
TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Introduction & Project Background	1
1.2	Project Proponents	1
1.3	Project Context	2
1.3.1	Project Location.....	2
1.3.2	Summary of Land Requirements.....	3
1.4	RAP Objectives & Scope	3
1.4.1	RAP Objectives	4
1.4.2	RAP Scope	5
1.5	RAP Structure	6
1.6	RAP Planning Team	8

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1	Contact Information.....	2
Table 1-2	RAP Structure & Content Summary	7

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1	Pipeline Route through Uganda and Tanzania	2
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1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Ugandan section (the “Project”). It introduces the EACOP Project, the Project proponents, the Project land requirements, along with presenting the objectives, scope and structure of this RAP.

1.1 INTRODUCTION & PROJECT BACKGROUND

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline involves the construction and operation of a buried, cross-border pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the eastern coast of Tanzania for export to international markets. The pipeline will run from Kabaale in Hoima District, Uganda, to Chongoleani, Tanga Region, in Tanzania. The length of the pipeline is nearly 1,443 kilometers (km), of which 296 km will be in Uganda. The pipeline section in Uganda will traverse ten (10) Districts comprising Hoima, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera.

In 2006, commercial quantities of oil were confirmed to exist in the Lake Albert Basin in Uganda. Total Exploration and Production Uganda (TEPU) Besloten Vennootschap (B.V.) and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) Uganda Limited (CUL) (the ‘Upstream Partners’)¹ hold interests in petroleum resource licenses near Lake Albert, Uganda. The pipeline is required to export the crude oil produced from the said discoveries to international markets, net of supply commitments to the planned refinery at Kabaale. The selected route begins in Kabaale, Hoima, in Uganda and extends south crossing the Uganda-Tanzania border between Kyotera and Bukoba, then running through Tanzania to the East African coast. The Government of Uganda (GoU) and the Government of Tanzania (GoT), combined with the Upstream Partners, wish to construct this cross-border export pipeline, related facilities and infrastructure.

The Project will require permanent land for the construction and operation of the crude oil pipeline corridor, Above-Ground Installations (AGIs), access roads, construction camps and pipe yards. The land acquisition will result in the involuntary resettlement of affected communities and this necessitates preparation of a RAP. This RAP details the management approach for the acquisition of land and relocation of people affected by the Project.

1.2 PROJECT PROPONENTS

The EACOP will be managed and operated by a special purpose vehicle formed by the GoU, GoT, and the Upstream Partners. The crude oil pipeline will be constructed and operated through a shareholding of the following; the Government of Uganda represented by the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), the Government of Tanzania represented by the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and the Upstream Partners.

The Government of Uganda (GoU) is acquiring the land in public interest as per the laws of Uganda and the GoU is represented by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). The land rights on the required Project land will be acquired by the State or relevant State Authority for the Project. The detailed arrangements between the State or relevant State Authority and the Project for the project land will be set out in the Uganda Host Government

¹ Total and Tullow have entered into an Agreement, through which Total shall acquire Tullow’s entire interests in Uganda Lake Albert development project including the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (April 2020).

Agreement (HGA).

During the initial Project planning stage, a Ugandan company, Total East Africa Midstream B.V. (TEAM B.V.) has been established to perform the functions of the Project Developer and the TEAM B.V. Pipeline Project Team (PPT) (also referred to as ‘EACOP’) has undertaken the preliminary planning work. Their contact details are as follows:

Table 1-1 Contact Information

Name of Developer	Address	Named Key Contact	Telephone
Total East Africa Midstream BV	Course View Towers, Plot 21 Yusuf Lule Road, Kampala, Uganda	Martin Tiffen	+256 204 916 000

1.3 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.3.1 Project Location

The EACOP pipeline route is approximately 1,443 km long running from Kabaale, Hoima in Uganda to the Changoleani Peninsula in Tanga Region in Tanzania. The figure below shows the Pipeline route through Uganda and Tanzania. The section of the pipeline in Uganda will be 296 km traversing ten (10) Districts, 27 Sub-counties, 3 Town Councils and 171 Villages.

