

TILENGA PROJECT ESIA - APPENDIX G: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

May 2018

This page has intentionally been left blank to allow for double sided printing

Tilenga Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan

February 2018

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

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	5
1.1	Introduction.....	5
1.2	Purpose and Scope of this Document.....	5
1.3	Goals and Objectives of Stakeholder Engagement during the ESIA Process.....	5
2	Regulations and Requirements.....	7
2.1	Overview.....	7
2.2	Ugandan Requirements.....	7
2.2.1	National Requirements for Scoping Phase Consultation.....	8
2.2.2	National Requirements for Public Participation in the ESIA Study.....	8
2.2.3	National Regulations for ESIA Disclosure.....	8
2.3	International Requirements.....	10
2.3.1	IFC Standards.....	10
2.3.2	International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA).....	12
2.4	Project Proponents’ Standards.....	12
3	Project Overview.....	13
3.1	Background.....	13
3.2	Project Location.....	15
3.3	Project Components.....	15
3.3.1	Permanent Components.....	15
3.3.2	Temporary Components.....	16
3.3.3	Project Schedule.....	19
3.4	Project Environmental and Social Context.....	19
3.5	ESIA Project Area of Influence.....	19
3.5.1	Environmental and Social Sensitivities.....	22
3.6	Overview of Stakeholder Engagement Activities Undertaken Before and in Parallel to ESIA Stakeholder Engagement.....	23
4	Stakeholder identification and Analysis.....	25
4.1	Overview.....	25
4.2	Stakeholder Identification.....	25
4.2.1	Vulnerable Stakeholders.....	30
5	Stakeholder Analysis.....	32
5.1	Overview.....	32
5.2	Assessing Stakeholder Interest.....	32
5.3	Assessing Stakeholder Influence.....	32
5.4	Stakeholder Analysis Matrix.....	33
6	Stakeholder Engagement Methods.....	34
6.1	Overview.....	34
6.1.1	Methods of Disclosing Information.....	34
6.1.2	Informed Consultation and Participation Methods.....	34
7	ESIA Stakeholder Engagement Programme.....	36
7.1	Scoping Phase Consultation.....	36
7.1.1	Key Issues Raised During Scoping Phase Consultations.....	38
7.2	Stakeholder Engagement at Baseline Phase.....	42
7.2.1	Key Issues Raised during Baseline Phase Consultations.....	47
7.3	Impact Assessment Phase Consultation.....	50
7.3.1	Key Issues Raised during ESIA Phase Consultations.....	54
7.4	ESIA Disclosure.....	58
8	Stakeholder Engagement for Cumulative Impact Assessment.....	59
9	ESIA Future Engagements.....	59
10	Resources and Responsibilities.....	61
11	Grievance Mechanism.....	63
12	Monitoring and Reporting.....	64
12.1	Meeting Records and Administration.....	64

12.2	Recording and Responding to Stakeholder Comments	64
13	References	65
14	APPENDICES	66

APPENDICES

- A – Issue and Response Register
- B – IA Phase Consultation Materials
- C – TOTAL E&P Uganda Grievance Mechanism
- D – Stakeholder Database
- E – Register of Attendees

Table of Figures

Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations for the ESIA. Source: AECOM, 2015.....	7
Figure 2: Lake Albert Development Map	14
Figure 3: Project Layout.....	18
Figure 5: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix. Source: AECOM, 2018.....	33
Figure 6 (left): Meeting in Gotlyech; Figure 7 (right): Meeting in Kigwera South East.....	38
Figure 8 (left): Recording questions; Figure 9 (right): Event Poster	38
Figure 10 and Figure 11: Stakeholders Reading Consultation Booklets	38
Figure 12: Distribution of Comments Received during Scoping Phase Community Consultations.....	42
Figure 13: Drawing Community Maps in Kisimo	46
Figure 14: Drawing Community Maps in Kityanga.....	46
Figure 15: Key Informant Interview in Hoima.....	46
Figure 16: Community Meeting in Kityanga	46
Figure 17: Focus Group Discussion with Youth in Kirama	47
Figure 18: Focus Group Discussion with Women in Kibambura	47
Figure 19: Distribution of Comments Received during Baseline Data Collection Consultations.....	50
Figure 20: Meeting in Kitahura village.....	54
Figure 21: Meeting in Waiga village.....	54
Figure 22: Meeting in Kakoora village.....	54
Figure 23: Meeting in Bugana-Kichoke village.....	54
Figure 24: Distribution of Comments Received during Impact Assessment Consultations.....	58

List of Tables

Table 1: Indicative List of Stakeholders to be consulted by NEMA for ESIA Disclosure	9
Table 2: Stakeholder Engagement Requirements of IFC Performance Standard 1.....	10
Table 3: Administrative Units in the Project Area of Influence.....	21
Table 4: Summary of Stakeholder Engagement Activities undertaken prior to or in Parallel to ESIA Engagements.....	24
Table 5: Tilenga Project – Stakeholder List	25
Table 6: Assessing Stakeholder Interest	32
Table 7: Assessing Stakeholder Influence.....	32
Table 8: Information Disclosure Methods	34
Table 9 Informed Consultation and Participation Methods.....	34
Table 10: Scoping Phase Consultations	36
Table 11: Key Issues during Scoping Consultations	39
Table 12: Social and Health Baseline Data Collection Consultations	43
Table 13: Key Issues Raised during Baseline Phase Consultations	47
Table 14: Impact Assessment Phase Consultation Activities	51
Table 15: Key Issues Raised during the Impact Assessment Phase Consultations	54
Table 16 engagement methods	60
Table 17: Key Stakeholder Tasks and Responsibilities	61

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.

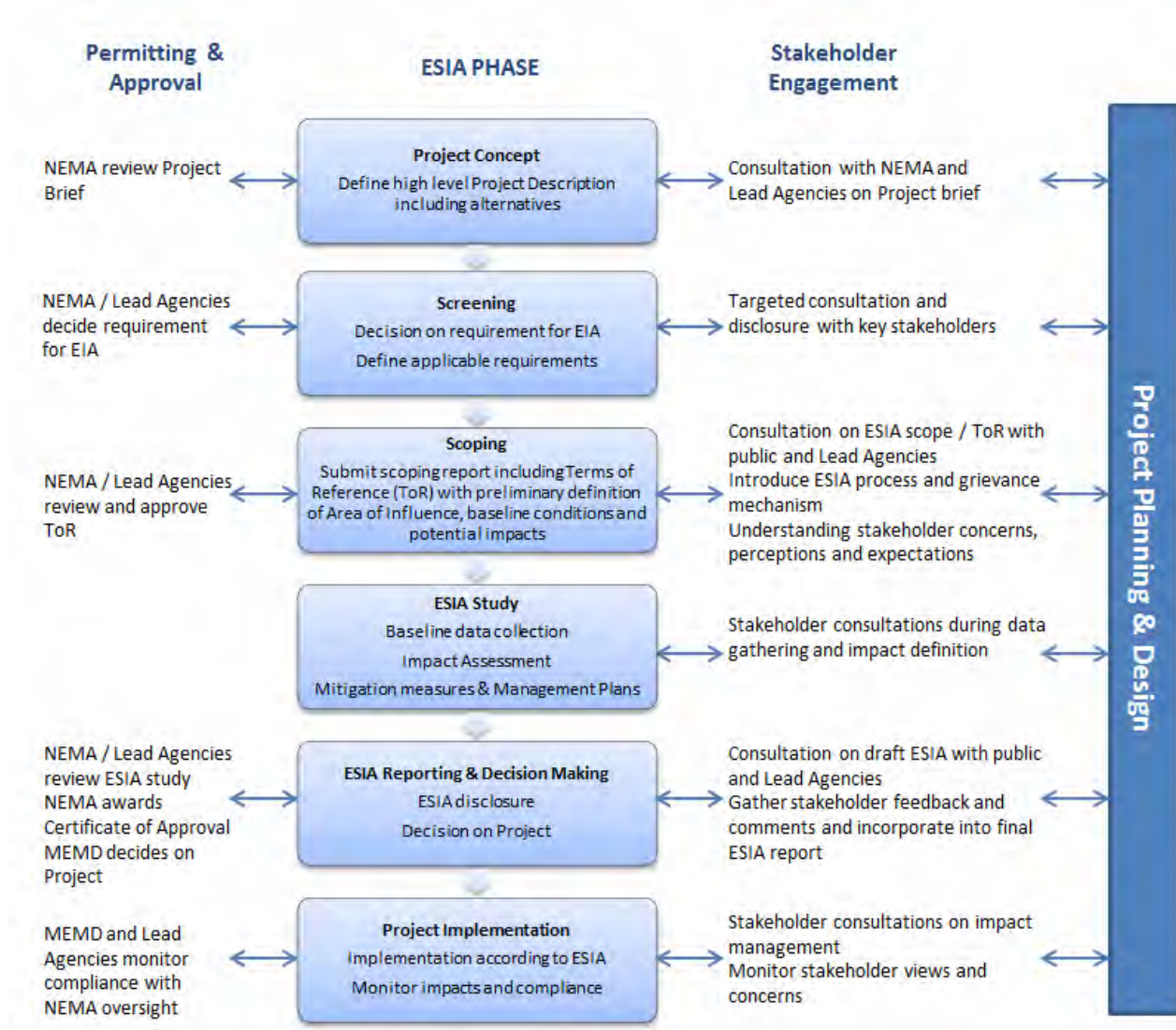


Figure 1: Stakeholder Engagement and Consultations for the ESIA. Source: AECOM, 2015

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

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>KEY ENGAGEMENT REQUIREMENT</i>
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

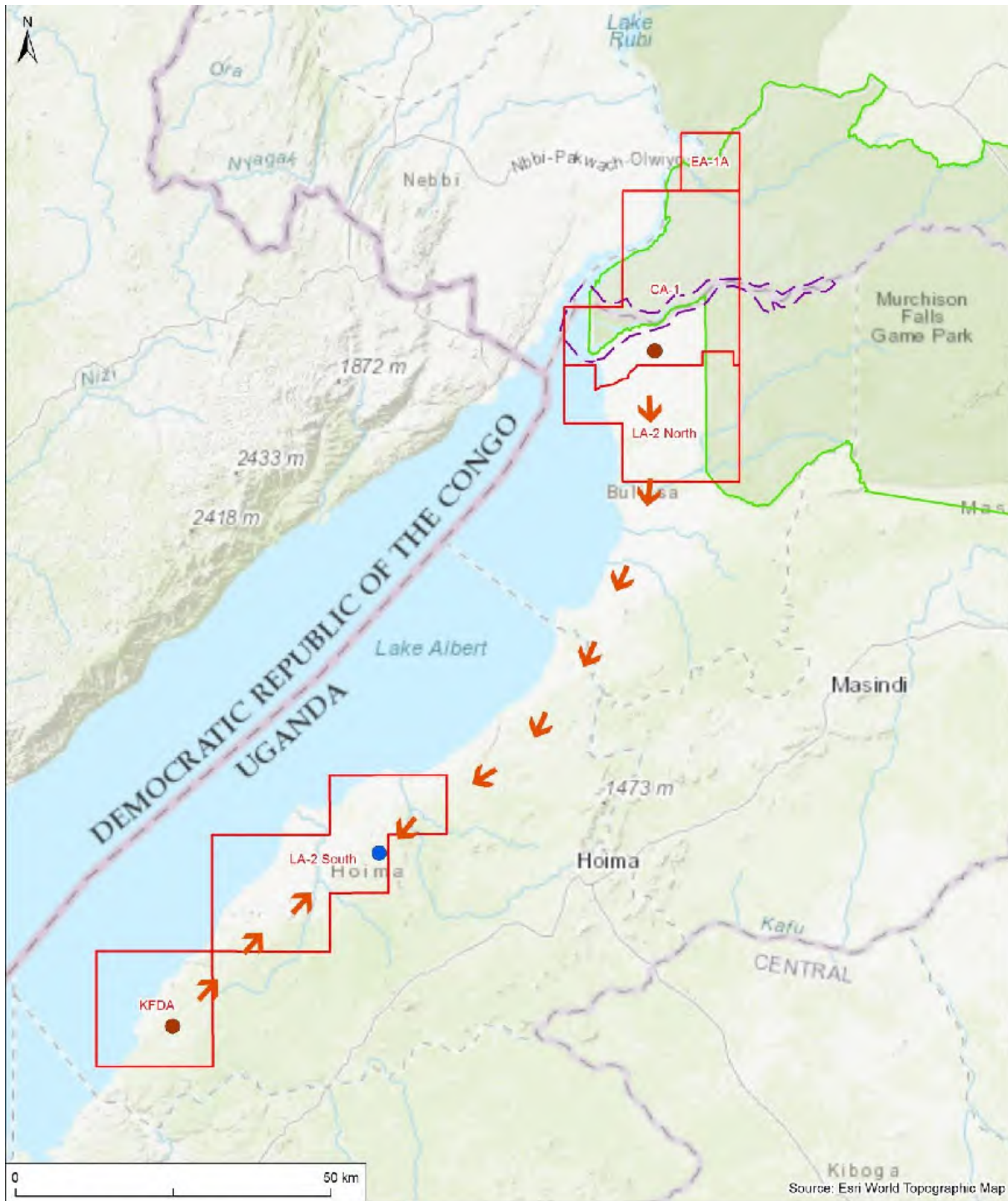
The SEP has been developed in line with the Project Proponents' internal corporate standards and guidelines, including the Stakeholder Engagement Framework (TEP Uganda & TUOP, 2015).

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).



LAKE ALBERT DEVELOPMENT MAP

- Production Licence Blocks and Exploration Areas
- Protected Area:
 - Murchison Falls National Park
 - Ramsar
- Kabaale Hub
- CPF Location
- Indicative Feeder Pipeline Route

Source: Esri World Topographic Map



Drawn: LC Checked: GM Approved: MW Date: 22/05/2018 Scale @ A4 1:1,000,000 Coordinate Reference System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N

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

- 34 well pads from six fields Jobi-Rii (JBR), Ngiri (NGR), Gunya (GNA), Kasamene/Wahrindi (KW), Kigogole (KGG) and Nsoga (NSO);
- An Industrial Area, which will include the following facilities:
 - Central Processing Facility (CPF) operating on a 24 hour basis, including:
 - Power generation system to provide operational power and heat;
 - Oil separation trains;
 - Gas compression system;
 - Produced water and lake water treatment plant;
 - Water injection facilities;
 - Lake water treatment plant;
 - Flare system;
 - Crude oil storage and export facilities;
 - Sludge treatment;
 - IT & telecoms system;
 - Fire-fighting system;
 - Utilities system;
 - Instrumented control and safeguarding system; and
 - Pigging facilities for the Tilenga well pad pipeline network.
 - Operation Camp providing accommodation, hospitality and recreational facilities for permanent personnel based on site, as well as any temporary visitors;
 - Operations Support Base;
 - Drilling Cutting Reinjection (CRI) facility comprising:
 - Cuttings reinjection wells; and
 - Well drill cuttings storage facilities.
 - Liquid Mud Plant comprising facility for the preparation and storage of Synthetic Based Mud (SBM) and brine;
 - Drilling Base and Drilling Camp
 - Integrated Waste Management Area; Community / Visitors Centre;
 - Security Camp (operating on a 24 hr basis to manage ingress and egress from the facility and access to the well pads);

- Helipad;
- Car / Bus / Truck Parking Management Area;
- Administration office and meeting room; and
- Workshop and diesel storage facilities and general storage area.
- A Lake Water Abstraction System located at Lake Albert comprising:
 - Water intake structure fixed at the bottom of the lake
 - Pumping station and hypochlorite facilities located either on a floating platform structure within Lake Albert or within the onshore facility;
 - Water abstraction pipeline extending 1.5 km into Lake Albert; and
 - Buried pipeline extending approximately 10.1 km connecting onshore lakeside facilities to the CPF
- A production and injection network, including a 30m permanent Right of Way (RoW) comprising:
 - JBR (heavy oil) production line, water injection line including Victoria Nile crossing below river bed;
 - NGR, GNA, KW, KN, NSO (waxy oil) production line and water injection line;
 - Fibre optic and power electrical cables; and
 - Leak detection system located within the pipeline trenches.
- Upgraded and new access roads;
- Victoria Nile Ferry Crossing Facility comprising:
 - Jetty extending up to 70m into the Victoria Nile on the south bank and up to 40m on the north bank (excluding approximately 30m across an area of wetland, which will be crossed by extending the jetty structure);
 - Ferry 40m (L) x 8m (W) with approximately payload between 90 to 120 tonnes with 1m draft;
 - Vehicle parking and waiting area;
- Tangi Operation Support Base (north of Victoria Nile)

3.3.2 Temporary Components

The development of the Project will also involve a number of temporary facilities as summarised below:

- Construction Camp located within the Industrial Area to accommodate up to 4,400 workers (in addition to the existing camps located in Buliisa, Bugungu and Tangi, with the latter two to be extended to increase capacity);
- Construction Support Base within the Industrial Area (to support the Project south of the Victoria Nile) comprising the following key facilities:
 - Construction offices and medical facility;
 - Material warehouses and laydown areas;
 - Construction workshops for fabrication, painting and maintenance;
 - Concrete batching plant;
 - Temporary waste management area (potentially in the same location as the permanent integrated waste management area subject to completion of detailed design);
 - Temporary construction utilities (power station, water and sewerage treatment packages); and
 - Storage (chemical and diesel).
- Construction Support Base at Tangi (to support the Project north of the Victoria Nile) comprising the following key facilities:

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- Waste management area;
- Material warehouses and laydown areas;
- Construction workshops for fabrication, painting and maintenance;
- Temporary construction utilities (Power station, water and sewerage treatment packages); and
- Storage (chemical and diesel).
- Masindi Vehicle Check Point to provide support to vehicles accessing the Project Area to the South of the Victoria Nile; and
- Existing and new borrow pits will be accessed to provide fill material and/or murrum and quarries will be accessed to provide aggregates.

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 production and injection network and horizontal directional drilling (HDD) across the Victoria Nile.

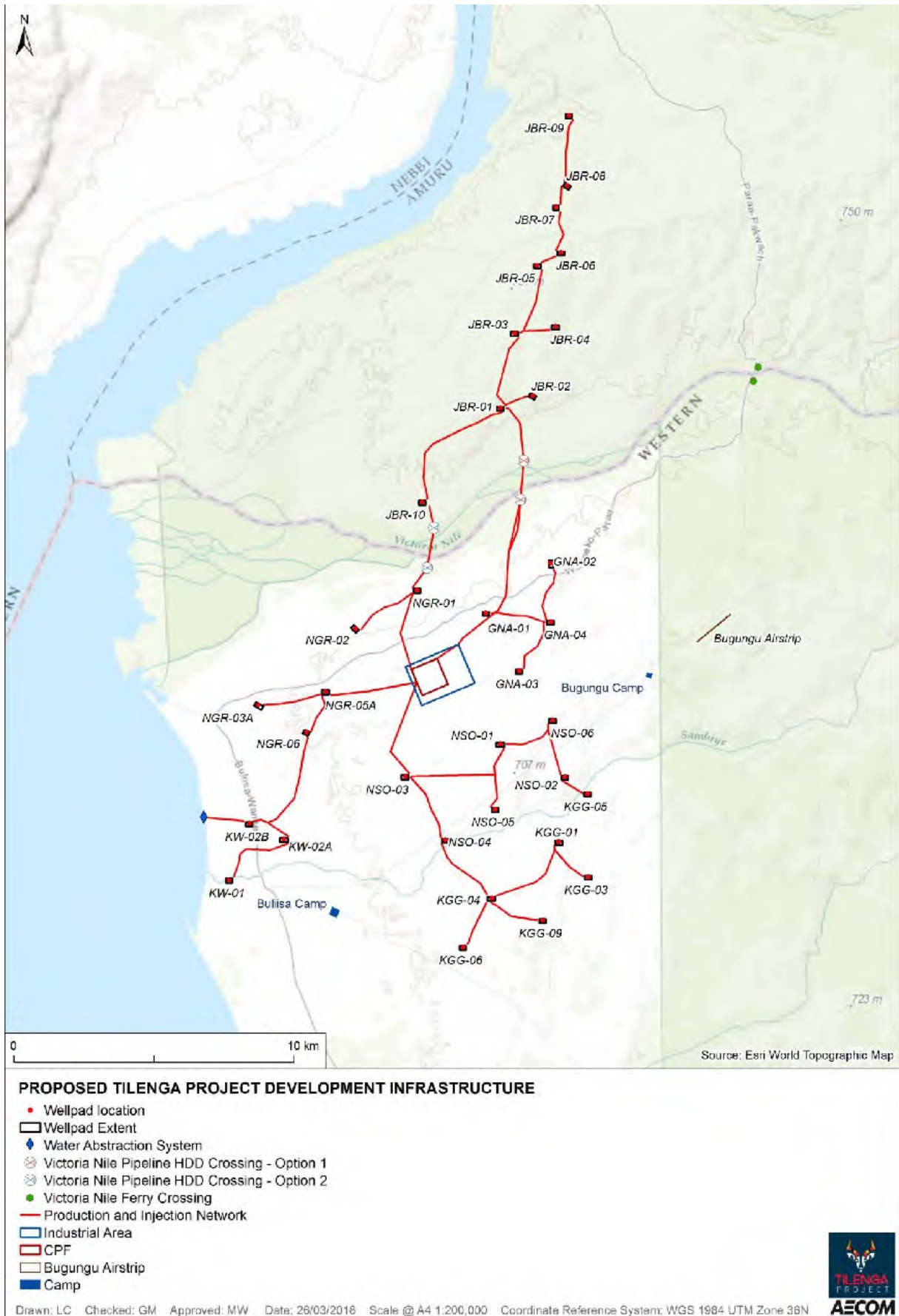


Figure 3: Project Layout

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	Avongerera 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, Kisansya 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, Kizikyia, 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

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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
<p>Project Affected Communities – communities whose boundaries fall within Project Area (i.e. EA-1A, CA-1 and LA-2).²</p>	<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, Kisanyisa 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

² 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.³</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

³ 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 level⁴);
- Minority ethnic groups and tribes, including Balaalo cattle herders;

⁴ As defined by the World Bank's poverty measure of less than \$1.25 a day.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

- 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.

