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CNOOC UGANDA LIMITED

KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, HOIMA DISTRICT, UGANDA - SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Submitted to:

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Executive Summary

This report presents the Socio-economic Impact Assessment for the CNOOC ESIA for Kingfisher 3A Block, Hoima District in Uganda (13615730-12964-15) and has been undertaken by Golder Associates in association with Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd). The ESIA has been conducted in accordance with all relevant Ugandan legislation, as well as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Standards (2012).

The report related to the SIA is divided into eight chapters, viz.:

Chapter 1: Introduction;

Chapter 2: Methodology, including the description of the affected environment;

Chapter 3: Baseline Data, including in respect of the regional and local study areas;

Section 4: Human Rights Assessment, including risks and vulnerabilities;

Section 5: Impact identification, assessment and mitigation/optimisation measures for the Kingfisher Central Processing Facility Local Study Area;

Section 6: Impact identification, assessment and mitigation/optimisation measures for the Feeder Pipeline Local Study Area;

Section 7: Cumulative Impact Assessment Focus Areas; and

Section 8: Conclusions and Recommendations

For the purposes of the SIA, a regional study area and two local study areas have been defined. The regional study area has been defined as the Hoima District and the sub-counties of Kyangwali (Buhuka, Butoole and Kyangwali parishes); Buseruka (Kaseeta and Kabale parishes); and Kabwoya which has Kabwoya parish. The two Local Study Areas (LSAs) are (i) for the Central Processing Facility situated in the Buhuka Parish within the Kyangwali Sub-County and (ii) the Feeder Pipeline area comprising 22 villages within vicinity of the pipeline within a portion of the Kyangwali Sub-county (Butoole and Kyangwali parishes), the Buseruka Sub-county (Kaseeta and Kabale parishes) and Kabwoya Sub-county.

Secondary data was collected and reviewed, including a substantial number of studies previously undertaken within the Albertine region, the most recent Uganda Bureau of Statistics census data (2014), data from the Relocation Action Planning for this project, as well as a review of recent aerial imagery through GIS. Primary data collection included focus group discussions, key stakeholder interviews, a sample household socio-economic survey, village level questionnaires and a land use constraints mapping ground truthing exercise.

Based on projections from the 2002 census, the population of Hoima District was expected to grow to 349,204 persons (50.4% males and 49.6% females) by 2014. However, the recent figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2016), based on the National Population and Housing Census of 2014 shows that the expected growth has been surpassed significantly, with the Hoima district population being measured at 572,986 persons (467,042 (rural); 105,944 (urban)) at the time of the 2014 census. This rapid increase was mainly due the high fertility rates, early marriage patterns (2% of males and 3% of females are married between the age 10 to 14) and immigrants from other parts of Uganda as well as internationally.

There is a relatively equal male to female ratio in the Hoima District population, with a higher ratio of female to male in the 20 to 39 years as well as in the 60 plus age groups. Almost 60% of the District's population is below 19 years of age and only 13.59% is above the age of 40 years. Hoima District includes a multitude of ethnic groups with a significant shift in the proportional distribution of ethnic groups over the past one and a half decades. Whereas the National Housing and Population Census done in 2002 showed that the indigenous Banyoro and Bagungu formed the largest ethnic groups (comprising about 77% of the population) in 2003, followed by the Alur and Jonam (7%) and Bakiga (4%) this has changed comprehensively, with the project household survey (2013) indicating that 68.9% of household heads reported that they were from the Alur tribe.



Village level surveys undertaken during 2017 found that all villages in the Buhuka and Kabaale parishes indicated a predominance of Alur, whereas the Butoole Parish indicated that the Bakiga group comprised the large majority of ethnic presence in 80% of villages, followed by the Banyankole. Out of seven affected villages in the Kaseeta Parish three indicated a predominance of Lugbara, two the Bafumbira, one predominantly comprised of Bakiga and one of Banyankole. Based on the 2013 household survey, it was strongly suspected that some of the Alur households may originate fairly recently from the Congo, with nearly one third of households having moved into the area in the previous five years at that stage and a further near one-third having moved into the area in the previous ten years. The influx of migrants from the Congo was confirmed by the immigration office in Nsonga as well as LC Is from the settlements alongside Lake Albert. The majority of household heads are married in the project areas, with approximately 6% being single mothers and approximately 5% being widows. The local study areas also house a mixture of religious beliefs.

There are continuing indications of tensions between tribal groups in some of the villages first picked up in 2013, which are reported to be driven largely by issues surrounding village leadership and land disputes. However, disputes within villages are strongly fuelled by and/or aggravated by the reported abuse of alcohol and drugs which is a substantial problem, particularly in the KCPFLSA. At the time of the household survey, land related conflicts accounted for 14% of disputes, though there are reports that there has been a substantial increase in land-related disputes in the past two years due to speculation around land, in part fuelled by opportunistic land speculation in both LSAs. It is hoped that the formation of the Buhuka Communal Land Association in the KCPFLSA will be successful in mitigating against further land speculation.

The formation of the Hoima Municipality in July 2010 resulted in sharing of a number of education resources which reduced the amount of primary schools and teaching staff, overloading existing educational infrastructure and compromising teacher to pupil ratios which, in some areas are said to be as high as 1:100. All parishes have a shortage of safe drinking water. Commonly reported diseases include respiratory tract infections, malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, eye diseases, malnutrition, skin diseases and dental diseases and in general, the Kingfisher LSA has a health profile that is significantly more compromised than that for Hoima as a district. No formal waste disposal services or facilities exist in the Hoima District. The majority (approximately 98.9%) of the population in Hoima District use wood fuel as the most dominant source of energy, symptomatic of the lack of adequate social infrastructure in the district and the LSAs, and the lack of capacity to meet demands.

Education facilities are also lacking in both local study areas. All schools in the LSAs are under-resourced and understaffed, and many children drop out after completing primary school. There appears to be significant gender parity in attendance of schools at all levels although there is a statistically small difference between the percentage of males that finish schooling versus girls in both LSAs.

The district has four main types of land uses namely; agriculture, settlements, forest conservation and wildlife conservation.

Subsistence farming and small scale commercial farming are the main economic activities in the Hoima District. Both the crop farming and livestock sectors in the various sub-counties are faced with a number of challenges, including unpredictable rainfall, increases in vermin attacks and crop diseases, rudimentary farming practices and land degradation. This, coupled with the demands of high levels of in-migration and associated need for land as well as land take for developments including that related to the project, is leading to shortages of land for cultivation. There is increasing environmental degradation and deforestation because of increases in clearing of land for farming practices as well as for wood fuel and other basic subsistence needs.

Inhabitants of the Buhuka Parish villages directly depend on subsistence fishing activities as a source of food, livelihoods and a cash income. The fishing sector is being threatened by declining catches mainly due to the use of destructive fishing methods such as illegal fishing gear, fishing in breeding areas, non-compliance with regulations and inadequate control of catches.

The main economic activities of villages in the KCPF local study area are fishing and related selling of produce (nearly 70% of households engage in this) and cattle keeping. There is evidence of radical exploitation of fishing for sale into the interior via the escarpment road, with fish catches also being sold locally at markets



and at distant trading posts such as Panyimur, Ntoroko and Bwera. There are numerous reports of declining fish numbers, driven by unsustainable fishing practises and an increasing population engaging in fishing activities. Livestock keeping accounts for a smaller percentage of households but is a substantial socio-economic challenge on both regional and local scale. Livestock numbers are large and there is clear evidence of a high degree of overgrazing already in both the local study area and the sub-county. Very few households grow agricultural produce in the Buhuka Flats, and rather purchase this from suppliers from the top of the escarpment who bring their produce to the daily markets in the LSA. In the FP study area, most villages are involved in subsistence agriculture as well as semi-commercial (cash cropping) to varying degrees. Intensive commercial farming has been encouraged in the area and is increasingly becoming a common feature. All villages are involved in similar economic, semi-commercial and livelihood activities. Semi-commercial agriculture is predominantly related to cotton, tobacco and coffee cash crops. A wide range of other crops are produced, both for sale in the local markets, to traders and for subsistence consumption.

The Kingfisher Local Study Area encapsulates 11 fishing villages located on the shore of Lake Albert in the Buhuka Parish, of which five are located in the Buhuka Flats and the remaining six are located to the north and south of the Buhuka Flats. The total estimated household count in the local study area was estimated to be 2,831 in 2013. Hoima District Planning processes estimated that the population in this LSA would have increased to 7,593 people by 2017. However, the village level survey undertaken for this project showed a reported population of 13,600 – almost double that estimated for planning purposes. Increases in population totals in the Buhuka Flats have been driven by a multitude of factors such as regional instability, attractive livelihood opportunities to engage in fishing on Lake Albert subsequent to the building of the escarpment road and, more recently, interest in capitalising from opportunities related to oil and gas developments. The Feeder Pipeline SLA covers 29 villages in 6 parishes located in the Kyangwali, Buseruka and Kabwoya sub-counties. As is the case on the Buhuka flats, the population of the Feeder Pipeline LSA is reported as having grown exponentially to a total of 48,290 across the four parishes, exceeding estimates by more than double.

Apart from endemic poverty and vulnerability, health, food security and education are three of the most prominent social challenges faced by communities in the local study area. Nearly two-thirds of surveyed households had a single household member who had been ill enough to seek medical assistance within the two weeks prior to the survey, whilst nearly half of households had two household members who had been sick enough to seek medical assistance. Common diseases and illnesses include malaria and water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery and bilharzia. These diseases are particularly linked to poor sanitation practices in the KCPF LSA as well as poor water supply infrastructure in both areas. Health facilities in both study areas mainly consist of drug shops that serve large populations, with the closest public health facility located further than five-kilometre radius, particularly for households in the FPLSA, and the closest level III health centre for the KFLSA situated in Nsonga. All health centres are under capacitated and understaffed. The household survey established that approximately 60% of households had experienced hunger in the previous six months, exacerbated in both LSAs by factors related to seasonality of agricultural crops and/or fish catch and lack of storage activities and storage facilities.

