4. | JOHN | KAKOORA | 078202359 | |
| 5. | SAMUEL | KAKOORA | 0779916259 | |
| 6. | JOSEPH | KAKOORA | " | |
| 7. | OSCAR | KAKOORA | 0789513465 | |
| 8. | EMMANUEL | KAKOORA | 078008748 | |
| 9. | JOSIAH | KAKOORA | 0785797507 | |
| 10. | BENJAMIN | KAKOORA | 078959953 | |
| 11. | FRANCIS | KAKOORA | " | |
| 12. | CHARLES | KAKOORA | " | |
| 13. | CHARLES | KAKOORA | " | |
| 14. | CHARLES | KAKOORA | " | |

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL
MAYOR

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL
MAYOR

1. BENEKHA ZAMA
2. BUSINESS JAMES
3. OLIVE NABUNGA
4. KATO ADOLF
5. KUDA RICHARD
6. BYARUHANGA GEMAS
7. KIGENGI FRANK
8. KIMUNYI DANIEL
9. MURUGA ALISON
10. ASIMOLE FRANK
11. TUMUSIME LEONARD
12. BYENKUYA GREGORY
13. KANGONZI CHRISTINE
14. ANTHONY AKIKO
15. BRAD LINDA

0772417187
0775009202
0782366399
0775363364
0772417187
0772-31500
0780298595
0774210774
0774-161216
0772452620
0772507484
07825338265
0782320980
COMMERCIAL OFFICER - MLC
FOR DMO - MLC
MIA Engineer, Total Energy

SENIOR EDUC OFFICER - MLC
PAS FOR CAO
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON - MARINOI
SAs - PAKATI
PLANNER - MALS
CSO - PAKATI
LCO. CI MNO PAKATI
TOWN CLERK MTSINDI M/C
FOR DMO - MLC
COMMERCIAL OFFICER - MLC
FOR DMO - MLC
MIA Engineer, Total Energy

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENSA ESIA UPDATE
CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBER 4 LCI

DATE: 19/01/2018
LOCATION: KAKOORA

| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
|-----|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | ONIN STEPHEN | KAKOORA | 0781042561 | |
| 2. | WAGIA CHAGALIE | KAKOORA | " | |
| 3. | MURUGA GREGORY | KAKOORA | 0785411599 | |
| 4. | MINKU STEPHEN | KAKOORA | " | |
| 5. | KARUNA - KAKOORA | KAKOORA | 078202359 | |
| 6. | MURUGA - KAKOORA | KAKOORA | 0789268126 | |
| 7. | OSAGUA MICHAEL | KAKOORA | 0780194670 | |
| 8. | PAUL | KAKOORA | " | |
| 9. | OSAGUA MICHAEL | KAKOORA | 0780443037 | |
| 10. | UNON IDI | KAKOORA | " | |
| 11. | BRONG GREGORY | KAKOORA | " | |
| 12. | MURUGA PATRICK | KAKOORA | " | |
| 13. | KUMAREKI DIMA | KAKOORA | " | |
| 14. | KUMAREKI DIMA | KAKOORA | 0788266890 | |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILONGA ESIA UPDATE | | DATE: 19/01/2018 | | |
| CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS LCI | | LOCATION: KAKINDO | | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
| 1 | ALVARO REABUENO | KAKINDO | | |
| 2 | OSIATA STEPHEN | KAKINDO | | |
| 3 | VITHO YAMUJO | KAKINDO | | |
| 4 | UNIONA CHARLES | KAKINDO | | |
| 5 | UNYUTHI PEZULE | KAKINDO | | |
| 6 | PASCOLINA NGACHO | KAKINDO | | |
| 7 | ONEN PASKAL | KAKINDO | | |
| 8 | OKUNU KASIMILI | KAKINDO | | |
| 9 | OGENDI CHARLES | KAKINDO | | |
| 10 | LAMBER THUMTHO | KAKINDO | | |
| 11 | USEGU GABRIEL | KAKINDO | | |
| 12 | OCHAKA ALEN | KAKINDO | | |
| 13 | UNTER ALFRED | KAKINDO | | |
| 14 | PIMUOGU ALFRED | KAKINDO | | |

KAKINDO CELL
NO. 11
BILISA TOWN COUNCIL

LCI
KIMBERLY JAMES

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILONGA ESIA UPDATE | | DATE: 19th Jan. 2018 | | |
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community member KACOORA | | LOCATION: KAKOORA | | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
| 1 | ONPAIOTH STEPHEN | KAKOORA | 0773661175 | |
| 2 | THOMAS COMBES | KAKOORA | 0777496785 | |
| 3 | PREANDE RITHMA | KAKOORA | | |
| 4 | DIKOMUNINGI ABIEB | KAKOORA | 0774781611 | |
| 5 | PIMUNGU RICHARD | KAKOORA | 0788989222 | |
| 6 | OMEGA SIMONE | KAKOORA | 0775920851 | |
| 7 | MUNGU JAMES | KAKOORA | | |
| 8 | BEHUNYATH ABIEB | KAKOORA | 0788163660 | |
| 9 | OSAN ABIEB | KAKOORA | | |
| 10 | SAKISA GADULIN | KAKOORA | 0772024178 | |
| 11 | OMUNYATH ABIEB | KAKOORA | | |
| 12 | MATUNYATH MARIYEM | KAKOORA | | |
| 13 | LEANDRA AGNES | KAKOORA | | |
| 14 | OSAN CASH INDORENI | KAKOORA | | |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILONGA ESIA UPDATE | | DATE: 19th Jan. 2018 | | |
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community members LCI | | LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL | | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE | SIGNATURE |
| 1 | Mugoni Moses | Kakindo | 0781911262 | |
| 2 | MUGENDE ROBERT | Kakindo | | |
| 3 | BUSINDE ABAY | Kakindo | 0772282459 | |
| 4 | MUNYATH RICHARD | Kakindo | 078338428 | |
| 5 | MUNYATH RICHARD | Kakinda | | |
| 6 | KISIMBO JACOB | Kakindo | 0778233355 | |
| 7 | KATINDO B. SILEN | Kakindo | 0778484821 | |
| 8 | MUGONI THOMAS | Kakindo | 078192282 | |
| 9 | KISIMBO GILBERT | Kakinda | 0783466812 | |
| 10 | GUBASA KONSTANTIN | Kakinda | 077571787 | |
| 11 | MUGONI WILLIAM | Kakinda | 0772314145 | |
| 12 | MUGONI WILLIAM | Kakinda | 07741547577 | |
| 13 | MUGONI WILLIAM | Kakinda | | |
| 14 | MUGONI WILLIAM | Kakinda | | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------|------------|
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community members & LCI | | | |
| DATE: 19/01/2018 | | LOCATION: Kakinda cell | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE |
| 1. | ALASIO K. MUYAKA | Kakinda | 077660377 |
| 2. | MUSIYAN KOSSET | Kakinda | 0198560269 |
| 3. | MURIEZI JUMUS | Kakinda | 0778330203 |
| 4. | ASAMUWAH GADDESI | Kakinda | 0785269273 |
| 5. | AYEBALE MANDIA | Kakinda | 0720794507 |
| 6. | ALIANA DABWA | Kakinda | 0788966099 |
| 7. | ASABWA ALICE | Kakinda | |
| 8. | KUMWA TOM | Kakinda | 0781334228 |
| 9. | PHAMOLE NILOT | Kakinda | 0780997753 |
| 10. | ATUHIRWE HELANI | Kakinda | 0770002210 |
| 11. | TINDYIRWA BYALINE | Kakinda | |
| 12. | MUYAKA OLIKA | Kakinda | 0772555683 |
| 13. | ALIBWA MUYAKO | Kakinda | |
| 14. | KOSYAKI MOSES | Kakinda | 0785836949 |



FOR LCI
Kwabeva James Obed

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community Members & LCI | | | |
| DATE: 19/01/2018 | | LOCATION: KAKINDO | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE |
| 1. | KWOLEVA JAMES | Kakinda cell | 078212417 |
| 2. | KUNA MOSES | Kakinda cell | 0785643921 |
| 3. | KULIENI GADILA | Kakinda cell | 0782326648 |
| 4. | BUSIWA TAPU | Kakinda cell | 0773232807 |
| 5. | PHAMOLE NILOT | Kakinda cell | |
| 6. | AMOSI OKALTA | Kakinda cell | 0784807057 |
| 7. | KOSYAKI JUMUS | Kakinda cell | 0782175114 |
| 8. | MUYAKA MUYAKA | Kakinda cell | |
| 9. | KUSIMA B. FRED | Kakinda | 0780348616 |
| 10. | KISIMBA GADDESI | Kakinda | |
| 11. | MUYAKA JUMUS | Kakinda | |
| 12. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | 078000077 |
| 13. | MUYAKA CHARIS | Kakinda | 078222314 |
| 14. | BIGIRWENKYA WILFRED | Kakinda | |



FOR LCI
Kwabeva James Obed

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community members & LCI | | | |
| DATE: 19TH JANUARY 2018 | | LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE |
| 1. | MUYAKA GADDESI | Kakinda | |
| 2. | BUSIWA MOSES | Kakinda | |
| 3. | MUYAKA JUMUS | Kakinda | 07789926513 |
| 4. | TINDYIRWA HELANI | Kakinda | 0779954167 |
| 5. | MUYAKA BRINA | Kakinda | |
| 6. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | 0774109201 |
| 7. | MUYAKA PHAMOLE | Kakinda | |
| 8. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |
| 9. | MUYAKA HELANI | Kakinda | 0778232265 |
| 10. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |
| 11. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |
| 12. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |
| 13. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |
| 14. | MUYAKA NILOT | Kakinda | |



FOR LCI
Kwabeva James Obed

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------------|-------------|
| CONSULTATION WITH: Community Members & LCI | | | |
| DATE: 19/01/2018 | | LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL | |
| NO | NAME | VILLAGE | TELEPHONE |
| 1. | MUYAKA GADDESI | Kakinda | 0778124964 |
| 2. | ASABA MOSES | " | |
| 3. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | |
| 4. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | |
| 5. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 07752482928 |
| 6. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | |
| 7. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | |
| 8. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 078550147 |
| 9. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 0759717236 |
| 10. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | |
| 11. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 0777221085 |
| 12. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 07 |
| 13. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 078564280 |
| 14. | MUYAKA NILOT | " | 0782259013 |

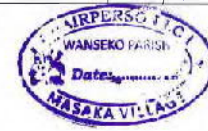


FOR LCI
Kwabeva James Obed

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th January 2018 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MASAKA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 1 | MUSA A. OBOAR | M | 015 797772 | [Signature] |
| 2 | KIRA ROBERTS | M | 0776155702 | [Signature] |
| 3 | KUSUMIA PATRICK | M | 0755595202 | [Signature] |
| 4 | ABIKUHA JASPER | M | 0786851365 | [Signature] |
| 5 | Byaruhanga Francis | M | Nil | [Signature] |
| 6 | BAMUTRAKI S | M | 0785092341 | [Signature] |
| 7 | KABIRI RICHARD | M | 0786502065 | [Signature] |
| 8 | KAPULINDI SEPH | M | 0787717514 | [Signature] |
| 9 | SALIM ALI | M | 0779624426 | [Signature] |
| 10 | M.R. KYOMPA B | M | 0789141922 | [Signature] |
| 11 | Eyeline Sam | M | | [Signature] |
| 12 | KATUJIME ABDULAZIZ | M | | [Signature] |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th January 2018 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MASAKA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | BUSINCE ADAMS | M | 0786155702 | [Signature] |
| | EPKUMIA PATRICK | M | 077289722 | [Signature] |
| | Tullosie Roberts | M | 078707056 | [Signature] |
| | OKELLO ISAC | M | 0785295804 | [Signature] |
| | Francis Allan | M | 077777777 | [Signature] |
| | OLAM A. CHEVA | M | 077407264 | [Signature] |
| | CANDIA KRATO | M | 078722222 | [Signature] |
| | MUKONYEZI ALFRED | M | | [Signature] |
| | KISEMBO RICHARD | M | 077903849 | [Signature] |
| | AKUTIRIBWE SAM | M | 0785092341 | [Signature] |
| | AKAT uliyah | M | 0785092341 | [Signature] |
| | BAMUTRAKI ROBERT | M | 0785092341 | [Signature] |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th January 2018 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MASAKA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | Kusumia Patrick | M | 0755595202 | [Signature] |
| | YNSOMA ERICSON | M | 0780169781 | [Signature] |
| | Tumwesige Jimmy | M | | [Signature] |
| | Francis David | M | | [Signature] |
| | KIZITO IVAN | M | | [Signature] |
| | MUFAURE ANE | M | 0786155702 | [Signature] |
| | NEHRUSA GEMINE | F | | [Signature] |
| | DR Ryan Nansu | M | 0776155702 | [Signature] |
| | Bikara Alfred | F | | [Signature] |
| | Kayegy Sylvia | F | | [Signature] |
| | BIRUNGIMUWA | F | | [Signature] |
| | Oruchi Gabriel | M | | [Signature] |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th January 2018 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MASAKA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | Bahigama HERBERT | M | | [Signature] |
| | WAVIRI CAROLINE | F | 0795850601 | [Signature] |
| | MURANDA JIMMY | M | 0773383972 | [Signature] |
| | SAFUNDWA | M | MICHAEL | [Signature] |
| | John ALOT | M | 0771801111 | [Signature] |
| | Lusungoma Francis | M | 0776155702 | [Signature] |
| | BYENSI MOSSES | M | | [Signature] |
| | KOBARUK FELIX | M | 0786155702 | [Signature] |
| | TATSI JIM | M | 0771801111 | [Signature] |
| | MUKUMUZA MICHAEL | M | | [Signature] |
| | Kyalyalya Ghoul | M | | [Signature] |
| | ABIGABA FLORENCE | F | | [Signature] |





| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th January 2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MASPIKA | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| | MELBA MUBAZI | F | 077747584 |
| | ISAHAKA MUHAMMAD | M | 0785278803 |
| | KINENGA MURUGU KESU | M | 077745076 |
| | MURGESWAH SONATHAN | M | 0773486166 |
| | NAMUGESA TEGRETA | F | - |
| | BAGONZA AUGUSTINE | M | 0785517443 |
| | SUMAYYA MUSA | F | 0729432453 |
| | GRENDA SAMSON | M | - |
| | HANIFAH LUBEGA | F | TOTAL 0794858207 |
| | Peace Naluffo | F | TOTAL 0794858207 AECOM |
| | Katherine Nolan | F | 0780269489 |
| | Fred Buzanabwa | M | 077261313 |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 13 | Wandera Ezra | M | 077261313 |
| 14 | Myanogatu ZABULOWI | N | - |
| 15 | AMUNANGI JACKSON | M | 0785342211 |
| 16 | GRACE W. BABYKUSA | M | 0771957077 |
| 17 | BUSORO: GERALD | M | 0775066438 |
| 18 | Mwazabwa Gilbert | M | 0779932078 |
| 19 | Bikadwa David | M | 0772420919 |
| 20 | BALWEZIKA FENWA | F | - |
| 21 | KUNDA MATIAS | M | 0779978664 0755489202 |
| 22 | TUMUSUME JOEL | M | 0785041002 |
| 23 | ASRA BENSON | M | 076447777 |
| 24 | MANJWEKI JOEL | M | 0785041002 |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th JANUARY 2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 01 | KAYUSABI VICENI | M | - |
| 02 | KAVUZI BWE BOJAN | M | - |
| 03 | Liza Kacungu NICHOLAS | M | 0775363123 |
| 04 | Katu Sabo B. MUSA | M | 0786723703 |
| 05 | MUNJWEKI MOSE | M | - |
| 06 | MUCIASHA ESTINAS | M | - |
| 07 | MUCIASHA CATHERINE | M | 0780876116 |
| 08 | ASIMWE Gilbert | M | - |
| 09 | Mugume Dismas | M | - |
| 10 | Katusabe NICKSON | M | - |
| 11 | MURABIA NELSON | M | 077971259 0777477 |
| 12 | KIJANGI CHRUPUS | M | 077015702 |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20/1/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 25 | MUCIASHA SIMUKI | M | 0788712005 |
| 26 | ABOKI YOLANU | M | 0752599081 |
| 27 | BALYESIMA JOHN | M | 0785380296 |
| 28 | AGABA M. WILFRED | M | 0781014691 |
| 29 | ASIMWE KISI | M | 0787561047 |
| 30 | JOHN BICHAO | M | 0788897117 |
| 31 | BALIKUNDA SIMON | M | 0782271870 |
| 32 | UKER. WILSON | M | 0772110021 0787516103 0785319326 |
| 33 | BUSINGE PETER TAVAN | M | - |
| 34 | Kwahuza Edisson | M | - |
| 35 | K. Zire JUDITH | M | 0771324831 |
| 36 | ALINATWE ROJAN | M | - |