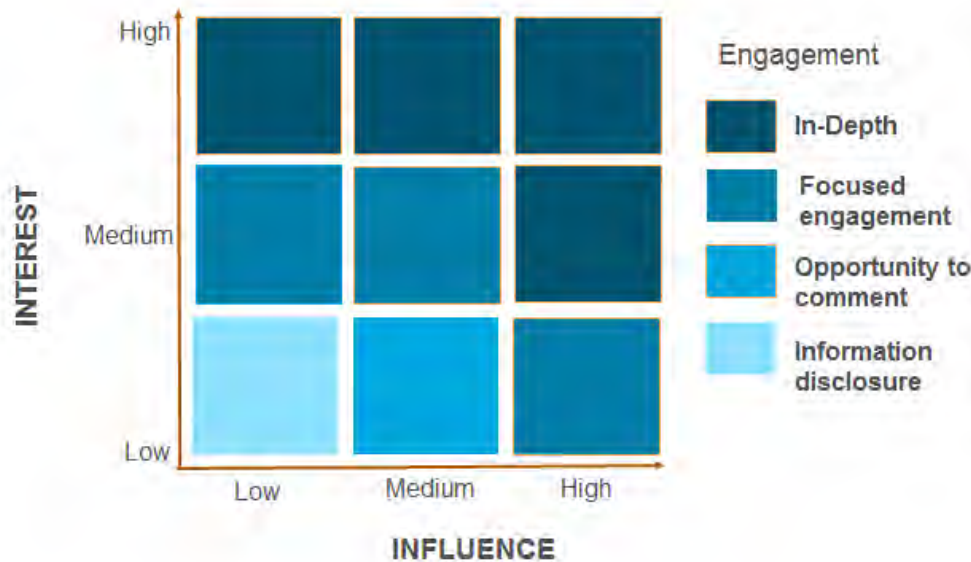


Figure 5: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix. Source: AECOM, 2018.

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 engagement⁵.

⁵ 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

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<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>	Local communities NGOs and CSOs Local Government	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.	Government stakeholders (including departments / committees at national and district) NGOs and CSOs Technical experts	Scoping Consultation Baseline Phase ESIA Consultation Cumulative Impact Assessment Consultation
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>	Local communities and local government Tourism stakeholders.	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 it's 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)
Villages⁶	Gotlyech Kizongi Kigwera SE	Public meeting in each village.

⁶ 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.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	MEETING FORMAT
	Kisimo Kasinyi Village Kisomere Village Kilyango Wanseko (cancelled) ⁷	
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) Buliisa 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)

⁷ 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 11⁸.

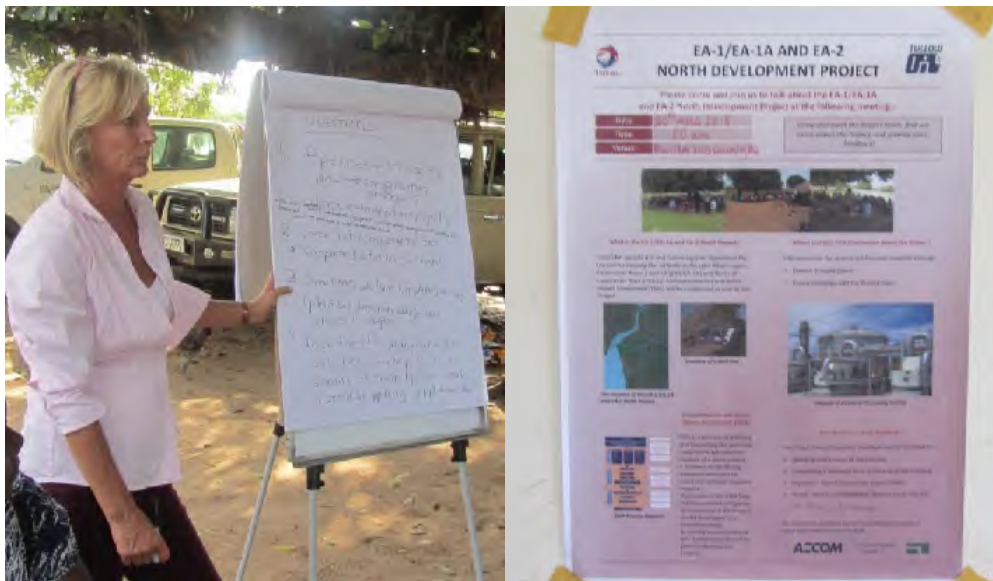


Figure 8 (left): Recording questions; Figure 9 (right): Event Poster



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.

⁸ 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>

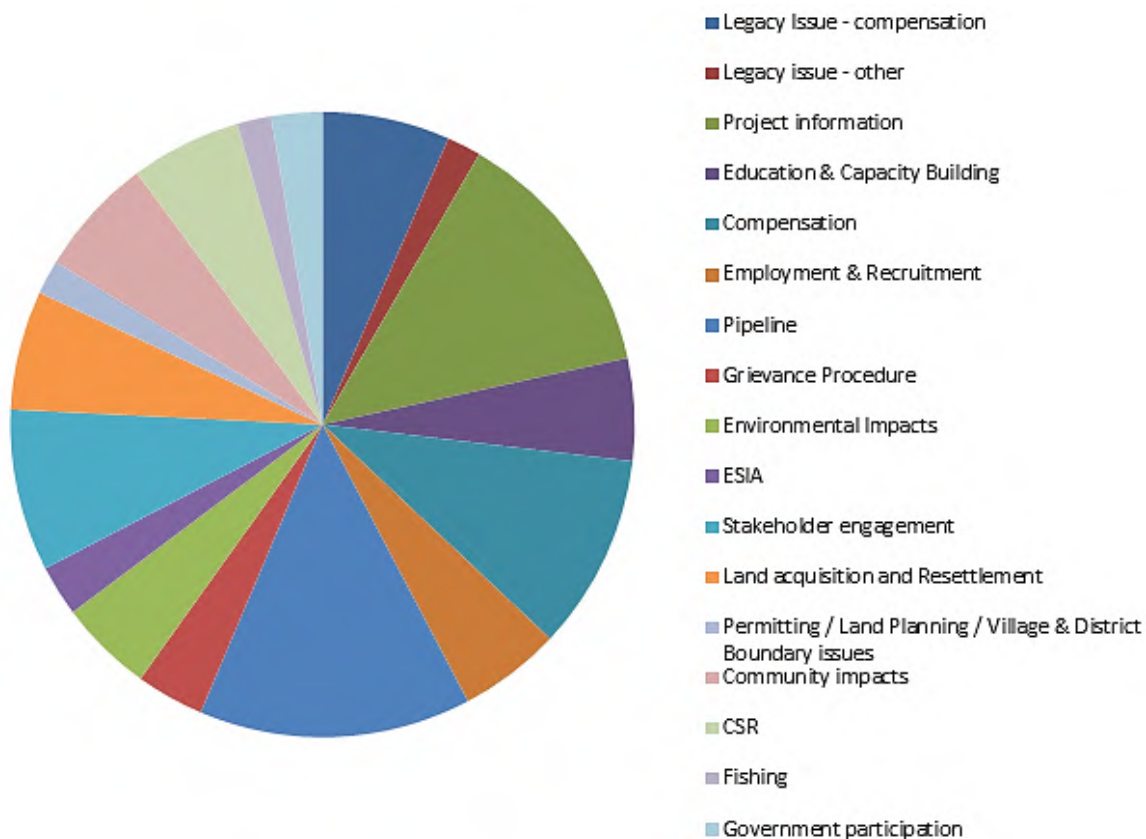
Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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>
Access to information	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>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>
Communication and engagement	<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>	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.
Project Information	Requests were made for information about Project location, schedule and details of infrastructure design.	<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>

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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 survey⁹ 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

⁹ 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 - Villages¹⁰	Kirama Kibambura Ngwedo Farm Wanseko Bikongoro Bugana Kataleba Uribo Kizongi Kakindo Kityanga Kisimo Te Ogot Towns Hoima Municipality	Public meeting

¹⁰ These villages were selected based on the data needs identified for the baseline assessment.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<i>Stakeholder Group</i>	<i>Stakeholder</i>	<i>Meeting Format</i>
	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

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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

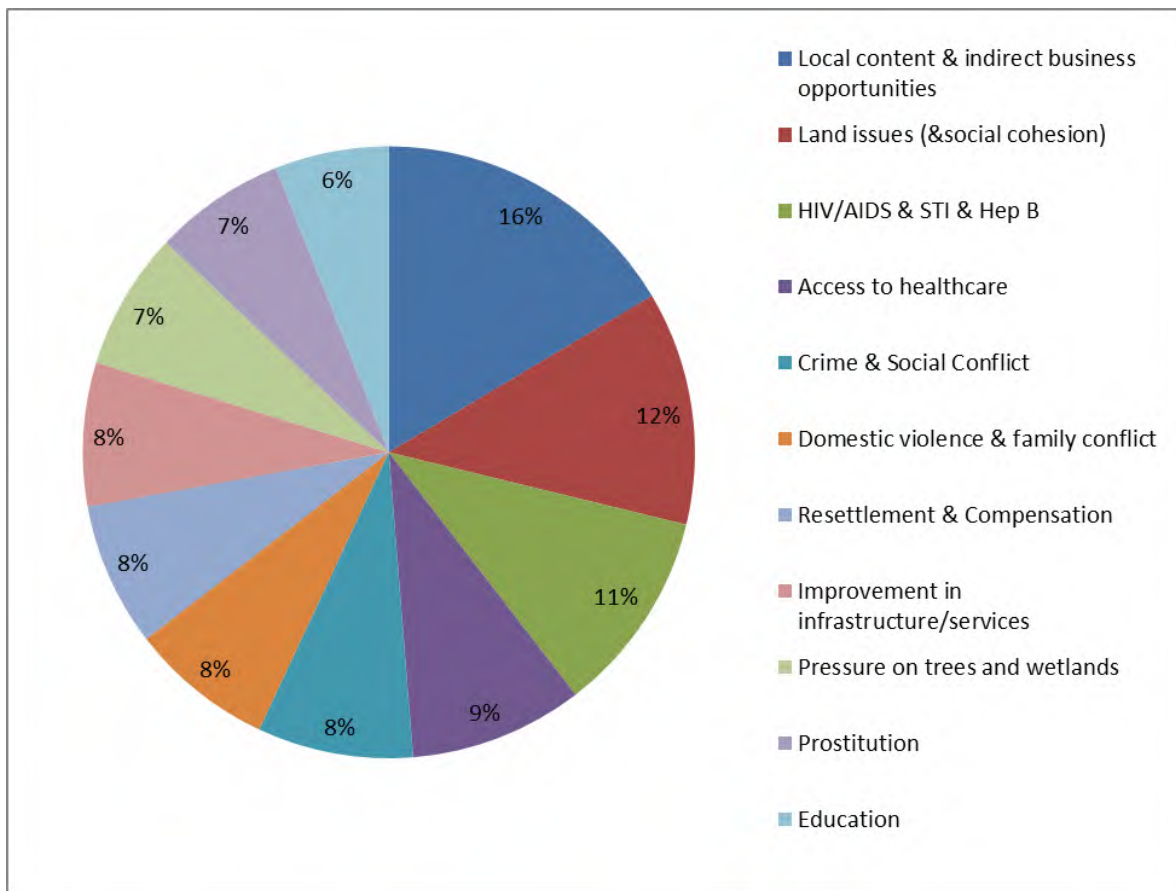
Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
	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.	health issues. 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.
Resettlement	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.	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. 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. The legal mediator was working through the previous compensations issues. 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. 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.
Increase in crime and anti-social behaviour	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.	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.
Other Key Issues and Concerns		
Potential impacts on trees and wetlands	Concerns about pressure on trees and wetlands due to influx of opportunistic migrants to the area and due to project related land clearance.	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. A tree nursery has been developed at Bugungu and planting was scheduled to begin in 2017.
Domestic violence and family conflict	Concerns that resettlement and compensation and influx of workers would lead to a rise in domestic violence and family conflict due to mispending of	The ESIA will take into consideration the impact resettlement, influx, etc. will have on the way of life of the local community. As part of the resettlement, a livelihood restoration plan will be developed which will include potential training to people who

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>	<i>RESPONSE</i>
	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 Consultations¹¹



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.

¹¹ 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 ¹²	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)

¹² 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.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

STAKEHOLDER GROUP	STAKEHOLDER	MEETING FORMAT
	Mvule Nunda Kamandindi Wanseko Kichoke Kiyere Ndandamire Uduk I Karatum Beroya	
Tourism Stakeholders ¹³	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)

¹³ 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.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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 Deveopment 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 Minstry 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>

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

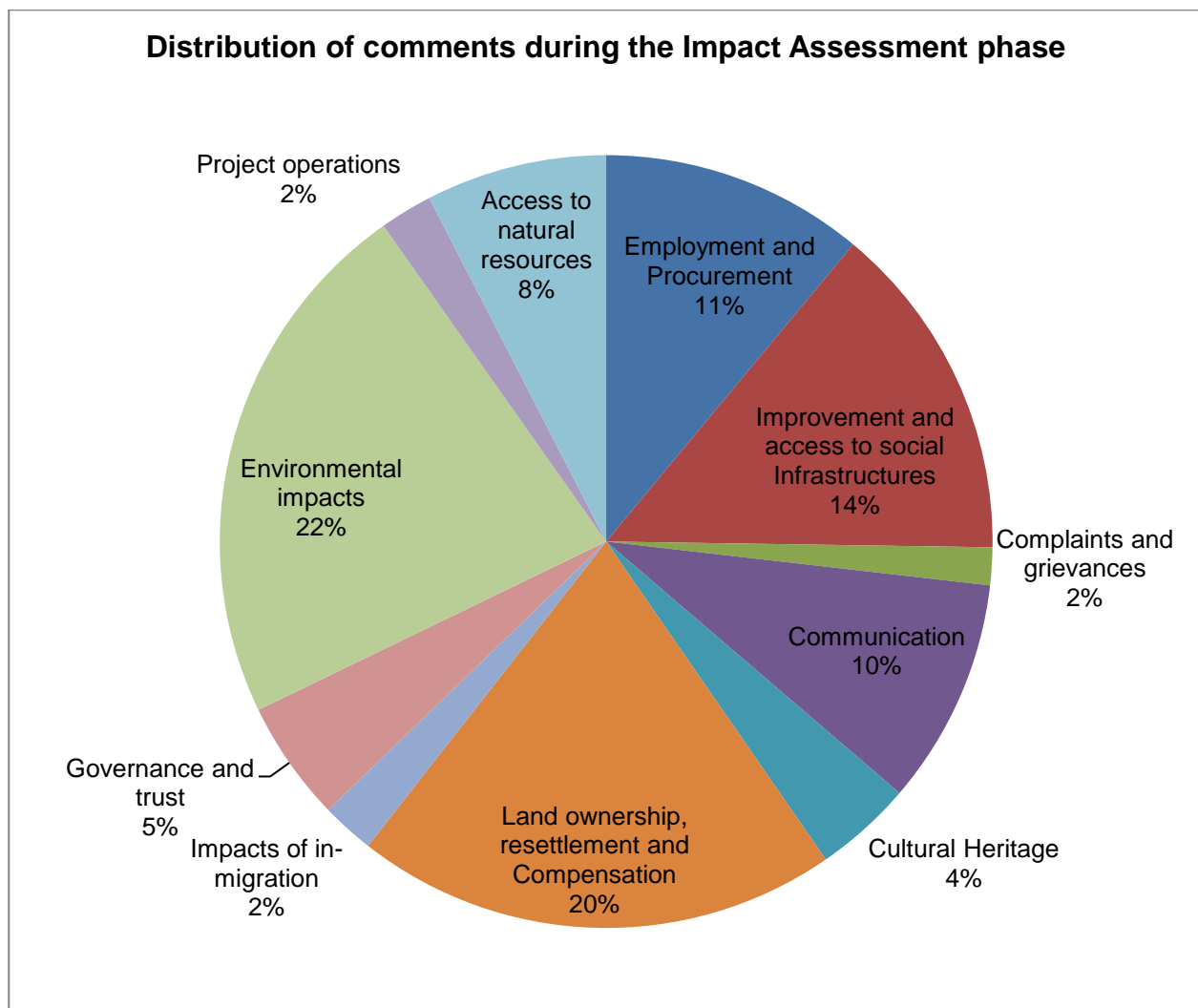
ISSUE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSE
Improvement and access to social Infrastructures	<p>Communities made requests to the Project Proponents for improvements to existing social services such as healthcare and schools. They asked for the reinstatement of healthcare and sanitation programmes (e.g. HIV/AIDS prevention 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>

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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.

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

	<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>

Tilenga Project – Stakeholder Engagement Plan

		consultations.
Community and Tourism Officers	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 Stakeholder Engagement Lead		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		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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.	Project design - Nile crossing
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 ESIA will include a proposal based on discussion with design team, and feedback/suggestions from stakeholders.	Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Project design - Project footprint, Impacts - biodiversity, OHS
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.	Project schedule, Location of Project Infrastructure, Mitigation - biological environment, Tourism
Is it one ESIA that covers all the Project components? (UWA)	Yes. In NEMA's Terms of Reference approval letter, it was agreed that one ESIA would be done to cover all components	Project - general, ESIA methodology
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 ESIA. 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.	Tourism, ESMP, Stakeholder engagement
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.	Tourism, ESMP, Stakeholder engagement, Project proponents
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.	Workforce management, Project proponents, Stakeholder engagement
Who is going to develop the plans and when will they be developed? All those issues need to come out in the ESIA (UWA)	The detailed plans mentioned in the ESIA will be developed by the Project Proponents after submission of the ESIA 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.	ESIA methodology, Project proponents, Stakeholder engagement
Can we have as a commitment that activities won't start before plans are developed? (UWA)	All the mitigation measures presented in the ESIA are commitments that the Proponents will put in place, and implement for the Project. The ESIA 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.	Project schedule, Project Proponents, Impacts - cumulative, Mitigation - general,
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 ESIA explains how the Project intends to achieve this.	Project Proponents, Mitigation - general
Direct job creation – will come with pressure on parks. Need to highlight the negative impacts as well. (UWA)	The ESIA 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	Employment, Impacts - biodiversity, Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social
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.	Tourism, Stakeholder Engagement, Impacts - biodiversity
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 ESIA 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.	Location of Project Infrastructure, Mitigation - biological environment, Mitigation - social
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 ESIA provides estimates of the amounts of different waste types for the main project phases, and addresses how the different waste streams will be managed.	Waste management, Mitigation - general

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 too 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

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 majorly 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. 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.	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.	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,

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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. If there is a gap can engage ministry for assistance as well.	Yes – local structures are used for community engagement from district local government (e.g. DCDO) to sub county and LC1s. Noted.	Stakeholder engagement
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
The study should focus on water quantity in addition to water quality.	The ESIA will cover both water quantity and quality	ESIA methodology, Mitigation - physical environment
At what thickness below the riverbed (depth) will the pipeline be constructed 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 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
If you have reduced the number of well pads from 45 to 34, maybe the quantity abstracted from each well pad might increase?	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,
Have you applied for some permits?	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
In the application received for lake water abstraction, the Peak water demand was at 40,000 cm ³ /day. The water is known to be salty. Will it be used as it is, or will it be treated	There will be a lake water treatment facility at the CPF	Permitting, Project design - water abstraction and use
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

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
Will the jetty be located east of Paraa? 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.	The ESIA will include a chapter on Transboundary Impacts which will consider the potential risk of impacts on neighbouring countries.	Impacts - transboundary, Project design - water abstraction and use
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 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.	Project design - water abstraction and use, Project proponents
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 proponents, Project design - water abstraction and use,
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 in 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

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 Buliisa 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 health, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Economic impacts, Resettlement - livelihood restoration
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,

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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.	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
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.	Impacts - cumulative, Stakeholder Engagement
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?	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
Issue of safety/security pipeline and infrastructure – how will that be done?	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
Policing should be considered as a social issue that must be addressed as such.	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.	Stakeholder Engagement, Project Proponents, Pipeline - RoW

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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. CTLOs 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 Tangi 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.	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	A Project Brief for the Early Works was submitted to NEMA, which is awaiting approval. 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
	The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) chapter of the ESIA to 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
What is overall mitigation for tourism losses? Need specifics of MFNP management plan from UWA.	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.	ESMP, Tourism, Mitigation - costs
Department of museums and monuments – speak to them about chance finds.	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	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? 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.	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
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.	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 (PS2). This will cover requirements to manage equal opportunity, workplace discrimination, fair hiring, employee grievance mechanism, OHS etc.	Employment, Workforce Management, OHS, ESMP
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).	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
Meeting with Ministry of Health; 16th January 2018		

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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>	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>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>	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>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>Tullow constructed Buliisa 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>	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>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>	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?	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.	Impacts - social and health, Resettlement - extent of displacement

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
Wanted to see section about where you have consulted communities to understand their perceptions & views so that they can be addressed. Need that to understand how you can reassure them and address their concerns. Communities need to be prepared.	The ESIA 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.	Stakeholder Engagement, ESMP
Point of clarification – it should be noted that from this year Nwoya will have Community Extension Workers (CEW) to replace VHTs. Ministry Health is disbanding VHTs and replacing with CEWs – 2 in every parish. Should think about which structures to use. Training will start in Nwoya for 6 months.	Noted.	Stakeholder Engagements, Impacts- social and health
Will you be organising further stakeholder meetings before submitting final report to NEMA? (This would be welcomed).	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	Stakeholder Engagement
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	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	Project design - drilling, Project design - Nile crossing, Impacts - biodiversity
What is the weighting of the mitigation for land acquisition? What is the priority for selecting them?	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.	Location of Project Infrastructure, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Project design - Project footprint, Resettlement - compensation
How many people own land in this case? What rights do the people settled in this area have if they do not own land?	Customary rights are recognised so people do not need to have a formal land title to be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance	Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - compensation
For livelihood restoration, will you consider the productive value of agricultural replacement land?	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	Resettlement - livelihood restoration
See employment and procurement as an important positive benefit that the project will bring	Noted. These are identified and presented in the ESIA.	Employment, Economic impacts
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.	Noted.	Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation- social, Social Investment
Will some of the project's medical facilities be available to the local community as well?	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.	Social investment, Impacts - social and health, ESMP, Resettlement - livelihood restoration
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.	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.	Resettlement - livelihood restoration, Influx, Impacts - biodiversity, ESMP
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?	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. The ESIA provides mitigation measures for addressing impacts as a result of all the various components, including the water abstraction system.	Project design - water abstraction and use, Location of Project Infrastructure, Impacts- physical environment, ESMP