Communities in the Buhuka area are anticipating that the oil and gas development will provide employment and economic development which will benefit the communities. The main stated needs of the communities are infrastructure-related, including for water, a local road network, education and health facilities. The need for jobs is also a frequently stated need, however at times accompanied by the proviso that payment should ensure higher payment than is currently offered by CNOOC in order to make it more profitable than fishing currently is. There is less direct demand from villagers in the Feeder Pipeline SLA, although the same needs for infrastructure, services and employment opportunities are cited. Communities in the Buhuka area are concerned about land take and that the project will result in displacement of households, as well as expressing concern about noise pollution and CNOOC staff potentially contributing to social problems such as prostitution. Although communities along the feeder pipeline have the same concerns about land take and the potential displacement of households, there is a real concern about in-migration into the area, as well as related to safety issues emanating from the proximity of the pipeline. There is evidence of disinformation aggravating the situation.

From a human rights perspective, the Ugandan Human Rights Commission had undertaken an extensive assessment process during 2013 into the impact of CNOOC in this regard and was satisfied that no violations



had occurred. CNOOC is a signatory to the UN Global Compact and, as such, has pledged itself to the core values related to anti-corruption, human rights, labour standards and the environment. Areas of potential concern moving forward, including fears and issues raised by stakeholders during the consultation process, have been incorporated as a directed process as part of the mitigation measures proposed. The most significant negative socio-economic impact that is expected to arise from the proposed project is an increase in population influx. The rapid influx of migrants directly from the Congo as well as from within Uganda into the Kingfisher LSA is rapidly creating a fragile and brittle social situation in lakeside villages which will need to be addressed as a priority by the GoU in partnership with CNOOC. A Community Development Plan is being developed to manage key development challenges as a collaborative effort between CNOOC, government and civil society. If handled properly, the impact could potentially have positive impacts in that it could bring new skills and expertise into the area and provide a larger economic base to operate from, therefore stimulating economic development and growth. However, the increased population will also place significant strain on already severely under capacitated and lacking social infrastructure, amenities and services, and could increase competition for scarce resources. This impact is expected to commence during the construction phase and will continue throughout the operations phase of the project. In order to mitigate this impact, an Influx Management Plan is being developed to manage population influx as a collaborative effort between CNOOC, government and civil society. Furthermore, the proposed project will result in the displacement of a number of households and the loss of land within both study areas, although significantly more so in the Kingfisher local study area. Other negative socio-economic impacts include the increased demands placed by the introduction of a workforce and community health and safety impacts, the impacts on sense of place as well as that related to light and sound.

The proposed project offers significant positive socio-economic impacts through its provision of employment opportunities and the economic benefits at both a local, district and national level. Such economic development is expected to stimulate direct and indirect markets, and the improved road access will provide easier transport of goods and services between markets – further enhancing the opportunity for economic development. There is significant opportunity for CNOOC to play a direct role in the development of human capital for Uganda through diverse pathways. The proposed community development activities will offer opportunities for buffering against the diminishing resource base, to address nutrition and food security, water supply improvements and livestock and agricultural management programmes.

Cumulatively, the proposed Kingfisher development project is expected to form part of the Lake Albertine oil development, which is expected to influence the regional socio-economic environment substantially. This is primarily expected to be driven by changes in the economy of the area from an agricultural and fishing livelihood to provision of services and maintenance related to the oil industry. The cumulative effect of attracting population (influx) is also expected to be more pronounced and therefore it is recommended that a regional influx management plan is developed. Displacement and loss of land is also expected to potentially disrupt a substantial number of communities. There will be a need for a coherent approach to planning, services delivery and development within the entire area to prevent fragmentation and instability.

Should the proposed project not proceed, the potential benefits arising from employment and economic development will not be realised. The population influx will continue as currently, and community development will not occur.

The proposed Kingfisher development and associated feeder pipeline are expected to offer significant positive benefits to the local and regional communities and economies, with the potential to channel the population influx into a positive development rather than a negative impact. This will, however, require significant efforts from CNOOC, its partners, government, civil society and communities.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Focus Group Meeting Notes

FINAL PRINT READY VERSION



1.0 INTRODUCTION

China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), the largest oil and gas producer in China, is a government owned Company, operating directly under the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The headquarters for CNOOC are in Beijing. Since its founding in 1982, it has evolved from a purely upstream oil and gas exploration company to an international energy company with promising primary businesses and a complete industrial chain.

In early 2012, CNOOC through its subsidiary CNOOC Uganda Limited purchased a one third interest from Tullow Oil Plc (Tullow) in Exploration Areas (EA) 1, 2 and 3A of the Lake Albert Basin, with the intention that it would subsequently operate EA3A and Tullow and Total S.A. would operate EA 2 and EA 1 respectively. In September 2013, the Ugandan Government awarded the first oil production license to CNOOC Uganda Limited (the proponent), to start the development of the Kingfisher Field that lies within EA 3A, with commercial production expected to commence in 2020.

This report presents the updated Socio-economic Impact Assessments for the CNOOC ESIA for the Kingfisher Production Facility as well as for the associated Pipeline development from Buhuka through to Kabaale in the Hoima District in Uganda. The Assessments have been undertaken by Golder Associates (international consultant) and Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) (national consultant). The SIAs as well as the broader ESIA have been conducted according to the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Standards (2012), and all applicable Ugandan legislation.

This specialist study report includes the following sections:

- 1) Introduction;
- 2) Terms of Reference;
- 3) Baseline environment;
- 4) Human Rights assessment;
- 5) Socio-economic impact assessment – Kingfisher Production Facility;
- 6) Socio-economic impact assessment – Pipeline;
- 7) Mitigation and management measures;
- 8) Limitations;
- 9) Recommendations and Conclusions; and
- 10) References.



2.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the social impact assessment are as follows:

- Determine the current social and economic conditions within the study area;
- Analysis of qualitative data collected during focus group discussions;
- A detailed socio-economic baseline;
- Identification of the generic and likely direct and indirect socio-economic impacts; and
- Mitigation measures will be proposed to mitigate negative impacts and to enhance positive impacts, and associated management plans will be developed to manage the impacts.

The methodology that was employed during the socio-economic assessment is outlined in the following sub-sections.

Socio-economic baseline studies have included three main activities:

- Literature review and secondary data collection;
- Primary data collection; and
- Data management: synthesis, interpretation, analysis and presentation.

2.1 Scoping report

The scoping report identified the following scope of work to be completed:

- A detailed socio-economic baseline including biodata, socio-economic status/activities, livelihoods, land tenure systems and land holding, cultural sites, society set up, and other information important to evaluate potential impacts;
- Identification of the generic and likely direct and indirect socio-economic impacts (e.g. the regional influx of migrants and inflationary pressure, effect on land and livelihoods, other socio-economic effects);
- Recommended mitigation measures to minimize the potentially negative impacts and to enhance the potentially beneficial impacts; and
- Development of management plans that will support the proposed mitigation measures in enhancing the positive impacts.

2.2 Scope of work

The scope of work for the SIA was designed to address the relevant requirements of the:

- National Environment Act, CAP 153;
- National Environment (EIA) Regulations, 1999;
- World Bank Operational Policies 4.01; and
- IFC 2012 guidelines and standards (PS 1, PS 5).

The SIA has been carried out in accordance with IFC requirements and Ugandan legislation as expressed in the Terms of Reference and approved by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Issues and concerns are as identified during community consultations conducted in November 2013, March 2014 and November and December 2017. The SIA has assessed impacts associated with the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the project, according to various infrastructure.



The geographical scope of the SIA covers the Hoima District and the Kyangwali, Kabwoya and Buseruka sub-counties (“regional study area”) and the site-specific issues in immediate project footprint (“Kingfisher Flats Local Study Area” and “Feeder Pipeline Study Area”).

A detailed assessment on community health and safety has not been included in the scope of this study as a detailed health impact assessment is in place, but a general assessment of community health, safety and security impacts is provided. The CNOOC Policies and Commitments outlines procedures for the social management specifications and guidelines as well as the workers’ safety, health and environment policy.

2.3 Other Reports

Comprehensive Reports have been developed that provide (i) a Comprehensive Project Description (Report Volume 3 Chapter 1), (ii) the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Public Participation and Scoped Issues (Report Volume 3 Chapter 4), and (iii) the Legal and Institutional Framework (Report Volume 3 Chapter 5). The contextual information contained in these reports have served as input into framing the Social Impact Assessment.

2.4 Methodology

The methodology to conduct the socio-economic impact assessment comprised the following activities:

- Defining and confirming of the study area;
- Data collection, including:
 - Foundational secondary data collection during 2013, and updating of existing data through desktop review during 2017 and 2018;
 - Primary data collection, verification and updating through key informant interviews, focus group discussions 2013 and 2017;
 - Foundational sample household surveys during 2013;
 - Village level data collection through village surveys undertaken in 2017.
- Data analysis and interpretation, in order to:
 - Further develop and update the socio-economic baseline;
 - Identify, assess and update socio-economic impacts; and
 - Develop and update appropriate mitigation measures to minimise negative impacts and enhancement measures to maximise positive impacts.

These activities are further detailed in the following sections.

2.4.1 Definition of the study area

For the purposes of the SIA, a regional study area and two local study areas have been defined. These are further defined below.

2.4.1.1 Regional Study Area

The regional study area has been defined as the Hoima District and the sub-counties of Kyangwali (Buhuka, Butoole and Kyangwali parishes); Buseruka (Kaseeta and Kabaale parishes); and Kabwoya which has Kabwoya parish. Where available, secondary data is presented for the socio-economic conditions within these administrative areas.



Figure 1: Hoima District as situated within Uganda (USAID)

2.4.1.2 Local Study Areas

The local study areas include the “Kingfisher Local Study Area” and the “Pipeline Local Study Area”. Two separate study areas have been defined as the Kingfisher Local Study Area comprises a non-linear infrastructure development, whereas the Pipeline Local Study Area comprises a linear infrastructure development.