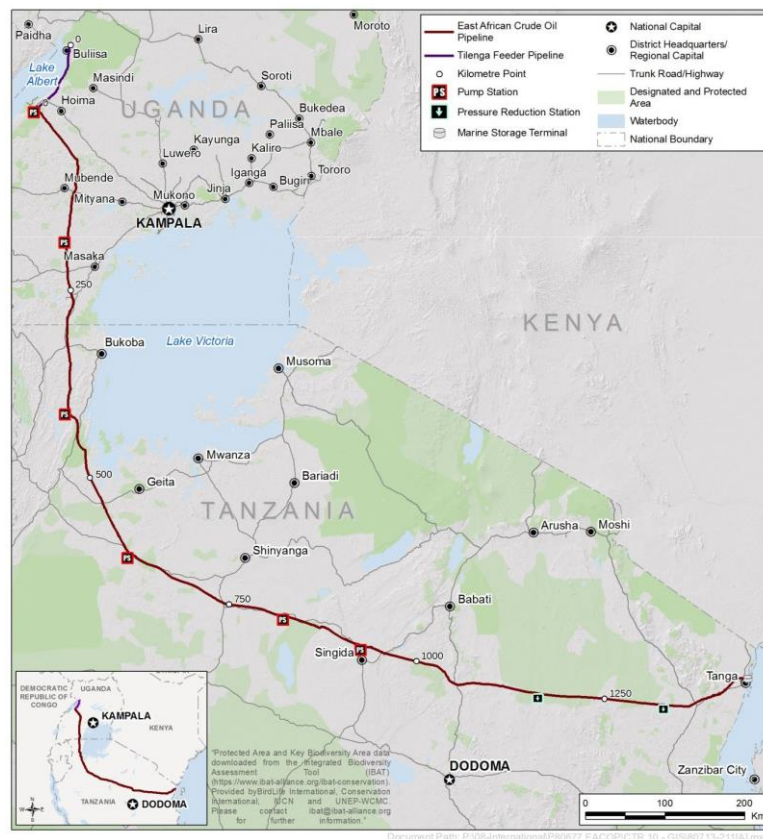


Figure 1-1 Pipeline Route through Uganda and Tanzania²

² The Tilenga Feeder pipeline is a separate Tilenga upstream project component and not part of EACOP.

1.3.2 Summary of Land Requirements

The Project requires access to approximately 2,740 acres, or approximately 1,109 hectares (ha), of land in Uganda. Approximately 90% of the land required for the Project comprises the construction corridor for the export pipeline and AGIs, with the remainder for temporary construction facilities and access roads. The current estimated land requirements³ of the Project include the following:

- **Construction facilities** (approximately 217 acres / 88 hectares) comprising: four (4) Main Camp & Pipe Yards (MCPYs) (MCPY-01 through to MCPY-04) and access roads to MCPY-03 and MCPY-04.
- **Operational facilities** (approximately 2,523 acres / 1,021 hectares) for the pipeline and AGIs comprising:
 - 296 km long export buried pipeline within a 30 m wide corridor (construction and operations) with some widening at certain locations for additional temporary workspace;
 - permanent AGI Pump Station 2 (PS-2) with helipad and access road;
 - other AGIs such as the main line valve stations and electric heat tracing sub-stations which will be constructed within the pipeline corridor⁴; and
 - permanent AGI Pump Station 1 (PS-1) and stretch of approximately 1.497 km of the pipeline corridor are located in Kabaale Industrial Park. The land for Kabaale Industrial Park has already been acquired by GoU and is therefore not covered by the content of this RAP.

Chapter 2 contains a full description of the Project, the administrative areas the pipeline traverses in Uganda and the associated land requirements.

1.4 RAP OBJECTIVES & SCOPE

Land acquisition and resettlement for the Project will comply with the following governing structures which are further explained in Chapter 3:

- Ugandan legal, institutional and policy framework, including the Guidelines for Compensation Assessment and Land Acquisition (GCALA);
- The Project standards as set out in the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA); and
- The requirements of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), specifically the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

The Project will address the land acquisition and resettlement process through the following key documents⁵:

- Valuation Reports (VRs); and
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

³ The land totals include wetlands, utility land, river crossings and land within the Kabaale Industrial Park, the land for which has already been acquired.