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 fishermen! 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 loans 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.	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?	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. 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 going right so that corrective action can be taken.	Mitigation - costs, ESMP

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 CSCO; 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? How were you informed on feasible alternatives?	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, avoidance of important features was done in the location of various Project sites.	Stakeholder Engagement, Mitigation - general
What informed your loss of cultural sites?	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
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?	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
So many plans – have you discussed with client?	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
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.	Noted	ESMP, Mitigation - General, Mitigation - cost,
The Albertine Graben 'oil rush' – will there be a regional sensitisation programme?	At the project level the influx 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

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 Buliisa. 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

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 instil 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.		
Should also have a strategic environmental assessment and sustainability impact assessment.	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
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.	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
WWF has developed a report on EACOP whose findings would be useful for this Project.	Noted.	Impacts- biodiversity, mitigation- biological environment

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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.	Noted.	OHS, ESMP
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.	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.	ESIA methodology, 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.	Mitigation - general, ESMP, project schedule, Stakeholder engagement
The positive and negative social impacts should not be mixed up in the report for easy review.	Noted.	Impacts - social and health
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.	Project schedule
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.	Waste management, Safety and security of Project infrastructure, Emergency preparedness and response
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.	Employment, Workforce management, Social Investment
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, Stakeholder engagement

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
A proper communication strategy should be devised following a clear understanding of the social dynamics in the area. If communities feel alienated, that is a potential source of insecurity in the area.	Noted.	Stakeholder engagement, impact-social and health
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.	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
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.	Stakeholder engagement, Influx, Impacts- social and health
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 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
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, the structure of the ESIA report will be consistent with what was presented in the Scoping Report.	ESIA methodology
During the stakeholder engagement, the Natural Resource Department, especially the District Environment officers should be prioritised, and sufficiently consulted.	Noted.	
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.	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
Can we assume that if the EIA Certificate for the main Tilenga Project is issued, the one for early works is revoked?	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
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.	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
The proposed noise screening barriers seem academic, will they be operationalised?	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
Meeting with MEMD; 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. Took a lot of learning from government projects especially e.g. for water pipes and electricity lines. Cows cross around those infrastructures.	Stakeholder Engagement, ESMP
Biodiversity offsets should be considered – would be good practice and especially in consideration of the National Environment Bill.	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.	Mitigation - biological environment, Impacts - biodiversity
Quantify economically what has been lost so that compensation can be calculated.	These issues will be addressed through the ESIA.	Economic Impacts, resettlement - compensation
Make use of EIA guidelines for energy sector especially when considering alternatives	These issues will be addressed in 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 and health, Impacts - physical environment

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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. 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.	Impacts - physical environment, Emergency preparedness and response, OHS
Does the ESIA report make reference to these management plans?	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.	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?	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.	Impacts - cultural heritage, Resettlement - cultural change
Can all these mitigations be costed?	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.	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.	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.	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.	The team will see how to bring out this aspect. 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, 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 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). 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.	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.	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. 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.	Employment, workforce management, Stakeholder engagement
Health issues – HIA is emerging globally; need a detailed chapter on HIA in the area & mitigation measures	The health chapter in the ESIA includes a baseline study, IA and mitigation measures.	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.	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.	Impacts - social and health, Mitigation - social, ESMP

ENGAGEMENT WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 NaFIRRI 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. RAP is two stages: do study, CGV approves and then you implement.	Resettlement - compensation, Resettlement - livelihood restoration
How are you handling vulnerable groups? (Think for vulnerable groups they should not be given cash compensation)	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		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 UWA.	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 required. The details will be agreed with UWA.	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 planting / 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		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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	Stakeholder engagement, Economic impacts
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage – also need to be more specific and bring out results of baseline studies	Noted. The chapter on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage provides a detailed baseline	Impacts - physical environment, Impacts - cultural heritage
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? At this point we should be fairly confident on the estimates for waste generation based on previous activities during the exploration phase.	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
Visual impacts – need more details on how the Project will blend infrastructure into the environment?	Noted. The chapter on Landscape and Visual provides this detail for the various Project sites.	Impacts - physical environment
Loss of habitats – again, need more exact details on the extent of loss of habitat	Noted – more detail provided in the ESIA report	Impacts - biodiversity
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 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
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.	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
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?	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
Mention of human wildlife conflict – hope you have taken consideration of the human-wildlife conflict study?	Yes, human-wildlife conflict is discussed and considered in the ecosystems services chapter of the ESIA	Impacts - biodiversity, Impacts - physical environment
Also had an in-migration study – want results incorporated in ESIA and the results of the various biodiversity studies (e.g. elephant collaring, fisheries) – want to see some of these results incorporated in the ESIA (that is why they were undertaken).	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
Mitigation hierarchy – will ESIA suggest offset measures?	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
Noise – want to see baseline & results of modelling for all the various facilities	Noted. These are provided in the Noise chapter of the ESIA	Impacts - physical environment
For TOTAL – want most of the plans in place before operations commence	Noted. The plans will be in place before operations commence.	Project proponents, ESMP
Contractors – expats need work permits	Noted	Employment, Workforce management, Permitting
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		
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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. 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.	Noted. This information is appreciated and more information, particularly on modelling of the Lake Albert will be sought from the LEAF Project team.	Other
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
Meeting with Hoima DLG & Hoima Municipality, 18th January 2018		
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?	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 /raffle 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.	Employment, Workforce Management
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?	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.	Project schedule, Permitting, Resettlement - compensation
There is a Physical Development Plan for the Albertine Graben – I hope that this is considered in the ESIA	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.	ESIA Methodology, Impacts - social and health
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.	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.	Impacts - physical environment, Mitigation - physical environment, ESIA methodology
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?	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.	Impacts - cumulative, Stakeholder engagement
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?	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.	Project design- Nile Crossing, Waste Management, Impacts- social and health
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?	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.	Waste Management
Are there any activities happening now on the Project?	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.	Project schedule
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	Noted. For primary stakeholders, who are the directly affected communities in Buliisa, every village is consulted, media announcements and notifications at the sub-counties are also largely used.	Stakeholder engagement

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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
	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
Are there chances of proposals being written and funded by the oil projects? For example, writing proposals on trainings within the community?	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
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.	Noted.	Stakeholder engagement, Impacts - cumulative
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?	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
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	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		
The kingdom has previous experience in Bunyoro addressing issues e.g. about conflict of compensation	Noted.	Resettlement - dispute resolution, Resettlement - compensation, Resettlement - lessons learned
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	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.	Resettlement - extent of displacement
What will be done about access to immovable sacred sites like trees?	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,

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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).	The land will be permanently sold to the Government and it will be for te Government to decide what happens to it after the oil activities	Influx, impacts - health and social
The Tilenga name should consider the full Runyoro word 'engabi' – enga is not a full word	Noted	Project - general
How do you plan to mitigate against the risks of corruption?	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.	Economic Impacts, Mitigation - costs, Stakeholder Engagement
Will the Kingdom be involved in development of the Cultural Heritage Management Plan	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	Stakeholder engagement, ESMP
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?	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.	Employment, Workforce management, Social investment
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.	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.	OHS, ESMP, Workplace management, Stakeholder engagement, Resettlement - compensation
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?	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.	Stakeholder engagement, ESIA methodology, Resettlement - extent of displacement, Resettlement - vulnerable groups
Do you know the exact number of people who are affected?	The RAPS will give a precise number based on census and asset surveys.	Resettlement - extent of displacement
Can the kingdom be involved in training and education programs? The Kingdom requests TOTAL to keep the kingdom informed of the calendar of activities	Noted. This suggestion will be looked into where appropriate. As key stakeholders, the kingdom is part of the quarterly engagements undertaken by the company	Stakeholder engagement, workforce management, Project schedule
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.	Noted. Due diligence will be undertaken during land acquisition	Resettlement - compensation

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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
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 Buliisa 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 Buliisa to invest and turn it to the required standards?	The aim is to provide equal opportunity (Competitive advantage) to the children in Buliisa 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, Buliisa 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
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 Uganda 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
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, Buliisa 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 Buliisa 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

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 Buliisa 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, Buliisa 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
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 Tullow 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, Buliisa 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 Buliisa 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
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 Kichoke 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 Tilenga 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
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
Tullow 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

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 Bullisa 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 believes.	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's 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 Bullisa 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

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 Buliisa. 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 - physical
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 Buliisa 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 Buliisa 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

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
<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.</p> <p>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, Buliisa 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 (CTLO's)</p>	<p>employment, workforce management, stakeholder management</p>
<p>Uribo is a village in Buliisa SC - initially it was under Tullow 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 Buliisa Heritage and Information Centre so that we have central place to have cultural items kept?</p>	<p>The Buliisa 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>

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 specialsit 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.	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
Please provide reading materials and handouts so it will be easoer to follow the meeting.	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

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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.	Noted. These are part of the stakeholder list and will be consulted on cultural heritage and archaeology matters	Stakeholder engagement, impacts - cultural heritage
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.	Noted.	Impacts - cultural heritage
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.	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	Impacts - health and social, economic impacts, mitigation - general, mitigation - biological environment
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 to cultural leaders for access to communities. In the CCFU guidelines we stated that we want to build the capacity of indigenous leaders.	Noted.	Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement
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.	Noted.	Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement, resettlement - cultural change, resettlement - dispute resolution
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..	Noted.	Impacts - cultural heritage, stakeholder engagement
It is important that careful attention is payed 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.	Noted.	Stakeholder engagement
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.	Noted.	Project proponents, Social investment
Meeting with Kamandindi Village, Ngwedo Sub County, 25th January 2018		
Will people who are resettled going to receive money for buying their own land?	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 - compensation
If the flowline is passing through the land, can she use the other side of the 30m RoW?	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.	pipeline - RoW
What will be done to manage the dust once traffic is increased?	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.	Impacts - physical environment, impacts - health and social
Will people be allowed to use the new barge?	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.	social investment, impacts - social
If the structure on my land is incomplete and I am going to be resettled, will the Project give me a completed house?	Those with incomplete structures will be compensated in cash at the replacement value of the structure.	resettlement - compensation
Will the Project use the ballot system to allocate casual labour?	Yes, the LCI Chair will be notified to submit names for potential candidates for casual labour.	employment, workforce management
Meeting with Tourist Lodge Owners (North of Victoria Nile, 25th January 2018		

ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE	KEY WORDS
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 papyrus?	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 implemtn 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 restoration
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, Buliisa 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 understudy 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
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 maybe 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 enrolment 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 Buliisa 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
Activites 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 murrum?	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
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 Buliisa 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 Kasinyi 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 dissatisfied 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
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 UWA 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 Buliisa? 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 Buliisa 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 Buliisa 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 Nyamitete church land.	CTLs 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
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 I (Ngwedo LCIII), 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 Buliisa 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 (Buliisa 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 ESIA 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 Buliisa, 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

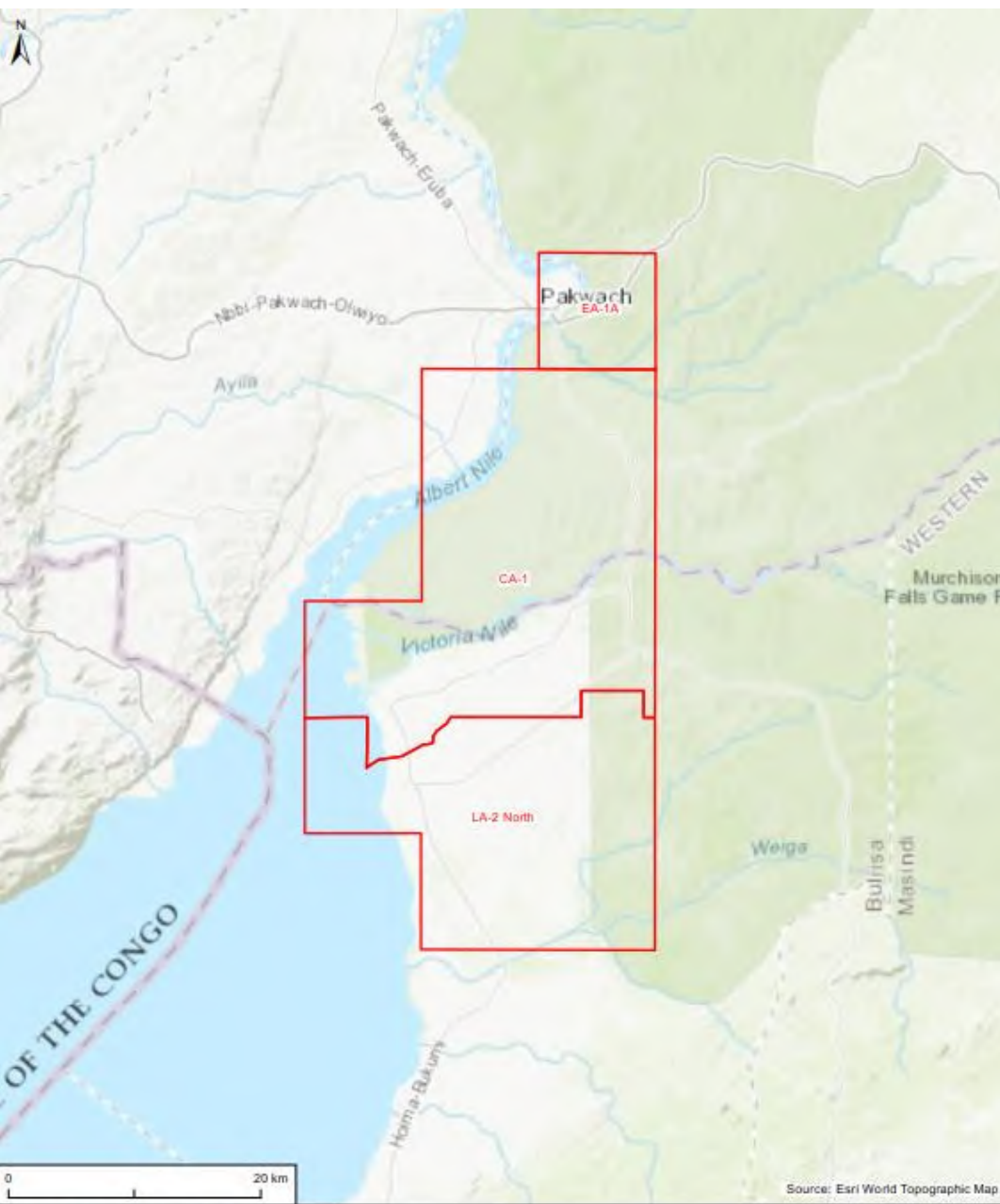
1. Provide a general progress update on the Project.
2. Summarise key findings of the Project ESIA (impacts and mitigation & enhancement measures).
3. Summarise potential cumulative impacts resulting from the combined effects of the Project and other developments and proposed mitigation strategies requiring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

NATIONAL CONSULTATION MEETINGS

No.	Stakeholders	Date
1	National Forest Authority, UWA, Association of Uganda Tourism Operators (AUTO), Ministry 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

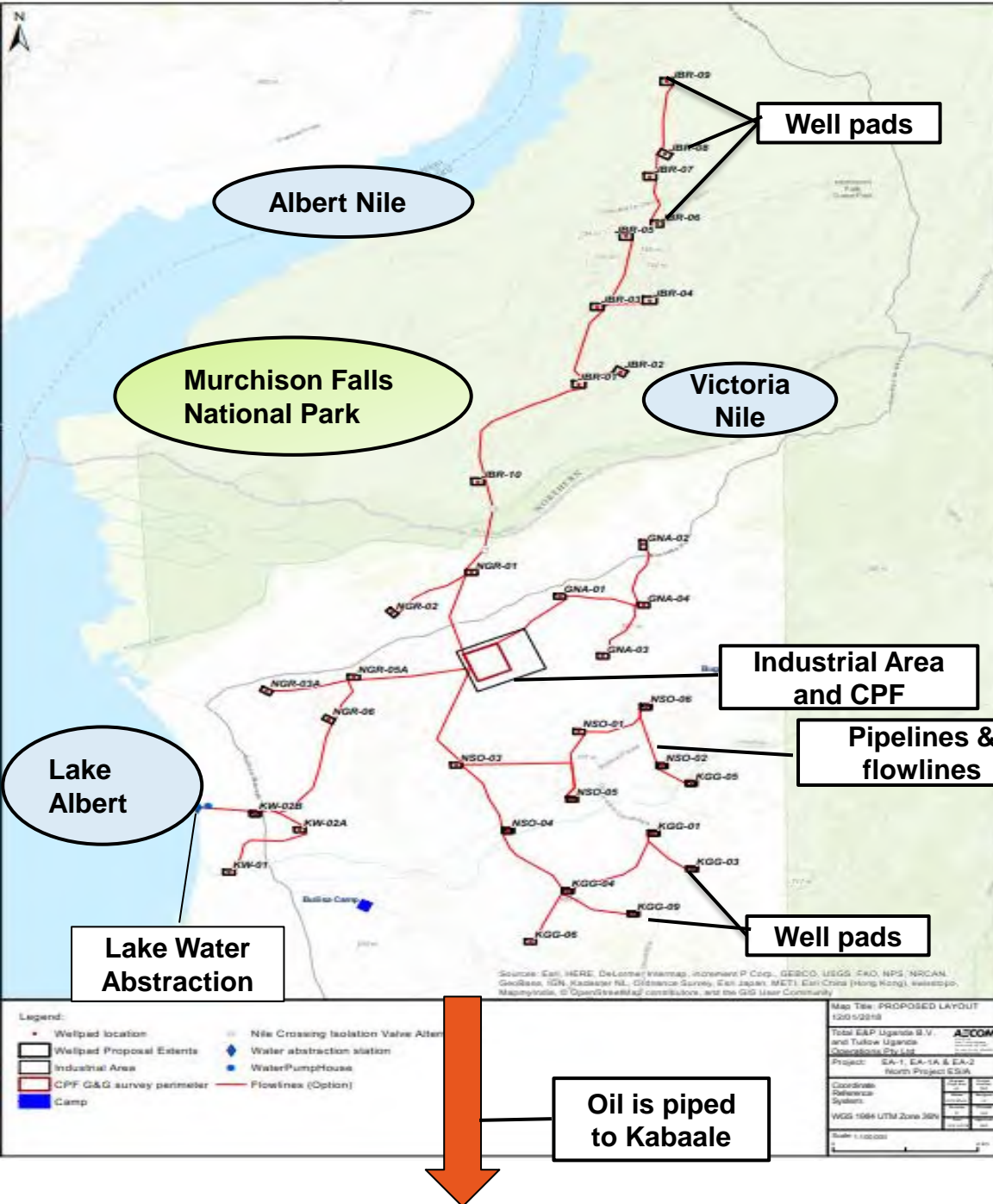


PROJECT LOCATION

- Located in Lake Albert region
- The oil fields are in Buliisa 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, Buliisa and Kigwera sub counties and Buliisa Town Council will be directly affected by the Project.

LAKE ALBERT DEVELOPMENT MAP

□ Exploration Areas



TILENGA PROJECT

- Development of six oil fields 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...



Example of a Central Processing Facility

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.

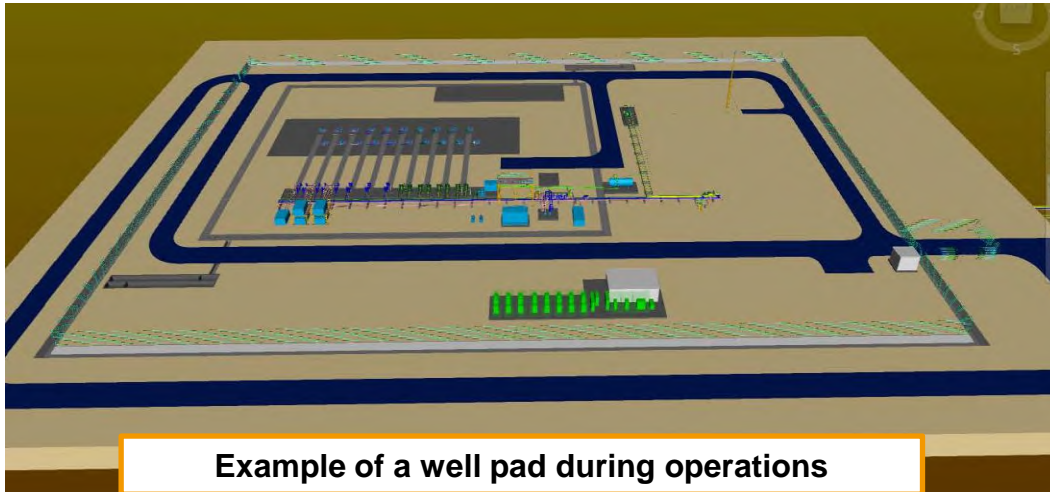
WELL PADS

- 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



Example of pipeline construction

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

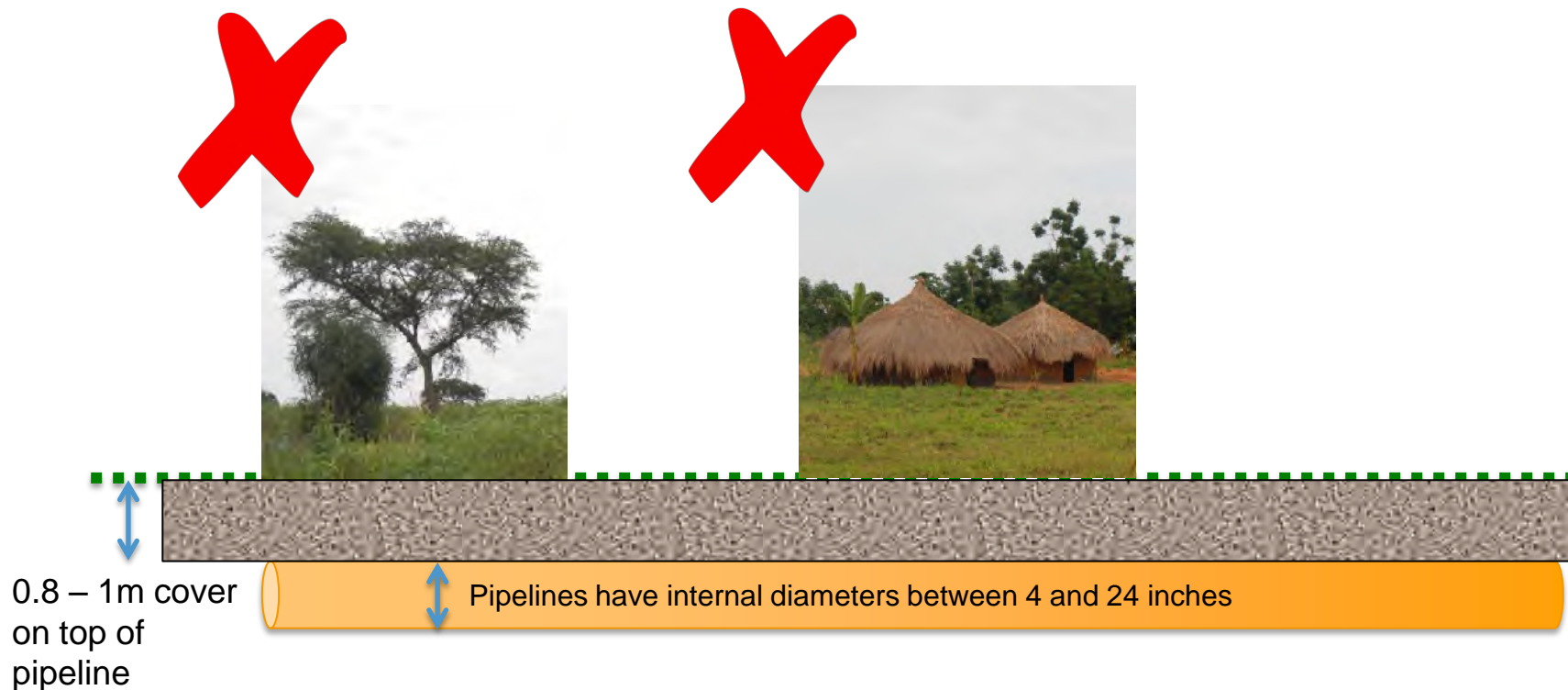
More info about the pipelines

- 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.