Kingfisher Local Study Area

The “Kingfisher Development Area” (hereafter referred to as the Kingfisher Local Study Area, or the Kingfisher LSA) study area, is geographically located along the eastern border of Lake Albert and is ~15 km long by 3 km wide with an area of 32.3 km². It is situated in the “Buhuka Flats”, a flat area of land between the escarpment and Lake Albert in Buhuka Parish, which is the area where the majority of project infrastructure will be developed. This infrastructure includes the well-pads, the CPF, the drilling camp, the permanent camp and the EPC contractor main camp, inter alia.

The Kingfisher LSA focuses on the villages of Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsonga, Nsunzu and Kiina as the villages closest to the proposed infrastructure (and which are located in the Buhuka Flats) and the villages of Busigi, Kyenyanja, Ususa, Kacunde, Senjojo and Sangarao adjacent to the proposed infrastructure (which are neighbouring the Buhuka Flats areas to the north and south) (see Figure 9). Table 1 below provides an overview of the villages that fall within the direct project footprint, as well as those that are adjacent to the project footprint.



Table 1: Sub-county, parish and villages within the Kingfisher footprint

Sub-county	Parish	Village Name
Villages within project footprint area		
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Nsonga
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Nsunzu
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Kyabasambu
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Kyakapere
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Kiina
Villages adjacent to project footprint area both north and south		
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Busigi
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Kyenyanja
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Ususa
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Kacunde
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Senjojo
Kyangwali	Buhuka	Sangarao

Pipeline Local Study Area

The Feeder Pipeline runs from the CPF storage tanks to a delivery point near Kabaale. It leaves the battery limits of the CPF on the east side of the plant, turning northward to the base of the escarpment, where it turns directly east up the escarpment. From this point, the pipeline is routed north-eastward in gently undulating terrain, extensively cultivated and interspersed with rural settlements. The route passes south-east of Hohwa and Kaseeta villages and passes immediately north of the planned Kabaale Airport, turning eastward to the delivery point at Kabaale. The total length of the pipeline is 46.2 km (see Figure 9).

The pipeline passes through 3 sub-counties, 6 parishes and near 24 villages (refer to Table 2).

Table 2: Sub-counties, parishes and villages within vicinity of the pipeline

Sub-county	Parish	Village
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Hanga II A
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Hanga II B
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Kibale
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Ngoma
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Nyasenge A
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Nyasenge B
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Kyangwali
Kyangwali	Kyangwali GR	Kyarusheshe
Kyangwali	Butoole	Kasoga
Kyangwali	Butoole	Kyarujumba A
Kyangwali	Butoole	Kyarujumba B
Kyangwali	Butoole	Tontema
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Ndongo



Sub-county	Parish	Village
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Hohwa
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Nyairongo
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Nyaseke
Buseruka	Kyangwali GR	Kitegwa
Buseruka	Kabaale	Kabakete
Buseruka	Kabaale	Kamukeduke
Buseruka	Kabaale	Kataaba
Buseruka	Kabaale	Kijumba
Buseruka	Kabaale	Nyamasoge
Buseruka	Kabaale	Kitegwa
Buseruka	Kabaale	Nyaihara

2.4.2 Data collection

2.4.2.1 Background

An extensive, detailed Household Socio-Economic Survey was undertaken in 2013 in support of the SIA. This survey has provided a rich baseline to work from and to determine what changes have taken place over the past four years. In addition, the Ugandan National Population and Housing Census of 2014, provides additional secondary data to allow update of some of the baseline data used in the 2013 SIA Report.

From a review of the 2013 SIA, coupled with discussions and information from recent datasets, it was clear that there was a need to focus on data gathering approaches that would allow a far more finely woven understanding of the current situation in the study area from a qualitative perspective. A strongly quantitative data approach must be balanced with a qualitative emphasis to ensure that a coherent picture can be drawn of the social and human rights situation currently in the SLAs, as well as in respect of its changing nature.

As well, there has been a need (from the Social as well as the Human Rights perspective) to engage stakeholders (including villagers) on a participative basis and, through this process of engagement, to source relevant primary data and to understand the nuances of daily living within the study areas.

The purpose of the primary data gathering process was to verify and update relevant aspects of the baseline information set out in the 2013 SIA, including (i) how the situation at local level may have changed over the past four years; and (ii) if and how access to services and infrastructure may have changed over this period. As well, the research process would need to promote a thorough understanding of the needs, fears, concerns, aspirations and constraints of stakeholders in the area without prescribing responses, creating uncertainty and/or fear of discrimination, the potential for censure and/or victimisation or allow the perception of project related promises and the creation of unsustainable expectations.

2.4.2.2 Process

The study utilised both primary and secondary methods of data collection through a mixed methods approach. Collection was done during 2013, which provided a foundational basis for the Social Impact Assessment process, and during 2017, which served to update and extend data gathered previously. Primary data collection involved using household surveys, key informant interviews, focus group meetings, village level consultation meetings, records review and Narratives. The household survey covered a total of 300 households in five sub-counties in the three study districts. Key Informant Interviews following a semi structured questionnaire were conducted for; LC 1 officials, Sub County chiefs, Chairperson Area land committee Chairperson District Land Boards and Resident District



Commissioner. Structures village level surveys were undertaken in 35 villages across all three sub-counties.

Steps involved in collecting data included:

- Collection and review of secondary data used;
- Primary data collection including:
 - Transect and observational walks or inspections (observation of selected social and behavioural patterns such as latrine usage, etc.);
 - Qualitative interviews with key informants and informal discussions or meetings with the local residents;
 - Meetings with key informants;
 - Qualitative focus group discussions with communities;
 - Sample household surveys;
 - Village level surveys;
 - Rapid participative assessment; and
 - Land use mapping.
- Data entry, verification, triangulation and preparation for data analysis.

2.4.2.3 Secondary data collection

In order to collect relevant data for the proposed project, a set of socio-economic indicators was developed based on various best practice guidelines, legislative guidelines and the terms of reference from NEMA.

These indicators that are used to quantitatively and qualitatively define the socio-economic environment and to measure potential socio-economic impacts and future socio-economic changes include:

- Governance and administrative structures;
- Community and household demographic profiles and characteristics, including:
 - Demographic data related to household and population characteristics;
 - Citizenship;
 - Religion;
 - Health;
 - Education; and
 - Economic- and livelihood activities;
- Public and social infrastructure, services and utilities;
- Social order, security and crime;
- Economic characteristics;
- Land use, capability, tenure and availability;
- Community concerns and issues; and
- Community expectations regarding the project.

Based on these identified indicators, both secondary and primary data were collected.



Secondary data that was collected included literature related to the proposed project and the surrounding environment. Key documents included (amongst others):

- National Development Plan II
- Hoima District Development Plan;
- Topographic, land cover and satellite maps;
- Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment for Uganda;
- Other relevant legislation and regulations;
- Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
- The Health Impact Assessment;
- The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment; and
- Other biophysical and environmental specialist studies (e.g. noise, visual, soils).

Additional literature concerning industry best practice and guiding principles of internationally recognised charters/ institutions and /or bodies was also reviewed, including:

- International Association of Oil and Gas Producers (OGP);
- International Finance Corporation (IFC), particularly Performance Standards 1-6;
- The Energy and Biodiversity Initiative's ("Integrating Biodiversity Conservation into Oil and Gas Development"); and
- International Petroleum Industry Environment and Conservation Association (IPIECA).

Secondary data was analysed and used to inform primary data collection methodology and instruments.

2.4.2.4 Primary data collection

Primary data collection for the Production Facility as well as the Pipeline study areas occurred through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, household surveys, rapid assessment, village meetings and village level data sheets. Intensive primary data collection was undertaken during 2013 and 2014, with further primary data collection activities conducted over a period of 23 days starting on the 17th of November up to the 9th of December 2017, specifically aimed at updating all data wherever possible.

Qualitative data collection

Qualitative data was obtained through field observation, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

Field Observation:

Field visits to both of the study areas during 2013 and again in 2017 provided a good understanding to the local circumstances. Visual observation of types of livelihoods, existing water supply and sanitation facilities, road network, education and health facilities and services and housing conditions was conducted. This information provided additional background and context to focus group discussions and interviews.

Consultation Process:

The focus of the 2013 and 2017 consultation processes have been on human rights and other social issues. Interviews and interaction with local stakeholders were deemed to be a key requirement for understanding the context as well as for confirming and probing the issues and concerns that had been identified during the scoping phase. As well, to understand the positive and negative impacts that stakeholders believed would manifest. This has included a combination of in-depth one-on-one interviews with affected stakeholders, focus group meetings, questionnaire surveys, etc.



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

During 2017, 58 focus group discussions were undertaken at LCI, LCII, LC III and LC V levels within the Kingfisher study area. In the villages, focus group discussions were held with the youth, vulnerable people, women BMUs and local leaders. In addition, open community consultation meetings and discussions were held to ensure that input would be obtained from as broad and representative group of people as possible. The focus group discussions were conducted to inform the participants about the proposed project, gather baseline information, understand their concerns and experience in relation to the project and obtain input into appropriate mitigation and/or enhancement measures.