⁴ Additional land may also be required for hydro-test water storage which is still to be confirmed.

⁵ Additional documents and specialist reports/studies may be developed as part of the further planning and implementation.

A series of Valuation Reports listing the compensation due to each Project Affected Person (PAP), as prescribed by Ugandan Law and to meet relevant requirements of IFC PS5, have been prepared for the four (4) Priority Area (PA) MCPY sites, their access roads and one for each of the ten (10) Districts impacts by the pipeline corridor and AGIs land acquisition. A full gap analysis between the Ugandan legal framework and IFC PS5 is presented in Chapter 3. The valuations have been prepared to meet the provisions of IFC PS5 as far as they fall within the provisions of the Ugandan legal and institutional requirements and normal practice. Where additional measures are required to meet IFC PS5 these are addressed in this RAP report.

The EACOP Project is a midstream development associated with the upstream development of the Lake Albert basin. The Upstream Partners prepared a Land Acquisition & Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the land acquisition and resettlement planning for the upstream Lake Albert development. This LARF was endorsed by GoU in December 2016. The approach for land acquisition and resettlement process for the Ugandan section of EACOP is based on the relevant principles contained in the LARF, already endorsed by the GoU.

1.4.1 RAP Objectives

This RAP is the overarching document to guide the Project land acquisition compensation and resettlement planning. This RAP sets out a comprehensive plan to address the physical and/or economic displacement of PAPs from Project required land, including the construction facilities, pipeline corridor and AGIs. The specific objectives of this RAP are as follows:

- To define the Ugandan legal, institutional and policy framework for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. To describe the Project standards and compliance requirements of the IFIs, specifically the IFC Performance Standard 5 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. To identify gaps between the Ugandan legal requirements and the IFC PS5 requirements and present measures proposed to bridge gaps. Emphasis will be put on the application of Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), as provided in the IFC PS Guidance Notes and Good Practice Handbooks.
- To investigate alternative designs and strategies that would eliminate or reduce adverse project impacts and minimise displacement (both physical and economic).
- To detail the Project's land requirements and identify the Project-affected individuals, households and communities; and the physical and economic displacement impacts.
- To develop compensation frameworks and eligibility criteria to: ensure that displaced people receive equitable compensation for affected property and assets in line with national legislation and IFC PS5; establish actual compensation costs necessary for resettlement; define strategies and implementation arrangements that would mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts and grievances.
- To provide a framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning, ensuring that stakeholders and PAPs and communities are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all the key stages of the RAP process.
- To provide procedures for filing and resolving grievances and disputes.
- To ensure that gender issues are incorporated into the mainstream planning process and identify individuals or groups requiring additional or targeted assistance during implementation, such as those with vulnerabilities, as per national legislation and IFC Performance Standards.
- To plan livelihood restoration programmes to ensure that PAP livelihoods and overall quality

of life is improved, or at least restored to pre-Project levels.

- To determine an implementation strategy and work schedule for implementation, a budget and time frame for completion of resettlement.
- To outline a framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting on resettlement and land acquisition activities.

1.4.2 RAP Scope

This RAP is for the land acquisition for the: 296 km long pipeline corridor traversing ten districts of Uganda; Pump Station 2 (PS-2), helipad and associated access road in Sembabule District; and the four Priority Areas (MCPY-01 to 04) and associated construction access roads.

Land at Kabaale Industrial Park will be required for Pump Station 1 (PS-1) and approximately 1.5 km of the pipeline corridor. The land for Kabaale Industrial Park has already been acquired by GoU and does not fall within the scope of this RAP. The Company plan to undertake relevant supplementary actions in collaboration with the GoU, if necessary, to meet the relevant requirements of IFC PS5 in the cases where Government manages land acquisition with respect to Project land access at Kabaale Industrial Park.

