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INTERVIEW WITH LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION HEAD



Andrew Naamanya

What is your role as Livelihood restoration head and how long have you been with EACOP?

My name is Andrew Namanya, and I am the **Livelihood Restoration Head at EACOP Uganda**. I joined EACOP in August 2022. Together with my team, we are responsible for the delivery and monitoring of livelihood restoration activities for project affected persons in EACOP.

Can you briefly tell us what Livelihood Restoration means in EACOP?

The EACOP project, through its delivery of the Resettlement Action Plan-Uganda (2021) and its related activities, recognises that EACOP activities will impact the means through which communities earn a living in one way or another. This is recognised and covered under chapter 9 of the RAP. The Livelihood Restoration Program is a set of interventions designed to support these households whose means of earning a living has been affected in order to help them recover from displacement and/or improve their economic well-being.

More to this, EACOP also adheres to IFC performance standards, in particular PS-5, concerning land acquisition that recommends additional livelihoods re-establishment to affected Project Affected Household (PAHs), beyond statutory compensation or any other additional project uplift benefits.

The objective of these livelihood restoration interventions is to provide affected households with an opportunity to improve or at least restore their income earning capacity, production levels and standard of living.

These programmes in Uganda have been designed based on assessments and consultations with the affected communities' and are tailored to their existing livelihood systems and environment. Recommendations and eligibility for support is set out in the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The entitlement category and livelihood restoration eligibility are also specified in each project-affected person's compensation agreement.

In addition to compensation for land and asset loss, the affected persons receive support in two forms.

1. Short term support to those assessed to be at high risk of being food insecure after losing access to their land. These are given dry rations for a period of 6-12 months that cover at least one crop growing season.
2. Crop & livestock productivity improvement support covering at least two growing seasons, vocational training, and enterprise development to strengthen their small businesses.

All eligible PAPs are engaged and given an opportunity to choose among a number of options in both crop enterprises that suit to their areas and disciplines for vocational training.

How many project-affected households are you supporting?

Different households and persons are eligible to different support and not every affected

household or person is eligible. Eligibility criteria for each type of support is set out in the RAP (Resettlement Action Plan). This eligibility criteria is based on, among others the size or percentage of PAH land affected, level of vulnerability, for example the physically displaced PAPs receive both transitional support and agricultural productivity improvement support.

Out of the 3660 project affected persons in Uganda, 3,400 are eligible for livelihood restoration and only 2257 of these will receive transitional support. A total of 2938 households have so far received support. This support is in form of hands-on training to improve their knowledge that can enhance their income earning potential in their predominant land based livelihood activities mainly in crop production and livestock rearing, with additional support to strengthen their local micro-enterprises. 1851 households, including the physically displaced households are receiving food-baskets to supplement their other food sources as they receive more support

What are the major achievements you have registered as the LR project?

The programme has managed to mitigate potential household food stress to now 1851 (82% of the target) households that were significantly impacted by the project and have now vacated the land acquired by the project. This ongoing short-term support is in the form of dry rations. At the same time, the same households have been enrolled on the agricultural production improvement programme to boost their household food

production and give them an opportunity to increase their incomes as well.

A total of 2,938 are now undergoing practical hands-on training on the use of better crop farming and animal husbandry practices while integrating climate resilience and eco-friendly practices. These participating households are being exposed to, and given starter packs with better technologies like improved seed/seedlings of beans, maize, coffee and pastures that yield higher, have shorter growing cycles, and are more tolerant to water-stressed environments and resistant diseases. They have also been given farm tools and equipment/materials, like spraying equipment, better grain handling and storage materials that can help them hold surplus longer and in good quality for better prices. The few livestock (Cattle) PAPs that were affected are receiving skills on how to produce fodder for dry season feeding and supplementary feeding, better livestock management practices and receiving support on breed improvement through artificial insemination. A total of 126 household members and youth affected at priority areas (Material camps and Pipe Yards) that have so far received vocational skills and two seasons' support to improve their agriculture production are already being observed to improve their main crop yields and the youth applying acquired skills for self or paid employment.

To sustain the gains and ensure long term access to both production and market support services, business linkage meetings have been held for all the participating households with local agents of grain buyers and providers of improved inputs.



Project Affected Persons (PAPs) during end of season training and input distribution at MCPY-1 demo site in Kasambya Village, Kakumiro District.

PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

Managing transition to re-establishing livelihoods after land loss

Food rations

In addition to compensation payments, the programme has been able to add short-term support to eligible PAPs during the transition period. Food ration distribution began in October 2023 for affected households in priority areas and later rolled over to the rest of eligible affected households along the pipeline right of way. So far, a total of **657** project-affected households have completed their cycles receiving food baskets. Eligible PAPs receive rations for a period of **6-12 months** to enable them to mitigate potential household food stress arising out of land loss. A total of 1,194 eligible PAHs are regularly receiving similar support, while at the same time receiving additional support to improve their food production on newly acquired or remaining land.

Progress on distribution of food rations as of June 30th 2024

PERIOD OF ELIGIBILITY PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS	TOTAL PAPs ELIGIBLE	TOTAL PAPs ENROLLED	TOTAL PAPs THAT HAVE COMPLETED
Eligible for 6 months	1,226	861	484
Eligible for 12 months	1,031	990	173
Total	2,257	1,851	657
% of Total eligible PAPs		82%	29%



Launch of the food baskets distribution in Sembabule district



Fred Tumwebaze of MCPY-3 after receiving his food ration



Sylvia Nantubwe after receiving food at their home in Serinya Kawenda Subcounty, Sembabule District

Relocation support

To ease and ensure safe movement to their new residences, all project physically displaced persons (177 in total) whose primary residences were affected by the project and chose to receive replacement houses were offered logistical support to move to their new residences. Support included labour, transportation of movable assets and fumigation services, among others.



Relocation of Nakalyango Cissy's property from her old house in Kituntu Village Rakai district.



Relocation of Nakalyango Cissy's property to her replacement house in Kituntu Village Rakai district.



Loading of Jovia's sheep for relocation



Relocation of Jovia's cattle from Kyotera to Rakai

Agriculture Improvement Program

The pipeline right of way (92%) predominantly runs through rural areas, with much of the livelihoods of most project-affected people being land-based. As such, interventions were designed based on impacts as per the RAP with further livelihoods context analysis, market analysis and key stakeholder consultation. PAPs have been engaged and guided on selection of appropriate enterprises that suit their environments and preferences. Three main packages on enhancement/establishment of small scale vegetable gardens, enhancing crop productivity and improving livestock rearing productivity have been rolled out

with additional training for youth in affected households in various vocational disciplines.

The initiative is focused on developing their capacity to adopt new productivity-enhancing agricultural techniques and technologies. Additionally, it is providing support to strengthen their small enterprises and linkages to input and produce markets. The combination of these efforts was designed to empower households to produce and sell more with an aim of improving their economic well-being from their remaining land resources.



Enhancing knowledge and capacity to adopt and use better crop farming practices and technologies



Alikamgyero Baguma from Kasambya Village, Katikara Sub Country, Kakumiro District harvesting tomatoes from his garden

A total of 2938 project-affected persons and 554 community members in the pipeline districts of, Hoima, Kyankwanzi, Kakumiro, Kikuube, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai, and Kyotera have so far received training on the use of better farming practices, use of improved technologies and farm equipment in maize, beans, coffee, banana and cassava production, in addition to better animal husbandry practices.

To foster quick adult learning, 81 demonstrations sites were established across the 10 project districts. At these sites, PAPs and surrounding community members learn by doing or practicing the new knowledge received on better farm management practices. Learning is split into customised pre-season, mid-season, and end-of-season training sessions. With this arrangement, learning impact is greater as PAPs have been able to receive knowledge at the right time with over 80% able to replicate learned practices on their farms. PAPs learn best when they receive relevant information related to real activities taking place on their own farms. Technologies demonstrated include high yielding, drought tolerant, disease resistant and quick maturing varieties of maize and beans e.g. the Narobean varieties and coffee disease resistant varieties of coffee and cassava. Good management practices demonstrated include correct plant population for both monocrops and intercrops, targeting

PAHs with small pieces of land left, soil nutrient management practices like proper application of mineral fertilisers, organic composting, plus soil and water conservation. These PAPs have also been supported on establishing small scale vegetable gardens to boost their nutrition status.

Simple irrigation systems like field solar powered roof-top water harvesting have also been demonstrated at the learning sites to mitigate the adverse effects of recurrent and unpredictable weather patterns.

To foster adoption of the skills and technologies adopted, each PAP that participated received a modest starter packer comprising of inputs like seeds/seedlings/suckers, depending on enterprise chosen, blended fertiliser and post-harvest handling equipment.

To improve adoption and enhance sustainable access of the promoted technologies, business linkage meetings are being organised between project-affected households, group representatives and market players to directly connect with potential input suppliers, buyers of produce and suppliers of Irrigation kits. Forging business relationships is ongoing with local based input & equipment suppliers like Tulima Solar for solar powered irrigation kits, NASECO for engaging PAPs in maize seed (OPV) production, Grain Pulse local agents for buying maize grain.