Table 3: Focus groups and key informant interviews in the Kingfisher Production as well as the Pipeline Study Areas

Organisation/community	Region
Production Department Hoima District Local Government	Hoima
Beach Management Unit (BMU) Member-Kyabasambu, Kyakapere and Busigi Villages	Kyakapere, Hoima
Department of Education	Hoima
District Health Officer, Biostatistician and District Planner	Hoima
Kyangwali Sub-county Technical Staff and Political Leadership Consultations	Hoima
Buseruka Sub-County Political and Technical Staff Members Meeting	Buseruka
Hoima CDO Officer Meeting	Hoima
Education Department Meeting	Hoima
CSO/NGO Meeting (G.S)	Hoima
Hoima District Land Board Meeting	Hoima
Bunyoro Muslim Council Meeting	Bwikya Parish
Traffic Department (CID Officer) Meeting	Hoima
Civil Society Organisation Meeting	Hoima
Hohwa Village Meeting)	Hohwa
Kabwoya Sub-County Meeting	Kabwoya Sub-County
Rugonjo Village Meeting	Rugonjo Village
Hohwa Community Members Meeting	Hohwa Village
Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom	Bunyoro
Anglican Church of Uganda Meeting	Hoima
Hoima District Engineering Works Department Meeting	Hoima
Human Rights Commission (HRC) Meeting	Hoima
Izahura Community Meeting	Izahura Village
Nyamulimira Community Meeting	Kyangwali Sub-County
District Fisheries Division Production Department Meeting	Hoima
Nyantai Community Meeting	Nyantai
Kyabasambu (Men and Youth) Meeting	Kyabasambu Village
Kyabasambu (Women) Meeting	Kyabasambu Village
Kyangwali Sub-County Local Leaders Meeting	Kyangwali
Beach Management Unit (BMU) Member-Kyabasambu	Kyabasambu Village



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

Organisation/community	Region
Kyakapere Community Meeting	Kyakapere Village
Veterinary Department Meeting	Hoima
Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association-, Nsonga, Nsunzu, Kiina, Kyabasambu and Kyakapere Villages	Nsonga
Buhuka Herdsmen (Nsunzu) Meeting	Buhuka Flats
Kyakapere Community Meeting	Kyakapere Village
Nsunzu Community Meeting	Nsunzu Village
Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) Meeting	Nsonga
Kiina Community Meeting	Kiina Village
Hanga IIB Community Meeting	Hanga IIB Village
Buhuka Community Elders Meeting	Buhuka Flats
VGSLA/SACCO Meeting	Buhuka Flats

Minutes of all meetings can be found in Appendix A.

Quantitative data collection

Household Survey:

During 2013 a household survey was undertaken to gain in-depth understanding of the intra-household situation within each of the two LSAs. Based on the size of the total population, a total target sample of 15% across all households per village was randomly selected for survey. While a total of 395 households had been selected for the survey, a total of 418 households eventually participated in the survey. The specific villages targeted for the survey, their total population at the time of the survey (2013), the initial target number of households for survey per village, as well as the actual number of households per village surveyed.

Table 4: Sample distribution of household surveys

No.	Village Name	No. of Households Counted	No. of Target Households	No. of Households Surveyed
Villages within project footprint area				
1	Nsonga	361	54	57
2	Nsunzu	598	89	86
3	Kyabasambu	127	19	18
4	Kyakapere	469	70	75
5	Kiina	273	41	41
Villages adjacent to project footprint area both north and south				
1	Busigi	117	14	13
2	Kyenyanya	135	17	31
3	Ususa	261	32	36
4	Kacunde	231	29	29
5	Senjojo	150	19	23
6	Sangarao	109	13	9
		2831	395	418



Village Survey:

A checklist for capturing key village level demographic data was administered to all village chairpersons and LC members of settlements in both the Kingfisher as well as the pipeline study areas. The survey served to gain in-depth understanding of the manner in which the population profile had changed between 2013 and 2017, including establishing numbers of households per village, number of people, major cultural characteristics of each of the villages, as well as the degree to which each village had access to key social services, including educational and health facilities. Interviews were held with LC 1 chairpersons and members.

Key Stakeholder Interviews

Key stakeholder interviews were undertaken with Non-Governmental Organisations and Civil Society Organisations in the Hoima District. Meetings were also held with the Hoima District Technical Planning Committee, the Land Board, different departments and divisions within the district municipal offices, civil servants from the Kyangwali Sub-county, representatives from the various parishes, lead agencies such as NEMA, DWRM, Department of OSH, Department of Museums and Monuments, the Human Rights Commission, the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and the BCLA inter alia.

2.5 Impact Identification and Analysis

2.5.1 Assessment of Impacts

There are virtually no standards or guide limits or criteria to assist evaluation of social impacts although key guidance to assist in assessing the magnitude and significance of social impacts is contained in the World Bank's social safeguard policies and procedures and in the IFC's Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability and accompanying Guidance Notes.

At the same time, international experience indicates that certain types of impacts occur relatively frequently in most development contexts and are usually considered significant unless demonstrated convincingly to be otherwise in a specific context. These are impacts related to land acquisition and physical and economic displacement; threats to health likely to lead to increase in morbidity and mortality rates; permanent reductions in livelihood and life chances/options for improvement; intra- and inter- community conflict; and threats to human rights. In the same manner, international experience by various organisations and institutions, including the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) inter alia, describes key impacts that can occur in the field of oil and gas developments.

In keeping with Ugandan and IFC requirements and guidelines, the assessment of impacts involved the degree to which the project is expected to affect Valued Environmental and Social Components (VECs). The approach to assessment is VEC-centred, as opposed to project-centred, and focuses on the impact or stresses that multiple projects or developments may have on the future overall health or status of the VEC. Indicators were therefore chosen to reflect the resulting (future) condition of the VEC.

2.5.2 Unit of Analysis

The community level served as primary unit of analysis, with further consideration of the impacts at a local and district (regional) as well as in some instances at national level (secondary units of analysis). The records (i.e. minutes) of interviews, focus group discussions and meetings held with, and the inputs and comments received from individuals and stakeholder groups, were analysed to identify themes or so-called 'natural meaning units' (Giorgio, 1985; de Castro, 2003). The meaning units, as reflective of perceived social impacts and specific sentiments of individual and stakeholder groups provided contextual understanding for interpretation and in respect of the rating of impacts.

2.5.3 Impact Variables

VECs within the study area were initially identified in the Scoping Report (Golder Associates, 2014). These were refined using the process outlined in the IFC Good Practise Guidance document (IFC, 2013), and with reference to the advice provided by the IFC advisory team for the project and based on inputs from stakeholders. The thresholds for social VECs were based on the Ugandan Constitution and



regulatory requirements, Human Rights requirements, IFC prescribed Performance Standards and Project standards related to socio-psychological carrying capacity, vulnerability and resilience.

The following Broad VECs had been identified for the SIA:

- Economic;
- Worker Health, Safety and Security;
- Community Health, Safety and Security;
- Environmental Intrusion;
- Land and Resource Use;
- Population, Infrastructure and Services; and
- Personal, Family and Community Life.

These specific categories have been informed by work during the Scoping phase as well as for the initial Social Impact Report during 2013/2014 and relate to the impacts associated with the construction and operational phases of the proposed development as approved by NEMA for this study.

2.5.4 Impact Rating

A formal impact assessment rating has been completed in accordance with that prescribed for this project by NEMA. This uses the guidance provided by the social and safeguard policies and procedures described by the World Bank and the IFCs Performance Standards on Social and Environmental Sustainability as a point of departure, where the significance of a social risk is defined as a combination of the degree of severity or the consequence of an impact resulting from a specific occurrence, and the probability of such an occurrence. The purpose of the impact classification has been to provide a system for ranking the significance of the impacts in a clear and repeatable way that permits comparison among valued components and categorises the overall impact level for each valued component prior to as well as post mitigation.

Based on the above, the rating is as follows:

Extent + Duration + Magnitude = Consequence

Consequence (Severity) x Probability = Significance

The following rating scale was adopted in respect of each of the rating components:

Table 5: Rating Scale

Magnitude	Duration	Scale	Probability
10 Very high/ don't know	5 Permanent	5 International	5 Definite/don't know
8 High	4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)	4 National	4 Highly probable
6 Medium	3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)	3 Regional	3 Medium probability
4 Low	2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)	2 Local	2 Low probability
2 Minor	1 Transient	1 Site only	1 Improbable
1 None/Negligible			0 No chance of occurrence

Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +

Magnitude/Intensity

Magnitude describes the severity or intensity of the effect. To classify magnitude using an ordinal scale (that is, negligible, low, medium, or high) in a manner meaningful for social and individual components,



the effect size must be placed in the context of the valued component. Based on this, attempts to classify magnitude in a meaningful way depends on the historical and socio-ecological context of the valued component. This includes effects of previous and existing developments, population growth and changes of the valued component in the project area on a component-specific basis where appropriate. As an example, a 50% influx of newcomers into the project area from the baseline condition may cause an effect of high magnitude on some valued components, whereas a 5% influx may be sufficient in respect of others, depending on the context.

To derive an overall level of impact magnitude which contributes to understanding the expected outcome for the valued component in a more comprehensive context, the predicted effect intensity was assessed through a lens that factored in a sensitivity value for the valued component. For the purpose of this assessment process, sensitivity was deemed to represent the valued component's vulnerability and ability to buffer against change and stress. Magnitude (intensity) classification has, therefore, been based on the inferred or known ability of the valued component to accommodate the predicted change in condition due to the Project, based on available scientific literature, feedback from those directly impacted on by the development, critical observation and analysis, and consultation with experts. As such, this assessment process considered, amongst other aspects, the valued components resilience, Human Rights related issues and impacts, human capital and access to resources and social services, systems and networks.

Duration of the impact

Duration refers to how long an effect lasts. Duration is described in relation to the phases of the development of the Project within the district, although effects may last longer than the phases of the Project for some valued components. The following framework was used: construction, operations, decommissioning, and far-future.

For the purposes of this impact assessment, the far future is a duration criterion that is meant to capture effects lasting several generations after decommissioning and rehabilitation. This relates to effects that the Project may have on the area's environmental and social sustainability (or not), including cumulative impacts. An additional criterion related to reversibility is considered as a component of reversibility, as some effects may eventually be reversible.

Scale/Extent of the impact

The key criterion for assessment of scale or extent related to the geographical area that would be impacted or how large an area would be affected.

Consequence

The consequence of the potential impacts has been determined according to the main criteria set for defining the consequence of impacts, namely the extent, duration and intensity of the impacts.

Probability of occurrence

The probability rating describes the known or perceived probability of the impact occurring and is described in relation to the likelihood of the occurrence of the impact occurring, rated from a scale of zero probability (no likelihood) to 100% certainty or definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

Significance

The significance of the potential impact on the VEC has been determined in accordance with the main criteria set for defining the degree of significance, derived from the multiplication of level of Consequence with Probability of Occurrence.