Although the pipeline route has been designed to minimize environmental and social impacts, some physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss / interruption of access to land or other livelihood resources) for communities, households and individuals are unavoidable to access the land required for various Project components. In this RAP the most directly impacted stakeholders are:

- **Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**⁶ which includes any individual who, as a result of the land acquisition required for the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped / unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and
- Individuals who are part of families affected by the Project's development are collectively referred to as **Project Affected Households (PAHs)**, which includes members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by the Project. As per UNBS, a household is defined as a person or group of persons who normally cook, eat and live together irrespective of whether they are related or unrelated.

Land acquisition and resettlement comprises two main phases, resettlement planning and resettlement implementation, also referred to as '**RAP planning**' and '**RAP implementation**'.

- The **RAP planning** comprises the 'pre-acquisition' activities including: identifying the

⁶ Note: the definition of a 'PAP' in the Valuation Reports differs from that used in the RAP due to the multiple land interests in the same parcel of land along the corridor (see Chapter 2 and 5 for further details). In the VRs a valuation has to be carried out per interest which a person or entity holds in a specific land parcel; in these VRs each of these valuations is counted as a PAP. This means for persons or entities who hold interest in more than one affected land parcel they may have more than one valuation in the VRs and therefore may have been counted more than once in the PAP numbers. This is to take account of the complex multiple land interests along the pipeline corridor. Therefore, the PAP numbers in the RAP are lower than in the VRs as a PAP with multiple valuations in a Village are counted only once in the figures in the RAP. The PAPs are identified in both the VRs according to the lowest legally recognised administrative unit i.e. the Village; a village in this context is the Local Council I (LCI) jurisdiction. Where a PAP holds affected land and other assets in more than one village this as far as possible is identified in the RAP.

Project-affected individuals, households and communities, including vulnerable groups; identifying the Project displacement impacts; undertaking the socio-economic household survey, land & asset inventory and valuation of lost land and other assets in order to determine entitlements and compensation (monetary and in-kind options); preparation of livelihood restoration, transitional support and other resettlement assistance programs.

- The **RAP implementation** phase comprising the completion of the acquisition of the land and securing the rights to the land, which includes the provision of cash and in-kind compensation, livelihood restoration support, transitional support and resettlement assistance and the relocation of PAPs.

This RAP describes the RAP planning process and findings, along with the plan for the implementation of the RAP, including:

- A summary of the legal, institutional and policy framework, the Project Standards and IFI requirements, including IFC PS5. An analysis of gaps between Ugandan legal requirements and the IFC PS5 requirements and identification of measures proposed to bridge gaps.
- The land acquisition and resettlement planning process and approach.
- The socio-economic baseline context for the Project-affected districts and villages to inform the assessment of impacts and identification of entitlements and strategies for avoiding, and if not possible, minimising the impacts on the Project-affected individuals, households and communities.
- The PAPs and PAHs who will experience physical and / or economic displacement, and the communities who will experience impacts associated with the Project land acquisition process.
- A summary of the inventory of affected land and other assets. The way that compensation rates for lost assets (land, structures, trees and crops, livelihoods and cultural assets) were determined.
- Eligibility criteria and the entitlements for affected individuals, households and institutions (including in-kind and monetary compensation options).
- The process used to identify affected potentially vulnerable individuals and groups.
- Levels of assistance for resettlement of affected households (including for vulnerable individuals and groups).
- Measures to reinstate livelihoods of affected persons and households.
- Roles and responsibilities to undertake and implement the RAP.
- The Project's approach to stakeholder engagement and consultation with PAPs, PAHs, Project-affected communities and other interested parties, including the Project grievance management procedure.
- Activities required to implement, and monitor, land acquisition, compensation and livelihood restoration commitments made within this RAP.

1.5 RAP STRUCTURE

Table 1-2 summarizes the structure and content of the remaining chapters for this RAP.

