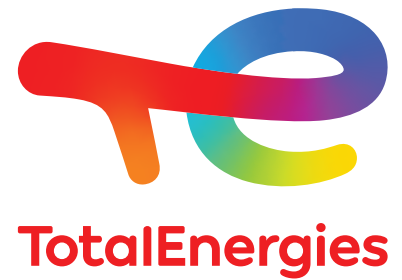


Let's Talk!

ISSUE 06 | 2023



Tilenga - Livelihood Restoration Programme

Welcome to this edition of the Let's Talk! Bulletin on the Tilenga Livelihood Restoration Programme.

TotalEnergies EP Uganda (TEPU) is conducting the land acquisition process for the Tilenga Project on behalf of the Government of Uganda, in line with Ugandan law and best international practice.

As part of the land acquisition process, TEPU is conscious of its responsibility to restore or improve the livelihoods and standards of living of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) by focusing on re-establishing

household food security and household income diversification through skills development and capitalizing on employment opportunities.

In this bulletin we describe how this is done, give examples of success stories.

We would love to hear from you. Share your feedback, comments, and questions with us at: ep-ngo-human-rights-ugep@totalenergies.com

The Tilenga Livelihood Restoration Programme

The Tilenga Livelihood Restoration Programme is designed and implemented in line with the International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (on Land Acquisition And Involuntary Resettlement), relevant Ugandan laws and TotalEnergies policies.

IFC Performance Standard 5 provides that: “The term “livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.” One of the objectives “to improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons”.

Objectives of the Livelihood Restoration Programme

- Encourage self-reliance and create long-term benefits while avoiding dependency on the Project;
- Utilise capacity building, participatory processes, and productivity improvements;
- Provide Projects that are adapted to household impacts;
- Identify synergies with local authorities and other development actors;
- Reinforce, rather than replace, local institutions and processes;
- Measure the achievement of programme outcomes and household participation;
- Ensure handover after livelihoods have been restored.

The Livelihood Restoration Process

The assessment of household needs for the Livelihood restoration (LR) programme is conducted at household level. Pre-programme visits are undertaken to collect data about each affected household to enable a holistic view of their needs and mitigation measures tailored thereafter.

Households are informed on the available LR programmes during the pre-programme visits and are given the opportunity to choose the most fitting. During the pre-programme visits, households are informed of the available livelihood initiatives or programmes.

A Household Livelihood Plan is prepared for each household to define the choice of programmes they are interested in. Furthermore, TEPU helps PAPs to reflect on the impact to help Project Affected Persons (PAPs) reflect on the impact of their relocation and to think about strategies to support them in future. Their interest in available programmes is registered.

Special Attention Accorded to Vulnerable Groups

Specific attention is paid to handicapped members, women headed-households, aged members, etc. Indeed, displacement may limit the ability of vulnerable people to cope with change, for example, some households may lose access to their support groups in their proximity who provide support.

In a perception study carried out in 2022 about 70% of PAPs declared that their lives had improved since compensation, with 28% stating that it had remained the same.

The Tilenga Livelihood Restoration Programme has three major pillars of intervention:

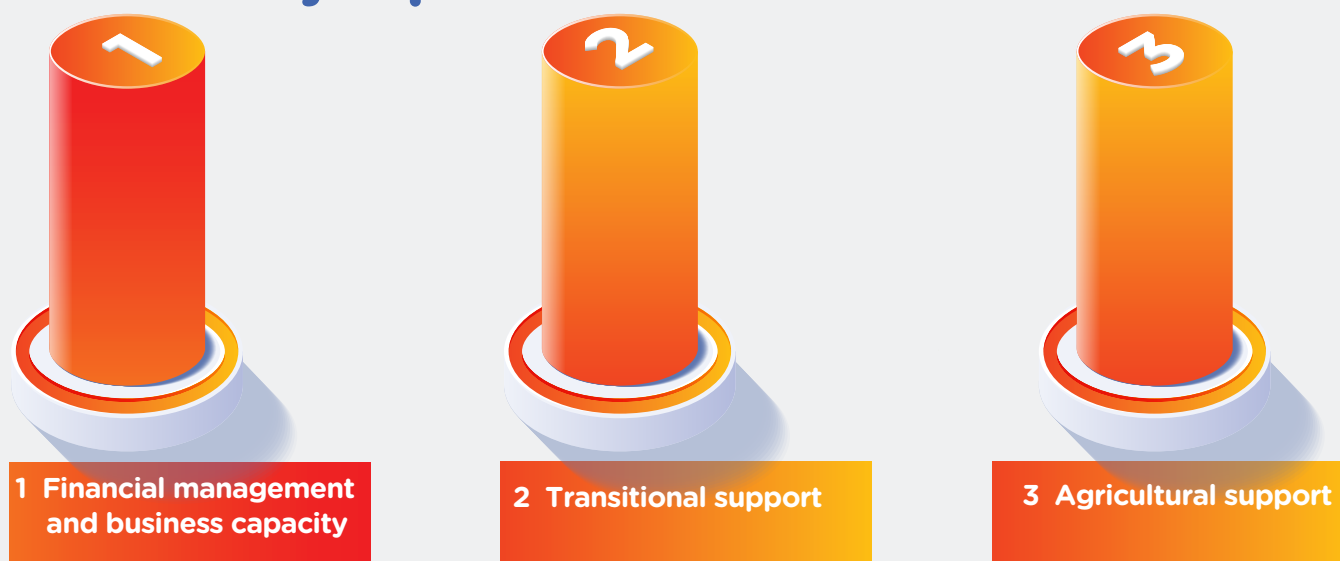


Figure 1

The level of support given to households depends on how severely they are affected by the Project. Those that are mildly impacted receive general support for example one-off seed distribution and small business management training. Severely impacted households receive more intensive support. Indicators include size of the affected land, level of vulnerability, alternative revenue sources, household size, and crops affected.

Financial Literacy Training

This training is intended to provide PAPs with guidance on proper use of the compensation money and how to manage a budget. Each PAP undergoes Financial Literacy Training prior to acquiring their land and compensating them.

The training includes practical exercises, one-on-one discussions and question and answer sessions to ensure that PAPs are fully equipped with relevant information for decision making. The aim is to ensure that they acquire key skills on managing a household budget.



Figure 2

Transitional Support

The purpose of transitional support is to provide food security to Project Affected Households during the transition.

The food provisions are based on the staple foods in the project area and are provided weekly. The portions are determined by the size of the household.

All registered project affected households are entitled to maize and cassava flour as well as beans and cooking oil.