3.0 SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.1 National Economic Context

According to Fentiman, Kamuli, and Afoyocan (June 2011), Uganda has seen dramatic changes during the past few decades. It has managed to put behind it the negative impact of the political turmoil of 1971-1985, which had a devastating impact on the country's economic and social infrastructure. In this regard Fentiman et al state that "A number of reformist programmes including The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Decentralisation, Poverty Action Fund (PAF), Civil Service reform and Universal Primary Education have contributed to Uganda's progress in making significant strides in improving human development" (p.4)

The overriding national planning framework for the Country is set out in its National Development Plan, which is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as the Ugandan Vision 2040. The broad focus of the NDP II is on "strengthening Uganda's sustainability for wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth,"¹ in accordance with five priority areas for investment, viz.: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Human Capital Development; (iii) Infrastructure Development; (iv) Minerals, Oil and Gas; and (v) Tourism.

The Harvard's Center for International Development (CID)² projects that Uganda can be expected to become the second fastest growing economy in the world (behind India) by 2026. The predictions are based on the Economic Complexity of the country's economy, which is directly aligned with the degree to which a country has progressed towards diversification of its economy.

The CID points out that countries at the top of the growth list are, simultaneously ranked amongst the poorest in the world, which highlights the ease with which a country that commences market diversification can grow from a lower initial income base. Therefore, it is acknowledged that the significant gains projected to be made by Uganda are, in large part, due to its current low ranking and the fact that it has not as yet achieved many of the income gains to be had from a diverse, complex economy.

At the same time, if it continues its labour shift from farming into limited manufacturing sectors and an associated more diversified export basket, Uganda is expected to show an annual Gross Development Product (GDP) of 7.5%. It is, therefore, critical that Uganda not fall into the trap of focusing its economy too specifically on oil and gas. Rather, that it ensures that the oil and gas industry becomes a part of a more diverse and complex economy.

Despite the fact that Uganda has shown solid economic growth, there is still significant and wide-spread poverty within Uganda. The UN Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) provides an accurate and comprehensive poverty gauge related to the intensity of household poverty levels on the basis of multiple indexes related to: (i) Health (Nutrition and Child Mortality); (ii) Education (years of schooling and number of children per household enrolled in school); and (iii) Standard of Living (Cooking Fuel, Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Flooring Type and Household Asset Base). Uganda has an MPI score that is lower than that for much of Africa, including Niger, Guinea and Ethiopia. Whilst the MPI confirms that Uganda is making progress towards reducing global poverty, it stresses that the biggest economic gains have been made in countries or regions where fertility rates have fallen relatively fast.³

¹ National Planning Authority (2015) Second National Development Plan for the period 2015/2016 to 2019/2020 (NDP II) accessed at <http://npa.ug/development-plans/national-development-plan-ndp/>

² Center for International Development (2014) How Should Uganda Grow? CID Working Paper No. 275, Harvard

³ Population Institute, Washington (June 2015, p.14).



Table 6 provides a comparison of Uganda's status in respect of the MPI (ideal score = 1) as well as its global ranking in terms of population growth (19th highest in the world), as compared to Niger (ranked the country with the most rapid population growth in the world), as well as Guinea (ranked second)⁴.

Table 6: Comparative Population Growth: Uganda and Other Fast-Growing Countries

Select Countries (for comparative purposes)	Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Score	Global Ranking	Percentage Increase from 2014-2050
Niger	0.584	1/91	274%
Guinea	0.548	2/91	106%
Ethiopia	0.54	3/91	72%
Uganda	0.359	18/91	155%

In accordance with the NDP II, there is the aspiration to achieve a middle-income target of a per capita income of USD 1,039 by the year 2020. This will require sustained growth over the next two years that is higher than 10%, more than twice the current growth rate being achieved.

The unemployment rate has been measured as increasing from a low base of 1.9% in 2005/2006 through a 4.2% rate in 2009/2010 to a total of 9% of unemployment for the 2012.2013 period, with a male to female ratio of 46:54. The unemployment burden was marginally higher for rural areas (10% of people) than that compared for urban households at 8%. The unemployment rate in the Midwestern Region where Hoima falls was reported to be 7.5%.⁵ As a comparison, the year on year unemployment figure for the United States of America for this period was close to 7%⁶.

Although the relatively low unemployment rate may have been a factor of definition⁷, the 2014 Action Aid Uganda Report which deals with unemployment amongst Ugandan Youth⁸ gives reason for concern from an economic as well as a stability perspective. The report finds that youth unemployment stood at a full 62% in 2014, while 12% of all Ugandan youth between the ages of 12 to 30 years (the defined Ugandan youth group) may be considered chronically poor, with the age group 12 to 17 facing a bigger disadvantage load and more severe poverty rates than that found amongst the youth group aged 18 to 30.

The Report points out that, given the fact that 80% of the Ugandan population falls into the 12 to 30 age group, there is cause for concern. "Despite being the majority of the population and the bedrock of the labour force, the optimal contribution of the youth to the development of the country is hampered by unemployment, low skill level, limited opportunities and vulnerability"⁹.

Additional factors that impact the economic stability of the country include the fact that, at current rates of deforestation, Uganda could lose all its forests by mid-century with severe repercussions for its poorest people, contributing to and exacerbating soil degradation, declining food security, disease and conflict. And although abundant oil and water resources could help drive economic development,

⁴ Population Institute, Washington (June 2015, p.14)

⁵ Uganda National Household Survey Report 2012-2013

⁶ US Government (2015) Regional and state unemployment—2014 annual averages accessed at https://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/srgune_03042015.pdf

⁷ In this instance, unemployment is defined as people who are not employed but are actively seeking employment. A more realistic figure would be obtained by focusing on the percentage of the population not in employment, education or training (NEET) population.

⁸ AAU, DRT, UNNGOF (2012). Lost Opportunity? Gaps in Youth Policy and Programming in Uganda

⁹ Ibid



progress will be negatively impacted by climate change and environmental degradation. “Internal conflict could also hinder development, as could a reduction of foreign assistance as a result of the proposed anti-gay legislation”.¹⁰

3.2 Social Context

Uganda has been identified as the eight fastest growing country in Africa¹¹ According to the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census (UPHC) results, the total population of Uganda was 34.6 million persons in 2014. This represents an increase of 10.4 million persons from the 2002 census. During this period, the population of Hoima grew from 343,618 people in 2002, to 572,986 in 2014, more or less in line with the growth at national level. At the same time, it is uncertain to what extent population totals take on board the number of refugees who have attained Ugandan citizenship, or the number of refugees who have entered Hoima and have opted not to enter a refugee settlement.

The country has been identified by USAID as having a high priority for family planning as well as for Maternal and Child Health Programmes (MCHs). Given the poverty and economic imperatives, it is welcome that “...the president of Uganda has recently retreated from his longstanding opposition to family planning, paving the way for the expansion of family planning services and information. Experiences in other developing countries have shown that such changes in government policy or position can have a significant impact on population trends and, as a consequence, reduce a country’s demographic vulnerability. Given the importance of this factor in addressing Multi-dimensional Poverty, this policy change is an important one.

Table 7 provides a comparative overview of the Total Fertility Rate¹² for Uganda in relation to Niger and South Sudan, as well as the Natural Rate of Increase (the rate that equals to the population increase or decrease from births and deaths, without factoring in migration). From this, it may be seen that despite the fact that Uganda has a lower total fertility rate than South Sudan (5.9:7.0), the Natural Rate of Increase for Uganda is significantly higher than that of South Sudan.

Table 7: Uganda: Population Growth¹³

Select Countries (for comparative purposes)	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Natural Rate of Increase	Population: Mid-year 2014 (millions)	Projected population 2050 (millions)	Percentage Increase from 2014-2050
Niger	7.6	3.90%	18.2	68	274%
South Sudan	7.0	2.40%	11.7	39.9	236%
Uganda	5.9	3.40%	38.8	104.1	168%

Being one of the poorest countries in the world, Uganda faces an ongoing demographic challenge. Its population over the past 65 years has grown from 5 million to 38 million. The latest projections indicate the population could grow to 104 million by 2050. The prospect of economic opportunities such as those created by oil and gas exploration as well as political instability in countries like the DRC, are

¹⁰ Population Institute (2015: 44), Washington

¹¹ Ibid

¹² The term Total Fertility Rate is defined by the United Nations as the “average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Its calculation assumes that there is no (child) mortality. United Nations Organisation (undated) http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/natlinfo/indicators/methodology_sheets/demographics/total_fertility_rate.pdf

¹³ Population Institute (June 2015, p.31) Washington



contributing factors to this population growth insofar as that they act as pull factors for in-migration of refugees and migrants from other countries with fewer opportunities. “While political violence and lack of economic opportunities remain significant push factors (in the DRC), new opportunities in destination countries have also contributed to this growth” (Migration Policy Institute)¹⁴.

3.3 Institutional Governance Context

The local government structure in Uganda is based on a decentralised local government system (see Local Government Act, 1997) with a tiered system based on five administrative levels, from LC V to LC I, some of which (LC V, LC III and urban LC IV) have local government (decentralised power/authority), while LC I and LC II are only administrative levels without constituting local government entities. The leadership structure of the districts and urban councils consists of several levels, with the LC system (LCV at district level, LCIV at municipal level and LCIII at town council or SC level, while there is LCII at parish/ward level and LC I at cell/village level). The District Local Government (DLG) is governed by the District Local Council (DLC). The Urban Local Government (ULG) is directly administered by the Urban Local Council at the municipal and town council level. The LCV chairperson is the political head of the district, while the mayor is the political head of the municipality. The LCIII chairperson is the political head of the town council, division or SC. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and Town Clerk are the technical heads of the civil servants in the district and municipal or town councils respectively. All local council representatives at the different levels are elected according to the Local Government Act, 1997.

Article 77 of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda establishes the District Local Councils and spells out their functions in Article 79. The Local Government Act, CAP. 243 establishes the following Statutory Bodies:

- District Local Councils (DLCs);
- District Executive Committees (DECs);
- Standing Committees (SCs);
- District Service Commissions (DSCs);
- District Land Boards (DLBs);
- District Public Accounts Committees (DPACs); and
- Contracts Committees (CC).