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| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGWI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 39 | Bahamwa Adidas | m | 0781278227 |
| 38 | Kato christopher | M | |
| 39 | Balikausa Simon | M | |
| 40 | Kabona Gerard | m | 0783428825 |
| 41 | Junior ZILDO | M | |
| 42 | ANEFALIC JUDITH | F | 01597445 |
| 43 | TIBANOKA HARRIET | F | 0771958230 |
| 44 | SILVIA KIZEGIE | F | |
| 45 | MUSICA | M | |
| 46 | MUGENYI | M | |
| 47 | KYAKUHAIRKIE | F | |
| 48 | KWANKI | m | 0782699352 |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 18 20/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGWI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 41 | Nyagwenge Stephen | male | |
| 62 | Maaga Gankson | M | |
| 63 | Kawungu ALBERT | m | |
| 4 | MBITWA Gilbert | m | |
| 65 | Muganyizi GREGORY | M | 0791021997 |
| 66 | ISINGOMA DEO | M | |
| 67 | TUMWESIGE SIMON | M | |
| 68 | AFUGONZA SHIM | M | 0788247311 |
| 69 | Mwiba Fobinal | F | |



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| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIJANGWI | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 49 | KABAHU EDISON | m | 0789980661 |
| 50 | VIRUNGI JOHNNY | M | 0750830868 |
| 51 | ASHIMWE PLUS | M | 0112299026 |
| 52 | GERARD NDIKIMANA | M | 0775984535 |
| 53 | SUNDAY SALOMON | M | 0786881868 |
| 54 | BABITH SAPHI | BL | 074009792 |
| 55 | YK MUKUNDA Fred | M | 0779386768 |
| 56 | AHEEBWA RAYMOND | M | 078412221 |
| 57 | KISEMBO GRACE | F | |
| 58 | KALLSABE DOTOL | F | |
| 59 | KWIKIRIZA SUSAN | F | |
| 60 | PEETA GEOFFREY | M | 0783761852 |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 20 th JANUARY 2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KIGWERA-SOUTH WEST | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| 1 | MUCOME ISHIGI | male | Kigwera SW. M.R. |
| 2 | MUGISA KYOMA | male | Kigwera SW. 078738505 |
| 3 | MURHEKE ROBERT | male | Kigwera SW. |
| 4 | KABASINDI HELEN | F | 078255543 |
| 5 | AHEEBWA ENGRABET | F | Kigwera SW. |
| 6 | AHEEBWA Immaculate | F | Kigwera SW. |
| 7 | AHEEBWA ROSE | F | Kigwera SW. |
| 8 | TUHAWE EYESI | F | Kigwera SW. 0782000170 |
| 9 | MUHEGWA KOLINDO | M | Kigwera SW. |
| 10 | SEREPENDE AYUMU | F | Kigwera SW. |
| 11 | MUGISA MAJASI | M | |
| 12 | KASWONERA BEATRICE | F | 0771961952 |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | | | DATE: 22/01/18 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: BUKAWA ECHOKE |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 13 | ATUMBI BRIGITTE | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | KALITYA Seremisi | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15 | Funsoyisi musus | m | 0785745529 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 16 | Prisma Edwards | m | 0786763222 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17 | KIITHO JACOB | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 18 | Kapasa Emina | m | 077990771 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | Balunga John | m | 078584913 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 20 | Ukuru Bernard | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21 | OKUPALI TONY | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 22 | Mubwera Anacho | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | Akuma Perry | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 24 | Wakabwira Wilson | m | | <i>[Signature]</i> |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | | | DATE: 22 JAN 2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: PARAA MFCALUNSA |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 13 | SUMA MUHAMMAD | M | 0782447256 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | Dhabasabha Moses | m | 0772848960 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15 | Brenda Amanda (SPU) | F | 0794888097 | Brenda |
| 16 | Berecan Peter | m | 0782345287 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17 | Uma Robinson | m | 0777615155 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 18 | AKOBA NORBERT NORIS | M | 0711838994 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | MOON Ahi | M | 0775771808 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 20 | Ikhawwa Francis | M | 0781918839 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21 | Opio S. Paulo | M | 0778248092 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 22 | Mwomungu Anthony | M | 0779550144 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | Ningo Moses | M | 0782675128 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 24 | Angei ZamZam | F | 0772973261 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | | | DATE: 22 nd JANUARY 2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: PARAA |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 01 | IRATA M. MARTINA | M | 0777627039 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 02 | AILO CHRISTOPHER OBILO | M | 0774559517 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 03 | CEWANG LAWRENCE | M | 0772-288702 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 04 | WILSON ESTI | M | 0780-394082 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 05 | OKELLO RICHARD | M | 0772820161 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 06 | OKUNA LAZARO | M | 0773877978 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 07 | BALUNGO NICHOLAS | M | 0782516995 0754506240 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 08 | Kyotaito Michael | M | kyotaito@total.com 0772916382 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 09 | Bwamungu Robert Mulamali | M | 0782-541207 0782-541207 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | Wabwira Peter | M | 074-541207 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | Pichan Amudubu | M | 0782792530 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12 | Jassy Muhang | M | 0772673131 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | | | DATE: 22/1/2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: PARAA |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | OCHOLA ANDREW | M | 075023693 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | Dhabasabha Moses | m | 0772848960 079235455 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| | | | | |
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PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22/01/18 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KATANGA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 1 | B. SARAFI S. S. S. S. S. | F | 0728427941 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Kizza Robert | M | 0776153702 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Biswa Matungo | M | | [Signature] |
| 4 | KATUSIME JOHN | M | 0774303558 | [Signature] |
| 5 | Kwesiiza Beatrix | F | 0773461724 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Jakonya Jacobo | M | Null | [Signature] |
| 7 | Atimia Akumu | F | " | [Signature] |
| 8 | Beyo Bridge | F | " | [Signature] |
| 9 | Nischabo Timothy | F | " | [Signature] |
| 10 | Sayuni Peace | F | " | [Signature] |
| 11 | Mungwera Coralin | F | " | [Signature] |
| 12 | K. J. J. J. J. J. J. J. | M | 0782201553 | [Signature] |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22/01/18 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KATANGA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 25 | Mtshumu Ronald | M | 0775584120 | [Signature] |
| 26 | Dchanda Rehema | F | 0784410575 | [Signature] |
| 27 | Mtshumu Nungwedi | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 28 | Zwabo Ida | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 29 | Mtshumu Abet | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 30 | Injekonimungu Agnes | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 31 | Biswa Ronald | M | | [Signature] |
| 32 | MUGISA ALFRED | M | 0785985780 | [Signature] |
| 33 | ADOK Roseline | F | 0785029685 | [Signature] |
| 34 | Atimungo Doreen | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 35 | Achiroth Jennifer | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 36 | Angerji Ollehe | F | - | [Signature] |



Byangyu Stephanie [Signature]



Byangyu Stephanie [Signature]

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22/01/18 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KATANGA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 13 | Kusomerwa Grace | F | 0772154604 | [Signature] |
| 14 | Amomweth Paaka | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 15 | Atimungo Joyce | F | Null | [Signature] |
| 16 | KATUSABE Dawesi | M | NIC | [Signature] |
| 17 | AGUDA Sekobaya | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 18 | ACANI Dorin | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 19 | MUNGURAN Rukinya | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 20 | KWISOCIMY Fanny | F | | [Signature] |
| 21 | KUMAKECH FULORA | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 22 | AYEDALE Bidjetii | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 23 | NABANA HUMANI | F | NIC | [Signature] |
| 24 | KUSOMERWA | F | NIC | [Signature] |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22/01/18 | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KATANGA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 37 | ACANI JENETHI | f | NIC | [Signature] |
| 38 | SALIANA BO ROSELENI | f | NIC | [Signature] |
| 39 | NSEKANABO PRISCILLAR | f | NIC | [Signature] |
| 40 | Byangyu - GIEDEI | M | 0785571259 | [Signature] |
| 41 | ML 2P/111 BSUMAN | M | 0985619574 | [Signature] |
| 42 | ATIMWA ROJA | M | OMO | [Signature] |
| 43 | Mungwera Jos Mison | M | NYOM | [Signature] |
| 44 | OKBCHI ALFRED | M | COKE | [Signature] |
| 45 | MUGOSA FRED | M | 0774408217 | [Signature] |
| 46 | BUSINGE CBADITA | M | 0781595334 | [Signature] |
| 47 | ORIEK - MUTUSA | M | 0785624735 | [Signature] |
| 48 | KAMBU JNO | | | [Signature] |



Byangyu Stephanie [Signature]



Byangyu Stephanie [Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22/01/18 | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KATANGA | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 49 | MUSONZER JULIUS M | M | 079910007 | [Signature] |
| 50 | BIKO BO JOHN | M | 077507778 | [Signature] |
| 51 | CHILICA SITIKIN | M | 0766199033 | [Signature] |
| 52 | Lawungo JAMES | M | 0780298509 | [Signature] |
| 53 | GICAYA TEAN ERIC | M | 0775504335 | [Signature] |
| 54 | Kwalekya SHAMU | M | 077856655 | [Signature] |
| 55 | Uyibu Obetu | M | 0785320056 | [Signature] |
| 56 | KATUBABE CHRISTINE | F | 0784659463 | K C |
| 57 | NGABIRUKI SUSAN | F | NILL | Ngabiruki Susan |
| 58 | Kwinkira Jennifer | F | NILL | K J |
| 59 | Clotia Atikungu | F | | [Signature] |
| 60 | BONABANA SHAMU | F | 0771652064 | [Signature] |



CHAIRPERSON
STEPHANE
[Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

22/01/2018 Kisanasya West

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: 22 nd JANUARY 2018 | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: KISANSYA WEST | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 1 | KATUBABE SYLINA | M/F | - | [Signature] |
| 2 | BIKARA OLIVA | M/F | - | [Signature] |
| 3 | BASWABAKI RICHARD | M/F | - | [Signature] |
| 4 | ROSEMARY LUYUNU | M/F | - | [Signature] |
| 5 | BABYENGA EFFINORE M | F | - | [Signature] |
| 6 | KUNHIRA OLIVA | M/F | - | [Signature] |
| 7 | KASIBAKI ROSEMARY F | F | - | [Signature] |
| 8 | TUMWESAZE SEPAZI M | M | 0785448655 | [Signature] |
| 9 | BATEKYA YAKISAL M | M | - | [Signature] |
| 10 | KIIZA TOM | M | 0774088510 | [Signature] |
| 11 | KIIZA WILLIAM | M | - | [Signature] |
| 12 | GABERA ABITAZI M | M | - | [Signature] |



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

22/01/2018 Kisanasya West

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 53 | ATEGIGA SUNALI | M | - | [Signature] |
| 54 | A GAABA GODFREY | M | - | [Signature] |
| 55 | ATUGONZA CLAIRE | F | - | [Signature] |
| 56 | KATULINDA ROSE | F | - | [Signature] |
| 57 | KWAMBERO JULIET | F | - | [Signature] |
| 58 | KIOMUGUSA KATHA | F | - | [Signature] |
| 59 | ASUMWE WILIAN | F | - | [Signature] |
| 60 | KATHA KAJINEI | F | - | [Signature] |
| 61 | BABIGABA JOSEPHAT | M | 0785360620 | [Signature] |
| 62 | AMWAKALI S.NOCA | M | 078290002 | [Signature] |



| NAME | Gender | Contact | Signature | NAME | Gender | Contact | Signature |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|--------|------------|-------------|
| 83. Keshwase Yousani, M | M | - | [Signature] | 61. BIRUNDI, DIANNA | F | 0770794587 | [Signature] |
| 84. KORTA ROBERT M | M | 078473023 | [Signature] | 62. TUKA SONIA | F | - | [Signature] |
| 85. MAKANI FEED M | M | 078973899 | [Signature] | 63. BIRIBIRI GABRIEL M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 64. DUBASHI ANTHONY M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 65. KIRIKIRI PAUL F | F | 0785380880 | [Signature] |
| | | | | 66. OMBE SAMO M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 67. OJOLE DAVID M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 68. ASYUKA MARY F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 69. JIMWANYI KESAO F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 70. DOLINE EUGENIE F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 71. HOSIENI CLAUDE F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 72. KADAMBA BONDS M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 73. ENANI DANIEL M | M | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 74. KEMIRISHA F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 75. ISHII/SONGOD M | M | 0777154120 | [Signature] |
| | | | | 76. KUSONDA KIM F | F | 0777831109 | [Signature] |
| | | | | 77. MUGANYI BASHIR F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 78. MUGANYI SCARLE F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 79. KATUBABE CLAUDE F | F | 077257228 | [Signature] |
| | | | | 80. KATUBABE CLAUDE F | F | - | [Signature] |
| | | | | 81. KATUBABE CLAUDE F | F | - | [Signature] |



CHAIRPERSON
STEPHANE
[Signature]



CHAIRPERSON
STEPHANE
[Signature]

20/01/2018 Kisanja West

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 10 | MVANDU BEATRICE | F | 0781292418 | Mb |
| 11 | Babyesiga Zarah | F | - | Bj |
| 12 | TIBATUKA SCONIA | F | 0777316780 | GA |
| 13 | MUGUME MICHAEL | M | 0781594946 | MB |
| 14 | MANYISPEI MERIDA | F | - | MBA |
| 15 | Bujane Monika | F | 0773560825 | MB |
| 16 | Katusabe Robinal | F | - | . |
| 17 | Kyalima Rose | F | - | MB |
| 18 | Kumbira Boroth | F | - | . |
| 19 | Gahwera Miroth | F | - | . |
| 20 | Margret Bahemuceca | F | - | . |
| 21 | Kahwesige Allan | M | - | . |



20/01/2018 Kisanja West

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 22 | TUMUONE MOSES | M | 0774371273 | MB |
| 23 | MANYE YOKUSWA | M | 0788722058 | MB |
| 24 | AIKUTHA MACDIS | M | 0753463558 | MB |
| 25 | Buimse Marce | M | - | MB |
| 26 | KIRIMANYWA MACKLEAN | M | 0772047024 | MB |
| 27 | KABALINDA SETHA | F | 0788504338 | MB |
| 28 | AGASA | F | 0781148669 | MB |
| 29 | BUJANE MARYAMU | F | 0782024096 | MB |
| 30 | AGABA FIRIO | F | 0777211917 | MB |
| 31 | Agaba salit | F | - | MB |
| 32 | BIAUNSI ROSE | F | - | MB |
| 33 | KANUSABE LILLIAN | F | - | MB |