Figure 3

LR Programme Impact

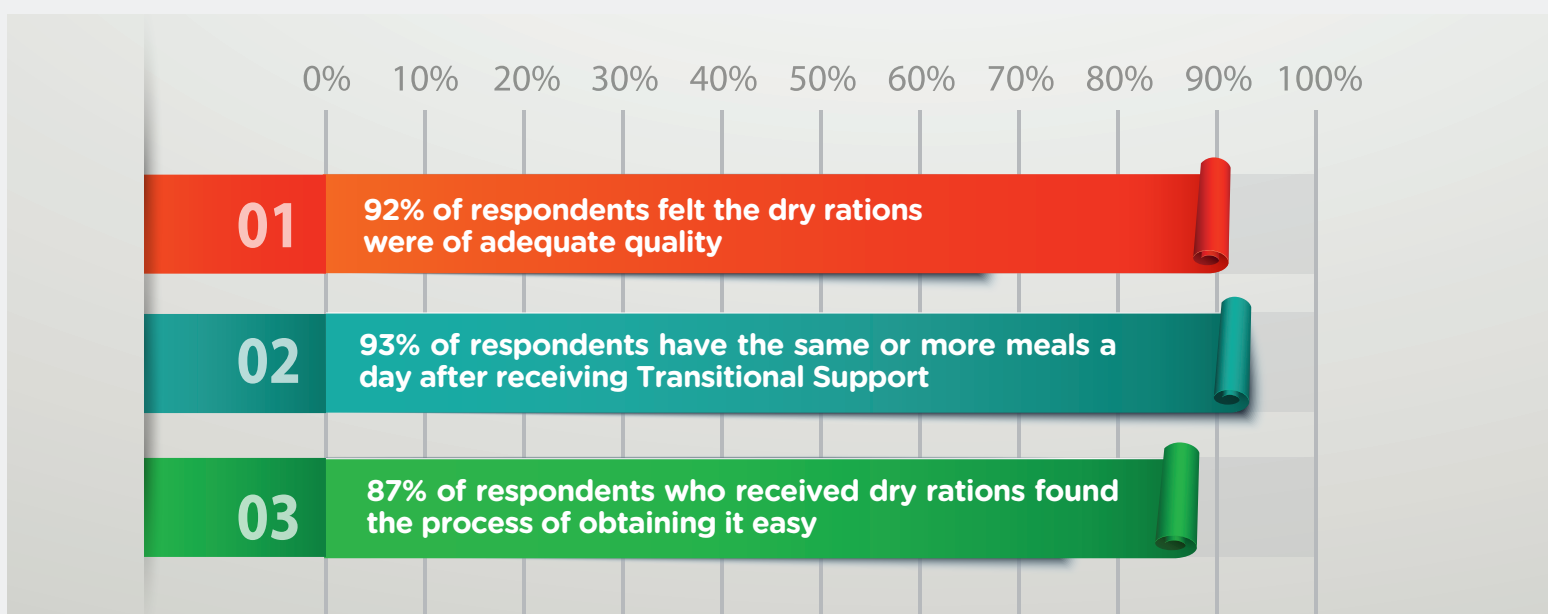


Figure 4

Proposed Improvements: PAPs have suggested fish and meat in the food basket. However, the programme offers only food that may be lost through a missed planting season.

Agricultural Support

The agricultural services programme is aimed at improving food security for project affected households. The programme also encourages farmers to create groups for knowledge exchange and to have a stronger bargaining power for their produce.

Objectives of the Agricultural Support Services Programme

- Improve crop production to support households, restore or enhance their food basket;
- Restore agricultural production capability in affected villages to cater for domestic food needs and trade a modest surplus in good years;
- Improve productivity and profitability of farming enterprises without compromising the environment;
- Improve knowledge of farmers through advice, training, and opportunities through access to credit for investment.

Some of the agricultural support provided to PAPs includes high-yield cassava cuttings for planting, beehives and harvesting gear to set up apiary projects, as well as inputs for vegetable farming.

According to a resettlement baseline report, 97% of households affected by the Project derived their livelihoods from subsistence crop farming. The Agricultural Support Services Programme provides farmers with improved crop varieties and training in good agricultural practices.

Cassava

is the main staple food within the project area and the main contributor to food security.

PAPs are provided with cuttings of an improved cassava variety with yields that are significantly greater than local cassava varieties. The crop can be harvested in 8-12 months compared to the usual 12-18 months.

PAPs have been provided with 8 bags of cuttings which are sufficient for planting an acre. Along with the Buliisa Agricultural Department, training in cassava production highlighting a new improved method of planting has been provided to PAPs.

Traditionally, local communities place cassava cuttings in the ground vertically, but if cuttings are buried horizontally with about 2 cm of soil cover, multiple shoots develop, and this increases the number of plants growing from one cassava cutting.

Apiary

Emily Fuacan, 55, is one of the beneficiaries of the Agricultural Support Services Programme in Buliisa District.

Fuacan received a cash compensation from TEPU and has used part of the money to expand her apiary farm and honey business. This has improved Fuacan's income, her wellbeing and that of her family. As such, Fuacan is inspiring and training women to venture into the business for better livelihoods and financial independence.



Figure 5



Figure 6

Beropamungu Ezra is a maize, beans, cassava and banana model farmer in Buliisa District. Beropamungu received a cash compensation from TotalEnergies EP Uganda and used it to expand his farming business which has improved his livelihoods.