Table 1-2 RAP Structure & Content Summary

Chapter	Content
Chapter 2	Project Description: describes: the overall EACOP project; the EACOP Uganda section Project components; the location and setting of the Project; and a summary of the land context and displacement impacts along the route.
Chapter 3	Policy, Legal & Institutional Framework: presents regulatory framework including: Ugandan laws & guidance related to land acquisition, compensation & resettlement; company standards of the Upstream Partners; applicable international standards and GIIP guidance; a gaps analysis between Ugandan and international standards for land acquisition & involuntary resettlement; the institutional framework for Project land acquisition; and the Uganda land tenure system, rights & interests of Project-affected districts.
Chapter 4	Land Acquisition & Resettlement Planning Process (RAP Planning): details the main elements of the land acquisition and resettlement planning process, including the socio-economic household, cadastral land and valuation surveys.
Chapter 5	Socio-Economic Baseline Summary: Summary of the socio-economic and livelihood context of the districts, villages, households and individuals affected by displacement impacts from the Project land acquisition. The PAPs and households are identified along with the Project-affected villages. Vulnerable groups are also identified in this Chapter and further discussed in Chapter 10.
Chapter 6	Project Impacts: presents the physical & economic displacement impacts of the Project land acquisition, including impacts on: land & the various recognisable interests in land; residential homesteads & dwelling structures; other structures; crops & trees; graves & cultural assets; other natural resources; forest, wetlands and rivers.
Chapter 7	Eligibility, Compensation & Entitlements Framework: presents the entitlement and compensation framework, including: eligibility criteria; compensation strategy (monetary & in-kind); valuation methodology for land and assets; the entitlements to be offered to PAPs to meet Ugandan regulatory requirements & additional entitlements to meet international standards.
Chapter 8	In-Kind Compensation: Replacement Housing & Land: presents the approach to replacement housing and residential land plots for eligible physically displaced households. The replacement housing strategy, design and identification of dwellings eligible for replacement is summarized, along with the process to secure residential plots. This Chapter also describes the support which would be available to eligible PAPs on request for securing alternative agricultural land.
Chapter 9	Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP): presents the Project's approach to livelihood restoration. The plan considers the district context of livelihood strategies, which has been informed by the RAP surveys and engagements, and identifies the types of livelihoods programs relevant for the Project-affected communities. Eligibility of various PAP groups to livelihoods programs is described.
Chapter 10	Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP): presents the Project's approach to identification, engagement, supporting and monitoring of vulnerable people, households and groups impacted by the land acquisition and resettlement program.
Chapter 11	Cultural Heritage: presents the cultural heritage resources affected by the Project-required land take. The compensation and relocation process for tangible cultural heritage resources are presented, mainly graves and shrines. Other intangible cultural heritage assets and archaeological resources identified during the RAP surveys are presented.
Chapter 12	Public Participation & Stakeholder Engagement: describes the approach to stakeholder engagement, consultation and information disclosure related to the land acquisition program. A

Chapter	Content
	summary of engagement activities during the RAP planning is presented.
Chapter 13	Grievance Procedure: describes the Project grievance procedure.
Chapter 14	Implementation of Land Acquisition & Resettlement (RAP Implementation): presents an overview of the main activities of the RAP implementation process and a description of the primary roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including both the Project Company and the GoU.
Chapter 15	Monitoring, Evaluation & Reporting: describes the monitoring, evaluation & reporting framework and system to be used for the RAP implementation.
Chapter 16	Budget & Schedule: presents the estimated RAP implementation high-level budget estimate and indicative schedule.

1.6 RAP PLANNING TEAM

Social and resettlement consultancy services for the EACOP Uganda section was awarded to a Joint Venture (JV) comprising of two Ugandan firms; NewPlan Ltd. and ICS Ltd. (NewPlan/ICS). NewPlan/ICS (the ‘RAP Contractor’) have prepared with the support of TEAM B.V. and GoU the RAP for the EACOP Uganda section. The RAP Contractor have worked closely with TEAM B.V. to develop a RAP to meet both Ugandan and international financing standards.

Engagement and consultation with the GoU and other relevant stakeholders has been undertaken during the development of the RAP. The draft RAP will be provided to the GoU for comment and comments received reviewed for incorporation into the final version of the RAP prior to its disclosure, as required under the international financing standards.