Starter pack distribution



“ To foster adoption of the skills and technologies adopted, each PAP that participated received a modest starter packer comprising of inputs like seeds/seedlings/suckers, depending on enterprise chosen, blended fertiliser and post-harvest handling equipment. ”

Improved livestock management

Training on improved livestock management practices and rearing is ongoing for the 247 project-affected households. These project-affected households received support on improving breeding stock through artificial insemination, pasture improvement, dry period and supplementary feeding, ticks, parasites and disease management, record keeping and quality milk handling, with accompanying inputs such as cattle spray pumps, water troughs, pasture seeds, acaricides, and milking handling equipment.

Vulnerable project-affected households

A key aspect of the LR project was to identify and prioritise support for the most vulnerable project-affected households. Once identified, these vulnerable project-affected households received tailored support, designed to address their specific needs and challenges. This involved;

- **Specialized Training:** Specialized training sessions, focusing on low-labor-intensive farming techniques and other practical skills suitable for vulnerable individuals.
- **Regular Monitoring and Assistance:** Regular visits by field officers ensured ongoing support and guidance, helping these households effectively utilise the resources and training provided.
- **Kitchen Gardens:** For nutritional purposes, vulnerable project-affected persons have been supported to set up kitchen gardens for growing vegetables.



For nutritional purposes, vulnerable project-affected persons have been supported to set up kitchen gardens for growing vegetables.

Enterprise Development and Vocational Skills Training

This initiative is aimed at equipping PAHs with additional knowledge and skills to better run their household micro-enterprises, create small-scale local based enterprises and give an opportunity to young PAH members to earn an income through vocational training

To further improve the resilience of affected households and improve their potential to earn an income beyond traditional agricultural-based activities, youths from project affected households in project priority areas that vacated land first were enrolled in short, transformative vocational training courses. 231 youth (79 female) from this lot received certificates from the Directorate of Industrial Training, Ministry of Education and Sports, in diverse fields like Fashion and Design, Catering, Motor vehicle/Motorcycle mechanics, Welding, Plumbing and Carpentry, with a significant number already utilising the skills to earn an income. This tailored education equipped these youths with skills that significantly bolstered their employability and entrepreneurial potential with a significant number already utilising the skills to earn an income.

Upon successful completion, all the graduates were furnished with specialised start-up kits tailored to their chosen vocational paths, which ranged from hairdressers to tailors and welders. Currently an additional 35 youths are being trained at St. Peter's Vocational Institute in Mubende.



Livelihood skilling program launch at St Charles Lwanga Vocational Institute



Olivia Kyarisima at St Simon Peter Vocational training Center Hoima City in a training workshop



Mechanic students from St Simon Peter's Vocational training Institute



Youth Skilling Program graduation ceremony at St Simon Peter's Vocational Institute youth

EACOP Water Provision Program

The EACOP project through its resettlement action plan assessment and impact mitigation, aims to replace all water points that are impacted by the right of way activities, through in-kind replacement. However, EACOP through a targeted assessment captured some areas along the right of way which were acutely water stressed - which is a key pressing issue for the communities. therefore, through EACOPs strategic social investment campaign, where provision of safe water is a key focal area, the company is undertaking additional provision of water sources to selected communities along the corridor.

Works are underway to construct 18 boreholes and 3 valley tanks as part of in-kind replacements and social strategic safe water provision initiative. These will impact 1,200 households in 21 villages from 84 villages assessed as having water stressed in the right of way. Additional technical assessment of 37 existing water points for potential rehabilitation has already been conducted.



Community Engagement



Surveying



Borehole drilling



NAMWANJE MARY

A 36-year-old single mother who heads her household, experienced significant positive change thanks to the EACOP project. Mary's 0.744 acres were affected by the project, and she was duly compensated. Beyond financial compensation, EACOP provided Mary with valuable training in good agricultural practices, focusing on crops such as maize, beans, cabbage, and tomatoes. She also received essential agricultural inputs and comprehensive agronomic training. With the knowledge she received, Mary decided to focus on growing tomatoes. In the last season, she harvested 7 piles of tomatoes, which she sold for approximately 1.3 million Ug Shillings. This was a substantial improvement compared to her previous seasons when she primarily grew maize, earning a total of around 300,000 Ugandan shillings.

“This has been a big step for me,” Mary said. “With the compensation money, I bought additional land and I’m now constructing a house on it. I am very happy with the support that was offered to me.”

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