Figure 8



Figure 7



Figure 9

Yonirwoth Hassan Pithua, 44, one of the beneficiaries of the Agricultural Support in Buliisa said that most farmers have been relying on the good-will of friends and neighbors to secure high yield farm inputs. He explained that farmers have now accessed improved seeds from TotalEnergies EP Uganda for sustainable farming.

Atimuni Yesu Yonirwoth, another beneficiary added that, “I can only say glory to God, getting high yield and drought resistant cassava cuttings has been a nightmare for me, they are very expensive, you must choose between buying them (farm inputs) and forfeiting the meal for the day, but with this I am no longer worried about the next planting season.”



Afocan Stella is a beneficiary of high-yield cassava cuttings, she has expanded her garden and increased food production for her family’s consumption and sale.

Challenges

Limited access to water affects irrigation technologies used by PAPs in Buliisa District.

Limited access to markets affects farmers and agricultural production

As Buliisa grows economically the market is also expected to grow



Figure 10

Livestock Improvement

Livestock grazing is generally practiced on communal land within the Project affected area. Therefore, the livestock improvement interventions focus on restoring access to livestock grazing and paddock land, improving quality of pastures and training farmers in good livestock management practices that include providing better feeds and access to markets. Farmers and affected households are supported through building awareness of animal health and well-being.

PAPs have been given access to improved livestock breeds like the boer bucks for goats and boran bulls for cattle. Demonstration farms for pasture gardens and paddocking have also been established.



Figure 11: Follow-up on Boer buck and the boran bull in Kigwera NE village



Figure 12

Improved breeds like boer bucks and bulls delivered to PAPs in Buliisa District



Figure 13

Interesting to Know

- In the Project area, women generally take care of goats, pigs and poultry (chickens and ducks) whereas cattle tend to be kept by men.
- The value of cattle is generally seen as the number of cattle owned and not the value of cattle products.
- Cattle are an important indicator of wealth and are used for traditional bride price.
- As a result of the severe decline of the Lake Albert fishery and reduced catches there is increased local demand for meat production.
- A key challenge is the prevalence of animal diseases. Small improvements in disease control can result in significant increase in local livestock production.



Figure 13

Tree Nursery

A tree nursery has been established in Buliisa District to provide fruit and medicinal seedlings. These are distributed to PAP households with the objective of assisting them to replant lost trees and curtail environmental degradation.



Figure 14

Challenge

PAPs were provided with fruit tree seedlings including mango, orange, and bananas many of which were damaged by livestock or perished during dry seasons. Staple foods such as cassava, are generally cared for much better than fruit trees thus constraining the promotion of local fruit production in the area.



Figure 15



Figure 16

Distribution of tree seedlings in Kisomere and Kijumbya villages

Extension services

Extension services include distribution of agronomical inputs, demonstration farm trainings and on farm technical visits to monitor progress and impart knowledge and skills.



Figure 17



Figure 18

Financial Management and Business Capacity Programme

The objective of the financial management and business capacity building programme is to empower PAPs with information that they can use to make financially sound decisions for themselves and their business enterprises.

Objectives of the Financial Management and Business Capacity Programme

- Provide interested PAPs especially youth with skills through vocational training and links to employment/business opportunities;
- Support significantly impacted businesses and enterprises;
- Increase capacity of entrepreneurs to function effectively and expand.

Vocational training and job seeker support Initiatives

Preference for vocational training opportunities is given to individuals from vulnerable groups, youth and women who have the necessary entry eligibility. Beneficiaries are enrolled in courses of their choice, offered by recognized training institutions and validated by the Directorate of Industrial Training within the region.

Opportunities include motorcycle repair and maintenance, carpentry and joinery, plumbing, brick laying, welding, and metal fabrication, tailoring and garment cutting, catering and hair dressing.