(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.

- Land acquisition and resettlement
- Clearing and preparation of land for project facilities (wellpads, Industrial area, etc.), including perimeters and drainage works.
- Construction temporary facilities in the Industrial Area
- Upgrade and building of new roads
- Construction jetty and barge for Nile river crossing
- Upgrade Bugungu airstrip
- Construction of Logistic check point

1.
**Site Preparation
and Enabling
Works**

2.
**Construction &
Pre-
Commissioning**

3.
**Commissioning
and Operations**

4.
Decommissioning

- Commission and Operation of facilities
- Ongoing operation
- Maintenance and repair

- Construction of
 - Industrial Area (camp, support base, CPF),
 - Wellpads
 - Lake Water Abstraction and associated facilities
- Installation of equipment at the well pads
- Drilling wells
- Installation of the pipeline and flowlines
- Testing of facilities

- Decommissioning of facilities
 - Removal of oil/gas and other materials
 - Removal of surface facilities
- Restoration

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

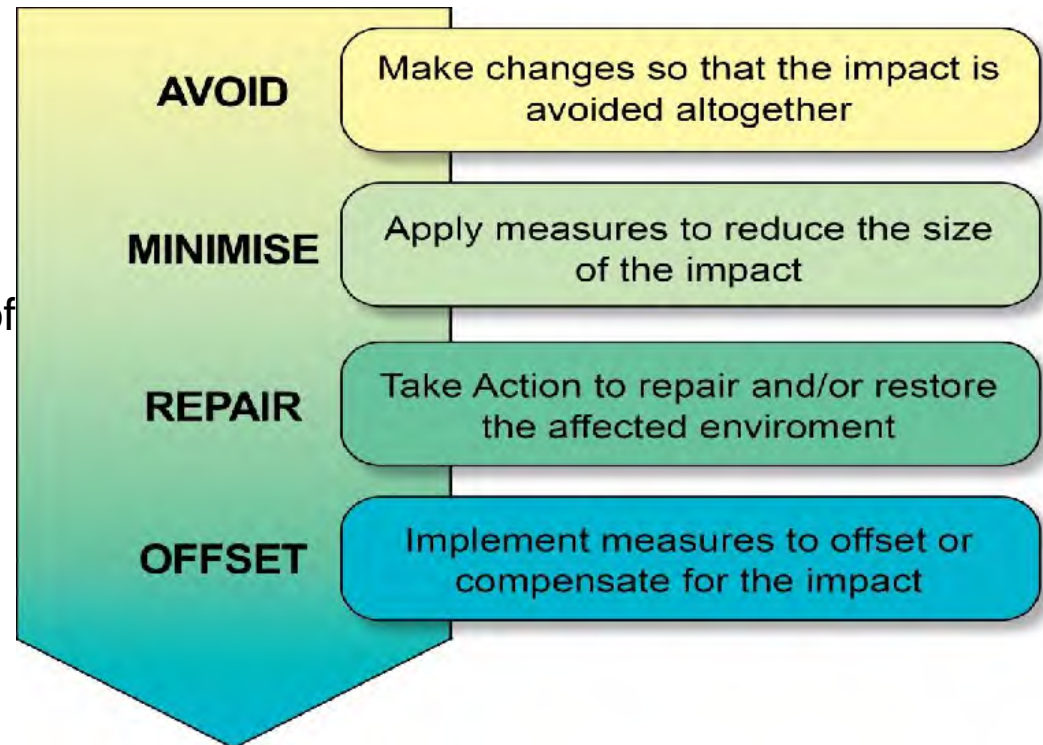


Social surveys

HOW WILL IMPACTS BE MANAGED

MITIGATION HIERARCHY

- 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



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

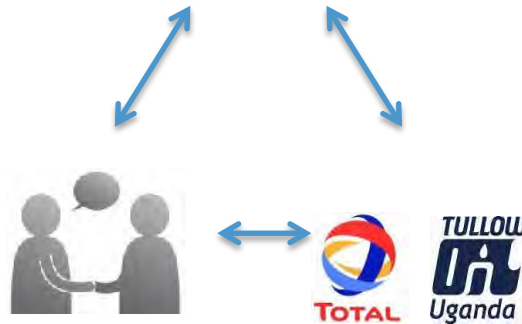
ESIA Appendices

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



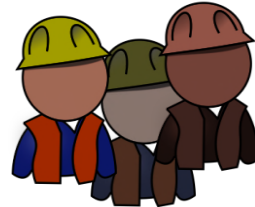
Mitigation Measures

- 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

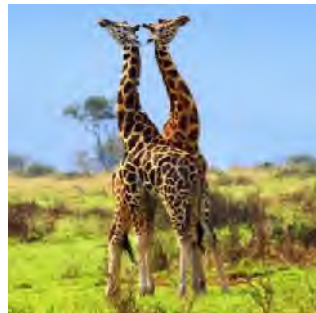
Potential Impacts

- 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

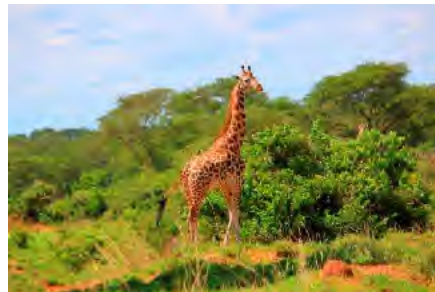
Potential Impacts

- 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 tranquillity.
- 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)

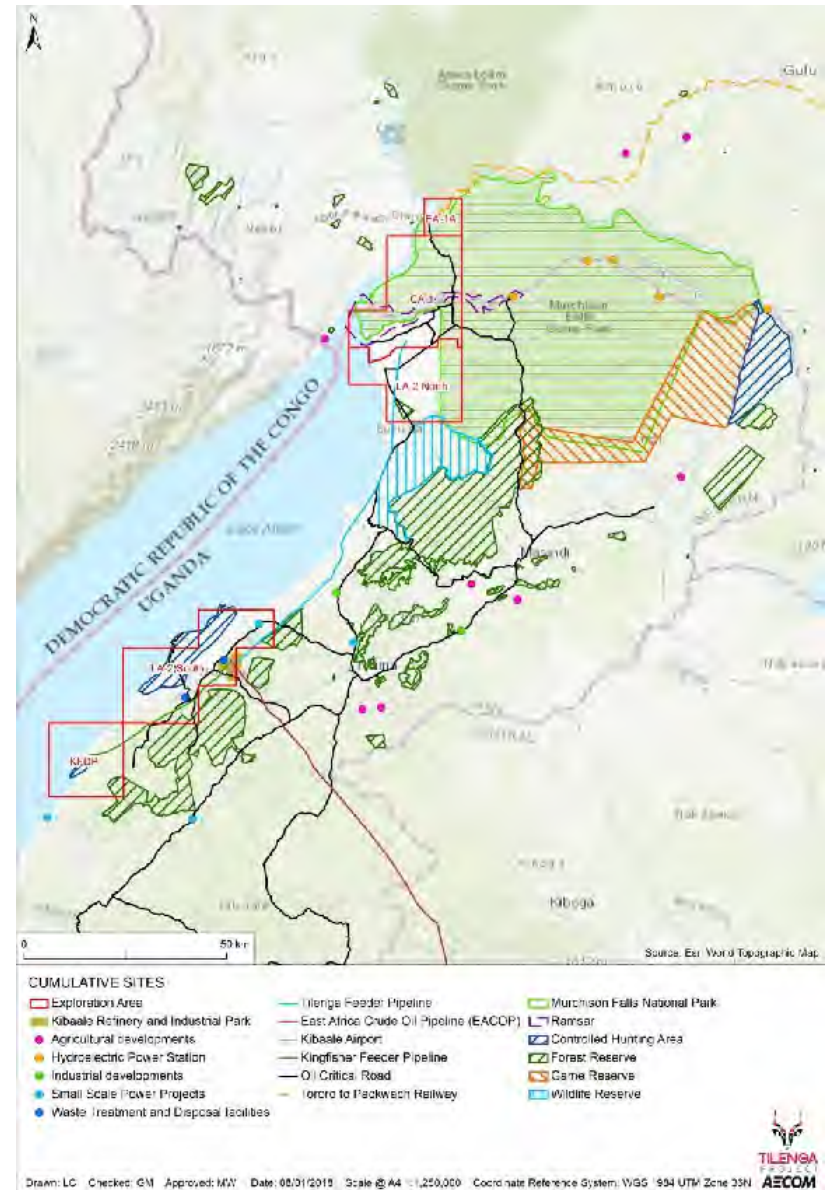
The **objectives of the CIA** are to:

- **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)

Government and regional planners have the ultimate responsibility for CIA



Given the challenges associated with lack of government-sponsored CIA strategies, use IFC's Guidance for Private Sectors in Emerging Markets

Leverage

Control

Use best efforts to engage all relevant stakeholders to agree on VECs, and on each and all parties responsibilities in the:
 (a) management of the expected impacts on VECs, and
 (b) monitoring and/or supervision of the
 (b.1) overall condition of the VECs and
 (b.2) the appropriate implementation of agreed mitigation measures.

RCIA

Identify relevant VECs

Cumulative impacts will occur regardless of the project?

Are project's incremental contributions to cumulative impacts significant?

Follow mitigation hierarchy

Design management strategies that are coherent with the expected impacts on VECs and commensurate with the project's contribution

BEST EFFORTS

REQUIRED

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:

Toll Free: 0800 216500

Total CLO 0794888074

Tullow CLO 0776221276

ESIA TEAM CONTACT DETAILS:

Eco&Partner 0772438609

email:

Katherine.nolan@aecom.com

THANK YOU!



DISCLAIMER and COPYRIGHT RESERVATION

The TOTAL GROUP is defined as TOTAL S.A. and its affiliates and shall include the person and the entity making the presentation.

Disclaimer

This presentation may include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, business, strategy and plans of TOTAL GROUP that are subject to risk factors and uncertainties caused by changes in, without limitation, technological development and innovation, supply sources, legal framework, market conditions, political or economic events.

TOTAL GROUP does not assume any obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Further information on factors which could affect the company's financial results is provided in documents filed by TOTAL GROUP with the French *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* and the US Securities and Exchange Commission.

Accordingly, no reliance may be placed on the accuracy or correctness of any such statements.

Copyright

All rights are reserved and all material in this presentation may not be reproduced without the express written permission of the TOTAL GROUP.

APPENDIX C – GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

This page has intentionally been left blank to allow for double sided printing

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@tulloil.com
www.tulloil.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

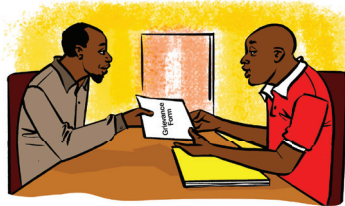


Company
staff



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.

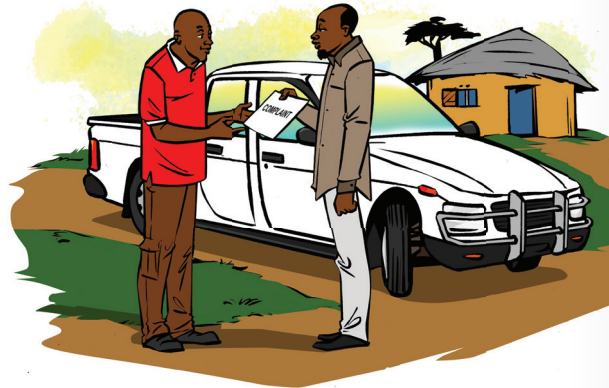
Please note that this grievance procedure does not apply to;

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 (CTLO). 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**.



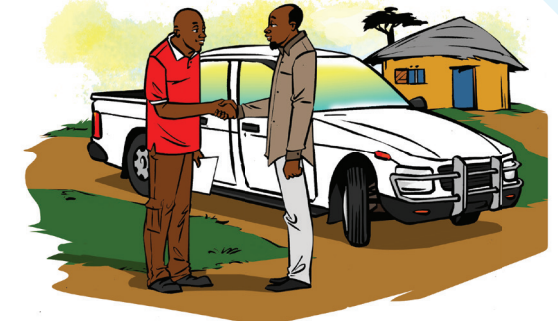
If your complaint is legitimate and if an appropriate solution can immediately be agreed with you, Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda will proceed with the corrective measure. Once the corrective measure is implemented, you will be required to sign the "**Close Out**" section of the **Grievance Form**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

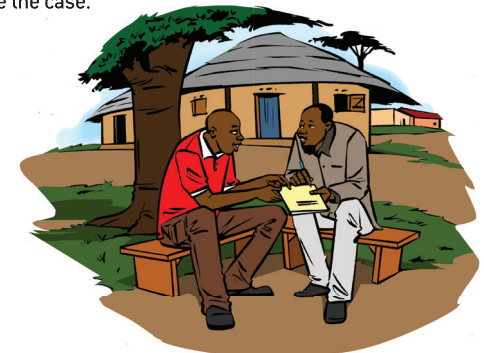


An internal investigation will be conducted by Total E&P Uganda or Tullow Uganda to find a solution to the case.



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 D: STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

<i>PROJECT PHASE</i>	<i>STAKEHOLDER GROUP</i>	<i>STAKEHOLDER INFORMATION</i>	<i>COMMUNICATION TYPE</i>	<i>OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>MEETING PARTICIPANTS</i>	<i>INFORMATION DISCLOSED</i>	<i>STAKEHOLDER COMMENT</i>	<i>AGREED RESPONSE</i>
<i>e.g. Scoping</i>	<i>e.g. Local authorities, NGOs</i>	<i>e.g. full name, position, organisation, contact information</i>	<i>e.g. one-to-one meeting, community meeting</i>	<i>e.g. disclose Scoping Report</i>		<i>Include all meeting participants</i>	<i>e.g. grievance mechanism</i>		<i>Response agreed with Project Proponents</i>

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.nolan@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	IAIN BELL	ESIA PD	+44 7879988525	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	AMOS MATUURI	Environmental Practitioner	0786677242 amos@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	CHRISTELLE TENNET	Head of Environment	0794 888 092 christelle.pond@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Brenda Awanda	ESIA Engineer	0794888047 brenda.awanda@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	David Ochanda	Biodiversity Projects Engineer	0794888221 David.Ochanda@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Franco Lugemwa	Environmental Practitioner	0772437609	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Peace Nalutho	State Director Engagement	0744888200 peace.nalutho@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	Baluku Toward	Wildlife officer/manager	0776165037 baluku21@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Moses Muhonyi	Ten Arde (ESIA)	mosesmuhonyi@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Juel Tumwesigye	TRAVEL CONSULTANT	juel@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Jeanette Alabanya	PR + Membership Services Officer	admin@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	KUSUMALO RAISAT	Asst. EIA specialist NFA	0702176237 0777065494 kumar@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	REKUNEDA TEM	CIAT/ES NFA	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 Nolan	ESIA Social Lead	+44 7795451533 katherine.nolan@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Magezi Pollard	Social Affairs - Land	4236(6)79488238	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Brenda Awanda	ESIA Engineer	0794888047	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Lugemwa F	Environmental Practitioner	0772437609	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Isiko Patrick	Safety Inspector (Killed)	0772277141	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Makigazi Shant	Occupational Hygienist	0703074191	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Makoto Franklin	Senior Social Development Officer	franklinmakoto@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Okwedi Benedict	Principal Community Dev't Officer	bikwedi@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	AMY ENIZ	Senior Labour Officer - MALSA	0714054472 amuel122@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Kalanda Isma Byuggo	Principal Labour Officer	0702956611 Kalanda@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
	Joshine Namara	UWA Manager EIA/OM	0772413432	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Edgar Buhanga	Deputy Director Planning, UWA	0772450468	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Paul Byamungu (Contractor Boss)	Supervisor Renewable projects	0702 718599 0752 378339	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ATIMARA BETTI D.	ADMINISTRATIVE	0752328192 atimara@ecocom.com	<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: DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Date: 15 Jan 2018

Nº	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	AMOS MATUURI	ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER	0786677242 amos@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Obony Joseph	Water officer (EIA)	0773496785 obonyjoseph@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Kataratambi David	Senior Water Officer	0788037157 davidkataratambi@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	AJOU SUSAN	Water Officer	0702093500 suedob@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	ATESA ABIGAIL	Water officer	0703563927	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Nakajjo Joan	Water Officer	0779390977	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Malubega Betty	Water Officer	0785455879	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	Lumwine Nicholas	Water officer	070393667 lumwine@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	ASAK ODUR GERALD	WATER OFFICER	0785302655 gerald@ecocom.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Okurut Daniel	Water officer	077503234	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	Edward M. Ruzarinda	Ag. Asst. Comm. (UW)	076171096	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	Eng. Crestano Okello	Asst. Comm. (Water Res. Plan.)	0772983549	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	Iain Bell	ESIA Consultant AECOM	+44 7879988525	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Olga Kononova	ESIA Coordinator	0704888192	<i>[Signature]</i>

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST
 Project: TILENGA PROJECT
 Proponent/owner: TOTAL E&P UGANDA, TULLOCH PTY
 Location/venue: MINISTRY OF HEALTH 9am Date: 16/01/18

Nº	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	Olga Konovalova	Total E&P Uganda CSIA Coordinator	079488197 olga.konovalova@total.com	[Signature]
2	Amodan Bob Omeda	ETHO, Mott, ug.	0782152194 amodanb@total.com	[Signature]
3	BIPHAULINE BITAKIRA	MEDICAL CONSULTANT	0774881833 biphauline@total.com	[Signature]
4	Bill Mukama	Prog. mgr- USF	Mukamadru @yahow.com	[Signature]
5	Kwausima Dinah	Bcc. conductor -XCP	078226152 siimodini@total.com	[Signature]
6	Lupina F.	Environmental Practitioner	073245803	[Signature]
7	GODFREY LUKWAGA	Social Inv & Educ officer	0794-888152 godfrey.lukwaga@total.com	[Signature]
8	JULIET KATUSHABE	PROGRAM OFFICER COMMUNITY HW INTERVENTIONS	0772695647 katushabejuliet@mail.com	[Signature]
9	Katherine Nolan	social lead, ESIA	katherine.nolan@ecom.com	[Signature]
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST
 Project: TILENGA PROJECT
 Proponent/owner: TOTAL E&P UGANDA, TULLOCH PTY
 Location/venue: PROTEA HOTEL, 3:00pm Date: 16/01/18

Nº	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	Adam Klesich	Planner Envt	079488197 adam.klesich@total.com	[Signature]
2	SSALI ROBERT	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET ANALYSIS DIVISION	0774881833 ssali.robert@total.com	[Signature]
3	Asp Asimic TIBAS	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET ANALYSIS DIVISION	0774881833 asimic@total.com	[Signature]
4	Patrick Kamukama	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICET ANALYSIS DIVISION	0774881833 pkamukama@total.com	[Signature]
5	Kyoga Edwin	Highways Engineer	0783293115 kyogaedwin@total.com	[Signature]
6	JAM OTHIENS	John Othiens	@uetele.com	[Signature]
7	Das Mount	Environment / Specialist	0781052032	[Signature]
8	JOHN TUNGIKIZISHA	Oil & Gas Police	0782400245 john.tungikizisha@total.com	[Signature]
9	MENHYA GERALD	ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	geraldmenhya@total.com	[Signature]
10	Brenda Aranda	ESIA Engineer	brenda.aranda@total.com	[Signature]
11	Ismail Nwaka	SA Conductor	079488197	[Signature]

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST
 Project: TILENGA PROJECT
 Proponent/owner: TOTAL AND TULLOCH
 Location/venue: PROTEA 11:45am Date: 16/01/18

Nº	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	Iain Bell	ESIA MANAGER AECOM	+447797958307	[Signature]
2	MARZALA Samu	Commissioner /HS MLHD	0772-408744	[Signature]
3	Jacqueline Mutabazi	Sociologist MLHD	0772461571	[Signature]
4	Jean Kayima	Project Sociologist - Agriculture Policy Development Project (CRSP) Ministry of Lands	0782341747	[Signature]
5	DAUL OUBOL	Environmental Specialist PRSDP CZ/MLHD	0782-224828 dul-oubol@total.com	[Signature]
6	Julian Habari	Senior Envt Value MLHD	0782351955 julianhabari@total.com	[Signature]
7	LUGUMYA NESHAMA	PRINCIPAL PLANNER MLHD	0772467755 lucynguma@total.com	[Signature]
8	ANSA MAMUKI	Environmental Specialist	0782677442 ansa@total.com	[Signature]
9	Lupina F.	Environmental Practitioner	073245803	[Signature]
10	Brenda Aranda	ESIA Engr	079488197	[Signature]
11	Ismail Nwaka	SA Conductor	079488197	[Signature]
12	Magali Pollard	Total E&P Uganda Social Affairs / Land	079488197	[Signature]
13	Katherine Nolan	AECOM ESIA SOCIAL LEAD	0779551535	[Signature]