36- ASABA Jolly A
37- Nyabigambo Justine
38- Bujane Juliet
39- Muhuya Patrick



22/01/2018 Kisanja West

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 12 | Kamugasa Edison | M | 0782474671 | MB |
| 13 | Muhumya Joseph | M | - | MB |
| 14 | Asimwe Simon | M | - | MB |
| 15 | AGABA PHILIP | M | 0785040915 | MB |
| 16 | MUKANYIZI RYMON | M | 0786764388 | MB |
| 17 | AGANZA JOSEPH | M | 0787901950 | MB |
| 18 | Peter Kookook | M | - | MB |
| 19 | Bamukuraki Gilbert | M | 0753295977 | MB |
| 20 | Abertukwa William | M | - | MB |
| 21 | Abigye Rose Dawn | M | 0775766483 | MB |
| 22 | BAGUMA DICKSON | M | 0781016155 | MB |
| 23 | Tibayuka James | M | - | MB |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|--|-----------|
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: BULISA DISTRICT HQTRS. | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 1 | Tumosiime Rogers | M | 0784986552 tumosiimero@gnocloud.com | MB |
| 2 | Muleku Lydia | F | 0781578757 | MB |
| 3 | Katisaki David | M | 077232082 | MB |
| 4 | MUGENTI MUKIRYU | M | 0772984663 | MB |
| 5 | Bitanale Violet | F | 0780991753 | MB |
| 6 | KUSOMBELOLO A SUSANO | F | 0781995016 | MB |

| # Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|---------------------|--------|--|--------------|-----------|
| BARUMAHARA B.A. | M | DCO - Energy | 8802685660 | |
| BARHAMOND OXYLON | M | PROGRAMME COORDINATOR | 5588974347 | |
| KAZIMU RABONYA | M | DIRECTOR WATER DELIVERY | 0740707810 | |
| MUSICIANA TOM | M | CLERK LCII - MURURI COUNCIL | 071747185532 | |
| ASHIMBE GISSA | M | Sub-county clerk Mururi Sub-county | 0752598377 | |
| BEHUMBO JONAN | F | for Inspector of Schools - Bulimba D.K | 0766481818 | |
| AGACIA GUDFREY | M | for District forestry officer BDLG | 0783574165 | |

| # Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|--|-----------|
| Philip Njogoda BENJAMIN O JIMMY | M | 4 District Photocopy office | 0711051847 Phkijogoda@yahoo.com | |
| James Bond James Bond | M | Porter Bulimba District | 072221870 | |
| AGACIA N AGACIA N | M | District Natural Resources Officer NDIRO | 0774444505 jagacia@nairobi.com | |
| Small Nantsi | M | CAO | 0760845880 | |
| DR Rachel Kyoharwa | F | AS | 0717484264 | |
| KUSEMEREANA HARJET | F | AS (Muti) | 0710000000@gmail.com kusemerekani@gmail.com | |

| # Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|----------------|--------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Assume Mwalid | Male | For CBO - Bulimba Town Council | 078210591 | |
| ALINDA JULIET | FEMALE | For CIPESAN Bulimba Council women development association | 0775644191 | |
| BANKSIA MAEL | MALE | LAURADO | 077838466 | |
| KUJA WILSON | MALE | Bugungu HR Dept & Information Center | 0757925763 bugungu@kenya.gov.ke | |
| MUSONDI ESTHER | M | SAs - Kijumu | 0783875754 bugungu@kenya.gov.ke | |
| Musonde Blair | M | Musonde Blair | 0772565123 | |
| SINDIGA BHEKA | M | CP LCII Kijumu | 0775277018 | |

| # Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|---------------------|--------|------------------------|------------|-----------|
| KARUNA T. BHE | M | PARATECAL | 0706100001 | |
| Goodfrey Mutesanira | M | CIDI staff | 0706100001 | |
| Kabakura Nicker | M | QC CIPESAN Bulimba QC | 0706100001 | |
| KARUNA GS MURANGE | M | DIPEASO LCII NDIRO S/O | 0777231900 | |
| MUSONI STEPHEN M | M | Sec B.F.C.S | 0774999285 | |
| OKECH PETER M | M | CP LCII Bulimba | 0752333829 | |
| Funmi Adebisi | M | CP LCII Kijumu | 0716110206 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/TITLE | Signature | Phone/Email |
|----|-----------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 35 | Katherine Nolan | F | ESIA Social Lead | | 0780267849 |
| 36 | Hans-fah Luboga | F | JSE - TEPU | | 0794888209 |
| 37 | Olga Konovalova | F | ESIA Coordinator | | 0394888197 |
| 38 | Fred Bogambura | M | SE Support | | 0772573131 |
| 39 | David Sawaga | M | ESIA - Environmental | | 0755222223 |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

LOCATION/VENUE: DISTRICT OFFICE BAHISA - LC II

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/TITLE | Signature | Phone/Email |
|---|---------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | Wendy Mulinda | M | C/MAN LCI CIVIL-CELL | | 0772969773 |
| 2 | Benedict R. Francis | M | C/MAN LCI VIGOR | | 0781059661 |
| 3 | Agnes Fredrick | M | C/MAN URBAN | | 0774268045 |
| 4 | Keesofu Ericson | M | C/MAN KISIMO | | 0757749110 |
| 5 | BAMUKURUKU JULIUS | M | C/MAN LCI NYARUBA | | 0775486476 |
| 6 | OPOYA SUFIYA | MF | C/MAN LCI NJIRO | | 0785511220 |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/TITLE | Signature | Phone/Email |
|----|------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 7 | ADURA MAREDA | M | C/MAN LCI NGWERD FARM | | 0777319436 |
| 8 | KIIZA SHAM | M | V/C/P - KINTAKA CELL | | 0758555961 |
| 9 | RYENKITA BUND | M | C/MAN LCI KATIKABA | | 0777319472 |
| 10 | ONECH CLIVER | M | C/MAN LCI GOLYECH | | 0777319919 |
| 11 | CHUMBA MUSA | M | C/MAN LCI KASUMI | | 0784-201975 |
| 12 | KAKULRA | M | V/C/P - UDDI I | | 0779624549 |
| 13 | MURKATI MUKHOMBA | M | C/P/SEC LCI MURKATI | | 0785029699 0784263030 |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/TITLE | Signature | Phone/Email |
|----|------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 14 | OZELLE JOHNS | M | V/C/P KISOMERO | | 0777319077 |
| 15 | ADURANDU THARAH | M | C/MAN LCI UDDI I | | 0777319114 |
| 16 | MUKHOMBA VIOLET | M | General Secretary | | 0797971669 |
| 17 | BABTHEMISO JIMMY | M | Claver | | 078282185 |
| 18 | MUPAKWE PHION | M | C/MAN LCI KIBAMBURA | | 0777319999 |
| 19 | CHUMBA MUSA | M | G.SEC. FONDING | | 0786637760 |
| 20 | KIIZA IVERA | M | C/MAN LCI | | 0789076280 |

| # | Name | Gender | Organization/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 28 | T. Omasi, Mr. N. Omasi | M | V.C. N. Omasi, Mr. N. Omasi | 0782982427 | [Signature] |
| 29 | Mekang'ani | M | V.I.O. / C. P. Omasi | 0415576247 | [Signature] |
| 30 | ANUBANGI, AMULO | M | SEC FOR PUB KILTANGO | 0777112143 | [Signature] |
| 31 | DJOK BINANSIO | M | C/MANAGER KILTANGO VILLAGE | 055048880 | [Signature] |
| 32 | ABIKUTHA GODFREY | M | Vice / C/Person L.C.I. KILTANGO | 0771409485 | [Signature] |
| 33 | RUGABYA GODFREY | M | C/MANAGER KILTANGO | 0771408243 | [Signature] |
| 34 | GLADYS KAHORO | M | L.C.I. BIKONGO | 0782482493 | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Organization/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 21 | MELBAETH MANDIBU | M | C/MANAGER KILTANGO | 0789153889 | [Signature] |
| 22 | KYRONHENDO RICHARD | M | C/PERSON L.C.I. KILTANGO | 0785860956 / 0788307513 | [Signature] |
| 23 | SANTA RACHUN | F | C/PERSON L.C.I. KILTANGO | 0773561899 | [Signature] |
| 24 | BETHUNYA IDHIS JOSEPH | M | V.C. / C/P L.C.I. KILTANGO | 0773468885 | [Signature] |
| 25 | KACINDA DOMINICK | M | SEC L.C.I. KILTANGO | 0713871446 | [Signature] |
| 26 | Small Nseke | M | SA | 079488135 | [Signature] |
| 27 | STELLA MUSES | M | CEO SEC KILTANGO | 0774125969 | [Signature] |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------|--|--|-------------|
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | | PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: DISTRICT OFFICE BUUSA-LCIS | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Organization/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 35 | KATHERINE NOLAN | F | ESIA SOCIAL LEAD | 0780269867 Katherine.nolane@aecom.com | [Signature] |
| 36 | Olga Konovalova | F | ESIA Coordinator | 0794888205 | [Signature] |
| 37 | Harifan Lubega | F | SSE | 0794888205 | [Signature] |
| 38 | David Serugga | M | ESIA - Environmentalist | 0755-729283 | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Organization | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|--------------------|--------|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| 4 | Muhoorwa Doyena | M | LCI C/M | 0775789803 Pawonjuma@comcast.com | [Signature] |
| 5 | Achira Jude | F | SPO | 0775511178 achira@ecp.com | [Signature] |
| 6 | Alimo Esther | F | S/O (Senior below of) | 0789164044 Esther.alimo@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 7 | Owen Geoffrey | M | Director (Buyer) | 07753241157 geoffreyowen@gmail.com | [Signature] |
| 8 | Abalo Donatus | F | community Dev office | donatus@ksh.com 0773343700 | [Signature] |
| 9 | Phares Emmanuel | M | IBRD | 0782424242 emmanuelphares@ibrd.org | [Signature] |
| 10 | Mukasa Benjamin | F | IBRD | 0782465201 Benjamin.Mukasa@ibrd.org | [Signature] |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | DATE: 23 rd JANUARY 2018 | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Proposer/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA, B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: NWYOTA DISTRICT | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 1 | Spary Ben Kalini | M | Chair man LCII Gov Apurwo S/C | 0793555166 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Pharo Horace Omaki | F | SRS - Purungo | 0773225550 | [Signature] |
| 3 | BACCA EUGENIE | F | EQUIPMENT OFFICER | 0777482657 | [Signature] |
| 4 | TEKWA STEPHEN | M | for Fisheries Officer | 0785446588 | [Signature] |
| 5 | WELLD PETER BIELLA | M | SRS - Gov APURWO | 0772117463 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Blora Thurkent | M | PA for CAO | 0787500090 | [Signature] |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | DATE: 31 st JANUARY 2018 | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Proposer/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: NWYOTA DISTRICT | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 1 | Drkot John Ben | M | LCII C/P Purungo | 0775081615 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Kwason Beno | F | VICE LCII NBLG | 0776418567 | [Signature] |
| 3 | OCITI EDOUARD | M | CFO NBLG | 0777834186 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Blora Albert M | M | DMD NBLG | 0772644022 | [Signature] |
| 5 | Alimo Gopisra | F | for IBRD | 0777649348 | [Signature] |
| 6 | WELLD GEOFFREY | M | for District Eng NBLG | 0773550079 | [Signature] |
| 7 | Owen Reomed | M | IBRD SRS (NBLG) | 0772417305 | [Signature] |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Nicholas Ammanuel | M | Deputy Prime Minister | 07744231965 | |
| 2 | Olag Amwanya | M | Prime Minister | 078696288 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------|--------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 7 | Kusena Simon | M | Parish Chief | 070574174 | |
| 8 | Kagameza bawuli | M | Parish Chief | 0756622999 | |
| 9 | Detwala Clavice | M | Parish Chief | 0774377448 | |
| 10 | OPRYD DENIS | M | LCI Akiico-Loo Uluwo | 0715733004 | |
| 11 | Kamukwach et al | M | LCI Kookoo | 078696288 | |
| 12 | Okoch Thomas | M | Chairman KCI | 07944231965 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|----|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | DR. JESSE JESSIE | F | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 2 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 3 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 4 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 5 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 6 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 7 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 8 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 9 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 10 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|----|-------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 2 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 3 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 4 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 5 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 6 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 7 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 8 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 9 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |
| 10 | DR. SENSOR SENSOR | M | CT District Health Officer | 07744231965 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|
| 14 | Caroline Robert TA | M | District Veterinary Officer | 0722855719 carolrobert@yahoo.com | |
| 15 | AIRACHT WILLIAMS | M | CFO | 0722464463 airachwilliams@yahoo.com | |
| 16 | RUPINY KUNDU | M | DIST INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS | 072677006 rupinykundu16@gmail.com | |
| 17 | LOTATA OLIVIA | M | DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICER | 0773185258 oliviacooper@gmail.com | |
| 18 | CHRISTINA INYUNSI | M | ABS | 079466787 inyunsi@yahoo.com | |
| 19 | OFERA ROSE BIRINDI | F | SENIOR ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT | 0788964606 oferarose@yahoo.com | |
| 20 | ARTICAN MUKUL KENNEDY | M | ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT | 0911010101 articanmukul@yahoo.com | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|----|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------|--|-----------|
| 21 | GEORGE G. BOATRIGHT D KELLO | M | CEO/PARTNER | 0772494669 | |
| 22 | OMITTO JAMES | M | PHRO | 0782806801 james280mitto@gmail.com | |
| 23 | FRANCOIS SMITH WIGIZI | F | HEALTH INSPECTOR (M) | 0777449192 francois.smith@yahoo.com | |
| 24 | ALVINO RICHARD | M | TOWN PLANNER | 0772467796 alvinorichard@yahoo.com | |
| 25 | ELVIS PAMBA | M | SCORE PAMBA TIC | 0793075332 elvispamba@gmail.com | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
|----|---------------------|--------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 26 | GRANNA RICHARD | M | ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT | 0785 545 694 granna28@yahoo.com | |
| 27 | ADRIAN DANA ADDRESS | M | ACCOUNTANT | 0783771793 adrianadana@yahoo.com | |
| 28 | ALICE HRAVE | F | CDO (General Community Development Officer) | 0795 913403 | |
| 29 | CAROLINE GRACE | F | CONSULTANT | 0724137616 gracecaroline@yahoo.com | |
| 30 | KELUMBE JIMU | M | ROAD INSPECTOR | 0773 892 895 kelumbe@yahoo.com | |
| 31 | STANLEY HENRY HENRY | M | Senior Asst. Landlord | 0782851641 stanleyhenry@yahoo.com | |
| 32 | STANLEY HENRY HENRY | M | Senior Asst. Landlord | 0782851641 stanleyhenry@yahoo.com | |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| PROJECT: TILIERGA PROJECT | | | | | |
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | | | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOY UGANDA | | | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Fax | Signature |
| 1 | OSWELL - CHARLES | M | L C I JUNGLE-SOUTH | 0785055478 | |
| 2 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 0778835142 | |
| 3 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 0788501684 | |
| 4 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 5 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 6 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 7 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 8 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 9 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |
| 10 | ROBERT CHARLES | M | ELITEKAR LEADER | 078886408 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone Number | Signature |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|---|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | KEBERACH DARIAS | M | WANG-KAUSP WEST VILLAGE PRIME WEST WOOD | 07833290176 | |
| 2 | SIMONH ODINOH | M | OLOLOKUM E VILLAGE AMOR WEST WARD | 0780211430 | |
| 3 | ADONCKERA TIMOTHY | M | C/M LCI PAMPAKO RE VILLAGE AMOR EAST WARD | 07799910872 | |
| 4 | OKADINLE GAVINAH | M | C/M LCI NATURE CASIMAR | 07895741098 | |
| 5 | CHADIMA KENETH | M | FOUND PRES AMOR EAST WARD PAMPAKO TIC | 0783805990 | |
| 6 | DWAGELIM BEMBA DAVINUS TOBI | M | SECRETARY LCI II PUVUNGU WARD | 0787745391 | |
| 7 | DINBA NESTOR | M | CHIEF LCI II VILLAGE PUVUNGU WEST | 0772465722 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone Number | Signature |
|---|---------------------|--------|---|------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | DKEETHA DOBLINSY | M | L.C.I. CHAND PAMPAKO | 07854752364 | |
| 2 | ONGBA ONGWE | F | EAST LCI CHAND | - | |
| 3 | SALVUS OKWONG | M | Prog. Coordinator PUVUNGU WARD | 0751198341 | |
| 4 | NICHO PAUL SHERIOUS | M | Programme Officer Community Women's Association | 0777028460 | |
| 5 | ORINENA EPIFANIA | M | FOOD HEAD PUVUNGU CENTRAL | 0772667001 / 070626502 | |
| 6 | HAKEBA SIMON | M | CHAND A B | 0773558644 | |
| 7 | LIDOGA NINI SACHIE | M | CHAND LCI KAPITA | 0775697865 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone Number | Signature |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | GLOWA JENETH | F | Secretary for women LCI PUVUNGU WEST | 0783044440 | |
| 2 | PAUL SINDA MANGIR MUKHU | M | CHAND LCI PUVUNGU WARD | 078285239 | |
| 3 | OXELLO R. BELLO | M | C/MAN LCI PAMPAKO EAST P.T.C | 0769986860 | |
| 4 | Ruebel Lawrence | M | CHAND LCI WAKWAKYO AMOR WEST WARD | 070864718860 | |
| 5 | ONEGA YASIN | M | CHAND LCI WANGIGB | 0777447440 | |
| 6 | SUMA ALIHA | M | CHAND LCI PUYO VILLAGE | 0769247673 | |
| 7 | OWACI PABUS | M | CHAND LCI PUVUNGU CENTRAL | 0789016090 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Designation/Title | Phone Number | Signature |
|---|---------------------|--------|--|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | OPARAHAN MARIK | M | CHAIRPERSON LCI AMOR WEST WARD | 0782727281 | |
| 2 | OPARTIO A. ABDULLAH | M | CHAIRMAN LCI LUBARI B | 07738837347 | |
| 3 | ONGETHO RONALD | M | CHAIRMAN LCI CHAND WARD | 0783287076 | |
| 4 | OTWONA ALBINO | M | CHAIRMAN LCI AMOR SOUTH W. WARD | 0768667860 / 0768665670 | |
| 5 | JANNEB D. MARET | M | CHAIRMAN LCI PUVUNGU WARD | 07532578879 | |
| 6 | OLUMU VICTOR | M | CHAND LCI JUPARARA | 0711111691 | |
| 7 | JANECA K. ROBERT | M | SECRETARY FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS BETHEL LCI PUYO WEST | 077442289 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| EIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | DATE: 23/01/2018 | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: PARKSIDE | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | FRANCIS DA LAZO | M | MANAGER (BUTIKA TEMBO LODGE) | 0791270211 | |
| | DAVIDE DA LAZO | M | " (BUVANA TEMBO LODGE) | 0772-952950 | |
| | Alan Tom | M | Manager (PARKSIDE LODGE) | 0772 676 147 | |
| | KABERANI BRENDA | F | Receptionist (PARKSIDE LODGE) | 0789315239 | |
| | Della Spence P. | M | Manager (HERITAGE LODGE) | 0756735305 | |