The statutory Bodies of council are in place to offer support functions to the District Council. The council is composed of directly elected representatives from sub counties and town councils; and special interest groups as established by the Local Government Act, 1997.

3.4 Refugee Situation and In-Migration

Uganda hosts an estimated 1.3 million refugees. It is Africa's largest refugee hosting country and one of the top five worldwide. Throughout 2017, Uganda responded to three concurrent emergency influxes: South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi. The profile of new arrivals is characterized by a high proportion of women and children, currently representing approximately 84% of the new arrivals. The country has one of the world's most compassionate refugee policies in the world, which grants migrants land to build a home and enjoy rights to travel and work that are practically unheard of elsewhere. This compassionate refugee policy has resulted in Uganda welcoming 800,000 people escaping conflict and famine in South Sudan.

¹⁴ www.migrationpolicy.org



The government continues to strengthen the refugee-hosting environment through the Settlement Transformative Agenda included in its five-year National Development Plan II (NDP II 2016-2020). The UN Country Team and the World Bank are supporting the Government of Uganda through the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy, which is integrated into the UN Development Assistance Framework for Uganda (UNDAF 2016-2020). These strategic initiatives are aligned with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) of the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants. Uganda was the first country to officially roll-out the CRRF (UNICEF, 2018; UNHCR, 2018).

Refugees in Uganda moving from settlements, have been provided with arable land for crop production wherever possible. Drought has however hampered food production by both refugees and local farmers. The allocation of land to refugees has become an issue of growing complexity, given increasing land scarcity, growing refugee numbers and unresolved land issues. This is aggravated by the ready granting of Ugandan citizenship to applicants presenting at Nsonga in Buhuka and elsewhere. At Kyangwali, the growing refugee camp is likely to experience increasing pressure on land and suitable living arrangements.¹⁵

In May 2018, the UNHCR issued a statement that between mid-December 2017 and March 2018, the population in the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement had increased from more than doubled from 36,713 to 68,703 as a direct result of an influx of refugees specifically from the DRC.

With refugee settlements in Uganda almost at maximum capacity there are plans for new settlements to be built to deal with the continuing influx of people. A cholera outbreak in the settlements has left at least 42 dead and many hundreds severely affected.

The World Food Programme anticipates providing food and nutrition for up to 1.6 million refugees this year. Fighting in DRC between the Hema and Lendu communities has seen villages being burnt and dozens killed in the fresh outbreak of violence (ibid).

Without relief in sight, the cracks are beginning to show. Initially, the UN expected roughly 300,000 South Sudanese refugees to come to Uganda in 2017. Just three months into the year, the estimate rose to 400,000. As a single settlement, Bidi Bidi has become the world's largest refugee camp, and accommodates at least 270,000 refugees. It was closed to new arrivals in December 2017 to prevent overcrowding. Since then, new settlements have been opened roughly every two months.

Filippo Grandi, the UN's high commissioner for refugees, said Uganda was now "at breaking point". "Uganda has continued to maintain open borders," said Ruhakana Rugunda, Uganda's prime minister. "But this unprecedented mass influx is placing enormous strain on our public services and local infrastructure." At the South Sudan and DRC borders into Uganda refugees following a formal immigration process, wait for days to make their way through the system, the untenability is growing increasingly evident. "The pace at which people are coming is faster than the rate at which we are registering, so there's a backlog of unregistered persons," said Solomon Osakan, an official with the Ugandan government. "Unfortunately, funding has also not been going at the pace at which refugees are arriving."¹⁶

3.5 Hoima Regional Study Area

3.5.1 Location and Administrative Set up

Hoima district is located in the Western region of Uganda. It is bordered by Buliisa district to the north, Masindi district to the northeast, Kyankwanzi district to the east, Kibaale district to the south, Ntoroko district to the southwest and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) across Lake Albert to the west.

¹⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (April, 2017) Uganda Refugee Situation Report <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/unhcr-uganda-factsheet-march-2017bid>

¹⁶ Source: <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/apr/03/uganda-at-breaking-point-bidi-bidi-becomes-worlds-largest-refugee-camp-south-sudan>



The District comprises one municipality, one town council, is divided into two administrative areas, four divisions and ten sub-counties with a total district population of 572,986¹⁷. It has 43 rural parishes, 20 town wards; 479 villages and 153 cells, with Hoima town being the main urban centre. The 2014 Census defined urban areas to include only the gazetted urban centres' (City, Municipalities, Town Councils and Town Boards). Based on this, there were deemed to be six urban councils in Hoima. However, 21 Town Boards were approved by the Minister of Local Government in October 2014¹⁸.

Hoima Municipality is the main municipal, administrative and commercial centre of Hoima district, which serves the wider central Albertine Graben in western Uganda¹⁹.

3.5.2 Institutional Governance

In line with the Local Government Act, 1997, the Hoima Council is composed of directly elected representatives from the various sub counties and town council; and special interest groups as set out in Table 8. The two elderly councillors (male and female) representing the whole district are not yet in place.

Table 8: Hoima Council Composition by Constituency

County	Directly Elected Councillors			Youth Councillors			People with Disabilities			Total		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Hoima MC	4	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	7
Total	15	9	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	18	11	29

The Council has 5 standing committees, as well as the District Executive Committee (DEC) which monitors implementation of district development programmes and services delivery. Some councillors are reported to have performance capacity gaps which is said to lead to underperformance in the execution of their roles and functions, especially at lower levels.

3.5.3 Demographics

3.5.3.1 Population Size, Growth and Density

Based on projections from the 2002 census, the population of Hoima District was expected to grow to 349,204 persons (50.4% males and 49.6% females) by 2014, with an annual population growth rate of 4.87%²⁰. The more recent figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2016) (National Population and Housing Census, 2014), however, shows that the expected growth has been surpassed significantly, with the Hoima district population being measured at 572,986 persons (467,042 (rural); 105,944 (urban)) at the time of the 2014 census.

This exponential increase compared to estimates, is further borne-out by the figures from the Socio-Economic Village Level Survey undertaken in November and December 2017. The actual count exceeds even that of the 2017 figures of the Planning Unit, Hoima District. For example, the household survey places the Kyakapere population at 3,700²¹, whereas the Planning Unit's estimate was 1,402.

¹⁷ Hoima District Development Plan, 2015 - 2020

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Hoima District Local Government, 2011

²¹ Socio-Economic Village Level Survey for Kyakapere (2017)



Increases in population totals are largely driven by in-migration and a decline in mortality rates, according to the Hoima Municipal Council²². This growth is in line with that projected by Golder Associates (2014), in their “Influx management strategy and framework plan: Kingfisher Project”. The Framework Plan had noted a 100% increase in settlements in the preceding 10 years, predicting a further equivalent influx due to “obvious opportunities such as the Kingfisher and other oil projects in the Albertine region” (p. i) (executive summary).

From Table 9 below, it can be seen that there is a relatively equal male to female ratio in the Hoima District population, as an average. There is a higher ratio of female to male in the 20 to 39 years as well as in the 60 plus age groups.

From a stable development perspective, it is important to note that almost 60% of the District's population is below 19 years of age and only 13.59% is above the age of 40 years.

Table 9: Total population by age group and sex, Hoima District, 2014

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-9	101,896	94,936	196,832
10-19	68,260	68,553	136,813
20-39	78,684	82,798	161,482
40-59	29,431	27,687	57,118
60+	9,635	11,106	20,741
District	287,906	285,080	572,986

In 1991, the population density of Hoima District was 56 persons/km², which was lower than the national average of 85 persons/km² at that stage²³. During 2011, the population density was estimated at 145 persons/km², which had increased to 176.8 persons/km² by 2014²⁴. This figure more than doubled at district level, increasing to “432 persons per square kilometre” (p.8) according to the Hoima Municipal Council Development Plan (2016-2020) (preliminary results). Similar to the population figures, the district has seen significant densification from 1991, with a five-fold increase. This is in contrast to the national population density reported to be in the order of 207 persons/sq. km in 2016, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources.

3.5.3.2 Population Movement and In-Migration

Lake Albert plays a key role in the socio-economic support of the Ugandan and DRC people. Population movement across the lake between the two countries is significant and there has been an upsurge in in-migration and settlement along the shores of Lake Albert from the DRC. Based on information from the Immigration Officer manning the Immigration Office at Nsonga, Ugandan citizenship is provided to Congolese citizens on a discretionary basis from this office, particularly if they already have other family members residing in Uganda (personal communication, December 2017).

According to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Office of the Prime Minister, “while there are still a significant number of new arrivals from the DRC, there are fewer arrivals coming across on Lake Albert. This is due to reports of movement restrictions on civilians in Ituri region, DRC, as well as bad weather on the lake. The average influx was reportedly down to 683 persons per

²²Hoima District Development Plan, 2015-2020

²³ Hoima District Local Government Report, 2011

²⁴ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2014). National Population and Housing Census- Area Specific Profiles – Hoima District



day for the month of March 2018. From January to March 2018, the arrival of over 60,000 Congolese refugees has exceeded planned arrivals for the year. All new arrivals have been granted prima facie status and biometric registration is on-going. Over 2,500 unaccompanied and separated children have been identified²⁵. Unaccompanied children coming into Uganda were provided with appropriate care, including foster care where this was required.

In May 2018, the UNHCR issued a statement that between mid-December 2017 and March 2018, the population in the Kyangwali Refugee Settlement had increased from more than 36,713 to 68,703 as a direct result of an influx of refugees specifically from the DRC. It further noted that almost 70,000 people had arrived in Uganda from the DRC since the beginning of 2018 as they escape violence in the Ituri province, with the majority of refugees arriving by boat across Lake Albert.

It is uncertain what percentage of arrivals across Lake Albert was comprised of unaccompanied minors. As well, it is also not certain what proportion of Congolese found their way to one of the refugee settlements, or became integrated into settlements, particularly around Lake Albert. At the same time, it is clear (based on the growth rate for the Kyangwali Refugee Centre during the December 2017 to March 2018 period), that significantly less than half of these 7,000 DRC refugees (a maximum of 31,990) from the DRC arriving in Uganda via Lake Albert, found their way to this Refugee Centre.