AECOM Eco & Partner Consult Limited
 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST
 Project: TILENGA PROJECT
 Proponent/owner: TOTAL E&P UGANDA, TULLOCH
 Location/venue: PROTEA HOTEL, 3PM Date: 18/01/18

Nº	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
12	Olga Konovalova	ESIA Coordinator Total E&P Uganda	079488197	[Signature]
13	Iain Bell	ESIA Manager AECOM	+447797958307	[Signature]
14	Katherine Nolan	AECOM, social lead	katherine.nolan@total.com	[Signature]
15	Lupina F.	ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICER	073245803	[Signature]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

CSCD

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: Total E&P Uganda, Tullow

Location/venue: PROTEA HOTEL Date: 17/01/18

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	Stephen Amun	M.	Country Program Manager - PFI	stephen.amun@pfi.com	[Signature]
2	Magasa Saagazi L.	M	ED YCED	magsasaagazi2013@gmail.com	[Signature]
3	Kabwunga Tabone	F	Programme Officer - CRD	074670039	[Signature]
4	Bob Anyand	M	Country Advisor	Travel@jsw.co	[Signature]
5	Romain Ruvet	M	CSCD	romain.ruvet@total.com	[Signature]
6	Murphree Ruvet	M	CSCD	romain.ruvet@total.com	[Signature]
7	Miriam Akwanga	F	CSCD	miriam.akwanga@total.com	[Signature]
8	DR. G. RICHARD	m	Extinction Rights Advocate	richard@extinctionrights.org	[Signature]
9	PETER WANJERU	M	Transparency Advocate	pwanj@transparency.org	[Signature]
10	SR. Wanjugu, PhD	M	Research Fellow	wanjugu@iica.org	[Signature]
11	John De Koningh	M	Lead Specialist	john.dekoningh@total.com	[Signature]
12	Baazi				
13	Grace Nangendo	F	Landscapes Ecologist - WRS	gnangendo@total.com	[Signature]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

NAFIRA

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: Total E & P Uganda, Tullow

Location/venue: Protea Hotel Date: 17 Jan 2018

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	Ninnie Nkulubo	F	Researcher	0772671210	[Signature]
2	Ima	M	Environmental Specialist	0786679442	[Signature]
3	Godfrey Lukwago	M	Social Inv & Educ Officer	084483512	[Signature]
4	B... ..	F	ESM Engineer	0781355047	[Signature]
5	Katherine Nolan	F	AECOM Social Lead	04474515553	[Signature]
6	Iain Bell	M	AECOM ESM Lead	74491749552	[Signature]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

Proponent/owner: Total E&P Uganda, Tullow

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

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
28	OMARA DANIEL	M	BUSINESS STRATEGIST / OFFICER - AIT	049-5111111	[Signature]
29	Alessandra Andriani	F	Social Consultant	070222222	[Signature]
30	Joseph Ambrubiwe	M	Advocate	0772458609	[Signature]
31	Lucerna Frank	M	Environmental Practitioner	0772458609	[Signature]
32	Katherine Nolan	F	AECOM Social Lead	04474515553	[Signature]
33	James Muhindo	M	National Coordinator	0772458609	[Signature]
34	Reith Okendi	F	Director	0772458609	[Signature]
35	Jessika Myungye	F	SHO VP	0772458609	[Signature]
36	Kahira Florence	F	Environmental Research Associate	0772458609	[Signature]

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION ATTENDANCE LIST

Project: TILENGA PROJECT

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

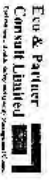
Location/venue: MINISTRY OF ENERGY & MINERAL DEVELOPMENT Date: 25.01.2018

#	Name	Occupation/Title	Phone no./E-mail	Signature
1	ROBERT TUKUME	ASST. COMMIS. OFFICER	0772458609	[Signature]
2	AGATHA CARDINALI	PRINCIPAL ENVIRONMENTALIST	0772458609	[Signature]
3	Fabrizio Ghali	National Content Officer	0772458609	[Signature]
4	Ronald	NED CEO	0772458609	[Signature]
5	David Basimo	Asst. Principal Engineer	0772458609	[Signature]
7	TOM. O. DIA	NC / CB	0772458609	[Signature]
8	MOSES KIRUMBA	Planning & Design	0772458609	[Signature]
9	Daniel Kirwa	ETS - Tullow	0772458609	[Signature]
10	Christie Kennet	TOTAL - Head of Env	0772458609	[Signature]
11	HAROLD MURPHY	TOTAL - Head of Social	0772458609	[Signature]
12	KATHERINE NOLAN	AECOM SOCIAL LEAD	04474515553	[Signature]
13	AJAY MITAL	REGISTRATION - Environmental	0772458609	[Signature]



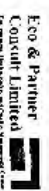
REGISTER OF ATTENDEES		CONTACTS		SIGNATURE	
#	NAME	Designation & Company	Contacts		
MEETING WITH NILE BASIN INITIATIVE SECRETARIAT (TIGEA AND CAOP PROJECTS)					
		DATE: 10 th FEBRUARY 2018	LOCATION: NBI OFFICE, ENTEBBE		
1	Olga Kwohvalova	Total EEP Uganda	Tel: 0754888197 Email: o.kwohvalova@total.com		
2	BRENDA AMANDA	TOTAL EEP UGANDA	Tel: 0754888017 Email: b.amanda@total.com		
3	INDICENT NTABANA	Nile Basin Initiative	Tel: 0759302788 Email: intabana@nbi.org.ug		
4	ROBERT LUNGA	EACOP	Tel: 0776222254 Email:		
5	Abelwain H IGI	NBI	Tel: 0753355504 Email:		
6	MISS KIRUKA	TOTAL EEP UGANDA	Tel: 0754888022 Email: m.kiruka@total.com		

AECOM



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES		PROJECT TITLE/PROJECT		DATE	
Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Location/Venue	Phone/Fax	Signature
EIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST					
PROGRAMME/DWELLER: Total EEP UGANDA B.V. and TIGEA UGANDA					
1	KATHURINE MUDAN	EIA SOCIAL LEAD AECOM	0750266809	0750266809	
2	ANNIES AMICIRI	Environment/Kyabanda (Food/Kinshu)	0102671442	0102671442	
3	Dr Joseph Kwashuku	Director PMU	0414320423	j.kwashuku@pmu.gov.ug	
4	JANE MUBABAZI BRUKUKWA	MANAGER ENVIRONMENTAL PMU	0753824288	j.mubabazi@pmu.gov.ug	
5	LUTHEMWA A FURUKA	ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER/ENVIRONMENTAL	0792439401	0792439401	
6	MARCO MURUGO	Head of Social Affairs	0794885096	m.murugob@total.com	

AECOM



Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax/Email	Signature
1	M	Revision of Design/Drawings	0792820222 m.kiruka@total.com	
2	F	EIA Coordinator Total EEP Uganda	0754888197 o.kwohvalova@total.com	
3	M	National Consultant & Specialist Lead for Building Lead	0754888197 j.kwashuku@pmu.gov.ug	

This page has intentionally been left blank to allow for double sided printing

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

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS & LCI
 DATE: 19th Jan. 2018
 LOCATION: KAKOORA

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	FREEMAN	KAKOORA	0756293212	
2.	OSANG	KAKOORA	"	
3.	BRASCHIGHALES	KAKOORA	6782046619	
4.	OSAGUA DAVID	KAKOORA	0787090956	
5.	PETER DAVID	KAKOORA	0787652296	
6.	AFREMI	KAKOORA	0780343507	
7.	KALIKEM	KAKOORA	0780448104	
8.	KWADWINY Sarah	KAKOORA	0782252627	
9.	MUKUMBAH SABINI G.	KAKOORA	0774742338	
10.	OLAMU TILANU	KAKOORA	"	
11.	ACKINGIWAH GREE	KAKOORA	"	
12.	KOMBECH DENIS	KAKOORA	0790343683	
13.	KUMBECH GABRIEL	KAKOORA	077456150	
14.	OKUMBA SETHANE	KAKOORA	077678609	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS & LCI
 DATE: 19/01/2018
 LOCATION: KAKOORA

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	OLAMU JAMES	KAKOORA	"	
2.	OSANG Alfred Akogi	KAKOORA	077396659	
3.	OSANG MUGA KATHONG	KAKOORA	0785511387	
4.	OSANG JOHN GASSA	KAKOORA	928200359	
5.	ONEN SAMUEL	KAKOORA	07799816259	
6.	ALDARI JANEET	KAKOORA	"	
7.	THAMI SETHANIG	KAKOORA	"	
8.	OCHIRO OSCAR	KAKOORA	0789513465	
9.	OLAMU CARO EMMANUEL	KAKOORA	0778008798	
10.	KAKOORA Prince Julius	KAKOORA	0783797507	
11.	OKUMBECH BENJAMIN	KAKOORA	0119159453	
12.	MALINDA FRANCIS	KAKOORA	"	
13.	UGOM CHARLES	KAKOORA	"	
14.	UGOM CHARLES	KAKOORA	"	

MININDI DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING
 DIMANA MIMIC
 MIMIC
 0772318548
 0715009202
 0782366399
 07703363364
 0712414137
 0712-31500
 0780298595
 0774210774
 0774-161216
 0772452620
 0772507484
 07825338265
 075332098

FULL NAME
 TILENGA PROJECT: MININDI DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MEETING
 DIMANA MIMIC
 MIMIC
 0772318548
 0715009202
 0782366399
 07703363364
 0712414137
 0712-31500
 0780298595
 0774210774
 0774-161216
 0772452620
 0772507484
 07825338265
 075332098

1. BENIENKA ZANA
2. BUSINATE JAMES
3. OLAMU NOLANSONG
4. KATO ADOLF
5. KUDA RICHARD
6. BYARUTANGA GEMAS
7. KIGENGI FRANK DAVID
8. KIMBY DANIEL JUSTUS
9. MEBARIBARE ALISON
10. ASIMOLE FRANK
11. TUMUSIIME LEONARD
12. BYENKUYA GREGORY
13. KANGONZI CHRISTINE
14. ANTHONY AKOKO
15. BRAD LINDA

1. OLAMU JAMES
- OSANG Alfred Akogi
- OSANG MUGA KATHONG
- OSANG JOHN GASSA
- ONEN SAMUEL
- ALDARI JANEET
- THAMI SETHANIG
- OCHIRO OSCAR
- OLAMU CARO EMMANUEL
- KAKOORA Prince Julius
- OKUMBECH BENJAMIN
- MALINDA FRANCIS
- UGOM CHARLES
- UGOM CHARLES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS & LCI
 DATE: 19/01/2018
 LOCATION: KAKOORA

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	ONEN STEPHEN	KAKOORA	0781049501	
2.	OSANG GREGORY	KAKOORA	"	
3.	MURUKU GREGORY	KAKOORA	0785411599	
4.	MURUKU STEPHEN	KAKOORA	"	
5.	KAKOORA - OSANG	KAKOORA	0781049501	
6.	MURUKU - KAKOORA	KAKOORA	0789268176	
7.	OSANGE PETER SAVIDIE	KAKOORA	0780194670	
8.	OSAGA MICHAEL	KAKOORA	"	
9.	KAKOORA - ONEN	KAKOORA	"	
10.	BEDJO GREGORY	KAKOORA	0780443037	
11.	OSANGE PATRICK	KAKOORA	"	
12.	KUMBECH SIMON	KAKOORA	"	
13.	KAKOORA - ONEN	KAKOORA	"	
14.	KAKOORA - ONEN	KAKOORA	0782668908	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS & LCI
 DATE: 19/01/2018
 LOCATION: KAKOORA

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	OLAMU JAMES	KAKOORA	"	
2.	OSANG Alfred Akogi	KAKOORA	077396659	
3.	OSANG MUGA KATHONG	KAKOORA	0785511387	
4.	OSANG JOHN GASSA	KAKOORA	928200359	
5.	ONEN SAMUEL	KAKOORA	07799816259	
6.	ALDARI JANEET	KAKOORA	"	
7.	THAMI SETHANIG	KAKOORA	"	
8.	OCHIRO OSCAR	KAKOORA	0789513465	
9.	OLAMU CARO EMMANUEL	KAKOORA	0778008798	
10.	KAKOORA Prince Julius	KAKOORA	0783797507	
11.	OKUMBECH BENJAMIN	KAKOORA	0119159453	
12.	MALINDA FRANCIS	KAKOORA	"	
13.	UGOM CHARLES	KAKOORA	"	
14.	UGOM CHARLES	KAKOORA	"	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE DATE: 19/01/2018
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS L.C.I. LOCATION: KAKINDO

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	ALVIANO BEAUBENO	KAKINDO		
2.	OGATA STEPHEN	KAKINDO		
3.	VITHO YAMUJO	KAKINDO		
4.	UKONDA CHARLES	KAKINDO		
5.	UNYUTHI PEZULE	KAKINDO		
6.	PASCOLINA ANGABO	KAKINDO		
7.	ONEN PASKAL	KAKINDO		
8.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDO		
9.	OGENDI CHARLES	KAKINDO		
10.	LAMBER THUMITHO	KAKINDO		
11.	USEGU GABRIEL	KAKINDO		
12.	OCHAKA ALEX	KAKINDO		
13.	UNTER ALFRED	KAKINDO		
14.	PIMUDGU ALFRED	KAKINDO		

KAKINDO CELL
 NO. 117
 BILISA TOWN COUNCIL

FOR LCI
 KIMBERLY JAMES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE DATE: 19th Jan. 2018
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY MEMBERS L.C.I. LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	Mugoni Moses	Kakindo	0781911262	
2.	MUGENDE ROBINAH	Kakindo		
3.	BUSINDE ABONY	Kakindo	0772232439	
4.	MUNYINE RICHARD	Kakindo	0743338438	
5.	KISIMBO JACOB	Kakindo	0778233355	
6.	KATINDO	Kakindo	0778484821	
7.	MUSINGI	Kakindo	078192282	
8.	MUGONYI	Kakinda	078346687	
9.	KISIMBO	Kakinda	077571787	
10.	GUBASA KONSTANTIN	Kakinda	0772314145	
11.	MUGONYI	Kakinda	0741547577	
12.	MUGONYI	Kakinda		
13.	MUGONYI	Kakinda		
14.	MUGONYI	Kakinda		

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE DATE: 19th Jan. 2018
 CONSULTATION WITH: Community member K.C.I. LOCATION: KAKINDA

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	ONPAIOTH SIEPHER	KAKINDA	0773661175	
2.	PRESANDE RINMA	KAKINDA	077496785	
3.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA		
4.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
5.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
6.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
7.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
8.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
9.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
10.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
11.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
12.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
13.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
14.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TILENGA ESIA UPDATE DATE: 19th Jan 2018
 CONSULTATION WITH: COMMUNITY AND LCI LOCATION: KAKINDA L.C.I.

NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	DABER CHARLES	KAKINDA	078288723	
2.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
3.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
4.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
5.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
6.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
7.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
8.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
9.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
10.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
11.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
12.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
13.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	
14.	OKUMU KASIMILI	KAKINDA	077496785	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE		DATE: 19/01/2018		
CONSULTATION WITH: Community members of LCI		LOCATION: Kakinda cell		
NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	ALASIO K. MUYAKA	Kakinda	077660377	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0198560269	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MURICHI JAMES	Kakinda	0778330203	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	078526923	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	AYO BALE MARIKA	Kakinda	0720794507	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	ALIANA DAWID	Kakinda	0788266099	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	ASABWA ALICE	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	KUMWA TOM	Kakinda	0781334228	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	PHUMBE NIET	Kakinda	0780997753	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	ATUMBIWE HELLEN	Kakinda	0770002210	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	TUMBIWE BYALINE	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	MUYAKA OLIKA	Kakinda	0772555683	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MUSIENGA MUYAKA	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0785836949	<i>[Signature]</i>



FOR LCI
KWOZEVYA JAMES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE		DATE: 19/01/2018		
CONSULTATION WITH: Community Members of LCI		LOCATION: KAKINDO		
NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	KWOZEVYA JAMES	Kakinda cell	078212417	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	KUNA MOSES	Kakinda cell	0785643921	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	KULIENYA GABRIEL	Kakinda cell	0780236648	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	BUSIWA TAPPA	Kakinda cell	0773232801	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	PHUMBE MUKAWA	Kakinda cell		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	AMOSI GABRIEL	Kakinda cell	0784807057	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	KWOZEVYA JAMES	Kakinda cell	078212417	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda cell		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	KASIMBA B. FRED	Kakinda	0780348616	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0780236648	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0782232314	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>



FOR LCI
KWOZEVYA JAMES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE		DATE: 19TH JANUARY 2018		
CONSULTATION WITH: Community members of LCI		LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL		
NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	07789926513	<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0779954167	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0774109201	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0778232665	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>



FOR LCI
KWOZEVYA JAMES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING: TLENKA EISA URBATE		DATE: 19/01/2018		
CONSULTATION WITH: Community Members of LCI		LOCATION: KAKINDO CELL		
NO	NAME	VILLAGE	TELEPHONE	SIGNATURE
1.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0778129464	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	07752482928	<i>[Signature]</i>
6.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	078540147	<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0755771236	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda		<i>[Signature]</i>
11.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0777021085	<i>[Signature]</i>
12.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	07	<i>[Signature]</i>
13.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	078054280	<i>[Signature]</i>
14.	MUSIENGA ROBERT	Kakinda	0782259013	<i>[Signature]</i>



FOR LCI
KWOZEVYA JAMES

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	0755597502	[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 SEPHO	M	0787717511	[Signature]
9	SALIM ALI	M	0779624221	[Signature]
10	M.R. KYSEMPA B	M	0789141922	[Signature]
11	Eyebina 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	0786120201	[Signature]
	EPKURUMATO NORUMU	M	0772897222	[Signature]
	Tullosine Robert	M	0787072056	[Signature]
	OKELLO ISAC	M	0785295804	[Signature]
	Yambina Allen	M	0777777777	[Signature]
	OLAM A. CHEVA	M	0774072654	[Signature]
	CANDIA KRZYTO	M	0787222222	[Signature]
	MUKONYEZI ALFRED	M		[Signature]
	KISEMBO RICHARD	M	0779483819	[Signature]
	AKUTIBALE SAM	M	0785555555	[Signature]
	AKAT ALFRED	M	0785555555	[Signature]
	BANABIRA ROBERT	M	0770007148	[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
	Kapulyama ALI DAIS	M	078 126 02	[Signature]
	YNSOMA ERISIM	MALF	0720169781	[Signature]
	Tumwesige Jimmy	M		[Signature]
	Flammasimwe DAVID	M		[Signature]
	KIZITO IVAN	M		[Signature]
	MUFAURE ANE	M	0786120201	[Signature]
	NEHRUSA GETARE	F		[Signature]
	ORJAN NARSIS	M	07755507	[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
	Balyasima HERBERT	M		[Signature]
	WANIAMI CAROLINE	F	0795850601	[Signature]
	MURINDA JIMMY	M	0773383972	[Signature]
	SAFUNDWA	M	MICHAEL	[Signature]
	John ALOT	M	0771801191	[Signature]
	Luwigamba Francis	M	0776131603	[Signature]
	BYENSI MOSSES	M		[Signature]
	KOBARUK FELIX	M	0786585878	[Signature]
	TATSI JIM	M	0771124354	[Signature]
	Mulumuza 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: MASPICA		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	MELBA MUBAZI	F	077747584	<i>[Signature]</i>
	ISAHAKA MUHAMMAD	M	0785278803	<i>[Signature]</i>
	KINENI MUGISHA	M	077745076	<i>[Signature]</i>
	MURGESUWA SONATHAN	M	0773486166	<i>[Signature]</i>
	NAMUGESA TEGRETA	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
	BAGONZA AUGUSTINE	M	0785517443	<i>[Signature]</i>
	SUMAYYA MUSA	F	0729432453	<i>[Signature]</i>
	GRENDA SAMSON	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
	HANIFAH LUBEGA	F	TOTAL 0794858207	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Peace Nalutfo	F	TOTAL 0794858200 AECOM	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Katherine Nolan	F	0780269489	<i>[Signature]</i>
	Fred Buganabisa	M	077261313	<i>[Signature]</i>



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	Signature
13	Wandera Ezra	M	077261558	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	Muganyizi ZABULOWI	N	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	Muganyizi JACKSON	M	0785342211	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	GABUYA W. BABYKUNA	M	0771957077	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	BUSORO: GERALD	M	0775086438	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Muganyizi Gilbert	M	0779932678	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Bukachi David	M	0772420919	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	BALWESHA FENIKA	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	KUNDA MATIAS	M	0779978564 0755481202	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	TUMUSIME JOEL	M	0785041002	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	ASABA BENSON	M	077041777	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	MANJWEKI JOEL	M	0775041002	<i>[Signature]</i>



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	Signature
01	KAYUSABI VICENI	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
02	KAVUZI BWE BASHAM	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
03	Liza Kacungu NICHOLAS	M	0775363123	<i>[Signature]</i>
04	Katusabe B. MUSA	M	0786723703	<i>[Signature]</i>
05	MUNJWEKI MOSE	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
06	MUGISHA ESTHER	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
07	MUGISHA CATHERINE	M	0780876116	<i>[Signature]</i>
08	Muganyizi Gilbert	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
09	Muganyizi Dismas	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	Katusabe NICKSON	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	MUGISHA NELSON	M	077971257 077747	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	KIJANGI CHRIS	M	077015702	<i>[Signature]</i>

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	Signature
25	MUGISHA SIMONE	M	0788712005	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	ABOKI YOLANU	M	0752599108	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	BALWESHA JOHN	M	0785381096	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	AGABA M. WILFRED	M	0781014691	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	ASUMWE KISI	M	0787567047	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	JOHN BASHAM	M	0788897117	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	BASHAM SIMON	M	0782271870	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	UKER. WILSON	M	0772110001 0787516103 0785319326	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	BUSINGE PETER TAVAN	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Kwaha Edisson	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	K. Z. E. JUDITH	M	0771324831	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	ALINATWE ROJAN	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
Environment, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consult



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
Environment, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consult