Parkside The Lodge

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | PAUL ALUGUSINGO | M | GENERAL MANAGING CONSULTANT | 0779166677 | |
| | OSCAR MUSAHA | M | GM LOS MUTUNU | 0785587870 | |
| | EDNA BEN GEORGE | M | GM LCI PARKSIDE SOUTH | 0785599555 | |
| | UMMARA PATRICK | M | GM LCI PARKSIDE CENTRAL | 0781101870 | |
| | OCHOKI SIMEON | M | GM LCI PARKSIDE NORTH | 0788252474 | |
| | KUTUBA JOHN KEMENY | M | PAN NEEBI NITA FORUM | 0785060115 | |
| | ALAN AWADIFF | M | GM LCI NYAKAMBA | 0780516202 | |
| | MARISE BIRACH | M | GM LCI PARKSIDE | 0782931299 | |

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Bitum Francis | M | Parkside fm | | |
| | DWIGER ALBERT | M | CSO Parkside | 07730714281 | |
| | THEODORIC STANONING | M | LCI | 0789605941 | |
| | AKELLO ENESTRIONWA | F | LCI Lubim | 0781545195 | |
| | OKOT PHILIP | M | TOWN AGENTS | 0771998807 | |
| | Duvau John | M | OWN LCI Karamoja B. | 0797152626 | |
| | Della Spence P. | M | Manager (Heritage Lodge) | 0781375020 | |

Parkside The Lodge

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | AKELLO ENESTRIONWA | M | LCI NYAKAMBA | 0750535164 | |
| | OPARA LILI | M | LCI PLYWOOD | 0777624653 | |
| | OPAR BONIFANCE | M | CHM LCI SUPRIKWA SOUTH | 0774061091 | |
| | OPAR K YONER | M | CHM LCI SUPRIKWA NORTH | 0757506093 | |
| | ALIAN OMBI | M | SUPRIKWA WEST | 0788472820 | |
| | UMA DONGOR | M | Pajabir Central Boat Loft | | |
| | DEBIDONGOR | M | CHM LCI NYAKAMBA | 0775745886 | |
| | OLAL ALFRED | M | CHM LCI SUPRIKWA SOUTH | 0786749677 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT | | MEETING WITH INTERESTED STAKEHOLDERS | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | DATE: 25.01.2018 | | LOCATION/VENUE: KERALA Exp. Mill, DELEFE, LODGE | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature | Remarks |
| 1 | Kegwa Kevall | M | 256702964097 | | Kabaga Wilsons Lodge Lodge manager |
| | Kisamba Stephen | M | 0788815215 | | Deputy Manager MRL |
| | Jos Digata | F | | | NSL Lodge Manager |
| | Josy Muhangi | M | 0772673131 | | Community Relations Manager - MFEA |
| | NAKIBETO FENES | F | 0702628531 | | Warden / M.F. NP |
| | SHABAS ABITHA MOSES | M | 0772673131 | | Warden monitoring |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT | | DATE: 25.01.2018 | |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MWILI - MWILWA VILLAGE | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature | Remarks |
| 1 | DANKANI FIRAKWAZI | F | 0755131652 | | CHPERSON L&P |
| 2 | NIKIMINTYE GILBRI | M | 0784100547 | | |
| 3 | AGYONO CHARLES | M | | | |
| 4 | ONAS RABOIL IRANCO | M | 0782028251 | | |
| 5 | KAKULINDIE DAVID | M | 0780212465 | | |
| 6 | MUGAME CHARLIE | M | | | |
| 7 | ONIM FRANCIS | M | 0779262803 | | |
| 8 | OKUMU CLEVE | M | 0793623398 | | |
| 9 | OKWONG Alex | M | 0741612248 | | |
| 10 | OCIA DAVID | M | 0793144985 | | |
| 11 | OYUNGI STEPHEN | M | | | |
| 12 | MBABAZI BEATRICE | F | | | |

L&P Office
AGWEDO PARISI
DATE: 25.01.2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT | | DATE: 25.01.2018 | |
|---|--------------------|--|-------------|------------------|---------|
| Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: MWILI - MWILWA VILLAGE | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature | Remarks |
| 13 | AYIARIMOH JENEVIVE | F | | | |
| 14 | BASEKI CHARITY | F | | | |
| 15 | MUNGU RICK RONALD | F | | | |
| 16 | MANUERA PITA | F | | | |
| 17 | KAPARA SCOVIA | F | | | |
| 18 | DOREEN AKIMOH | F | | | |
| 19 | JESHUEA ALEX | F | 0721754533 | | |
| 20 | BITI ABEL RIMOH | F | | | |
| 21 | GRACE ADONG | F | | | |
| 22 | KUSEMERA JUSTIN | F | | | |
| 23 | ASABA QOQYA | F | | | |
| 24 | Nyongoma | F | | | |

25/01/2018

| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature | Remarks |
|---|---------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | Luganza F | M | | | Environmental Freshness |
| | Sarunga B. | M | | | Team Coordinator |
| | Fred Bogarus | M | | | Sociologist |
| | Ismael Nettek | M | | | Social Affairs (TERC) |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILNGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 25/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: MUVLE NNUNDA | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 49 | KAMANYIRE DION | | 077571761 | [Signature] |
| 50 | MUSIGWA ROBERT | M | 0773561704 | [Signature] |
| 51 | MUNYIMBA SANTOS | M | 0784843134 | [Signature] |
| 52 | JOHNBITO CHARLES | M | 0787609355 | [Signature] |
| 53 | JEROM ONYETI | M | | [Signature] |
| 54 | KAKURA PATRICK | M | 0785614253 | [Signature] |
| 55 | TIRAMANYIRE DEO | M | 077289479 | [Signature] |
| 56 | NEFREY ONYENCHAN | M | | [Signature] |
| 57 | O WEKALI GODFREY | M | | [Signature] |
| 58 | O ROMBI ALBERT | M | | [Signature] |
| 59 | KUMAKIACH CHARLES | M | | [Signature] |
| 60 | Ismail Nseko | M | 0774100773 | [Signature] |

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. GE
LCI Office
NGWEDO P.O. BOX
25/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILNGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 25/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: MUVLE-NNUNDA | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 37 | KWIZIMBA FRODO | F | | [Signature] |
| 38 | MARY BIWAGA | F | | [Signature] |
| 39 | JESCA WAMBORA | F | | [Signature] |
| 40 | ACHED JASKLINE | F | | [Signature] |
| 41 | GRACE TASIN | F | | [Signature] |
| 42 | ADOKORACHI IDICE | F | | [Signature] |
| 43 | DAKARI IDICE | F | | [Signature] |
| 44 | OUURUWAMBE JANE | F | | [Signature] |
| 45 | ATIMANGO IREANI | F | | [Signature] |
| 46 | AKUMU SOFIA | F | | [Signature] |
| 47 | AUMA LUCY | F | 0789144299 | [Signature] |
| 48 | LOUIS ANJAYO | F | | [Signature] |

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. GE
LCI Office
NGWEDO P.O. BOX
25/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILNGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 25/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: MUVLE-NNUNDA | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 21 | AWEKO | F | | [Signature] |
| 22 | GIRAMIA DOREED | F | | [Signature] |
| 23 | KUSIIMA ROSCIBIL | F | | [Signature] |
| 24 | ITIFURINE JACKLINE | F | | [Signature] |
| 25 | JALISA BRIAN | M | | [Signature] |
| 26 | TUMWESIGWE STEWART | M | | [Signature] |
| 27 | JOICE ACHAN | F | | [Signature] |
| 28 | ANWACHANGO GRACE | F | 0786007064 | [Signature] |
| 29 | ANWACHANGO DOREED | F | | [Signature] |
| 30 | DAKARI CHRISTINE | F | | [Signature] |
| 31 | ANWACHANGO BRUNA | F | | [Signature] |
| 32 | OBERILING PRASHMARI | F | | [Signature] |

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. GE
LCI Office
NGWEDO P.O. BOX
25/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILNGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 25/01/2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: MUVLE-NNUNDA VILLAGE | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 61 | TAKIMAMBE INNOCENT | M | | [Signature] |
| 62 | MRUBENGI GODFRY | M | | [Signature] |
| 63 | PR. Wanda John | M | 0780867118 | [Signature] |
| 64 | KAIMBAMBE RONALD | M | | [Signature] |
| 65 | OWEKI INOSETI | M | | [Signature] |
| 66 | Muhanda Providence | M | | [Signature] |
| 67 | NTAKIMBE FELIX | M | | [Signature] |
| 68 | OKWAL JIMMY BIZO | M | 0780675600 | [Signature] |
| 69 | JINO PATIA | M | | [Signature] |
| 70 | ASIMWE DAVID | M | | [Signature] |
| 71 | KUJISMA | M | | [Signature] |
| 72 | ORUKACH ALFRED | M | 0786357599 | [Signature] |
| 73 | Wagon wa | M | 0721458609 | [Signature] |
| 74 | Jernigg | M | 07851-929223 | [Signature] |

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. GE
LCI Office
NGWEDO P.O. BOX
25/01/2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT

DATE: 20/10/2018

LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--|--------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Proprietor/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | |
| | CITRI MUZAMIL | M | Chairman of Kamandi OLSL | 0784863096 | |
| | AKUMU BIEITA | F | | | |
| | OYESWA ROSELINE | F | | | |
| | OMEN ALEX | M | Resident | 077168602 | |
| | OKELLO RICHARD | M | farmer | | |
| | OFOIMUNGU JUNUS | M | | | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT

DATE: 20/10/2018

LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--|--------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Proprietor/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | |
| | CITRI MUZAMIL | M | Chairman of Kamandi OLSL | 0784863096 | |
| | AKUMU BIEITA | F | | | |
| | OYESWA ROSELINE | F | | | |
| | OMEN ALEX | M | Resident | 077168602 | |
| | OKELLO RICHARD | M | farmer | | |
| | OFOIMUNGU JUNUS | M | | | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT

DATE: 20/10/2018

LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Proprietor/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | |
| | MUSA MOSES | M | Farmer | | |
| | OKULI BLAISE | M | | | |
| | KAMUSASE CALVINIA | M | | | |
| | AMFONDIS FOMONEL | M | | 079628896 | |
| | ELBERT HILDES | M | | 0710608012 | |
| | OKUMUSI DOME | M | | 0782123759 | |
| | Abel Dasse | M | | 0785601170 | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT

DATE: 20/10/2018

LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Proprietor/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | |
| | THUMI | M | | 0777136675 | |
| | ABESOMERA MORIS | M | FARMER | 0785773226 | |
| | KASIGWA ABUSO CHARLES | M | FARMER | 0799406251 | |
| | OPAK KAMUKU | M | | 0774470100 | |
| | OCAR CHAN | M | | | |
| | JACKA JACKSON | M | | 0784264838 | |
| | Mogies Ronald | M | | | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT

DATE: 20/10/2018

LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Proprietor/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | |
| | CHRISTIAN GOMERY | M | | | |
| | ANGELINE GRACE | M | | 070140257 | |
| | ROBERTSON PETER | M | | 0775144714 | |
| | ANDERSON MUNDALA | F | | | |
| | ABIGENIA ESTER | F | | | |
| | ALBERT CHU | M | | 0992827003 | |
| | IRACHEAN SEABER | F | | | |