In addition to migrants and refugees from other countries, the Hoima District has had in-migration from other areas of Uganda of persons seeking opportunities for survival and for profit. In this regard, in an interview in June 2017, Grace Mugasa the Mayor of Hoima Municipality Council stated that there had been a soaring population influx into the area since oil had been discovered. This massive increase in population had not been foreseen or planned for, so “our resources are depleted even before the year ends,”²⁶

Between 2002 and 2014, Hoima municipality has seen the second highest population growth rate for a local government unit at 10.7 per cent, after Wakiso district, according to the 2014 national population and housing census report. At least 100,126 people now live in Hoima town, according to figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. As a result of the increased economic activity, Mugasa said, Hoima was upgraded to municipality status²⁷.

3.5.3.3 Population Age and Gender

In Hoima District, children under 18 years of age make up 58.2% of the population of 572,986. The ratio of males to females is more or less equal although this was not uniform across sub-counties. Early marriage patterns and cultural and religious beliefs preferring large families as a source of sustenance and as a form of social security have contributed to high fertility rates and population growth²⁸.

The high percentage of children between the ages of 0 to 8 years (31.9%) has significant development related implications over the development life span, and it will be critical for the Ugandan government to ensure that there are systems in place that will allow the development needs of this vulnerable group to be addressed. Fundamental aspects to be taken into consideration are, as an example, the fact that up to 75% of children within the Hoima District do not have birth certificates, as compared to an approximate 33% nationally. Where the birth of children is not adequately recorded, planning cannot be adequate. It is not clear how it is intended to roll out the 2015 Registration of Persons Act at local level. What is certain is that it will require a well-resourced process.

²⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (April, 2017) Uganda Refugee Situation Report <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/unhcr-uganda-factsheet-march-2017>

²⁶ Twaha, A (June 14 2017) Hoima Faces Pressures of Being an Oil-Bearing Town, accessed at <http://observer.ug/business/53335-hoima-faces-pressures-of-being-an-oil-bearing-town.html>

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2016). The National Population and Housing Census 2014 – Sub-County Report, Kampala, Uganda



3.5.3.4 Ethnicity, Citizenship and Religion

The National Housing and Population Census done in 2002 showed Hoima District (including the areas through which the road and pipeline route pass) to have a multitude of ethnic groups, with the indigenous Banyoro and Bagungu forming the dominant tribes comprising about 77% of the people, followed by the Alur and Jonam (7%), Bakiga (4%), Lugbara and Aringa (3%) and others (9%).

The Project Social Survey, undertaken in 2013²⁹ showed a rich cultural diversity with patterns that differed in the Buhuka Parish, where the main tribes at that point were the Alur (44%), Bagungu (28%), Banyoro (11%) and Banyankole (5%). Most household heads were reported to be from the Alur tribe (68.9%), with (89%) of these reporting being Ugandan, with 11.5% of respondents indicating that they were Bagungu. The Banyoro, Bakonjo, Baganda, Batoro, Bakiga, and Bamba were also represented, as well as Rwandan, and other Congolese and Ugandan tribes. A total of 83% of household heads interviewed stated that they were married.

Data collection and consultation during 2013 found that there was a substantial presence of Congolese nationals within the villages (42.4% of the population in Kyakapere, 22.4 in Kyabasambu and 6.3% in Nsonga³⁰). Whilst the majority of the population were from the Alur tribe, residents in the area believed that a significant (but unspecified) proportion of the Alur population in the area had originated from the DRC and had fled conflict in their country to settle in the Lake Albert area. According to informal discussions, the residents expressed the belief that such migrants/refugees were often uncomfortable about declaring their real nationality (for fear of being ostracised by the community or being repatriated by the Ugandan government)³¹.

Results of the 2013 socio-economic household survey, undertaken amongst a sample of households, indicated that the most spoken and written language at that stage was Alur (refer to Figure 2), corresponding with the largest tribe in the area. The second most used language in the area was Swahili represented by 31%.

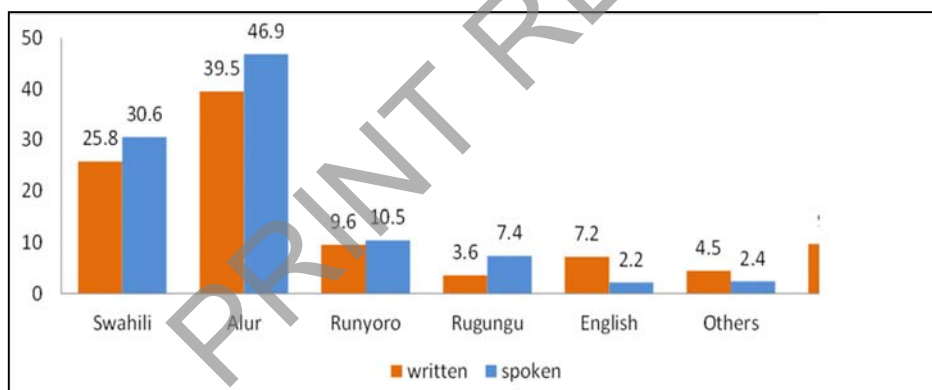


Figure 2: Distribution of household heads by languages spoken and written

During fieldwork undertaken in late 2017, LC I chairpersons who are responsible for village level governance, indicated that there had been a significant influx of migrants and refugees from the DRC who had taken up residence in villages along the Lake, and estimated that as many as 70% of the villagers residing in settlements along Lake Albert originate from the Democratic Republic of the Congo

²⁹ The Kingfisher 4 SIA (2013) found that Congolese Nationals made up 42.4% of the population in Kyakapere, 22.4% in Kyabasambu and 6.3% in Nsonga

³⁰ Golder/Eco & Partner (2013) Kingfisher 4 SIA

³¹ Golder/Eco & Partner (2014) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the CNOOC Uganda Ltd Kingfisher Project in Hoima District, Uganda



(DRC), with some harder to reach settlements being virtually completely made up of Congolese. Based on discussions with stakeholders, including the Nsonga Immigration Officer,³² the in-migration of migrants and refugees from the DRC is facilitated by the fact that a large percentage of Congolese already have family members who live in Uganda. As well, that there are significant language similarities and that Alur, in particular is spoken in villages on the Buhuka Flats as well as within the Ituri Province of the DRC, which lies immediately adjacent to Lake Albert. The Alur tribe, which forms part of the Luo group is one of the predominant tribes in the Buhuka Flats area and has member clans that reside both in Uganda as well as in the (DRC).³³

Although not yet very pronounced, ethnic tensions exist in the villages and the social team observed arguments about community leadership and in one case, fears of being excluded from focus group discussions. These tensions appear to be prevalent in the villages on the Buhuka Flats (Production Facility) as well as along the escarpment (Pipeline) and are reportedly increasingly driven by concerns about resource availability now and into the future, including land, as well as historic tribal tensions.

In a study undertaken by the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom³⁴, reference is made to the manner in which patterns of settlement within Hoima, in particular along Lake Albert, are causing distortions in traditional populations. In this regard, it is stated in the Report that "Currently there is cultural dilution caused by immigrant ethnic tribes taking advantage of the oil boom. This development is upsetting social harmony due to conflict over the use of scarce resources including land. New settlements are making ever-increasing demands on the very limited public investments in the area for social amenities like schools and health facilities. This also results in tensions and calls for increased public investment into these amenities so as to cope with the growing volumes." The Report further states that: "More important to note is that new ethnic groupings migrating into Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom are coming with large herds of domestic animals, grabbing Bunyoro lands and hiding behind rich government officials. The Omukama warns that whoever is acquiring even an inch of Bunyoro land is doing it illegally and will thus lose it at an appropriate time"³⁵.

Religious beliefs co-exist in the Local Study Area (LSA) including Anglican, Catholic, Moslem, Pentecostal and numerous other faiths such as Church of God, and Church on the Rock International. There are also African traditional churches, which include the Alur African Church (Lam the Kwaru), and Faith of Unity (Itambi). According to the Hoima District Local Government (2011), Catholics were the largest religious denomination (44%) in the Hoima District followed by Anglicans (41%), Moslems (5.1%) and Pentecostals (3.1%).

3.5.4 Health

3.5.4.1 General Aspects

Hoima is divided into two administrative regions, including for health services, viz., Bugahya and Buhaguzi. In 2013, Hoima District had 54 health units including a government owned hospital with about 200 beds, located in Hoima. The Ministry of Health³⁶ further reported that there was a total of three level IV health centres (one run by an NGO), 32 level III health centres of which five were run by NGOs, and 18 level II health centres, with five of these being run by NGOs. These are distributed throughout the sub-counties.

³² Golder (2018) Stakeholder Engagement Report (Minutes of Meeting with the Immigration Officer, Nsonga, Buhuka Parish, Uganda

³³ The Africa Institute (undated) The Alur People. Accessed at <https://www.africa.upenn.edu>

³⁴ Yolamu Nsamba and other Cultural Leaders of the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom (2012) Action Orientated Research to Strengthen Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom to Defend her Cultural Heritage from Negative Impacts of Oil and Gas Industry development in Uganda

³⁵ Ibid, 2012:16

³⁶ Ministry of Health: Health Infrastructure Division (2012:1) Master Health Facilities Inventory



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

Based on the 2014 population census, 73.2% of households live within a five kilometre radius of either a private and/or a public health facility, whilst 60.5% of households live within a five kilometre radius of the nearest public health facility.³⁷

In the order of 90% of the population surveyed as part of the 2013/2014 Socio-Economic Household Survey indicated that they lived within an 8km catchment area, and 94% of the population indicated that they lived within 5km of a government or PFNP health unit. Access to healthcare facilities has been facilitated by the improvements in the road infrastructure, including the building of the escarpment road. At the same time, the Buhuka Health Centre II is the only facility found in Buhuka Parish and all the communities within Buhuka Parish depend on this facility. Distances travelled to reach the facility range from 100 metres to 10 km, depending on the village. The need to travel longer distances to access health services is supported by data obtained via the Uganda National Household Survey (2012/13, p.xii.), which reports that only “thirty five percent of Government health centers visited by persons who fell sick are within a radius of 5 km from the population”.