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: KIJANGSI	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
39	Bahamwa Adidas	m	0781278007
38	Kato Christopher	M	
39	Balikaanda Simon	M	
40	Kabyona Gerard	m	0783428025
41	Junior ZILDO	M	
42	ANEPALIC JUDITH	F	015921465
43	TIBANOKA HARRIET	F	0711958230
44	SILVIA KIZEGIE	F	
45	MUSICA	M	
46	MUGENYI	M	
47	KYAKUHAIRKIE	F	
48	KWANKI	m	0782699359

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: KIJANGSI	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
41	Nyagwenge Stephen	male	
62	Maaga Gankson	M	
63	Kawunga ALBERT	m	
4	MBAHMA Gilbert	m	
65	MAGUMBAWA GREGORY	M	0791021997
66	ISINGOMA DEO	M	
67	TUMWESIGE SIMON	M	
68	AFUGONZA SHIM	M	0788247311
69	Mwaba Fobinal	F	



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
Environment, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consult



Eco & Partner Consult Limited
Environment, Health, Safety and Quality Management Consult

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: KIJANGSI	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
49	KWAHWA EDISON	m	0789980061
50	VIRWARI JOHANNY	M	0750830868
51	ASHIMWE PLUS	M	0112299026
52	GERARD NDIYIMBA	M	0775984535
53	SUNDAY SALOMON	M	0786881868
54	BABITHA SAPHI	BL	074009792
55	YK MUKUNDA FRED	M	0777836768
56	AHEEBWA RAYMOND	M	078412221
57	KUSEMBO 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.B.
2	MUGISA KYOMA	male	Kigwera SW. 078738505
3	MURIKWE ROBERT	male	Kigwera SW.
4	KABASINDI HELEN	F	0782505543
5	AHEEBWA ENGRABWA	F	Kigwera SW.
6	MURIKWE 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	KASWONWA BEATRICE	F	0771961952

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

EIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST				DATE: 22/01/18
PROJECT: TILNERA PROJECT				LOCATION/VENUE: BULAWA KICHOKE
PROPOSITOR/OWNER: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				
#	Name	Gender	Phone/F-mail	Signature
25	Ntoro Lina Grace	F	0783782249	GR
26	Babyesiga Margaret	F	0782927624	Bmw
27	Mbonku Everlyno	F	0773820416	Everlyno
28	MUGENYA SHYUNJI	F		Shyuni
29	KABISE MARGRET	F		Margret
30	AKPAUYI JYNIA	F	0777391920	JYNIA
31	Muyongoro Grace	F		
32	Kiza Beatrice	F		
33	UDIBISICA JENNIFER	F		
34	Ayebale Grace	F	077941725	G.
35	Tunduku George	M.		TG
36	KIZIA JACKSON	M	072047197	JK

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

EIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST				DATE: 22/01/18
PROJECT: TILNERA PROJECT				LOCATION/VENUE: BULAWA KICHOKE
PROPOSITOR/OWNER: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				
#	Name	Gender	Phone/F-mail	Signature
1	OPID FRANCIS	M	0785828500	OPID
2	MULEISA PLEMAN	M	0787133523	MULEISA
3	BUSINIGI MUKONKEZI	M	0772319005	MUKONKEZI
4	Kyosaza Gladys	M	0795772526	Kyosaza
5	AHEBWA AMERAL	M	0787023405	AHEBWA
6	MARGRET TAITON	M	078495291	TAITON
7	BADIRE ALBA	M	0729758534	ALBA
8	WATTO JULIUS	M		WATTO
9	Businga Wilson	M	0785195218	Businga
10	BAGONZA NA	F	0788392281	BAGONZA
11	SUNZI NA	M	0719982816	SUNZI
12	Bonalaba R.	F		Bonalaba

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

EIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST				DATE: 22/01/18
PROJECT: TILNERA PROJECT				LOCATION/VENUE: BULAWA KICHOKE
PROPOSITOR/OWNER: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				
#	Name	Gender	Phone/F-mail	Signature
37	KWAGIRE EZRA	M	075040008	KWAGIRE
38	Muganyizi SAMUEL	M	0788123222	MUGANYIZI
39	Bushire-Johnson	M	071929964	Bushire
40	Mujuru, WALTER	M	0339828910	Mujuru
41	BAYEMUKA KENNETH	M	078087646	KENNETH
42	NDOEREGITO SIMON	M	078502973	NDOEREGITO
43	SINDIGA SIMON	M	073577777	SINDIGA
44	Kwasinye David	M	071479200	Kwasinye
45	PAVISA FRANK	M		PAVISA
46	KUNYIRA ROBERT	F		KUNYIRA
47	KIZIA MARY	F		KIZIA
48	AYEBALE LEONARD	F	079129394	AYEBALE

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

EIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST				DATE: 22.01.18
PROJECT: TILNERA PROJECT				LOCATION/VENUE: BULAWA KICHOKE
PROPOSITOR/OWNER: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				
#	Name	Gender	Phone/F-mail	Signature
39	Katherine Nelson	F	0780319129	NELSON
40	Fred Bygones	M	077269315	BYGONES
41	Kamanyire Stephen	M	0785572865	KAMANYIRE

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 ECHOVE
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
13	ATITHI BRUSH	m		[Signature]
14	KALITYA Seremasi	m		[Signature]
15	Funmi Osigun	m	078763329	[Signature]
16	Prisma Edwards	m	078676322	[Signature]
17	KATHO JACOB	m		[Signature]
18	Kapasa Ema	m	07899071	[Signature]
19	BALUNGE Jhon	m	07858413	[Signature]
20	UKURU Bernard	m		[Signature]
21	OKURU Tom	m		[Signature]
22	Muheseza Anacho	m		[Signature]
23	Akuma Perry	m		[Signature]
24	Wikevive Wilson	m		[Signature]

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 MUTHAMBI	M	0782447256	[Signature]
14	Dhabasadda moses	m	0772848960	[Signature]
15	Breda Amanda (GAV)	F	079488809	Breda
16	Berecan Peter	m	0782345287	[Signature]
17	Uma Robinson	m	0777615155	[Signature]
18	AKORA NORBERT NORIS	M	0711838994	[Signature]
19	MOON Ahi	m	0775771808	Ahi
20	Ikhailwa Francis	M	0781918839	[Signature]
21	Opio S. Paulo	M	0778248092	[Signature]
22	Mooming Anthony	M	0779550144	[Signature]
23	Ningo Moses	M	0782675128	[Signature]
24	Angei ZamZam	F	0772973261	[Signature]

PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018
[Signature]

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	0772627039	[Signature]
02	AILO CHRISTOPHER OBILO	M	0774559517	[Signature]
03	CEWANG LAWRENCE	M	0772-288702	[Signature]
04	WILSON SIDI	M	0785-394082	[Signature]
05	OKELLO RICHARD	M	0772822161	[Signature]
06	OKURU LAZARO	M	0773897978	[Signature]
07	BHILONGO NICHOLAS	M	0782516995 0754506240	[Signature]
08	Kyotaito Michael	M	kyotaito@total.com 0772916382	[Signature]
09	Bjornhanga Robert Mulamali	M	bjornhanga@total.com 0782-541207	[Signature]
10	Wabanda Peter	M	0781-541207	[Signature]
11	Pichan Amudubu	M	0782792530	[Signature]
12	Jassy Muhang	M	0772673131	[Signature]

PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018
[Signature]

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	0775023693	[Signature]
	Dhabasadda moses	m	0772848960 079235455	[Signature]

PARAA VILLAGE
Office
WEDO PARISH
DATE: 22/01/2018
[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
1	B. ARON S. SILEPHI	Male	0718427991	RO
2	Kizza Robert	M	0776153702	Kamukama
3	Biswaha Matungo	M		Biswaha
4	KATUSIME JOHN	M	0774303558	John
5	Kwiziriza Beatrice	F	0773461724	Beatrice
6	Jakonya Jacobo	M	Nil	Jakonya
7	Atimia Akumu	F	"	"
8	BEYO Bridget	F	"	"
9	NISCHABO Timothy	F	"	"
10	Sayuni Peace	F	"	"
11	Mungwera Coralin	F	"	"
12	K. JAMUNA GABRIEL	M	078320453	Kyungwa



BYARUFU STEPHANE
John

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	Mukumu Ronald	M	0775584120	RONALD
26	Dchanda Rehema	F	0784410575	D.R
27	Mukumu Nungwera	F	Nil	RLU
28	Zwabo IM	F	Nil	"
29	Mukumu ALBERTS	F	Nil	"
30	Andekoniungu AGNES	F	Nil	"
31	Biswaha Ronald	M		RONALD
32	MUGISA ALFRED	M	0785985782	ALFRED
33	ADOK Roseline	F	0785029685	ROSELINE
34	Atimungu Doreen	F	Nil	"
35	Achiroth Jennifer	F	Nil	"
36	Angerji Ollehe	F	-	"



Byarufu Stephane
John

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	0772154624	"
14	Amomwetha Prisca	F	Nil	"
15	Atimungu Joyce	F	Nil	"
16	KATUSABE DAVESI	M	NICI	Davesi
17	AGUDA SEKOTIYA	F	NICI	Seco
18	ACANI DORIS	F	NICI	"
19	MUNGURAN RUKIYA	F	NICI	"
20	KWISOCIMY FANCY	F		"
21	KUMAKECH FULORA	F	NIG	"
22	AYEDALE BIRJETII	F	NIC	"
23	NABANA HUMARI	F	NIC	"
24	KUSOMERWA	F	NIT	"



Byarufu Stephane
John

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 JENETII	f	NIC	ACANI
38	SALIANA BO ROSELINE	f	NIC	ROSELINE
39	NSEKANABO PRISCILLA	f	NIC	PRISCILLA
40	BARABATI GILBERT	m	0785571259	GILBERT
41	MUZIPII BSUMAN	M	0785019579	MUZIPII
42	ATIMWA ROYAS	M	OMO	ROYAS
43	MUNGU JESUS	M	NYOM	JESUS
44	OKBCHI ALFRED	M	COKE	ALFRED
45	MUGOSA FRED	M	0774408217	FRED
46	BUSINGE CBADITA	M	0781595335	CBADITA
47	ORIEK - MUTUSA	M	0785624735	MUTUSA
48	KABRU JNO			"



Byarufu Stephane
John

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	MUSONZA JULIUS M	M	079910007	[Signature]
50	BIKO BO JOHN	M	077507778	[Signature]
51	CHILHA SITIKIN	M	076699028	[Signature]
52	Lawungo James	M	0780498509	[Signature]
53	GCAYO JEAN PAUL	M	077580433	[Signature]
54	Kwolekya SHAMU	M	077856655	[Signature]
55	Uyibu Obetu	M	0785320066	[Signature]
56	KATUBABE CHRISTINE	F	078465948	[Signature]
57	NGABIRUKI SUSAN	F	NILL	Ngabiruki Susan
58	Kwinkira Jennifer	F	NILL	[Signature]
59	Clotia Atikangy	F		[Signature]
60	BONABANA SHAMU	F	0771552064	[Signature]



BY AUTHORITY STEPHANE [Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

solobano Kisansya 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 LUYUMU	M/F	-	[Signature]
5	EABYENGA EFFINORE M	F	-	[Signature]
6	KUNITHIRA OLIVA	M/F	-	[Signature]
7	KASIBAKI ROSEMARY F	F	-	[Signature]
8	TUMWESIGYE GEPARD	M	078544885	[Signature]
9	BATEKYA YAKISAL	M	-	[Signature]
10	KIIZA TOM	M	0774088310	[Signature]
11	KIIZA WILLIAM	M	-	[Signature]
12	GABERA ABITAZI	M	-	[Signature]



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

solobano Kisansya 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 SUNRI	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	KATHKA KAJINEI	F	-	[Signature]
61	BABIGOBA JOSEPHAT	M	0785860620	[Signature]
62	AMWAKALI S.NOCA	M	078290002	[Signature]



NAME	Gender	Contact	Signature
83. Katusabe James M	M	-	[Signature]
84. Othman Mubwandu M	M	078473023	[Signature]
85. Isopota Robert M	M	078973899	[Signature]
86. Makani Fred M	M	-	[Signature]
87. Bwambwa Paul M	M	-	[Signature]
88. Othman Sam M	M	-	[Signature]
89. Otele David M	M	-	[Signature]
90. Asyamba Mary F	F	-	[Signature]
91. Mwanambwa Helen F	F	-	[Signature]
92. Roseline Evelyn F	F	-	[Signature]
93. Kibanda Gladys F	F	-	[Signature]
94. Ndambiro Bonita M	M	-	[Signature]
95. Enani Daniel M	M	-	[Signature]
96. Kemurisha F	F	-	[Signature]
97. Isili/Gomez M	M	0799454720	[Signature]
98. Kuzonza Nina F	F	077781109	[Signature]
99. Munguira Paschale F	F	-	[Signature]
100. Munguira Scott F	F	-	[Signature]
101. Katusabe C F	F	072157228	[Signature]
102. Katusabe L F	F	0781111	[Signature]



BY AUTHORITY STEPHANE [Signature]



BY AUTHORITY STEPHANE [Signature]

20/01/2018 Kisanja West

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA 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 SCOVIA	F	0777316780	Gat
13	MUGUMU MICHAEL	M	0781594946	Mb
14	MANYISPEI MERIDA	F	-	Mb
15	Bujane Monika	F	0773560825	Mb
16	Katusabe Robinal	F	-	.
17	Kyalima Rose	F	-	13
18	Kumbira Boroth	F	-	.
19	Gahwera Miroth	F	-	.
20	Margret Bahemuceera	F	-	.
21	Kahwesige Allan	M	-	.



20/01/2018 Kisanja West

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA 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 Marac	M	-	Mb
26	KIRIMANYWA MACKLEAN	M	0772047024	Mb
27	KABALINDA Scedeb	F	0788504338	Mb
28	AGASA	F	0781148669	Mb
29	BUJANE Malyamu	F	0782024096	Mb
30	AGABA FIRIO	F	0777271977	Mb
31	Agaba salit	F	-	Mb
32	Biransi ROSS	F	-	Mb
33	KANUSABE LILLIAN	F	-	Mb

- 36 - ASABA Jolly A
- 37 - Nyabigambo Justine
- 38 - Bujane Juliet
- 39 - Muhya Patrick



22/01/2018 Kisanja West

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		DATE:		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE:		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
12	Kamugasa Edisa	M	0782474671	Mb
13	Muhumya Joseph	M	-	Mb
14	Asimwe Simon	M	-	Mb
15	AGABA PHILIP	M	0785040915	Mb
16	MUKANYIZI Eymon	M	0786764388	Mb
17	AGANZA JOSEPH	M	0787901950	Mb
18	Peter Kookook	M	-	Mb
19	Bamukuraki Gilbert	M	0753295977	Mb
20	Abetukha Wilian	M	-	Mb
21	Abigye David	M	0775764483	Mb
22	BAGUMA DICKSON	M	0781016155	Mb
23	Tibatuka Amos	M	-	Mb



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES		PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		DATE: 23 RD JANUARY 2018		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: BULISA DISTRICT HQTRS.		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
24	Tumosiime Rogers	M	0784986552 tumosiime@gnecol.com	Mb
25	Muleku Lydia	F	0781578757	Mb
26	KATSIKAKI DIOLO	M	0772320782	Mb
27	MUGENZI MUKIRYU	M	0772984663	Mb
28	Bitarale Violet	F	0780991753	Mb
29	KUSOMBELOLO A SUSAN	F	0781975016	Mb

# Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax/Email	Signature
BALUCHAHARA B.A.	M	DCDO - Mungwa	86 072 685 660	
BEURMAN OYUNLO	M	PROGRAMME COORDINATOR	056 897 4340	
KAZIMULE JONATHAN	M	Director, KwaZulu Natal Bhambhanezi	0754 070 707	
MUSICKA TOM	M	Chairman KZN - Zululana Council	0717 644 111	
ASIMONE GILBERT	M	Sub-com chair person for C-ang	0732 683 77	
BEHRENS JONATHAN	F	for Inspector of Schools Bulwer Dkq	076 668 1818	
AGASSA GUDFREY	M	for District forestry officer BDLG	0783-57 4165	

# Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax/Email	Signature
Philip Ngonyala	M	4 District Protection office	0710 518 7472	
BRISHEMISO JIMMY	M	Partner Bulwer District	072 512 2818	
Ngwenya Brenda	M	District Natural Resources Officer NINRO	053 541 4422	
AGASSA NINA	M	CAO	076 084 95 840	
Small Nina	M	AS	076 084 95 840	
DR Rachel Kyocharwe	F	DRD	0717 644 111	
KUSEMEREANA HARLET	F	ABHO (mult) com	kusemerekana@gmail.com	

# Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax/Email	Signature
KATUNO T. EBHE	M	PARATEL CEO	katunot@gmail.com	
Goodfrey MUSEMEREANA	M	CID1 staff	ssesubanyacphaw.com cid1cid1uganda.org	
Kubekwana Nikela	M	QC CProm Business QC	kubekwana@general.com	
KALHA GS MURANGE	M	DIPELLO LCIII NINRO S/O	077 923 1900	
MUSUNI GRENDA M	M	Sec B.F.C.S	077 999 92 85	
DR ECH BEEN M	M	CP LCIII Bulwer	075 233 3329	
TUMBE SIBI LESA	M	CP KCIII NINRO S/O	071 611 0206	

# Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax/Email	Signature
ASSUMU MAMUEL	Male	Fin CDO - Bulwer Town Board	078 211 0591	
ALINDA JULIET	FEMALE	for CIPROM Bulwer women devt association	0775 644 111	
BEHRENS MABEL	FEMALE	LACORDA	077 518 466	
KILLIN WILLIAM	Male	Bugungu HR IT & ITSA Information Center	075 772 5763 bugungu@hr.itg.co.za	
MUSICKA JONATHAN	M	Sec - Kyocharwe	0783 575 754	
MUSICKA BLAIR	M	Musickale Blair	0772 565 123	
BEHRENS BILHEVA	M	CP LCIII Kyocharwe	077 527 7018	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

LOCATION/AVENUE: BULISA A/C

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Tile	Signature	Phone/Email
35	Katherine Nolan	F	ESIA Social lead		katharine.nolan@ecocom.com 0780267849
36	Hans-fah Luboga	F	JSE - TEPU		0794888209
37	Olga Konovalova	F	ESIA Coordinator		0794888197
38	Fred Baganwira	M	SE Support		0772573191
39	David Sawaga	M	ESIA - Emission related		0755222223

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

LOCATION/AVENUE: DISTRICT OFFICE BALISA - LC II

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Tile	Signature	Phone/Email
1	Wendy Mulinda	M	C/MAN LC I CIVIL-CELL		Wmulinda@ynko.com 0772969773
2	Benedict R. Francis	M	C/MAN LC I		0781059661
3	Agnes Fredrick	M	C/MAN LC I		0774268045
4	Kaseoga Ericina	M	C/MAN KISIMO		0757749110
5	BAMUKURUKU JULIUS	M	C/MAN LC I NYARERA		0775486476
6	OPOYA SUFIYA	MF	C/MAN LC I NJIRO		0785511320

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

LOCATION/AVENUE: DISTRICT OFFICE BALISA - LC II

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Tile	Signature	Phone/Email
7	ABDULA HANDELA	M	C/MAN LC I NGWERE FARM		0777319436
8	KIIZA SHAFI	M	V/C/P - KINTAKA CELL		075855961
9	RYENKITA BUND	M	C/MAN LC I KASAKASA		0777319472
10	ONECH OLIVER	M	C/MAN LC I GORUYECH		0777319919
11	CHRISTINA NAKIBUSI	M	C/MAN LC I KASAKASA		0784-201975
12	KAKULIRA MUKATI MUKHOMBA	M	V/Asst. UDC I		0779624549
13	MUKATI MUKHOMBA	M	C/Asst LC I MUKATI		0785029699 0784263030

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

DATE: 23rd January 2018

PROPOONENT/OWNER: Total ESP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

LOCATION/AVENUE: DISTRICT OFFICE BALISA - LC II

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Tile	Signature	Phone/Email
14	OZELLE JOHN	M	V/C/P KISOMERO		0777319077
15	ABDULAS THAWA	M	C/MAN LC I NYARERA		0777318114
16	Mukumbwa Vincent	M	General Secretary		vincentmukumbwa@gmail.com 0785979669
17	BABTHEMISO JIMMY	M	Claver		078282185
18	MUPAIWE PHION	M	C/MAN LC I KIAMBUKA		0777319999
19	CHIRIKWA MASE	M	G.SEC. FONDING		148663770
20	KIIZA IVERA	M	C/MAN LC I		078076520

Abdulkareem Kibuka M.