Figure 19: Beneficiaries of the Hair dressing course at the Uganda Technical Institute Kyema-Masindi



Figure 20: Welding Training

Start-up kits were provided to Project Affected Persons to help them set up income generating activities following the completion of vocational training. Beneficiaries of start-up kits included: tailors, hairdressers, mechanics, plumbers, caterers, and welders.

Challenge

Initially, only individual PAPs qualified for the programme. Subsequently, when older PAPs stated that they would prefer younger members of the family to receive training, the policy was changed to allow training of an alternate member of the household.

Enhancing Livelihoods Through Skilling Initiatives: A Beneficiary's Story



Figure 21



Figure 22

Abikuha Mildred, did not know what the future held when she was told her home for all her adult life would be purchased to allow for the construction of the Central Processing Facility (CPF), of the Tilenga Project. Mildred, the fourth child of seven, at the time lived with her mother, two of her siblings and her three children, 2 girls and a little boy. Her mother was among the 30 Primary Residents (PRs) under Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) 1. She was registered as a land user as she grew cassava, tobacco, cotton, rice, groundnuts, and sweet potatoes on part of her mother's land. Both mother and daughter were affected under RAP 1 which covered the construction of the Industrial Area that would host the Central Processing Facility (CPF), the Construction Camp, Drilling Support Base, amongst several other key installations.

As a land user, Mildred was paid compensation for her crops on the land in Kasenyi and she has used that money to pay school fees for her 3 children. Her benefits did not stop at financial compensation, she was also selected amongst the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to undergo skills training and was enrolled for a catering course at Millennium Business School in Hoima District.

Equipped with a certificate of completion and new skills acquired over the 6-month training period, Mildred immediately applied for a job with Mineral Services Limited (MSL), a company responsible for running and maintaining the TotalEnergies camps of Bugungu and Tangi that accommodate staff operating within the project operation areas. She was selected amongst the successful applicants, and she now works as a housekeeper in Bugungu Camp.

Mildred was also later affected under RAP 5 which covers the construction of access roads in Kasenyi. Her home was again one of the properties that had to make way for construction of access roads leading to the Industrial Area. She has already been paid her compensation and she has used that money to buy a small piece of land. She also explained that she had been called to undergo another training course offered to PAPs

"I recently got a phone call informing me that I am one of the PAPs who had been selected under RAP 5 to undergo skills training. Since I was initially trained in catering, I have asked to be trained in driving skills and I am now waiting for official communication on when we shall start," she adds.

Mildred is so far content with what the Tilenga Project has added to her life despite her initial fears, and she is grateful for the positive impact the project has had on her family.

Click on the links
below to find out more



Totalenergies Ep Uganda Contributes To Sustainable And Inclusive Economic Empowerment; Equips Project Affected Persons In Buliisa With Income Generating Tools

<https://corporate.totalenergies.ug/news/totalenergies-ep-uganda-contributes-sustainable-and-inclusive-economic-empowerment-equips>

Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs 2, 3a, 3b, 4&5)

<https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3.sourceafrica.net/documents/120861/Tilenga-Oil-Project-RESETTLEMENT-ACTION-PLANS.pdf>

IFC Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability

https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c02c2e86-e6cd-4b55-95a2-b3395d204279/IFC_Performance_Standards.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=kTjHBzk

Livelihood restoration TILENGA project ONENCHAN MILTON

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5ybTWydRVOU>

Review of the current Livelihood Restoration Plan

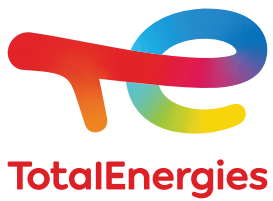
https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/documents/2021-03/Tilenga_RAP1_Review_current_Livelihood_Restoration_Plan_Reco-Action_Plan_2021_02.pdf

Tilenga Human Rights Impact Assessment Report

https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/documents/2022-07/Tilenga_HRIA_Full_Report_1.pdf

Tilenga Project Resettlement Action Plan1 (Rap 1)

https://totalenergies.com/sites/g/files/nytnzq121/files/documents/2021-03/Tilenga_RAP1_Review_current_livelihood_restoration_plan.pdf



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