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total EXP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | DATE: 28th January 2018 | |
| LOCATION/VENUE: KAMPUNDIRI | | PHONE/EMAIL | |
| # | Name | Gender | Signature |
| | NYAMUNDETA LINDA FARMER | F | |
| | KATUJUNGE STEPHEN FARMER | M | |
| | ONIM SIRAJI STUDENT | M | |
| | JENETI MONO FARMER | F | |
| | TROMBO JENETI FARMER | F | |
| | NYERUBWA SCOVIANE F | F | |

| # | Name | Gender | Disqualification Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | BUNEGAMUNDETA F | F | - | - | |
| | CAWATER SARA M | M | - | - | |
| | OTUJUNGE KASIMU M | M | - | - | |
| | ORUCHI M | M | - | - | |
| | OCIR CHIV ALFRED M | M | - | - | |
| | ALFA. D. M | M | - | - | |
| | Kabando A. M | M | - | - | |

| # | Name | Gender | Disqualification Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | BYATELUMANGA M | M | - | - | |
| | MANKIRAWUNO AGNESS M | F | - | - | |
| | ORTELLO M | M | - | 0774790760 | |
| | ONENYALIE M | M | - | - | |
| | AKUMU FLORENCE F | F | - | 0774790760 | |
| | JAMES M | M | - | 0785585810 | |

| # | Name | Gender | Disqualification Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | ABAKO F | F | Farmer | - | |
| | KUFUKA STEPHEN F | F | - | - | |
| | OPISO YEBIT F | F | - | - | |
| | MADIKIRAWUNO GRACE F | F | - | - | |
| | OCIR TANTIRWA M | M | - | - | |
| | BEBI TO ALAN M | M | - | - | |
| | ADIR M | M | - | - | |
| | SA M | M | - | - | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | KABOTH JENNIFER | F | Peasants | | |
| 2 | THABU ANGESS | F | | | |
| 3 | PIRABU WILSON | F | | | |
| 4 | OPID NEAR | M | | | |
| 5 | OIBENGI DANIS | M | | | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | DIDABOIT ROBERT | M | Farmer | 0799055665 | |
| 2 | AKUSI ROSE | F | Peasants | | |
| 3 | KAYOBY IRINE | F | | | |
| 4 | ORITONA ROSELINE | F | | | |
| 5 | OTI KIMONDE | M | | | |
| 6 | HAWEZI DULIRY NGU | | | | |
| 7 | CONIST ATC | F | | | |
| 8 | AFODY DULIRY | F | Farmer | 0782511614 | |

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 26.01.2018

LOCATION/VENUE: WANSEKA TRADING CENTRE

Proponent/Owner: TOSI E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | BUSINIGI RONNY | M | PEASANT | 0755759055 | |
| 2 | RONALD NASSA | M | | 0779478757 | |
| 3 | BINGOMISI | M | | 7881809470 | |
| 4 | AMURU MURHEZI | M | | 678796845 | |
| 5 | KASASA ROBERT | M | | 6899551810 | |
| 6 | MUNYAKI JAMES | M | | 5568201770 | |

OFFICE OF THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL
WANSEKA TRADING CENTRE
26.01.2018

Free of Charge 107 Kwanaso

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | BUSINIGI JENNIFER | M | | 0786500586 | |
| 2 | OKI CHAMPION | M | | | |
| 3 | SUNDAY DANIS | M | | 079832454 | |
| 4 | MURATA FRED | M | fisherman | 0771408267 | |
| 5 | MUNYAKI JAMES | M | | 0772970499 | |
| 6 | BALAMUKO ALFRED | M | Businessman | 071467174 | |
| 7 | BURUKA SAM | M | Businessman | 0705833214 | |

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|-----------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | KAMUTURUK | M | | 0773008453 | |
| | AZOBRA ANTHONY | M | | 0782151110 | |
| | Imusime Godfrey | m | | 5787072215 | |
| | FARUK ALI | M | WANSCKO | 0785380977 | |
| | SANDI EULINA | F | | 0785380977 | |
| | ROSOPACUNGI | F | | | |
| | MAURINE | F | | | |

Office of the Chairperson LCI
WANSIRO VILLAGE
WANSIRO PARISH
26 JAN 2013

Muhangi semi Muhangi For CP 2013

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|---|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | ST. Lawrence K. Mubwa | Male | | 0773661898 | |
| | ALABUNDI | Female | farmer | | |
| | ARANT | Female | fish manager | | |
| | BUSINGE | MALE | Self Emp. | | |
| | ZICIMD | MALE | | | |
| | MUGISA | | HABERT | | |
| | BAHEMURUKI | MALE | SWIDIE | 077 206 792 | |
| | Mubwa Felix M | M | farmer | 0773661898 | |

Office of the Chairperson LCI
WANSIRO VILLAGE
WANSIRO PARISH
26 JAN 2013

Muhangi semi for CP 2013

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | ALAYI | M | | 078 5068424 | |
| | UGONJA JIMELI | M | | 0795068424 | |
| | NUBU ALI | M | Business | 0787902648 | |
| | MARYO NICHOLAS | M | MARKETER | 0772-158-670 | |
| | MUKUNA ROSE | M | NONPROFITABLE | 075942394 | |
| | HASSHIM | M | | 0779971872 | |
| | Timonire | M | Business | 07796604 | |

Office of the Chairperson LCI
WANSIRO VILLAGE
WANSIRO PARISH
26 JAN 2013

Muhangi semi Muhangi For CP 2013

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | | | | |
| PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| | BIRUKI JARBI | F | Business woman | | |
| | JANE | F | " | | |
| | KAMILIND MUDWA | F | " | 0786574161 | |
| | Kusemho Alex | M | " | 0787757372 | |
| | Akyusilwase Roger | M | " | 0787795882 | |
| | KATILIND SIMON M | M | " | 078656038 | |

Office of the Chairperson LCI
WANSIRO VILLAGE
WANSIRO PARISH
26 JAN 2013

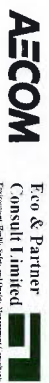
Muhangi semi Muhangi For CP 2013



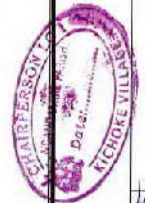
| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | DATE: 26th JANUARY | |
| PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | LOCATION/VENUE: KICHOKE | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| | URUKIYA ELLEN | F | |
| | Asimwe Gene. | M | |
| | Bitungi Sylvia | F | |
| | NSECANUBO JOYCE | M | |
| | Imwesi Rogers | M | |
| | Katwaka Collie | M | |
| | OMANYIRE SB FRANKIS | M | |
| | Imwesi Raymond | M | T.R. |
| | BRIGHT ARSINTA | M | B.A. |
| | MUGUME RONARD | M | Richard |
| | John PATRICK | M | |
| | NYE SIGA GRACE | F | 0751777116 RENEE |



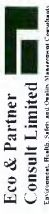
| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|----------------|--------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | KOAKOBA FRASER | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | Komoso Alfred | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | Bwalya Benson | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | Abwalya Benson | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | MRS JOHNSON | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | MUMIRE JOSEPH | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |
| | Asimwe | M | Fisherman | | [Signature] |



| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST | | PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | DATE: 26th JANUARY 2018 | |
| LOCATION/VENUE: KICHOKE | | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail |
| | Dumani Abraham | M | fisherman. |
| | BATEENZA CLEOPHUS | M | Student |
| | Kubalwira Simson | M | fisherman |
| | Bwalya ABANDARI | | farmer |
| | KATWAKA SIMON | M | |
| | MUKENDI FRED | M | Fisherman |



| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|--------------|--------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Muhangi Beni | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Ismael Mwaka | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Muhangi Beni | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Ismael Mwaka | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Muhangi Beni | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Ismael Mwaka | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Muhangi Beni | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Ismael Mwaka | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Muhangi Beni | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |
| | Ismael Mwaka | M | Social Affairs Tech | 078201320 | [Signature] |



| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | AEDIRWATI ANVA F | F | PEASANT | | |
| | KASANGAKI ABUNER M | M | FISHER MAN | | |
| | JONAP WASALIBESA M | M | PEASANT | | |
| | IMPONOROK GILBERT FORNER | | | 0782- | |
| | TUMNINE KIZIGU M | M | | #15 | |
| | Isingoma Joseph M | M | | #4 | |
| | KANNISOLI FRED | | | fred | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | BUSINER BUKINGI M | M | PEASANT | 0787978510 | |
| | MUGUMU JIMONICIA M | M | | 07884104870 | |
| | MUSIBI SIMON M | M | peasant | 0773462492 | |
| | MUSOROKI JAMES M | M | peasant | 07774919 | |
| | EALIGASAKI ALINI | |) | x | |
| | MUSIBI SIMON - S | | parent | | |



| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Sabitiki KIMANI M. | M. | | | |
| | Kimuli C. | C. | | | |
| | AMBELO R. | R. | | | |
| | LUMONIKA PRACE | | | | |
| | VIMBONI NTHAKIWA | | | | |
| | WIRACH JACKSON M | M | | 07861448918 | |



| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | AMBELO | | | | |
| | KATUNIBI | | | | |
| | ADRIANO M | M | RE SIBENDI | 07931307441 | |
| | Imwesiyeleke M | M | fisherman | 0785394016 | |
| | ANDRIMU PASINDI M | M | FISHING | 0792281081 | |
| | NICHANRO | | | | |
| | JUBESI F | F | TRAINER | | |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|---------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | KABIRUNG NGUNTIKIBI | F | EIND | 0774214770 | |
| 2 | KATUNDA | F | farmer | 0773838300 | |
| 3 | BIRANGA | F | DAIRY | - | |
| 4 | WANDERA | F | Betty | - | |
| 5 | NGUMUSUNGA | F | Wife of Ngumusunga | - | |
| 6 | PAITIKI | F | PAITIKI | - | |



ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST
 Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA
 PROJECT: TILINGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | ANITHURA KININE | F | STUDENT | - | |
| 2 | KIROSHABA ENOCSIY | F | FATHER | 0777492052 | |
| 3 | RENDA | F | BURGER | - | |
| 4 | ALIBIJIANE | F | FARMER | - | |
| 5 | ASUMWIG | F | EXAMINER | 0783763489 | |
| 6 | BUTUBUS MUKEMBE T | F | RESTAURANT | - | |
| 7 | KABALAMUN ARIWES | F | RESTAURANT | - | |



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PROJECT: TILINGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

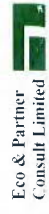
AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|--------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | RUGAYSA GUMBI | M | C/MAZ | 0771408243 | |
| 2 | MUGISA TEBE | M | farmer Resident | 0786962553 | |
| 3 | KABIROLE GIBIYA | M | farmer Resident | - | |
| 4 | TIBESUJA BOBANY | M | Peasured Resident | 0771552170 | |
| 5 | KATUNDA INDOCSIY | M | Peasured Resident | 0771596685 | |
| 6 | UMUNING | M | farmer | 0773587600 | |
| 7 | MATINYAKATO OLIVER | F | FARMER | - | |



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

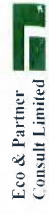
AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|---------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | LUKEMUND ROKOTI | M | RESIDENT | 0779421550 | |
| 2 | BEAKI ENYINDE | F | RESIDENT | - | |
| 3 | CHRISTOPHER OPEBI | M | RESIDENT | 0772656144 | |
| 4 | KAS ANDIGAKI ROBEZI | M | RESIDENT | 0789828823 | |
| 5 | ALIGATSA ABUN | M | RESIDENT | 07255616530 | |
| 6 | ISIDBOMT BYBZAH | M | RESIDENT | - | |
| 7 | MUGIZIMBE JULIUS | M | RESIDENT | 0771303587 | |



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PROJECT: TILINGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

AECOM

Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 Environmental Health, Safety and Quality Management Consultants

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Asimwaj megrate | F | " | - | A.M |
| | Agaban lukumu | F | " | - | A.L |
| | agazekana zahet | F | " | - | N.Z |
| | Basemeria Judith | F | " | - | B.J |
| | Tiguerera Bezga | F | " | - | T.R |
| | katunde lian | F | " | - | K.L |
| | Kotusake iren | F | " | - | K.I |

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Asaba Clor | F | " | - | A.C |
| | Kyosaka JUNITO | F | " | - | K.O |
| | Mbabazi ENO | F | " | - | M.E |
| | ASABA IMMACULA | F | " | - | A.S |
| | Makumbi GABRIEL M | M | " | 0783A92A91 | [Signature] |
| | Tumusiime GODFREY | M | " | 078894725 | [Signature] |
| | KATO COSMA M | M | " | - | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Sunday Charles | M | - | 079833037 | [Signature] |
| | Kudom Joseph | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| | Kalisa David M | M | - | 079624186 | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|---|------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 26.01.2019

LOCATION/VENUE: KINYEHE VILLAGE

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|---|-------------------|--------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | Ingemuz Frank | M | Environmental Panel Chair | 07722428609 | [Signature] |
| 2 | Bimuluki William | M | L. Chairperson | 0774789620 | [Signature] |
| 3 | Klandera Fred | M | | 07813255283 | [Signature] |
| 4 | Kimwani Gilbert | M | | | [Signature] |
| 5 | Balikagira Oliver | F | | 0786264283 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Kwo/Ekya Simon | M | | | [Signature] |



| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|---------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4 | BARTHE VICTOR | M | Researcher | 0759244657 | [Signature] |
| 5 | KAT WILMIES | M | Researcher | 0787017081 | [Signature] |
| 6 | TUMWIKESSE | M | Trained Pt. | 0851105822 | [Signature] |
| 7 | BAREM YIKA BRAYN | M | | | [Signature] |
| 8 | TUMWIKESSE | M | | | [Signature] |
| 9 | MUTAMBAZU BIN ABDUL-KAREM | M | student | 097878795 | [Signature] |
| 10 | ASABA NELSON | M | RESIDENT | 0770 64590 | [Signature] |



| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Abu Sidiq | M | Peasant farmer | 0773515698 | [Signature] |
| 2 | TUMWIKESSE | M | Peasant farmer | 0780491460 | [Signature] |
| 3 | LOWSONA CHRISTOPHER | M | Peasant farmer | 0770715616 | [Signature] |
| 4 | BUSOBOI SIOPTEN | M | Peasant | 0787875677 | [Signature] |
| 5 | TUMWIKESSE | M | Peasant farmer | 0785385090 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Byakagaba Henry | M | Peasant | 0783487344 | [Signature] |
| 7 | TUMWIKESSE Catharina | Female | Peasant farmer | 0785385090 | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|---|----------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Luukwa Basilio | M | | | [Signature] |
| 2 | Kaligonyo | Female | | | [Signature] |
| 3 | BUSINGI CAROL | F | | | [Signature] |
| 4 | BUSINGI | Female | | | [Signature] |
| 5 | Makanya Ronald | M | | 0775440206 | [Signature] |
| 6 | Sunday Cliffor | M | | 0779043323 | [Signature] |
| 7 | KATUNISE JOHN | M | | | [Signature] |



| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|---|------------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | MUTHIGWA WILLIAM | M | Person clan | 072158519 | |
| 2 | BABIGESIGA CHRISTOPHER | M | Christophen | 0724819333 | |
| 3 | KANKERE ALICE | F | - | - | |
| 4 | KABONESSA KABONESSA H | F | 0788290500 | - | |
| 5 | MATAMA MATAMA R | F | - | - | |
| 6 | KUSIKINZA KUSIKINZA M | F | - | - | |
| 7 | KUSIIMA KUSIIMA | F | - | - | |



| NAME | GENDER | PHONE | SIGNATURE |
|----------------------|--------|------------|-----------|
| 1-MUKURU GEOFFREY | MALE | 0780497950 | |
| 2-TIAMUNYA ALFRED | MALE | 0775232188 | |
| 3-MUKURU JOE | MALE | - | |
| 4-AGABA | MALE | - | |
| 5-BALISIMABI PATRICK | MALE | - | |
| 6-RWASWIRI CONSTANCE | MALE | 0783480624 | |
| 7-WATHUM VICENT | MALE | 0783764274 | |

MUKURU GEOFFREY
Vice chairperson
Ndandamire village
0780497950

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST
PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT
DATE: 26/1/2018
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA
LOCATION/VENUE: NDADAMIRE

| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
|----|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | MUKURU GEOFFREY | M | cl person 0780497950 | |
| 2 | BUSIDDE BRUN | M | 0780491301 | |
| 3 | RWASWIRI CONSTANCE | M | 0783480624 | |
| 4 | TIAMUNYA ALFRED | M | 0775232188 | |
| 5 | MUKURU JOE | M | - | |
| 6 | AGABA GOF | M | - | |
| 7 | BALISIMABI PATRICK | M | - | |
| 8 | MWAMIRIZI SCHOLASTICA | F | 0785544812 | |
| 9 | KUSIIDA ANASTAS | M | 0723799271 | |
| 10 | KYALIMPA MILDRED | F | - | |
| 11 | MARGRETT WATANGIRA | F | - | |
| 12 | MUVI NYADIRA | F | - | |

MUKURU GEOFFREY
Vice chairperson LOI Ndandamire village
0780497950

| # | NAME | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|----|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 | Kabalimbi | F | | | |
| 2 | Margret Watangira | F | | | |
| 3 | Mwamirizi Scholastica | F | | | |
| 4 | Agaba Gof | F | | | |
| 5 | Balisimabi Patrick | F | | | |
| 6 | Mukuuru Joe | F | | | |
| 7 | Agaba Gof | F | | | |
| 8 | Mwamirizi Scholastica | F | | | |
| 9 | Kusiida Anastas | F | | | |
| 10 | Kyalimpa Mildred | F | | | |
| 11 | Margreth Watangira | F | | | |
| 12 | Muvi Nyadira | F | | | |

MUKURU GEOFFREY 0780497950
Vice chairperson Ndandamire village

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|-------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 24 | Kiumbo. F | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 25 | MATHEN U. | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 26 | Yobavua A. | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 27 | Mukungu Kariuki M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 28 | Isingoma Paul | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 29 | Birungomass | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 30 | TEA | M | - | - | [Signature] |

MUKURU GEOFFREY 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village.