#	Name	Gender	Organization/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
28	T. Omasi, Ms. Noba	M	V.C. NABAMIRI RE PERSON	07829824227	
29	Mekang'ani M	M	W/O/CP/PAULUS LCI	045576247	
30	ANUBANGI AMULU	M	SEC FOR PUB KILTANGO	0777112143	
31	DJOK BINANSIO	M	CLMANG KILTANGO VILLAGE	055048528	
32	ABIKUTHA GODFREY	M	Vice /clperson LCI Kiantuu	077140985	
33	RUGABYA GODFREY M	M	C/M/AMANI KICHOKE	0771708243	
34	GLADYS KAHARI	M	CLCI BIKONGORO	0782822493	

#	Name	Gender	Organization/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
21	MELWORTH MANNING	M	CLMAN EKWERKA NLD	0789153889	
22	KYRON HENDON RICHARD	M	CLPERSON LCI KIAMBWA	0785860956 / 0788307513	
23	SANTA RACHUN	F	clperson LCI pondiga	0773561899	
24	BETHUNYA IDHIS JOSEPH	M	V/CLP LCI KANGU	0773468885	
25	KARAINA DOMINICK	M	SEC LCI KEROYA	0773871446	
26	Small Nwaka	M	SA	079488135	
27	STEBBINS MISTERS	M	GRD SEC KILIMBIA	0774125869	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST			PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			DATE: 23 rd January 2018		
#	Name	Gender	Organization/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
35	KATHERINE NOLAN	F	ESIA SOCIAL LEAD	KATHERINE.NOLAN@ecom.com 0780269847	
36	Olga Kononova	F	ESIA Coordinator	0794888197	
37	Harifan Lubega	F	SSE	0794888205	
38	David Seruya	M	FIELD - Environmentalist	0755-529283	

#	Name	Gender	Designation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
14	Debbie Kibwe	M	LCI C/M	0775789803	
15	Archie Jones	F	S/O	0775511188	
16	Alimo Esther	F	S/O (Senior below of)	0772343700	
17	Queen Godfrey	M	Secretary (Noy. 4.1)	07753241157	
18	Abale Dorothy	F	Community Dev't Officer	0772343700	
19	Phares Emmanuel	M	IBRD	0782424242-1	
20	Kwasibanza Phares	F	IBRD	0782424242-1	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST			PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		
Proposer/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			DATE: 23 rd JANUARY 2018		
#	Name	Gender	Designation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	Paul Ben Katuwa	M	Chairman LCII	0793555166	
2	Pharo Horric Omaki	F	S/S - Purungo	0773225550	
3	BACCA EBDINE	F	EQUIPMENT OFFICER	0777482657	
4	IRUKWIM STEPHEN	M	for Fisheries Officer	0785446588	
5	STUBELIO PETER BETHIA	M	S/S - GAT APURUHO	0772119163	
6	Blotia Frankfort	M	PA's for CAO	0787500090	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST			PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		
Proposer/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			DATE: 31 st JANUARY 2018		
#	Name	Gender	Designation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	John Kabwira	M	LCII C/P Purungo	0775081615	
2	Kwasibanza Phares	F	VICE LCII NB/LG	0776418567	
3	OCUTI EBODI	M	CFO NB/LG	0777834186	
4	Blotia Albert	M	DMD NB/LG	0772644022	
5	Alimo Gopisra	F	for Debo	077649348	
6	ANIELLO GERTHLY	M	for District Eng NB/LG	0773550079	
7	Queen Reemad	M	FD - S/S (NB/LG)	0772119305	

#	Name	Gender	Designation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	John Kabwira	M	LCII C/P Purungo	0775081615	
2	Kwasibanza Phares	F	VICE LCII NB/LG	0776418567	
3	OCUTI EBODI	M	CFO NB/LG	0777834186	
4	Blotia Albert	M	DMD NB/LG	0772644022	
5	Alimo Gopisra	F	for Debo	077649348	
6	ANIELLO GERTHLY	M	for District Eng NB/LG	0773550079	
7	Queen Reemad	M	FD - S/S (NB/LG)	0772119305	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/TITLE	Phone/Email	Signature
1	Michael Amosuel	M	Deputy Prime Minister	07744231965	
2	Olag Amosuel	M	Prime Minister	078696268	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/TITLE	Phone/Email	Signature
1	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	
2	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/TITLE	Phone/Email	Signature
1	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	
2	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST

Proponent/Owner: Total ERP UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/TITLE	Phone/Email	Signature
1	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	
2	AKOLA KINERON (GULO)	M		07944231965	

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax	Signature
14	Caroline Robert M	M	District Veterinary Officer	0722855714 Caroline.r@yaho.com	[Signature]
15	Alicia Arch Wilkes M	M	CFO	0772464463 alicia.w@yaho.com	[Signature]
16	Sharon Kindry M	M	DIST INSPECTOR OF SHELLS	0772677006 rupinyarondro6@gmail.com	[Signature]
17	Edith Llocha M	M	DISTRICT SPORTS OFFICER	0773185258 carlocooper@gmail.com	[Signature]
18	Christina Inyambizi M	M	ADS	07946787 christinainyambizi@gmail.com	[Signature]
19	Ofelia Rose Birindi F	F	SENIOR ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT	0788964606 oferosenya@gmail.com	[Signature]
20	African Mawu Kerenyira M	M	ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT	0711111111 africanmawu@gmail.com	[Signature]

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax	Signature
21	Benjamin G. Boatright D. Kello M	M	CEO/PARTNER	0772494669	[Signature]
22	Omimo James M	M	PHRO	0782806801 james28fomimo@gmail.com	[Signature]
23	Priscilla Smith Mugeru M	F	HEALTH INSPECTOR (M)	0777449192 priscilla.mugeru@gmail.com	[Signature]
24	David Isaac M	M	LAND SCIENCE SUPT OFFICER PIC	0779877224 / 0702-296191	[Signature]
25	Agneso Richard M	M	TOWN PLANNER	0772967796 valeryo214@gmail.com	[Signature]
26	Oliver Patrick M	M	SCOP Facilitator PIC	0793075332 oliverpatrick@gmail.com	[Signature]

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax	Signature
27	Richard Richard M	M	ACCOUNTS ASSISTANT	0785 545 694 078828@yaho.com	[Signature]
28	African Diana N. Ndunda M	M	Accountant	0783771798 africanndunda@gmail.com	[Signature]
29	Alice Ibrahim F	F	CDO (Community Development Officer)	0795 913408	[Signature]
30	Caroline Grace F	F	Consumer	0721187616 gracecaroline@yaho.com	[Signature]
31	Kelumbi Juma M	M	Reps Inspector	0773892895 kelumbi@gmail.com	[Signature]
32	Esther Kent M	M	Senior Asst. Landlord	0782851641 esther.kent@gmail.com	[Signature]
33	Esther Kent M	M	Senior Asst. Landlord	0783198914 estherkent@gmail.com	[Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT					
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST					
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOY UGANDA					
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Fax	Signature
1	Charles Charles M	M	L.C.I. JUNGLE-SOUTH	0775054468	[Signature]
2	Charles Charles M	M	CHARITABLE LEADER	0778835142	[Signature]
3	Charles Charles M	M	Justice Clerk	0788501684	[Signature]
4	Charles Charles M	M	L.C.I. Kampanga rd	0788864088	[Signature]
5	Richard Richard M	M	L.C.I. JUNGLE-SOUTH	0788822283	[Signature]
6	Tito Otusa M	M	Chairman Amor Ferry	0788222555	[Signature]
7	Michael Mwangi M	M	L.C.I. PUKO CENTRAL	0774767073	[Signature]

# Name	Gender	Company/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
KEBERGA DARIAS	M	KANG-KANG WEST VILAGE RING WEST WARD	0783290176	
SIMON DINING	M	OLOLOKUM E VILAGE AMOR WEST WARD	0780211430	
ADONCKER TIMOTY	M	CLM LCI PRAMUKA RD VILAGE AMOR EAST WARD	0779910872	
OKADINA GILVANI	M	CLM LCI PATUNG CASIRAN	07895741098	
CAURINA KENEDY	M	TRAD RESID AMOR EAST WARD PRAMUKA TIC	0785805990	
DIREKTOR PEMERDA BAYANUS JORGI	M	SEKRETARY KCI II PUNUNG WARD	0787745391	
DINDA NESTORIE	M	KCI II WARD VILAGE PUNUNG WEST	0772465722	

# Name	Gender	Company/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
DEKHA DOBKING	M	K.C.I. CHAND PRAMUKA	07854752364	
ONORA ONGWE	F	JUMDI, EAST LCI-CLMAN	-	
SILVUS OKUNGG	M	Prog' Coordination PRAKAPAMA	0751198341	
RICTO PAUL SHERIOUS	M	Programme Officer GEMUNGA WOMENS ASSOCIATION	0777028460	
DEYENA EPINDIA	M	TRAD RESID PUNUNG CASIRAN	0772667001 / 070626502	
ANIKETA SIMON	M	KAMARAN A B	0772558644	
LIDAGA IBAN SACHA	M	CLMAN LCI KAPITA	0775697865	

# Name	Gender	Company/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
GLOWA JENETH	F	Secretary for women KCI Prumung West	074034440	
DR. SINDA PAUL MANIR	M	CLMAN LCI PUNUNG JUKAL	078276239	
OKELLO R. SELLO	M	CLMAN LCI PATUNG KCI AMOR EAST P.T.C	0769986880	
Ruebel Leonard	M	CLMAN LCI WAKUNGO AMOR WEST WARD	7086718860	
ONEGA YASIN	M	CLMAN LCI WANGIGB	7774474770	
SUMA ALIANA	M	CLMAN LCI PUYO VILAGE	26792473	
OWACI PABUS	M	CLMAN LCI PUYO GENERAL	0789016090	

# Name	Gender	Company/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
OLYMPIA VICTOR LUBER	M	CLMAN LCI JUPARARA	0711111691	
JANECA K. ROBERT	M	SECRETARY FOR STUDENT AFFAIR DU BERTAL LCI PUYO WEST	077442289	
JANWAR D. ANEBIT	M	CLMAN LCI JUPARARA	5632578879	
OTUNDA ALBINO	M	CHAIRMAN LCI AMOR SOUTH V. AMOR SOUTH V. TRIT PAVARARA	5636578860	
ONGETHO RONALD	M	CHAIRMAN LCI JUPARARA	8183327076	
OPARTIO A. ABDULLAH	M	CHAIRMAN LCI LUBAKI B	0773337344	
OPARHAST MARIK	M	CHAIRPERSON KCI ADIBAYANUS	0772222521	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

EISA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		DATE: 23/01/2018	
Proprietor/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: PARKSIDE			
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	FRANCISCO DAN LAGO	M	MANAGER (BUNYA TEMBO LODGE)	0791270281	
	DAVIDE DAN LAGO	M	" (BUNYA TEMBO LODGE)	0772-952950	
	RAM TOM	M	MANAGER (PARKSIDE LODGE)	0772 676 147	
	KABERANI BRINDA	F	RECEPTIONIST (PARKSIDE LODGE)	0789315239	
	DIELO SPINER P.	M	MANAGER (PARKSIDE LODGE)	0756735305	

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	BITUM FRANCIS	M	Parkside fm		
	DINGIER ALBERT	M	CSO Parkside	0773074281	
	THEOBALD STANONING	M	L.C.I	0787605941	
	AKELLO ENESTRACHWA	F	LCI Lubim	0781545195	
	OKOT PHILIP	M	TOWN AGENTS	0771998807	
	OVUWA JOHN	M	OWNER L.C.I Karamoja B.	0797152626	
	AKELLO DANIEL	M	OWNER L.C.I Karamoja B.	0781375020	

2. Parkside The Lodge

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	PAUL ALUGUSINGO	M	CHIEF PLANNING UNIT	0779166644	
	OSWALD MURRAY	M	CHIEF MUTUAL	0785578760	
	EDDIE MURRAY	M	CHIEF MUTUAL SOUTH	0785578760	
	CHRISTOPHER MURRAY	M	CHIEF MUTUAL CENTRAL	078141870	
	OCHOKI SIMEON	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0788252470	
	KUTUBA KEMENI	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0787021010	
	ALAN AMAROFF	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0780516202	
	MARSHALL BIRCH	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0782331299	

Bottoms

Parkside The Lodge

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	ALAN SEBASTIAN	M	L.C.I NAKATIITA	0750535164	
	OPARA LILI	M	L.C.I PLYWOOD	0777624653	
	OPARA BONIFANCE	M	CHIEF L.C.I SUPABIRA SOUTH	0774061091	
	OPARA YONERI	M	CHIEF L.C.I SUPABIRA NORTH	0787506093	
	ALIAN OMBI	M	SUPABIRA WEST	0782141166	
	UMA DANIEL	M	Parkside Central	0775745585	
	DEBORA DANIEL	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0775745585	
	OLAL ALFRED	M	CHIEF MUTUAL NORTH	0786749677	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES		PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT	
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		DATE: 25.01.2018	MEETING WITH INTERESTED PARTIES SOUTH MULE + DWA PREDICATORS
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: KABALE Exp. Will default as LODGE	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
1	Kagwa Keshall	M	256702969097
	Kisamba Stephen	M	0788815215
	Jos Dugdale	F	
	Josy Muhangi	M	0772673131
	NAKIBETO FENES	F	0702628531
	DHABASABITA MOSES	M	0772673131

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES		PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT	
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		DATE: 25.01.2018	MEETING WITH INTERESTED PARTIES SOUTH MULE + DWA PREDICATORS
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: KABALE Exp. Will default as LODGE	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
	Inguma F	M	0772439607
	Sanyiga B.	M	0755929223
	Fred Bagambusa	M	0772673131
	Small Nereka	M	0794881735

1

0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

2

0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

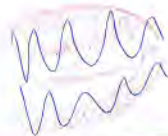
0772673131
j.muhangi@yahoo.com
0702628531
aggie.makubwa@gmail.com
moses.dhabasabita@gmail.com
ugandawildlife.org

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES			
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		DATE: 25.01.2018	
PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT		LOCATION/VENUE: MWULE - MWUNDA VILLAGE	
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
1	DAIKANI FIRASWAZI	F	0735131652
2	NIKIMANTE GILBERI	M	0784100547
3	AGYONO CHARLES	M	
4	ONASIRWAHIL IRANCE	M	0782028251
5	KAKULINDI DAVID	M	0780212465
6	MUGAME CHARLE	M	
7	ONIM FRANCIS	M	0779262803
8	OKUMU CLEVE	M	0793623398
9	OKWONG ALEX	M	0741612248
10	OKIR DAVID	M	0793141685
11	OYUNGI STEPHEN	M	
12	MBABAZI BEATRICE	F	

LCI Office
AGWEDO PARISI
DATE: 25.01.2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES			
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		DATE: 25.01.2018	
PROJECT: ILENGA PROJECT		LOCATION/VENUE: MWULE - MWUNDA VILLAGE	
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
13	AYIARIWOTI FENEXIVE	F	
14	BASEKI CHARITY	F	
15	MUNARIK RONALD	F	
16	MANUERA PITA	F	
17	KAPABA SCORNIA	F	
18	DOREEN AKIMON	F	
19	JESHUEA ALEX	F	0721754507
20	BIM ABELRWOTI	F	
21	GRACE ADONG	F	
22	KUSEMERA JUSTIN	F	
23	ASABA QOOTA	F	
24	Nyongoma	F	

MWULE
DATE: 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
49	KUMAMANYIRE DION		077571767
50	MUSISIWA ROBERT	M	0773561704
51	MUNYIMBA SANTOS	M	0784845134
52	JOHNBATO CHARLES	M	0787602955
53	JEROM ONYETA	M	
54	KAKURA PATRICK	M	0785614253
55	TIKAMANYIRE DEO	M	077289479
56	NGUREY ONYENCHAN	M	
57	O WEKALI GODFREY	M	
58	O ROMBI ALBERT	M	
59	KUMAKECH CHARLES	M	
60	Ismail Nseko	M	0774007783

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
57	KWIZWAZI PROSPERIE	F	
58	MARY BIWAGA	F	
59	JESCA WAMBORA	F	
60	ACHED JACKLINE	F	
61	GRACE TASIN	F	
62	ADOKORACHI IDICE	F	
63	OKAKAI IDICE	F	
64	OUURUWAMBE JESSE	F	
65	ATIMANGO IREANI	F	
66	AKUMU SOFIA	F	
67	AUMA LUCY	F	0789144299
68	LOUIS ANJAYO	F	

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. OF LCI Office NGWEDO P.O. 25/01/2018

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. OF LCI Office NGWEDO P.O. 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
61	AWEKO	F	
62	GRAMIA DOREG	F	
63	KUSIIMA ROSCIBEL	F	
64	ITAFURINE JACKLINE	F	
65	JARISA BRIAN	M	
66	TUMUWISIRE STEWART	M	
67	JOICE ACHAN	F	
68	ANWACHANGO GRACE	F	0786007964
69	ANWACHANGO DOREG	F	
70	OKAKAI CHRISTINE	F	
71	ANWACHANGO BRUNA	F	
72	OBERILING PRASHARY	F	

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
61	IKAMANYIRE INNOCENT	M	
62	MURUNGKI GODV	M	
63	PR Wanda John	M	0780967118
64	KAIMAMBIE RONALD	M	
65	OWEKI INOSETI	M	
66	Muhanda Providence	M	
67	NTAKIMUYE FELIX	M	
68	OKWAI JIMMY BIZO	M	0780675600
69	JINO PATIA	M	
70	ASIMWE DAVID	M	
71	KUJISMA	M	
72	ORUKACH ALFRED	M	0786357599
73	LUGEMWA FRANK	M	0721438609
74	JERVINGE JERVIET	M	07851929223

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. OF LCI Office NGWEDO P.O. 25/01/2018

MUVLE NNUNDA V.L.L. OF LCI Office NGWEDO P.O. 25/01/2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT			
Proprietor/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA					
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	DATE: 20/10/2018 LOCATION/VENUE: KAMANDINDI				
	CITRI MUZAMIL	M	Chairman of Kamandi OLSILU		
	AKUMU BRITTA	F			
	OLYSHA ROSELINE	F			
	OMEN ALEX	M	Resident	077168602	
	OKELLO RICHARD	M	farmer		
	OTOIMUNGU JAMES	M		0781863296	

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	MUSA MOSES	M	Farmer		
	OKULI BUDI	M			
	KAMUSSE CALVIN	M			
	ANGILO FOMUOL	M		079628976	
	ELBERT ALFRED	M		0710608012	
	OKUMUSI DIONE	M		0782123759	
	Abel Rossel	M		0785601170	

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	THUMI	M		0777136675	
	ASSONKA MORIS	M	FARMER	0788773236	
	KASIGWA ABUBAKAR CHARLES	M	FARMER	0794606251	
	OPAK KAMUKU	M		0774470100	
	OCAR CHAN	M			
	JAKWA JACKSON	M		0784267838	
	MOTICA FOMUOL	M			

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	CURRYANT GOMEST	M			
	ANGELICHA GRACE	M		071142027	
	ROBERTSON PEREIRA	M		0775144714	
	ANDERSON MUNDARA	F			
	ABIGENIA ESTER	F			
	ALBERT CHAN	M		0992827003	
	IRACLIAN SIKATERE	F			

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST					
PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT					
DATE: 28 th January 2018					
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA					
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	NYAMUNDETA	LIDYA F	FARMER	0755639260	
	KATUJUNGE STEPHEN	M	FARMER		
	ONIM SIRAJI	M	STUDENT		
	JENETI MONO	F	FARMER		
	AROMBO JENETI	F	FARMER		
	AYIBAWA SCOVIAH	F	//		

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	BYAFLU MANGA	M	//		
	MANKIRAWUNO AGNESS COMMUNITY MANAGER	F	//		
	ORELLO	M	//	07747197660	
	ONENYALIEA	M	//		
	AGUMU FLORENCE	F	//	07747197660	
	JAMES	M	//	0785854545	

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	BUNEGANAMUNDETA	F	//		
	CAWATER SALYA THOR	M	//		
	OTUJUNGS KASAKWA	M	//		
	OROCHI	M	//		
	OCIR CHIV ALIEB	M	//		
	ALFA. IS.	M	//		
	Kabando. FA	M	//		

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	ABASA	F	Farmer		
	KUFUKA STEPHEN	F	//		
	OPISO YESEH	F	//		
	IKURINA MANKIRAWUNO GRACE	F	//		
	OCIR TANTIRAKA	M	//		
	BEVI JO ALBA	M	//		

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	KABOTH JONVENY	F	Peasants		
2	THABU AGENESS	F			
3	PIRWAIR WILSON	F			
4	OP'IO NGAR	M			
5	OISENGU DAVIS	M			

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	BUSINSE RONNY	M	Businessman	0705833214	
2	RONALD NASSA	M	fisherman	0771408267	
3	AMURU MURHEZI	M		079832454	
4	KASASA ROBERT	M			
5	Mwihaki Julius	M		0786540586	

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	DIWAIRIT RONYE	M	farmer	0799055665	
2	ATULIYI ROSE	F	Peasants		
3	KANYOBYI RUSIBI	F			
4	ORITAMA ROISELIND	F			
5	BEZALE KOMMOUNG	M			
6	FLORICA DILIMU NGU				
7	CONIST ATC	F			
8	AFODI DEWITR ZILPA	F	farmer	0782751164	

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES					
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST					
PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT					
Proponent/Owner: TOSI E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA					
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	BUSINSE RONNY	M	PEASANT	0755759055	
2	RONALD NASSA	M		0779478757	
3	BUSINSE RONNY	M		78818094760	
4	AMURU MURHEZI	M		6583969845	
5	KASASA ROBERT	M		689551810	
6	Mwihaki Julius	M		65568201760	

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
WAPSA
WAPSA
WAPSA

Free of Charge 101 Kileleshwa

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	KAMUTURUK	M		0773008453	
	AZOBRA ANTHONY	M		0782151110	
	Imusime Godfrey	m		5787072215	
	FARUK ALI	M	WANSKOKO	0785380977	
	SANDI EULINA	F		0785380977	
	ROSOPACUWIGI	F			
	MAURINE	F			

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRPERSON LCI
★ 26 JAN 2010 ★
WANSOKO VILLAGE
WANSOKO PARISH

Muhangi semi Muhangi For CP 2010

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
	ST. Lawrence K. Mubwa	Male		0773661898	
	ALABUNDI APOSTOL	Female	farmer		
	ARANT DESSINA	Female	fish manager		
	BUSINGE ZICIMD	MALE	Self Emp.		
	MUGISA		HABERT		
	BAHEMURUKI	MALE	SWIDIE	077 206 792	
	Mubwa Felix M	M	farmer	0773661898	

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRPERSON LCI
★ 26 JAN 2010 ★
WANSOKO VILLAGE
WANSOKO PARISH

Muhangi semi for CP 2010

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	ALAYI	M		078 5068424	
	UGONJA JIMELI	M		0795068424	
	MURU ALI	M	Business	0782902648	
	MARYA NICHOLA	M	MARKETING	0772-158-670	
	MUKUNA ROSE	M	MARKETING	078942394	
	TUMUNDA	M	Business	07796604	

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	"		
	KAMILINDA MUDWA	F	"	0786574161	
	KUSEMBO ALEX	M	"	0787757372	
	Akyrisilwe Roger	M	"	0787795882	
	KATILINDA SIMON	M	"	078656038	

OFFICE OF THE
CHAIRPERSON LCI
★ 26 JAN 2010 ★
WANSOKO VILLAGE
WANSOKO PARISH

Muhangi semi Muhangi For CP 2010



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES			
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		DATE: 26 th JANUARY	
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: KICHOKE	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail
	URONYA ELLEN	F	-
	ASHWE BEWA	M	-
	BITUNGI SILVIA	F	-
	NSECANABO JOYCE	M	-
	JUMWESY ROGGER	M	-
	KATUNDA COLLE	M	-
	OMANYIRE SB FRANKIS	M	-
	JUMWESY RAYMON	M	-
	BRIGHT ARSINTA	M	-
	MUGUME RONARD	M	-
	JOHN PATRICK	M	-
	NYE SIGA GRACE	F	0751777116 RENEBERT