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|--------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21 | WUBISA UN | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 22 | BUNING JELIUT | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 23 | TUGUME LAMBERTI | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 24 | KYOMUKUNA JASPER M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 25 | TEBIRIJA CHRIS M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 26 | AHEESWA TRASH M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 27 | TUMU BAISEVAN F | F | - | - | [Signature] |

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | Signature |
|----|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 28 | ATLHABWA UNICE | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 29 | ATUKUWA CREASE | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 30 | WABERWA | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 31 | KUNGU WILSON M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 32 | GODDARD WILSON M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 33 | SSODDIE | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 34 | NEDECELEO | F | - | - | [Signature] |

MUKURU GEOFFREY 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|----|-----------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 21 | Ayeleingwa Florence F | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 22 | KOOREN | F | - | - | [Signature] |
| 23 | NDATHWA KAKA M | M | Farmer | 0780713188 | [Signature] |
| 24 | KIMGOMI M | M | - | 07298526953 | [Signature] |
| 25 | BUSINGE SODOM M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 26 | KABAMBA GABRY M | M | - | - | [Signature] |
| 27 | TUMUWAINE GREGORUS M | M | - | 0785030245 | [Signature] |

MUKURU GEOFFREY 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total FRP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 13 | EMIDA ESTER | F | - | |
| 14 | OTENA ROSELINE | F | - | |
| 15 | ABEETHO CHARLES | M | - | |
| 16 | Munguniek Alfred | M | 0759411505 | |
| 17 | BALISUNARI RONALD | M | - | |
| 18 | YAKIMI WUNYATI | M | 077799327 | |
| 19 | ORLAISI DENSI | M | - | |
| 20 | JAKWONGA CHARLES | M | - | |
| 21 | MAMANO JAVIC | M | - | |
| 22 | GVOYA PATRICK | M | - | |
| 23 | ONSTERA GRACE | F | - | |
| 24 | Adubung Alfred | M | - | |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.10
JINGWO DISTRICT
DATE 27/01/2018

Alfred

| # | Name | Gender | Occupation/Title | Phone/Email | SIGNATURE |
|----|----------------|--------|------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 45 | Harro | # | - | - | |
| 49 | Kendwa. A | F | - | - | |
| 50 | Karima. E | M | - | - | |
| 51 | Kusomereus. M | F | - | - | |
| 52 | Kusomereus. L | F | - | - | |
| 53 | Fransisca. Geo | F | - | - | |
| 54 | Kusurube | F | - | - | |

MURRU GEOFFREY 0780497950

Vice of Paton Ndandamine Village

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 1 | Luganza -F | M | 0772482619 | |
| 2 | OKECHA JIBINDRO | M | 0772116712 | |
| 3 | AWINGA VINCENT | M | 078876582 | |
| 4 | DELAN MICHELE | M | - | |
| 5 | OCOMUN FRANCIS | M | - | |
| 6 | WAHLIM PASTORE | M | - | |
| 7 | AGENORA BENJAMIN | M | 0781282009 | |
| 8 | NONO-KUNA BEATRICE | F | - | |
| 9 | MUNGUNIEK BEATRICE | F | - | |
| 10 | JANE GIATHO | F | - | |
| 11 | CHARITAL AWACHANGO | F | - | |
| 12 | AJARO ROSELINE | F | - | |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.10
JINGWO DISTRICT
DATE 27/01/2018

Alfred

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|-------------|------------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 |
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 25 | Nyalonga Genaro | M | - | |
| 26 | Colthum Geoffrey | M | - | |
| 27 | Ochomwete Charles | M | - | |
| 28 | JAKISA RAMAZAN | M | 0777202122 | |
| 29 | OWINTI AZ FRED | M | 078532204 | |
| 30 | ALYAS ADROP | M | - | |
| 31 | Kyamanywa John | M | 0781432169 | |
| 32 | BYAKHANDA DEO | M | - | |
| 33 | Kwo-low-to Willem | M | 0799456299 | |
| 34 | MUGENSI CHARLES | M | 0777112114 | |
| 35 | ORANSI CHARLES | M | 078452952 | |
| 36 | WATATUM CHARLES | M | - | |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.10
JINGWO DISTRICT
DATE 27/01/2018

Alfred

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 32 | KUMAKECH ISA | M | 0777815451 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 37 | BEDIJO | M | 0777119334 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 39 | OKELLO FRANCIS | M | 0771952613 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 41 | OROMBI JAMES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 49 | DWARMUDGU AKERU | M | 0774582336 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 52 | OMERGU STEPHEN | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 53 | JAWIYAMBE ROS | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 54 | OCHIRCHAN ARBAKHA | M | 078701594 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 55 | BASTIESZA PATRICK | M | 0737309525 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 56 | CHONDO ADRIAN | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 57 | OTER WILLIAM | M | 0775961061 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 59 | EMINYALAI AMISI | M | 0771960407 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.C. 01
GAWEDO WASH
DATE: 27/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total L&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 13 | EMDA ESTER | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | OTERA ROSELINE | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15 | AKETHO CHARLES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 16 | Munguruk Alfred | M | 0759411505 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17 | BALISWANI RONALD | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | YAKIMI WUNYATI | M | 0777989327 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | ORLAISI DENSI | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 26 | JAKWONGA CHARLES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21 | MAMANO JAVIC | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | GVOYA PATRICK | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | ONSTER GRACE | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 26 | Adubung Alfred | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.C. 01
GAWEDO WASH
DATE: 27/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT | | | DATE: 27.01.2018 | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | | LOCATION/VENUE: Uduk 1 | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/Email | Signature |
| 1 | Luganza -F | M | 0772482619 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2 | OKESHA JIBINDRO | M | 0772711672 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3 | AWINGA VINCENT | M | 078876582 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 4 | DECHON MICHELE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 5 | OCOMUN FRANCIS | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6 | WAIHLIM PASTORE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7 | AGENORZA BERNARD | M | 0781282009 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8 | NONO-KUNA BEATRICE | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9 | MUNGURUK BEATRICE | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10 | JANE GIATHO | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11 | CHARITAL AWACHANGO | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 12 | AJARD ROSELINE | F | | <i>[Signature]</i> |

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G.C. 01
GAWEDO WASH
DATE: 27/01/2018

| REGISTER OF ATTENDEES | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|------------------------|--------------------|
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| 25 | Nyalanga Genaro | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 27 | Ochomuruk Charles | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 35 | OROMBI CHARLES | M | 078452952 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 36 | WATATUM CHARLES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |

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| # | Name | Gender | PHONE/EMAIL | Signature |
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| 37 | BEDIJO | M | 0777119334 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 39 | OKELLO FRANCIS | M | 0771952613 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 41 | OROMBI JAMES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 43 | OMERGU STEPHEN | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 48 | EMINYANA AMISI | M | 0771960407 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

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| # | Name | Gender | PHONE/EMAIL | Signature |
| 15 | KYAMANYWA | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14 | YOZIPA GEMSA | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15 | TUMWASILE ROBERT | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 16 | MUNYANKYA CHARLES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17 | BYESI ROGERS | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 18 | TIBESIGWA GODFREY | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19 | BALUZURU CHARLES | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 20 | SALOMU NIKIE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21 | DWA PAUL | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 22 | OROMA ALI | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23 | WIKUMUYU ROBERT | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 24 | | | | |

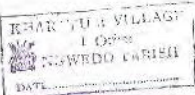
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| # | Name | Gender | PHONE/EMAIL | Signature |
| 25 | GIAFUSA KISHIRO | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 27 | AKUMUYU NIKIE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 28 | KOSI OMERU | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 29 | AKUMUYU JUNIT | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 30 | KHAMA JESSE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 31 | OROMA ROSELINE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 34 | BIRUKU TOSIA | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 35 | BIRUKU EVERETT | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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- 66- GILBERT KISATO
- 67- ONYENGA MUPRES
- 68- KUBONE COWM
- 69- TONYI FERDINAND
- 70- KYUNGIZA
- 71- MUBENIKI MURAHWA

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| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
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| 51 | MUKUBA BATEBE | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 52 | BATEBE MUBA | M | | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 60 | JINO PATA | | | <i>[Signature]</i> |

- 61 KUMUKOCH GILBERT
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| 10 | ARUA MICHAEL | M | 077528651 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
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| 18 | OSAMA P-CLAVER | M | 0778286771 | |
| 19 | WAFUM RICHARD | M | - | |
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| 21 | BUSINGE ROSA | M | 0117663580 | |
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| 23 | OKUMU PATRICK | M | - | |
| 24 | Mungurama Joseph | M | 0778991001 | |
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| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
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| 34 | OSITE NILON | M | - | |
| 35 | OZELE GABRY | M | - | |
| 36 | DNGEY JOHN | M | - | |



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| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
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| 40 | THOWFA SIBHANIA | F | - | |
| 41 | THARAH JOYCE | F | - | |
| 42 | MUNWAPHEK ROZELIN | F | - | |
| 43 | PRACHEL JALLINE | F | - | |
| 44 | KAEWINY ANESI | F | - | |
| 45 | NGAMISA GARACC | F | - | |
| 46 | AJARUVA MARION | F | - | |
| 47 | NGAMISA IELINE | F | - | |
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|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT | | DATE: | | |
| Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: BEROVA VILLAGE | | |
| # | Name | Gender | Phone/E-mail | Signature |
| 49 | MUNGU DGETO JUSTO | M | - | |
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| Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA | | LOCATION/VENUE: BUKOYA VILLAGE | | |
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Chairman
Oluwo Peter

TILENGA PROJECT ESIA -
APPENDIX H:
Air Quality

2019

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The background is a solid blue color. Overlaid on this are several thin, white, straight lines that intersect to form a complex geometric pattern. One line runs diagonally from the top-left towards the bottom-right. Another line runs diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right. A third line runs from the left edge towards the top-right, and a fourth line runs from the left edge towards the bottom-right. These lines create various triangular and quadrilateral shapes across the page.

Annex 1

Annex 1: AERMOD Sensitivity Test

A.1 Introduction

The main assessment reported in the Air Quality Chapter uses the dispersion modelling software ADMS 5. This software was selected because of its functionality, which also allows model runs using US Environmental Protection Agency approved AERMOD model, through the ADMS 5 interface. This appendix describes a sensitivity analysis that was undertaken to compare the ADMS 5 model output with the AERMOD output.

A.2 Methodology

The sensitivity analysis focuses on a single scenario (Op2b), and the model inputs between the ADMS model run and the AERMOD model run were identical and as reported in Air Quality Chapter. The AERMOD function in ADMS does not allow for the quantification of averaging periods of less than 1 hour, nor the consideration of the ADMS chemistry module. Therefore the comparison of model output considers pollutants with averaging periods of 1 hour and above and predicted NO_x contributions without chemistry.

A.3 Results

The comparison of results predicted using different dispersion methods is summarised in Table 6-A1. The table shows that for the model parameters selected, the ADMS 5 method of predicting dispersion impacts consistently over-predicted impacts at the worst affected offsite receptor locations compared to the AERMOD method of predicting dispersion impacts.

There is limited published material available on any comparison between the two models, but professional experience suggests that ADMS tends to predict higher concentrations at locations close to modelled sources, but lower concentrations at locations further away from the modelled sources. The worst case offsite impacts reported in the main chapter and Table 6-A1 concern the nearest receptors to the Central Processing Facility.

Table A1-1: Predicted Pollutant Concentration Impacts for Controlled Operational Emissions – Dispersion Model Sensitivity

| Meteorological Year | NO _x (Conc. µg/m ³) | | PM ₁₀ (Conc. µg/m ³) | | PM _{2.5} (Conc. µg/m ³) | | CO (Conc. µg/m ³) | | HCs |
|------------------------------|--|------------|---|------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------|
| | Annual mean | Daily Mean | Annual mean | Daily Mean | Annual mean | Daily Mean | 8 Hr Mean | Hourly Mean | |
| Scenario Op2b | | | | | | | | | |
| ADMS 5 | 10.8 | 472.0 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 63.9 | 157.6 | 10.0 |
| AERMOD | 5.7 | 265.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 29.2 | 88.6 | 3.0 |
| Comparison (AERMOD / ADMS 5) | 53% | 56% | 47% | 40% | 47% | 40% | 46% | 56% | 30% |

The background is a solid blue color. Three thin white lines intersect to form a geometric pattern. One line is nearly vertical, another is nearly horizontal, and the third is diagonal, crossing the other two.

Annex 2

Annex 2: Meteorological Data Sensitivity Test

A.4 Introduction

The main assessment reported in the Air Quality Chapter uses a hybrid meteorological dataset, which amalgamates periods of data gathered near to the Project area in 2014 with data for the remaining periods from Entebbe Airport. This sensitivity analysis considers the impact of the proposed development using multiple years of meteorological data.

A.5 Method

The sensitivity analysis focuses on a single scenario (Op2b), and the model inputs between the ADMS model run and the AERMOD model run, other than the meteorological data, were identical and as reported in Air Quality Chapter.

A.6 Results

The comparison of results predicted using different meteorological years is summarised in Table 6-B1. The table shows that impacts at the worst affected location (i.e. maximum offsite impacts) differ to those reported in the main assessment for this scenario. This is likely due to the more localised conditions incorporated in the amalgamated data. This can be seen in Figure 6-5 of the main assessment. The wind rose plot for the amalgamated data does not share the periods in the Entebbe wind roses where, for a good proportion of hours, winds are blown from the north. Instead, during these periods, wind conditions closer to the Project site blow from other direction, notably the south east.

By applying the worst alternative meteorological year for each pollutant, scenario Op2b would have a negligible magnitude of impact for all averaging periods for CO and a low magnitude of impact for annual mean and hourly mean concentrations of NO₂ and annual mean concentrations of PM₁₀. There would be a moderate adverse magnitude of impact for annual mean and daily mean concentrations of PM_{2.5}. For annual mean concentration of PM₁₀, ambient concentrations are such the receptor sensitivity is moderate. For daily mean PM_{2.5}, ambient concentrations are such the receptor sensitivity is low. The impact significance for both of these pollutants would be moderate-low. For annual mean PM_{2.5}, ambient concentrations are such the receptor sensitivity is moderate. The impact significance for this pollutant would therefore be moderate at the worst affected offsite receptor location. However, the impact significance reported here for PM_{2.5} impacts are considered conservative for the following reasons:

- Receptor sensitivity has been determined by the concentrations of PM_{2.5} monitored during the baseline survey. Baseline concentrations for all particulate sizes measured during the survey were elevated, due to the naturally dusty conditions often experienced within the region, rather than due to combustion, industry or urban emissions sources.
- Plant suppliers do not publish emissions data for PM_{2.5}. Instead, the emissions data for PM₁₀ that is published has been used as a proxy to represent PM_{2.5}. In reality, only a proportion of the PM₁₀ emissions will be as PM_{2.5}, so actual impacts will be less than those reported in Table 6-B1.

In light of the assumptions above, the moderate-low and moderate impacts reported in Table 6-B1 would be considered to represent a low impact significance, which is insignificant.

Table A2-1: Predicted Pollutant Concentrations for Controlled Operational Emissions – Meteorological Sensitivity

| Meteorological Year | NO ₂ (Conc. µg/m ³) | | PM ₁₀ (Conc. µg/m ³) | | PM _{2.5} (Conc. µg/m ³) | | CO (Conc. µg/m ³) | | | |
|--------------------------|--|------------|---|------------|--|------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Annual mean | Daily Mean | Annual mean | Daily Mean | Annual mean | Daily Mean | 8 Hr Mean | Hourly Mean | 30 Min Mean | 15 Min Mean |
| | Scenario Op2b (Comparison (Entebbe data / amalgamated data) given as a %) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2014 Amalgamated dataset | 5.1 | 26.1 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 63.9 | 157.6 | 161.1 | 162.9 |
| 2012 Entebbe | 7.23 | 39 | 2 | 8.7 | 2 | 8.7 | 58.5 | 175.6 | 188.2 | 195.5 |
| | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 1.5% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| 2013 Entebbe | 8.24 | 43.11 | 2.5 | 11.6 | 2.5 | 11.6 | 90.1 | 162 | 164.9 | 166.5 |
| | 1.6% | 1.7% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 1.9% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 2014 Entebbe | 8.46 | 33.14 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 11.3 | 64.2 | 157.6 | 161.1 | 162.9 |
| | 1.7% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 1.8% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 2015 Entebbe | 8.85 | 39.23 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 66.9 | 149.8 | 153.1 | 154.8 |
| | 1.7% | 1.5% | 2.0% | 1.2% | 2.0% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% |
| 2016 Entebbe | 9.56 | 32.84 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 10.1 | 69.2 | 129.6 | 130.9 | 131.6 |
| | 1.9% | 1.3% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.8% |

Annex 3

Annex 3 Baseline Data Collection

A.7 Baseline Monitoring

The baseline air quality environment, at locations within and around the Study Area, was quantified using a variety of techniques. The field measurements being undertaken comprised:

- Long term passive monitoring of monthly and representative annual average concentrations of NO_x, NO₂, SO₂, O₃ and VOCs (Benzene), using Palmes diffusion tube devices;
- Short term passive monitoring of 24 hour average concentrations of NO₂, SO₂, and H₂S, using Radiello diffusion tube devices; and
- Short term (15 minute and 1 hour averages) monitoring of particulate matter <10 micrometers (PM₁₀) and <2.5 micrometers (PM_{2.5}) and Total Suspended Particulate (TSP) using a portable handheld light scattering device.

The Palmes diffusion tubes (vertically held plastic tubes illustrated in Figure 1) were setup and then left in situ to monitor monthly mean concentrations of NO_x, NO₂, SO₂, O₃ and VOCs (Benzene).

The Radiello samplers (horizontally held absorbant tubes illustrated in Figure 1) were setup to measure short-term concentrations of NO₂, SO₂ and H₂S (24 hour mean).

Figure 1. Palmes Diffusion tube and Radiello samplers monitoring ambient air quality at AQ3.



A non-passive method was used to monitor short-term concentrations of particulate matter (1 hour mean and 15 minute mean), as TSP, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, using an electronic light-scattering device as shown in Figure 2 (Turnkey DustMate). The calibration certificate for this device is presented in Figure 3.

Figure 2. DustMate monitoring ambient air quality at AQ3A



Figure 3. DustMate Calibration Certificate for the period 05/10/2016 – 05/10/2017



Dust Monitor Service/Calibration Certificate

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Instrument Details | | Calibration No: 10947 | |
| Customer: AECOM | | | |
| Instrument: DustMate | Serial Number: DM12198 | Software Version: D3.04 | |
| Date of Last Service: N/A | | Date Supplied New: 05/10/2016 | |

| Calibration Factors prior to Servicing | | | |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Measured Flow Rate: | N/A | cc/min | Total pump useage: |
| TSP: 1.0 | PM10: 1.0 | PM2.5: 1.0 | PM1.0: 1.0 |
| Inhalable: / | Thoracic: / | Respirable: / | PM2.0: / |

| |
|----------------------|
| Fault Report: |
| New Instrument. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| Work Carried Out: | | | |
| Calibration. | | | |
| Charge battery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> . Change reference filter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> . | | | |
| Photometer Scale 2125 | Laser current 26 mA | Flow rate 600 cc/min | Stray light 0 mV |
| Wind inputs OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | External inputs OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Inlet Heater OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Alarm output OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Clean-Air filter OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Backup-Filter OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | PC-Link OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Telemetry OK <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

| |
|------------------------|
| Parts Required: |
| None. |

| Instrument Calibration against Reference Instrument | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <i>reading is with new calibration factor applied</i> | | | | |
| Fraction | Zero | Reading | Reference | New Cal. Factor |
| TSP | 0.0 µg/m ³ | 300.1 µg/m ³ | 309.2 µg/m ³ | 1 |
| PM10 | 0.0 µg/m ³ | 296.4 µg/m ³ | 301.8 µg/m ³ | 1 |
| PM2.5 | 0.00 µg/m ³ | 270.99 µg/m ³ | 252.55 µg/m ³ | 1 |
| PM1.0 | 0.00 µg/m ³ | 54.48 µg/m ³ | 58.66 µg/m ³ | 1 |
| Reference Instrument: TNO2126 | | Date Reference Calibrated: 10/06/16 | | |

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Signed: Terry Sandbach | Date: 05/10/2016 | Temperature: 21.7 °C |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|

Calibration Due: 05/10/2017

QF031
Issue 02
Jan 2010

Turnkey Instruments Ltd
1 Dalby Court, Gadbrook Business Centre, Northwich, Cheshire CW9 7TN
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TILENGA PROJECT ESIA- APPENDIX I: Noise and Vibration

February 2019

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Appendix I1: Secondary Noise Survey Data

The page features a solid blue background. In the lower-left quadrant, there is an abstract geometric design consisting of several thin white lines that intersect to form a series of triangles and quadrilaterals. The lines are white and vary in length and orientation, creating a modern, minimalist aesthetic.

Appendix I1. Secondary Noise Survey Data Summaries

Table I1-1: Secondary Data: Summary of available noise measurements performed by other consultants north of the Victoria Nile

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|--|--|--|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | | |
| DE/ENVI/2013/2/053 Proposed Victoria Nile 3D Seismic Coverage, April 2013 | Along the Victoria Nile river. Surveys conducted in February 2013. | - ^(B) | 37.9 | 34.5 | 36.3 | 40 | - | - | - | Birds, hippos, aircraft (distant) | Bush camping site near Delta point, about 20m from water's edge. | Overall, noise levels observed during the study were typical of noise expected in a rural and wilderness setting. L _{eq} at all locations north of the Nile was within the permissible limits. Both natural (fauna) and anthropogenic sources contributed to baseline; although noise levels were generally higher where human presence/activity is significantly higher. | |
| | | - | 43.2 | 37.2 | 38.8 | - | - | - | - | Birds, hippos and frogs | Fringing wetland off Buligi Track. | | |
| | | - | 43.7 | 36.5 | 41.1 | - | - | - | - | Birds, hippos, frogs, bushbuck, boats (n. 3) and vehicles. | At 5m from water's edge near Paraa ferry crossing. | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 71.3 | - | - | Pick-up transit. | Packwach Highway | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 66.1 | - | - | Mini bus transit. | Packwach Highway | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 76.7 | - | - | Two pick-ups transit. | Packwach Highway | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | - | - | Fuso truck transit. | Packwach Highway | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.5 | - | - | Two pick-ups transit. | Packwach Highway | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.45 | - | - | - | - | | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.55 | - | - | - | - | | - |
| DE/ENVI/2012/R/048 Proposed Appraisal Drilling: Jobi East Field, January 2013 | Sampling locations based on proximity to sensitive receptors as well as the location of the proposed drill pads. Surveys conducted in December 2012. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | In general the baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise levels for environmental and recreational areas whose permissible level is set at 45dB (A) during the | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.65 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.8 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.75 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.8 | - | - | - | - | | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.8 | - | - | day, according to the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control Regulations 2003) but were as a result of the effects of wind blowing through vegetation. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.85 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.85 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58.1 | - | - | Recurring thunder. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.85 | - | - | In general the baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise levels for environmental and recreational areas whose permissible level is set at 45dB (A) during the day, according to the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control Regulations 2003) but were partially influenced by birds calls, wind blowing through vegetation. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.3 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56.85 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.15 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56.7 | - | - | Around Jobi East-G site. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.05 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56.8 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.95 | - | - | In general the baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise levels for environmental and recreational areas whose permissible level is set at 45dB (A) during the day, according to the National Environment |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.85 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58.1 | - | - | Around Jobi East-6 (I) site. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 58.05 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.95 | - | - | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/012 Proposed Jobi-5 (E) Appraisal Well, January 2013 | The locations chosen within approximately 100 m of the well site centre. | - | - | - | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | - | - | (Noise Standards and Control Regulations 2003) but were influenced by the windy conditions. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.05 | - | - | - | - | Noise sources identified during the time of measurements were non-anthropogenic (birds and insects). The background noise levels exceeded the maximum permissible noise levels for 'environmental or recreational sites' specified in the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | - | | The average noise levels logged are similar to other measurements made within the MFNP for other studies |
| | | - | 73.2 | 56.3 | 68.5 | 77.8 | - | - | - | - | Birds and insects. | Around Jobi-5 (E). | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/041 Proposed Jobi-2 well testing, October 2012 | Sampling point located in the proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. wildlife) as well as the location of the proposed drill pad. Surveys conducted in July 2012. | - | - | - | - | - | 56 | - | - | - | - | The average noise levels logged are similar to other measurements made within the MFNP for other studies | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | - | | Around Jobi 2. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.1 | - | - | - | - | | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | 56.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | 56.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | 57.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.8 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.1 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.6 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.3 | - | - | - | Along the access road to Jobi 2. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.6 | - | - | - | Along the access road to Jobi 2. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.3 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.4 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.4 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.4 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.8 | - | - | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.2 | - | - | - | | |
| DE/ENVI/2012/R/042 Proposed Jobi East-2 well testing, October 2012 | Ambient noise measuring points were taken at the Jobi East-2 site and the access road to the site. Surveys conducted in July 2012. | | | | | | | | | | | The average noise levels logged are similar to other measurements made within the MFNP for other studies. |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.1 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.5 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | Junction of access road to Jobi East-2. | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 76.6 | - | - | - | Existing Jobi-3 (D) drill pad site, 15 m from the onsite generator which was in operation. | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 61.6 | - | - | - | At the drill pad entrance (existing Jobi-3 (D) drill pad site). | The average noise levels logged are similar to other measurements made within the MFNP for other studies. | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 65.9 | - | - | - | Existing Jobi-3 (D) drill pad site, at the onsite offices. | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.3 | - | - | - | Decommissioning activities within existing Jobi-3 (D) drill pad site (no rig activities). | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.6 | - | - | - | Decommissioning activities within existing Jobi-3 (D) drill pad site (no rig activities). | | | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/043 Proposed Appraisal Drilling: Jobi-6 (F), November 2012 | The ambient noise points based on their proximity to sensitive receptors (i.e. wildlife) as well as the location of the drill pad and along the existing access road to the drill pad. Surveys conducted in July 2012. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50 m West of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | The high values are due to the wind blowing at the time the noise measurements were taken. |
| DE/ENV/2012/047 Proposed Appraisal Drilling: Mpyo | Ambient background noise measurement points based on proximity to sensitive receptors as well as | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----|-----|---------------|---|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | |
| Field (north area), December 2012 | the location of the proposed pads: at every 50 and 100 m along the cardinal directions, outside the proposed drill pad locations, and long the proposed access road route and on the main Paraa-Pakwach road, which forms a junction with the proposed drill pad access roads. Surveys conducted on 5 th July and 23 rd November 2012. | - | - | - | - | - | 60.3 | - | - | - | 100 m West of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | According to the Noise standard and control Regulations (2003), baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise levels for environmental and recreational areas set at 45dB (A) during the day. Results are similar to other measurements in MFNP. According to the Noise standard and control Regulations (2003), baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.5 | - | - | - | 50 m East of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.3 | - | - | - | 100 m East of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 64.3 | - | - | - | 50 m North of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.4 | - | - | - | 100 m North of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 64.1 | - | - | - | 50 m South of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 65.5 | - | - | - | 100 m South of proposed Mpyo-4 (F) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 63.4 | - | - | - | Access road approaching Drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.9 | - | - | - | 200 m North of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 55.4 | - | - | - | 250 m West of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 55.3 | - | - | - | 300 m West of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|------|--|---|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.2 | - | - | - | 250 m East of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | levels for environmental and recreational areas set at 45dB (A) during the day. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 56.9 | - | - | - | 300 m East of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.9 | - | - | - | 250 m North of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.7 | - | - | - | 300 m North of proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | 100 m from the proposed Mpyo-2 (H) H drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | 50 m from the proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.4 | - | - | - | Access road point to proposed Mpyo-2 (H) drill pad. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57 | - | - | - | Point off the Paraa-Pakwach road. | |
| HOGL/004-08 Hartebeest-1 Onshore Oil Exploration Well - Pura-1 onshore exploration oil well, August 2008 | No information about the location. | - | - | - | - | - | 56.7 | 58.3 | 55.1 | Natural background conditions (birds, insects and crickets). | Hartebeest-1 well site location. | No information |
| TUL/ECO/11/EI A-11 Proposed Jobi- Rii Field | Sampling points within approximately 100 m of each well site centre. | - | - | - | - | - | 59.05 | 65.8 | 52.3 | - | Jobi-4 (C). | The maximum recorded noise levels at both locations exceed both the |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations north of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) (B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|------|---------------|------------------|---|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) (A) | Max | Min | | | |
| Appraisal Drilling, January 2012 | | - | - | - | - | - | 62.25 | 67.9 | 56.6 | - | Jobi-3 (D). | daytime legislated limits for environmental or recreational sites (2003). However, this is attributable to 'natural' background conditions (birds and insects) since no anthropogenic sources of noise were observed in the area at the time of monitoring. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 62.1 | 70.1 | 54.1 | - | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 65.9 | 72.3 | 59.5 | - | | |