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	KOAKOBA FRASER	M	IT/Share	-	[Signature]
	KOMBERO AYO	M	fisherman	-	[Signature]
	BIRUKO BENEDE	M	"	-	[Signature]
	ABONGE	M	"	-	[Signature]
	MRS JOHNS	M	"	-	[Signature]
	MUMIRE JOSEPH	M	fisherman	-	[Signature]
	AKIMWE	M	"	-	[Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES			
ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST		PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT	
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		DATE: 26 th JANUARY 2018	
LOCATION/VENUE: KICHOKE			
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title
	PAWANA ABONGE	M	fisherman
	BATEENZA CLEOPHUS	M	Student
	Kubalwira Simson	M	fisherman
	Byambanga ABONGE	M	farmer
	KATUNDA SIMON	M	
	MUKENDI FRED	M	fisherman



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	Muhangi Beni	M	fisherman	0782013210	[Signature]
	Small Nwaka	M	Social Affairs Tech	0782013210	[Signature]
	Muhangi Beni	M	fisherman	0782013210	[Signature]
	KALONZA JAMES	M	fisherman	0782013210	[Signature]
	Byambanga	M	fisherman	0782013210	[Signature]
	Byambanga	M	fisherman	0782013210	[Signature]



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	AEOIRWOTU ANVA	F	PEASANT		
	KASANGAKI ABUNER	M	FISHER MAN		
	JOAP WASALENSA	M	PEASANT		
	IMONTOKI GILBERT	FATHER			
	TUMNINE KIZITO	M			
	Isingoma Joseph	M			
	KANUSOJI FRED				

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	BUSINEBU BUKINGI	M	PEASANT	0797978510	
	MUGUMU JEROME	M		07884104876	
	MUSISIWA	M	peasant	0773462492	
	Musorel Juma	m	peasant	07774919	
	PAIGASAKI ALINI)		
	MUSISIWA - S		parent		

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	Sabitiki KIMU	M			
	Kimuli	C.			
	ALICE	R.			
	Lumumba Prace				
	VIMOSI	NTAKWA			
	WIRACH	JACKSON		0796448918	



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
	BUP				
	KATUNGE	M	RE SUREND	0793130741	
	ADRIANO	M	fisherman	0783394016	
	ANDRINA	M	FISHERMAN	0792281081	
	DAVIDE	M			
	ISUBESI	F	TRAINER		



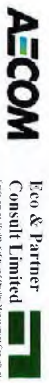
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	KABIRUNG NGUNDIRI	F	EIND	0774214770	
2	KYASIMBA	F	farmer	0773883509	
3	BIRANGA	F	DOCTOR	-	
4	MANDERA	F	Betty	-	
5	NGUMUSUNGA	F	NGUMUSUNGA	-	
6	IRIMUNGA	F	PATRIKE	-	



ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST
 Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA
 PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



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



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

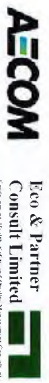
#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	ANITHURA KININE	F	STUDENT	-	
2	KYOSHISA ENOSSEY	F	FATHER	0777492052	
3	RENDA	F	Rundi	-	
4	ALIBIJIANE	F	FARMER	-	
5	ASIMUNGA	F	EXAMINER	0783763489	
6	BUTUBUS MUKEMBE T	F	RESTAURANT	-	
7	KABALAMUN ARIWES	F	RESTAURANT	-	



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



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



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

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	RUGAYYA GUMBI	M	C/MAZ	0771408243	
2	MUGISA TEBE	M	farmer Resident	0786962553	
3	KABAROLE GIBIYA	M	farmer Resident	-	
4	TIBESUNA BOBONY	M	Peasured Resident	0771552170	
5	KAFUSHA INDOGESI	M	Peasured Resident	0771596665	
6	UMUNING	M	farmer	0773587600	
7	MATINYAKATO OLIVER	F	FARMER	-	



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



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

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
1	LUKEMUND ROKOROKO	M	RESIDENT	0779421550	
2	BEAUKI ENYIYIYE	F	RESIDENT	-	
3	CHRISTOPHER OPEBI	M	RESIDENT	0772656144	
4	KAS ANDIGAKI ROOBI	M	RESIDENT	0789828823	
5	ALIGATSIA ABUN	M	RESIDENT	07255616530	
6	ISINDOMIT BYIBAZAH	M	RESIDENT	-	
7	MUGIZIMBE JULIUS	M	RESIDENT	0771303587	



REGISTER OF ATTENDEES
 PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT
 DATE: 20.1.2018
 LOCATION/VENUE: KIMERE VILLAGE



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



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

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	Asimwaj mugrate	F	"	-	A.M
	Agaton lukumu	F	"	-	A.L
	agazekura zahet	F	"	-	N.Z
	Basemeru Judith	F	"	-	B.J
	Tiguerera Bezga	F	"	-	T.R
	katunde lian	F	"	-	K.L
	Kotusabe iren	F	"	-	K.I

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	Asaba Clor	F	"	-	A.C
	Kyosaka UNITO	F	"	-	K.O
	Mubabizi ENO	F	"	-	M.E
	ASABA IMIRACHA	F	"	-	Asaba
	Makumbi GABRIEL M	M	"	0783A\$2A91	[Signature]
	Tumusiime GODFREY	M	"	078894725	[Signature]
	KATO COSMA M	M	"	-	[Signature]

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
	Sunday Charles	M	-	079835379	[Signature]
	Kudom Suspect	M	-	-	[Signature]
	Kalisa David M	M	-	079624186	[Signature]

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	SIGNATURE

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES

DATE: 26.01.2019

LOCATION/VENUE: KINSHWE VILLAGE

PROJECT: TLENGA PROJECT

ESIA CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST
Proponent/Owner: Tothi E&P UGANDA B V and TULLOW UGANDA

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	Ingemuz Frank	M	Environmental Panel Chair	07722428609	[Signature]
2	Bimuluki William	M	Chairperson	0774789620	[Signature]
3	Mlandera Fred	M		0787325523	[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]
	KAT WISIMES	M	Researcher	0787017081	[Signature]
	TUMWIKESSE	M	Trained RT	0851105822	[Signature]
	BAREMUKA BRAYN	M			[Signature]
	TUMWIKESSE	F			[Signature]
	MUTAMBA BILIN MUSUL-KABIM	M	student	0878787955	[Signature]
	ASABA NELSON	M	RESIDENT	0776 64590	[Signature]



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
7	Tumwike	M	LC		[Signature]
8	Byakagaba Henry	M	Artist	0783987344	[Signature]
7	Tumwike Cathbert	Male	Farmer	0755385090	[Signature]
10	BUSOBO SIPHTEN	M	Resant	0787875677	[Signature]
11	LOWSONA CHRISTHER	M	Resant	0770715616	[Signature]
12	TUMWIKESSE JOBS	M	Resant	0780491460	[Signature]
	Ako Sibura Bence	M	Resant	0773515698	[Signature]



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
	Lukwus Basilio	M			[Signature]
	Kaligonyo	GILBERT			[Signature]
	BUSINGI CHRIS				[Signature]
	BUSINGI MORIS				[Signature]
	Makanya Ronald			0775440206	[Signature]
	Sunday Clifus	M		079043323	[Signature]
	KATUNSE JOHN	M			[Signature]



#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
1	MUTHIGWA WILLIAM	M	Sperson clan	072158519	
2	BABYESIGO	M	Christophen	0724819333	
3	Kankere	F	-	-	Alice
4	Kabonessa H	F	0788220500	-	Kabonessa
5	Matama R	F	-	-	Matama
6	Kusikiza M	F	-	-	Kusikiza
7	Kusima	F	-	-	Kusima



NAME	GENDER	PHONE	SIGNATURE
1-MUKURU GEOFFREY	MALE	0780497950	
2-TIAMUNYA ALFRED	MALE	0775232188	
3-MUKURU JOE	MALE	-	
4-AGABA	MALE	-	AGABA
5-BALISIMALI 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		DATE: 26/1/2018		
PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT		LOCATION/VENUE: NDADAMIRE		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	MUKURU GEOFFREY	M	cl person 0780497950	
2	BUSIDDE BRAN	M	078049301	
3	RWASWIRI CONSTANCE	M	0783480624	
4	TIAMUNYA ALFRED	M	0775232188	
5	MUKURU JOE	M	-	
6	AGABA Sof	M	-	AGABA
7	BALISIMALI PATRICK	M	-	
8	MWAMIRIZI SCHOLASTICA	F	0785544812	
9	KUSAIKA ANASTASIA	M	072370927	
10	KYALIMPA MILDRED	F	-	
11	MARGRETT WATANGIRA	F	-	
12	MUDI NYADIRA	F	-	

MUKURU GEOFFREY
Vice chairperson LOI Ndandamire village
0780497950

#	NAME	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
1	Kabalimu	F	Teacher	-	
2	Margret Beemba	F	-	-	
3	Mwanambwa Beemba	F	-	-	
4	STANLEY OROGALLA	F	-	-	
5	ROBINA BEEMBA	F	-	-	
6	FR. ED GALLA	F	-	-	
7	PROFESSOR GILBERT	M	-	-	

MUKURU GEOFFREY 0780497950
Vice chairperson Ndandamire village

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
24	Kiumbo. F	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	MATHEN U.	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Yobavua A.	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Mukungu Koned M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Sunguma pua	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Birungomass	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	TRA	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

MUKURU GEOTREK 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village.

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
21	WUBISA UN	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	BUNING JELUT	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	TUGUME LAMBERI	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	KYOMUKWA JASPH M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	TEBIRIJA CHRIS M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	AHEJUKWA TRAM M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	TUMU BAISEVAN F	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	Signature
28	ATLHABWA UNICE	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	ATAKWA G्रेस	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	IBABWA	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	KUNGU VIBUNU	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	LEDER GODDWIN K	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	SCOPE	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	SCOPE KANAB F	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

MUKURU GEOTREK 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
21	Ayeringa Florence F	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	KOREAN	F	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	NDATHWA KAKA M	M	Farmer	0780713188	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	KINGOMU M	M	-	07298526953	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	BUSINGE SODOM M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	KABANDA GORDY M	M	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	TUMUKINE GREGORUS M	M	-	0785030245	<i>[Signature]</i>

MUKURU GEOTREK 0780497950

Vice of person in Ndandani village

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILINGA 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	Munguruk Alfred	M	0759411505	
17	BAL-SUNAWI RONALD	M	-	
18	YAKIMI WUNYATI	M	0777499327	
19	ORLAISI DENSI	M	-	
20	JAKWONGA CHARLES	M	-	
21	MAMANO JAVIS	M	-	
22	GVOYA PATRICK	M	-	
23	ONGETERA GRACE	F	-	
24	Adulungu Alfred	M	-	

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
UDUK 1, DISTRICT
DATE: 27/01/2018

Alfred

#	Name	Gender	Occupation/Title	Phone/Email	SIGNATURE
45	Harro	#	-	-	
49	Kendro, A	F	-	-	
50	Karima, E	M	-	-	
51	Kusomere, M	F	-	-	
52	Kusomere, 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: TILINGA 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	Lugemba -F	M	0772482119	
2	OKECHA JIBINDRO	M	0772116712	
3	AWINGA VINCENT	M	078876582	
4	DEGION MICHELE	M	-	
5	OEDUN FRANCIS	M	-	
6	WAHLIM PASTOR	M	-	
7	AGENORA BERNARD	M	0781282003	
8	NONO-KANDA BEATRICE	F	-	
9	MUNGURUK BEATRICE	F	-	
10	JANE GIATHO	F	-	
11	CHARITAL AWACHANGI	F	-	
12	AJARO ROSELINE	F	-	

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
UDUK 1, DISTRICT
DATE: 27/01/2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILINGA 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	Mjalanga Genaro	M	-	
26	Colthum Geoffrey	M	-	
27	Ochomwaka Charles	M	-	
28	JAKISA RAMAZAN	M	0777202122	
29	EDWIN AZ FRED	M	0785302004	
30	Aliyas Adrop	M	-	
31	Kyamanya John	M	0781432169	
32	BYAKHANDA DEO	M	-	
33	Kwo-Lonto Willem	M	0799462399	
34	MUGENZI CHARLES	M	0777112114	
35	ORONI CHARLES	M	078462952	
36	NATATUM CHARLES	M	-	

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
UDUK 1, DISTRICT
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
32	KUMAKECH ISA	M	0777325451	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	BEDIJO	M	0777119334	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	OKELLO FRANCIS	M	0771952613	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	OROMBI JAMES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
44	DWARMUNGU AKERU	M	0774582336	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	OMERGU STEPHEN	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
48	JAWIYAMBE ROS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
49	OCHIRCHAN ARBAKHA	M	0781015926	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	BABTESIZA PATRICK	M	0737349525	<i>[Signature]</i>
46	CHONDO	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
47	OTER WILLIAM	M	0775261061	<i>[Signature]</i>
48	EMINYALAI AMISI	M	0771960407	<i>[Signature]</i>

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
GWEDO WASH
DATE: 27/01/2018

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	ENIDA ESTER	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	OTENA ROSELINE	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	ABEETHO CHARLES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Munguruk Alfred	M	0789411505	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	BALISWANI RONALD	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
18	YAKIMI WUNYATI	M	0777499337	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	ORLAISI DENSI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
20	JAKWONGA CHARLES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
21	MAMANO JAVIS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
22	GVOYA PATRICK	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	ONTEERA GRACE	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Adubung Alfred	M		<i>[Signature]</i>

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
GWEDO 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	0722482619	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	OKESHA JIBINDRO	M	0777211672	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	AWINGA VINCENT	M	078876582	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	DECIAN NICOLE	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	OEDUN FRANCIS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	WAHLIM PASTOR	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	AGENORA BERNARD	M	0781282009	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	NONO-KANDA 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. 10
GWEDO 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
25	Mjalanga Genaro	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Colthum Geoffrey	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Ochungeta Charles	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	JAKISA RAMAZAN	M	0777202122	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	DWINI AZ FRED	M	0785302001	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	ALIYAS ADROP	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Kyamanga John	M	0781432169	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	BYAKHANDA DEO	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Kwo-Lowto Willem	M	0799462399	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	MUGENJI CHARLES	M	0777112114	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	OROMBI CHARLES	M	078462952	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	WATATUM CHARLES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>

UDUK 1 VILLAGE
L.G. 10
GWEDO 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: Uduu 1	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
32	KUMAKECH ISA	M	0777325454	<i>[Signature]</i>
37	BEDIJO	M	0777119374	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	OKELLO FRANCIS	M	0771952673	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	OROMBI JAMES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
44	DWARIMUNGU AKERU	M	0771458336	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	OMERGU STEPHEN	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
48	JAWIYAMBE ROS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
49	OCHIRCHAN ARBAKHA	M	078101594	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	BABTESIZA PATRICK	M	0787309525	<i>[Signature]</i>
46	CHONDO ADRIAN	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
47	OTER WILLIAM	M	0775961061	<i>[Signature]</i>
48	CHINYALAI AMISI	M	0771960407	<i>[Signature]</i>

UDU 1 VILLAGE
 1 OF 2
 GOWEDO PARISH
 DATE: 27/01/2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT				DATE: 27/01/2018
Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			LOCATION/VENUE: KARATUMU	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	AYESIGA	M	077903592	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	TIBESIGWA GODFREY	M	0785734732	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	KISEMBO ROGERS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	KIMUHASE NIKLE	M	0779392330	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	TUMUSHIME JULIUS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	TWITUNG SEZOSITAN	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	BUSUMU ENIDA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	BUSUMU FRISIA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	KASIBUKI HENRIET	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	KACIIRA WILLIAM	M	0724954221	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	OROMA WILLIAM	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	ZUKUMU JAMES	M		<i>[Signature]</i>

UDU 1 VILLAGE
 1 OF 2
 GOWEDO PARISH
 DATE: 27/01/2018

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TIENGA PROJECT				DATE: 27/01/2018
Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA			LOCATION/VENUE: KARATUMU	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
15	KYAMANYWA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	YOZERA GORUSU	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	TUMUKASIGWA ROBERT	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	MUNDYANKYA 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 NIARI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
21	DWAHA PAUL	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
22	ORINGI NDU	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	NIKUMANYU ROBERT	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
24				

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: KARATUMU	
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
25	CIAFANSA KISIRU	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	BATHURU EVIS	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	ANAMUWE MILLY	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	KOSI OLUK	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
29	ANAMUWE JUNIT	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
30	KHAYU JESKA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
31	OCINA ROSCINE	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
32	KUSEMUCIWA KATUESIGWA	M	078456601	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	BAGANISA IRENE	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
34	BIRUKU TOPSIA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
35	BIRUKU EVERLIM	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
36	NYIKOMU AMYESI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>

66- GILBERT KISATO
67- ONYENGA MUPRES
68- KUBOHE COMRA
69- TONYI FULWAKIS
70- KYUNGIZA
71- MUBENIKI MUGAMBA

[Handwritten signatures]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT				DATE: 27/10/2018
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				LOCATION/VENUE: KARATUMU
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
37	TIDYEBE GREGG	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
38	BIRUNGI GREGG	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
39	KYEZAZI KISATO	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
40	WUCHEA TOPSIN	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
41	ANDROLO PUSKUDINK	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
42	YONENI BYABAZI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
43	KUIGI YEABISI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
44	BIRUNGI KATUMBE	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
45	AMEBALO MUBA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
46	AMUKORWOI MUKHUBI			<i>[Signature]</i>
47	BIRUNGI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Ahmedwa Simon		0777346338	<i>[Signature]</i>

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT				DATE: 27/10/2018
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				LOCATION/VENUE: KARATUMU
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
49	KASITUMBWE MATHEMBA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
50	BATEBE MATHEMBA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
51	MUKUSUBI BATEBE	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
52	BATEBE MATHEMBA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
53	MUJUNI JUKUS	M	078444580	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	BYABAZI YEABISI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
55	KATUMBE KISATO	M	0779015744	<i>[Signature]</i>
56	KATUMBE KUMUKUCHI	M	0782585978	<i>[Signature]</i>
57	KUSABAKI SHABAZI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
58	SABATI MUBENIKI	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
59	ASUBA MATHEMBA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
60	JINO PATA	M		<i>[Signature]</i>

61 KUMUKUCHI GUYEZA
62 MUBENIKI KUBOHE
63 MUBENIKI SILE
64 MUBENIKI PABE
65 KUYUNZA SIMONSI 0773172783

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT				DATE: 27.10.2018
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA				LOCATION/VENUE: BERUYA VILLAGE
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
1	Longman F.	M	077248867	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Bande Amade	F	070622205	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Okumu Peter	M	0784809731	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	KAGWINT DOMINICK GENERAL SEC LCI	M	0773871446	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Okumu Ibrahim Pambidi	M	0785860977	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Wanchar Saveri	M	077823271	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	ORIMU ROMANUS	M	078274984	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	EZIRA DYLOK	M	0771304986	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	MUCI DIUMERICI	M	077207102	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	ARUA MICHAEL	M	077528651	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	OMIRAMUKOBI PETER	M	077981326	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	OKAR JAMES	M	077981326	<i>[Signature]</i>



Okumu Peter
[Signature]

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT		DATE: 28.1.2018		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: BEROVA VILLAGE		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
15	OMAHI JAMES	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	MUNIRO CHARLES	M	0785513053 0271930108	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	ONEN JOHN	M	078894431	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	OSAMA P-CLAUER	M	0778286171	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	WAFIHAM RICHARD	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	DHYNOOTH WILLIAM	M	0789208676	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	BUSINGE NORA	M	0117663580	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	OKECHI M. ROGERS	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	OKUMU PATRICK	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Mungurama Joseph	M	0775291001	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	OPID ISMAIL	M	078940624	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	MAJUNGA FREC	M	0776463041	<i>[Signature]</i>



Chmas L.c.i
Okumu Peter

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT		DATE: 27.01.2018		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: BEROVA VILLAGE		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
25	LUSIMANO JULIO	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	SARKINYO ALBARAM	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	OKANURODHI OKASA	M	078347402	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	DNGEIRWOTH EMMANUEL	M	0783195216	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	ONBEI PHINEHAS	M	078112586	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	OVONA JOHN	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	OCITMA JESKA	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	ACHEN JOYCE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	ELOYA MOSES	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	OSITE NILOH	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	OZELE GABRY	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
36	DNGEY JOHN	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>



Chmas L.c.i
Okumu Peter

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT		DATE: 28.01.2018		
Proponent/Owner: Total E&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: BEROVA VILLAGE		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
37	OBOTHA FIRASWA	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
38	MACHELINO ORTEM	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
39	OELLE FRANCIS	M	0789292950	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	THOUFA SIBTHANIA	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	THARAH JOYCE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
42	MUNWAPHEK ROZELIN	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
43	PIRACHEL JALLINE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
44	KAEWINY ANESI	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	NGAMISA GARACC	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
46	AJARUVA MARION	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
47	NGAMISA IELINE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Ayomirwath Vithorn	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>



Chmas L.c.i
Okumu Peter

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: BEROVA VILLAGE		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
49	MUNGU DGETO JUSTO	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
50	Agenony Richard	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
51	ALABURIO SWAZI	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
52	KIZITO RODRIG	M	0780876302	<i>[Signature]</i>
53	ONEN HILLBOAT	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
54	AMONDI EVERINE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
55	PALUMBE SERINA	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
56	MARALITH DORINE	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
57	Debra Pascal	M	0774612116	<i>[Signature]</i>
58	OFAR DABA	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
59	OTIUSI LANGER	M	0775565824	<i>[Signature]</i>
60	OTER ALBERT	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>



Chmas L.c.i
Okumu Peter

REGISTER OF ATTENDEES				
ESIA STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS ATTENDANCE LIST PROJECT: TILenga PROJECT		DATE: 27-01-2018		
Proponent/Owner: Total F&P UGANDA B.V and TULLOW UGANDA		LOCATION/VENUE: BUKOYA VILLAGE		
#	Name	Gender	Phone/E-mail	Signature
51	OPID DAVID	M	0781222192	
52	Oboki DAVID ASEMBER	MALE	0784149098	
53	OWICKA PETER	F	---	
54	ALIMA ROSE	F	0787555371	
55	FAIDA MAGARE	F	0704494585	
56	BWAGA CHRISTINA	F	---	
57	Okello Francis	M	---	Okello Francis
58	ABOBI JESSA	F	---	
59	Amyallo maria	M	---	
60	Fred Bwagwira	M	0772693131	
61	Ismael Nsooko	M	7941112	
62	OREWE JAMES	M	0777812085	



Chairman h.c.i
 OLUMU PEGAL