Table I1-2: Secondary Data: Summary of available noise measurements performed by other consultants south of the Victoria Nile

| Source information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations south of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|--|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|---|--|---|--------------|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | | Min |
| DE/ENV/2013/2/0 53 Proposed Victoria Nile 3D Seismic Coverage, April 2013 | Along the Victoria Nile river. Surveys conducted in February 2013. | - ^(B) | 46 | 35.9 | 38.2 | 45.6 | - | - | Birds, hippos, insects in the proximity of a tree and a boat transit. | Paraa crossing sampling point (ID NA4). | Overall, noise levels observed during the study were typical of noise expected in a rural and wilderness setting. Three out of four locations on the south bank exceeded the limits albeit by a minor degree. It can be concluded therefore that background noise levels are higher in disturbed areas on the south bank. Both natural (fauna) and anthropogenic sources contributed to baseline; although noise levels were generally higher on the south bank where human presence is significantly higher. | |
| | | - | 36.8 | 31.1 | 33.6 | - | - | - | Birds, aircraft transit (distant). | Preferred mooring location at Wild Frontiers lease land (ID sampling point NA5). | | |
| | | - | 45.4 | 40.3 | 43.2 | - | - | - | Hippos, people talking in the vicinity of a water source. | Unnamed river near Murchison River Lodge (alternative mooring location) (ID sampling point NA6). | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.7 | - | - | - | | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.1 | - | - | Wind blowing through vegetation. | | Mpyo-D site. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.5 | - | - | - | | - |
| DE/ENV/2013/R/0 49 Proposed Appraisal Drilling: Mpyo Field (south area), February 2013 | Sampling points at every 60 m along the cardinal directions of the 3 proposed drill pad sites. Extra measurements taken along the proposed access roads to these sites. Other ambient background noise measurement points were selected based on proximity to sensitive receptors as well as the location of the proposed drill pads. Surveys conducted December 2012. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Based on the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control Regulations 2003), baseline noise levels exceeded the permissible noise levels for environmental and recreational areas whose permissible level is set at 45 dB (A) during the day, but these noise measurements are within a similar range to other measurements undertaken from other studies and conducted within the MFNP. Noise levels recorded at and within the project site were influenced by wind blowing through vegetation. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.3 | - | - | Paraa-Masindi road junction: sensitive receptor near Mpyo-D. | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Wind blowing through vegetation. | | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.6 | - | - | - | | - |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.7 | - | - | Partially influenced by birds chirping and wind blowing through vegetation. | | Mpyo-L site. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.3 | - | - | - | | - |

| Source information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations south of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|--|--|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | Min | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58 | - | - | Partially influenced by birds chirping and wind blowing through vegetation. | | set at 45 dB (A) during the day, but these noise measurements are within a similar range to other measurements undertaken from other studies and conducted within the MFNP. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 57.6 | - | - | | Paraa-Masindi access road junction. | Noise levels recorded at the site were influenced by bird calls and wind blowing through vegetation. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.4 | - | - | Partially influenced by birds chirping and wind blowing through vegetation. | Seasonal river (695 m East of the site). | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.8 | - | - | | | Based on the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control Regulations 2003), baseline noise levels recorded exceeded the permissible noise levels for residential areas set at 50 dB(A) during the day, but these noise measurements are within a similar range to other measurements undertaken at other sites when similar studies have been conducted within the area. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.7 | - | - | | Mpyo-6 (M) site. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.6 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.8 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.2 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.8 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.3 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.1 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.1 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.3 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.1 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 60.1 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59.5 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.9 | - | - | | Homestead. Sensitive receptors. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 63 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 65 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 62.3 | - | - | | Mubako Trading Centre. Wetland. | Noise levels recorded at this site were mainly influenced by local community human conversation, sounds made by domesticated animals (poultry and goats) and insect and birds calls. |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.8 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.4 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.3 | - | - | | Homestead. | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.3 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.5 | - | - | | | |
| | | - | - | - | - | - | 58.8 | - | - | | Church. | |

Table I1-3: Secondary Data: Summary of available noise measurements performed by other consultants west of the Victoria Nile

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|---|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | L _{AMax} | L _{Aeq} | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | | Min |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/028 Proposed expansion of Adundu Camp, Nebbi District, West Nile, September 2012 | Sampling location nearby receptors (homesteads) and fauna receptors (grazing cattle and birds). | - ^(B) | 46.4 | 31 | 36.3 | 52 | - | - | Nesting birds on the nearby trees. | - | Noise sources mainly non-anthropogenic (nesting birds in the nearby trees). The background noise levels are within the maximum permissible noise levels for 'environmental or recreational sites' specified in the National Environment (Noise Standards and Control) Regulations, 2003. | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/039 Ondyek-1 (A) Well Project, October 2012 | Measurements were undertaken at locations around the proposed drill pad with potential receptors. Surveys conducted in April 2012. | 56.9 | 41.5 | 33 | 38.5 | - | - | - | Clucking chickens, birds chirping and human conversation. | - | With the exception of areas close to the Pakwach – Panyimur – Dei road, Panyimur Sub County and Aboko Trading Centre, noise measurements at the rest of the points within the 2 km from the drill pad indicated an environment that was devoid of sources of noise. National noise regulations require that the maximum permissible noise level for general environment in a residential area with small industrial or small scale production and commercial activities is 60 dB(A) during the day and 50 dBA at night. | |
| | | 56.4 | 43.6 | 37 | 41.5 | - | - | - | Youth congregation and birds chirping. | - | | |
| | | 64.7 | 45.1 | 32.5 | 39 | - | - | - | Human conversation, bleating goats and wood chopping activity in the vicinity. | - | | |
| | | 58.5 | 41.5 | 35.5 | 38.5 | - | - | - | Human conversation, birds chirping, bleating goats and rustling leaves. | - | | |
| | | 52 | 41.9 | 32.5 | 39.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation. | - | | |
| | | 66.3 | 51.7 | 39 | 47 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation. | - | | |
| | | 56.3 | 43.1 | 36.5 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| | | 65.6 | 46.3 | 38 | 43 | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| | | 59.2 | 44.8 | 37.5 | 42.5 | - | - | - | - | - | | - |
| | | 78.5 | 71 | 69 | 70.5 | - | - | - | - | Panyimur market activity, noises from a cassava mill. | | In the proximity of the Panyimur market. |
| 61.8 | 46.1 | 40 | 42.5 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation | Close to the Pakwach Panyimur Dei road. | | | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|---|---|--|
| | | L _{Max} | L _{Aeq} | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/014 Proposed Pakech Camp to support West Nile Exploration Drilling, August 2012 | | 65 | 49.6 | 44 | 46.5 | - | - | - | Vehicles transit and croaking frogs. | Close to the Pakwach Panyimur Dei road. | Major sources of noise included birds and traffic along the Pakwach – Arua Highway. The area is relatively quiet as seen from the relatively low noise levels recorded. |
| | | 74.1 | 60.2 | 48.5 | 54.5 | - | - | - | Vehicles transit and children conversation in the vicinity of a borehole. | Close to the Pakwach Panyimur Dei road. | |
| | | 58.3 | 45.4 | 37 | 42.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 55.8 | 42.1 | 34 | 38.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 53.5 | 41.3 | 35.5 | 38 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | 57.3 | 38.4 | 30.0 | 35.0 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | 55.8 | 38.3 | 32.5 | 36.0 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 52.7 | 37.0 | 31.0 | 34.5 | - | - | - | - | - | |
| | | 72.1 | 54.4 | 34.5 | 42.5 | - | - | - | Wood chopping activity and birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 64.0 | 46.2 | 34.0 | 40.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/033 Riwu-1 (A) Exploration Well Project- Environmental and Social Impact Statement, October 2012 | Noise levels were measured at the nearest receptor from the proposed camp site. Surveys conducted in April 2012. | 59.7 | 42.0 | 37.0 | 39.0 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | The results indicated a relatively quiescent environment around the proposed Riwu-1 (A) drill pad. The predominant sources of noise were birds and livestock with little or no human influence at the sampled locations. |
| | | 62.1 | 41.9 | 31.0 | 37.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 67.7 | 49.6 | 30.5 | 36.5 | - | - | - | Construction of a hut, human conversation and a cock-crow. | - | |
| | | 59.0 | 42.8 | 34.0 | 39.0 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 54.2 | 48.9 | 46.0 | 48.5 | - | - | - | Rustling leaves and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 66.4 | 46.4 | 34.5 | 41.5 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and herdsman's whistling. | - | |
| | | 55.5 | 44.6 | 35.0 | 41.5 | - | - | - | Rustling leaves and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 60.7 | 46.8 | 42.0 | 45.0 | - | - | - | Birds chirping and wood chopping activity. | - | |
| | | 62.0 | 46.1 | 40.5 | 43.5 | - | - | - | Human conversation. | - | |
| | | DE/ENV/2012/R/034 Omuka-A Well Project- Environmental and Social Impact Statement, October 2012 | Baseline noise measurement was undertaken at locations around the proposed | 60.7 | 46.8 | 42.0 | 45.0 | - | - | - | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victoria Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| | | L _{Max} | L _{Aeq} | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | | Min |
| 2012 | drill pad with potential receptors. The drill pad is located in the Western rift valley along the shoreline areas of Lake Albert. Coordinates: 309760E, 243034N (UTM 36N, WGS 84). Surveys conducted in April 2012. | 59.8 | 48.1 | 40.5 | 46.0 | - | - | - | - | rustling leaves and birds chirping. | - | high noise pollution. National noise regulations require that the maximum permissible noise levels for general environment in a residential area with small industrial or small scale production and commercial activities are 60 dB (A) during the day and 50 dB (A) at night. |
| | | 93.7 | 83.9 | 80.5 | 83.0 | - | - | - | - | Loud bar music and barking dogs. | - | |
| | | 61.0 | 42.8 | 38.0 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | Human conversation, rustling leaves and birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 54.9 | 42.8 | 39.5 | 42.0 | - | - | - | - | Loud music, human conversation and birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 58.8 | 43.5 | 34.5 | 39.0 | - | - | - | - | Kayonga Primary School, motorcycle transit, human conversation and birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 58.9 | 55.4 | 54.0 | 55.5 | - | - | - | - | School, chirping birds and crickets, rustling leaves, distant thunder | - | |
| | | 65.0 | 50.0 | 42.5 | 46.5 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping, strong breeze and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 59.4 | 47.7 | 41.0 | 45.5 | - | - | - | - | Human conversation, wood chopping activities and clucking chickens. | - | |
| | | 66.8 | 49.6 | 43.5 | 47.0 | - | - | - | - | Sounds from a Pentecostal church, bird chirping and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 65.6 | 47.8 | 42.5 | 46.0 | - | - | - | - | Sounds from a Health Centre, human conversation and road traffic. | - | |
| | | 61.8 | 49.1 | 42.0 | 45.0 | - | - | - | - | Motorcycle transit, bleating goats and strong breeze through the vegetation. | - | |
| | | 57.7 | 48.2 | 46.0 | 47.5 | - | - | - | - | Bird chirping, loud music from a radio playing in the vicinity, human conversation and rustling leaves. | - | |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victoral Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | |
|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|---------------|--|----------------------------------|-----|
| | | L _{Max} | L _{Aeq} | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | | Min |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/038 Okuma-A Exploration Well Project-Environmental and Social Impact Statement, October 2012 | The drill pad is located at Nyapolo Village about 500 m from the Pakwach-Nebbi Highway. Its coordinates are 319005E, 271368N. Surveys conducted in April 2012. | 70.8 | 54.0 | 49.5 | 51.0 | - | - | - | - | Strong breeze, bushfire crackling, chirping birds. | - | |
| | | 66.9 | 52.8 | 47.5 | 50.5 | - | - | - | - | Loud music from a stereo playing, birds chirping and children speaking and playing in the proximity of a school. | - | |
| | | 54.3 | 41.9 | 39.0 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | Bird chirping, human conversation and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 48.2 | 39.7 | 32.5 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | Bird chirping, human conversation and motorcycle transit. | - | |
| | | 57.8 | 45.4 | 35.5 | 41.5 | - | - | - | - | Children conversation, crowing chicken and birds chirping. | - | |
| | | 58.3 | 43.4 | 33.0 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | Mooing cattle, birds chirping and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 54.7 | 44.0 | 36.5 | 41.5 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 65.3 | 47.4 | 35.5 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping, rustling leaves and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 65.6 | 44.0 | 34.5 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 74.7 | 69.9 | 69.0 | 69.0 | - | - | - | - | Noise from a power generator, highway traffic and human conversation. | - | |
| | | 63.6 | 47.4 | 33.0 | 35.5 | - | - | - | - | Crowing chicken, birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 52.4 | 39.4 | 29.5 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | Low noise from the distant highway traffic, birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |
| | | 62.5 | 37.5 | 30.0 | 34.0 | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | |

The results of baseline noise measurements indicated an environment with low levels of noise at the time measurements were carried out. The common sources of noise were birds with relatively low human influence at the sampled locations.

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victorial Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results | | |
|--|--|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | L _{Max} | L _{Aeq} | L _{A90} | L _{A50} | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | Min | | | | | |
| | | 60.2 | 47.6 | 39.5 | 43.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Highway traffic, birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | | |
| | | 54.9 | 42.8 | 31.5 | 38.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds and crickets chirping, highway traffic and rustling leaves. | - | | |
| | | 57.9 | 42.1 | 32.0 | 36.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Homestead. | - | | |
| | | 58.3 | 40.6 | 30.5 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| | | 69.9 | 50.2 | 41.5 | 47.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Noise from a radio playing and goats bleating. | - | | |
| | | 57.4 | 47.3 | 36.5 | 43.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Highway traffic, human conversation | - | | |
| | | 67.6 | 43.5 | 31.5 | 35.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping. | - | | |
| | | 56.9 | 44.1 | 34.5 | 38.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and rustling leaves. | - | | |
| | | 65.7 | 49.1 | 32.5 | 39.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Barking dog. | - | | |
| | | 56.9 | 38.8 | 31.0 | 35.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Human conversation and wood chopping activity. | - | | |
| | | 56.8 | 38.4 | 32.0 | 36.0 | - | - | - | - | - | School, church | - | | |
| | | 65.3 | 49.6 | 34.0 | 40.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Clucking chicken and highway traffic. | - | | |
| | | 59.5 | 45.7 | 31.0 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and highway traffic. | - | | |
| | | 70.6 | 50.0 | 34.0 | 42.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Goat bleating and human conversation. | - | | |
| | | 55.1 | 40.3 | 31.5 | 37.0 | - | - | - | - | - | Rustling leaves, human conversation and birds chirping. | - | | |
| | | 51.4 | 35.9 | 27.5 | 33.0 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| | | 54.1 | 41.8 | 31.5 | 36.5 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| | | 59.3 | 42.0 | 31.0 | 37.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Squeaking bicycle, human conversation and birds chirping. | - | | |
| | | 60.4 | 45.8 | 36.5 | 42.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation. | - | | |
| | | 65.4 | 47.1 | 37.0 | 42.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Bird and crickets sounds. | - | | |
| | | 58.2 | 44.6 | 35.5 | 41.5 | - | - | - | - | - | Birds chirping and human conversation. | - | | |
| | | 63.2 | 39.5 | 30.0 | 34.0 | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| DE/ENV/2012/R/040 Alwala-A Well Project- Environmental and Social Impact Statement, October 2012 | The drill pad is located in Kiyaya West village, in a cotton garden about 1.5 km from Boro Trading Centre on Pakwach - Panyimur road (coordinates: 0317933E, 0259247N - UTM 36N, WGS 84). Surveys conducted in April 2012. | | | | | | | | | | | | | The results indicated an environment with low levels of noise at the time of measurements was undertaken. The prevalent noise sources were birds and no significant human sources existed at the proposed site. |

| Source of information (TEP Uganda) | Sampling locations west of the Victoral Nile | Measured noise levels dB(A) ^(B) | | | | | | | Noise sources | Site Description | Summary of the available results |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----|---|---------------------|--|
| | | L _A Max | L _A eq | L _A 90 | L _A 50 | L ₁₀ | Average dB(A) ^(A) | Max | | | |
| | | 53.6 | 41.2 | 32.0 | 37.0 | - | - | - | Crying baby, human conversation and a cow mooing in the proximity. | - | |