Table 10 provides an overview of the specific service delivery focus areas, provided by the various levels of health facilities³⁸

Table 10: Service Delivery by Level of Health Facility

Level of Health	Unit Target population	Services provided
Health Centre I (Village Health Teams)	>1,000	Community based preventive and Promotive Health Services. Village Health committee or similar status
Health Centre II	>5,000	Preventive, Promotive and Outpatient Curative Health Services, outreach care, and emergency deliveries.
Health Centre III	>20,000	Preventive, Promotive, Outpatient Curative, Maternity, inpatient Health Services and Laboratory services
Health Centre IV	>100,000	Preventive, Promotive Outpatient Curative, Maternity, inpatient Health Services, Emergency surgery and Blood transfusion and Laboratory services

Some NGO facilities within the broader project area include the Bujumbura Health Centre, Munteme, Azur Clinic, Kabalega Medical Centre, EDPA Medical Services, Divine Clinic, Doctor's Clinic and the Supreme Moslem Council Health Centre etc. (Lewis, Kityo and Kagoda, 2006).

Table 11 presents basic comparative demographic and health indicators for Hoima District for 2011³⁹ and 2014⁴⁰, as well as at national level for the same periods.⁴¹ Generally, Hoima District's health indicators are less favourable in comparison to national Ugandan indicators, with a higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Hoima District, inter alia, said to be due to high levels of commercial sex trade at the fishing villages on Lake Albert.

³⁷ UBOS (2017) National Population and Housing Census 2014:Area Specific Profiles –Hoima District

³⁸ Ministry of Health: Health Infrastructure Division (2012:1) Master Health Facilities Inventory

³⁹ Hoima District Local Government Report, 2011

⁴⁰ The Republic of Uganda; Hoima District Local Government; District Development Plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020; June 2015; <http://npa.ug/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Hoima-DDP-2015-2020.pdf>

⁴¹ Republic of Uganda; National Population and Housing Census 2014; Main Report; https://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/03_20182014_National_Census_Main_Report.pdf



Table 11: Basic Demographic and Health Indicators for Hoima

Indicators	Hoima (2011)	Hoima (2014)	Uganda (2011)	Uganda (2014)
Population (No)	523,300	572,986	33,000	34,634,650
Population Density(Persons/Km2)	144.9	156	123	123
Growth rate	4.7	4.3	3.5	3.5
Sex ratio	100	99.8	95.8	95.8
Average Dependency Ratio	108.4	-	113.0	103.3
Average household size (no.)	4.9	4.5	6	6
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	87	53	49.5	43.9
Child Mortality (under 5 years/1000)	85	85	131	64
Maternal Mortality (per 100 000)	437	435	505	505
Percentage of females aged 15-49	21.6	21.6	43.6	43.6
Stunting (%)	26.5	26.5	39	39
Wasting (%)	8.5	8.5	4	4
Under weight (%)	19.5	19.5	24.5	24.5
Total goitre rate (%)	25.7	27.9	33.8	33.8
Fertility rate (%)	6.9	6.7	6.6	5.4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	51.7	54.742	57.80	63.6
HIV Prevalence rate	6.4%	8.2%	6.1%	6.1%
Population per doctor	49,920	28,769	15,678	15,678

The overall life expectancy at birth for Hoima District increased from 51.7 in 2011 to 54.7 years in 2014⁴³ for both genders, as compared to a national average of 63.6 years, with a life expectancy at birth of 63 years (males) and 64.2 years (females).

The total fertility rate (TFR) for Hoima District has remained high at an average of 6.7 children per woman, as opposed to the 5.4 TFR at national level⁴⁴. Women of child-bearing age (15 – 49 years) comprise 21.6% (113,033) of the population in Hoima District. Nationally, the TFR declined from 7.1 children per woman in 1991 to 5.4 children per woman in 2014⁴⁵.

3.5.4.2 Key Health Indicators

Hoima District is characterised by the following key health indicators, inter alia:

- A life expectancy of 54.7 which is significantly lower than the National average of 63.6 years;
- High fertility rates of 6.3 per woman, as opposed to the national rate of 5.4;
- High numbers of people per doctor (28,769, which is almost double the National average). Currently the Buhuka Health Centre II is the only facility found in the Buhuka Parish. All

⁴² Although the UBOS 2014 Area Specific Profile for the Hoima District states that the current life expectancy at birth for Hoima residents is 63.6 years (which is the national expectancy rate), the national statistics which discusses life expectancy per district points out that it is 54.7 years as noted

⁴³ National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles

⁴⁴ Population Institute (2015: 44), Washington

⁴⁵ Uganda Bureau of Statistic, 2014, p.16



communities within the Parish depend on this facility, with distances travelled to reach the facility ranging from 100 metres to 10 km, depending on the village;

- A range of commonly reported diseases that are similar to those experienced nationally. They include respiratory tract infections, malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, eye diseases, malnutrition, skin diseases and dental disease. Bilharzia and onchocerciasis (also known as river blindness) are common along the shores of Lake Albert. Malnutrition, as well as a lack of clean drinking water and sanitation cause frequent occurrence of gastro-enteritis. Worm infestation and consequent anaemia are also widespread in the District (Lewis, Kityo and Kagoda, 2006);
- A child mortality rate (under 5 years/1000) of 85, which is significantly higher than the National average of 64;
- Maternal mortality is slightly less than the National average, with 435 deaths per 100,000 live births, as opposed to 505 at national level (however, the national average varies per source, with the stating that the national maternal death rate is as low as 343 per 100,000 live births. This is possibly attributable to different survey methods utilised; and
- Infant mortality rate: The infant mortality rate for Hoima is more than double that of the national average (88:43). The author emphasises that infant mortality is the most important indicator of health outcomes in a society as it reflects the infant and pregnant women's health, in addition to the state of health development within the society. "It is more sensitive to policy changes such as decentralisation than other health indicators like life expectancy and total death rate, and therefore is a better measure of health status."⁴⁶

3.5.4.3 Disease and Illness

During the 2013 socio-economic survey undertaken for the Project, nearly 70% of the households interviewed had experienced an illness in the previous 14 days which was severe enough to require treatment. Most of these were children less than 3 years of age. Figure 3 below shows that diarrhoea was the most frequently reported illness, followed by dysentery and bilharzia. The former two diseases are typically related to poor water and sanitation conditions – with the survey confirming that, where households treated their water before use, the prevalence of illness was reduced significantly.

Commonly reported diseases included respiratory tract infections, malaria, diarrhoea, HIV/AIDS, eye diseases, malnutrition, skin diseases and dental diseases. Bilharzia and onchocerciasis are common along the shores of Lake Albert. Malnutrition, lack of clean drinking water and sanitation cause frequent occurrences of gastro-enteritis. Worm infestation and consequent anaemia are also widespread in the district.

Most survey respondents (95%) were aware of the risks of HIV/AIDS, having been sensitised by Tullow and CNOOC health education efforts. Not all were as clear about the main causes of the disease with only 69.1% indicating that infection was due to unprotected sex with an infected person. Nearly 63% of the respondents said that they had lost relatives to HIV/AIDS. This is, on average, 3 persons per household. However, Fentiman et al. (2011)⁴⁷, report that Uganda is the only nation in the world that has substantially reduced its HIV infection rates, which has dropped from a high of 18% to an estimated 6.5% since 2001.

⁴⁶ Lewis, Kityo and Kagoda, 2006, as confirmed by the Kyangwali Sub County Health Inspector, 2017

⁴⁷ Fentiman, A., Kamuli, E., and Afoyoan, J. (June, 2011). *Gender in East Africa: Girls against the odds. The Uganda pilot study. Gender report 2*. The Centre for Commonwealth Education.

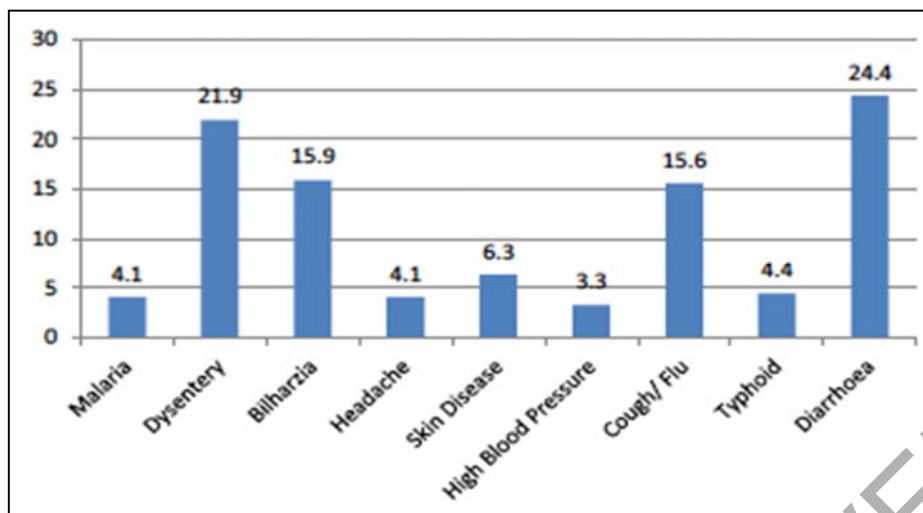


Figure 3: Illness Profile for the Study Area (2013 Socio-Economic Household Survey)

Malaria is a major problem for children under 5 years. Diarrhoea and cough are main problems and their incidence is higher among children aged 6-18 months. The Burden of Disease (BoD) profile appears to be maintaining more or less the same pattern over the period 2014 to 2017 across the baseline areas, with malaria, colds, skin disorders and urinary tract infections (UTI⁴⁸s) as the most common disorders. Dysentery and typhoid fever is more pronounced in Buhuka HC III and Kyangwali HC IV catchment areas and is largely attributable to the sanitation gap and lack of access to safe water (see Figure 4 below). Figure 4 provides an overview of the Burden of Disease (BOD) in respect of the top ten reported diseases within the Project Area Sub-counties.

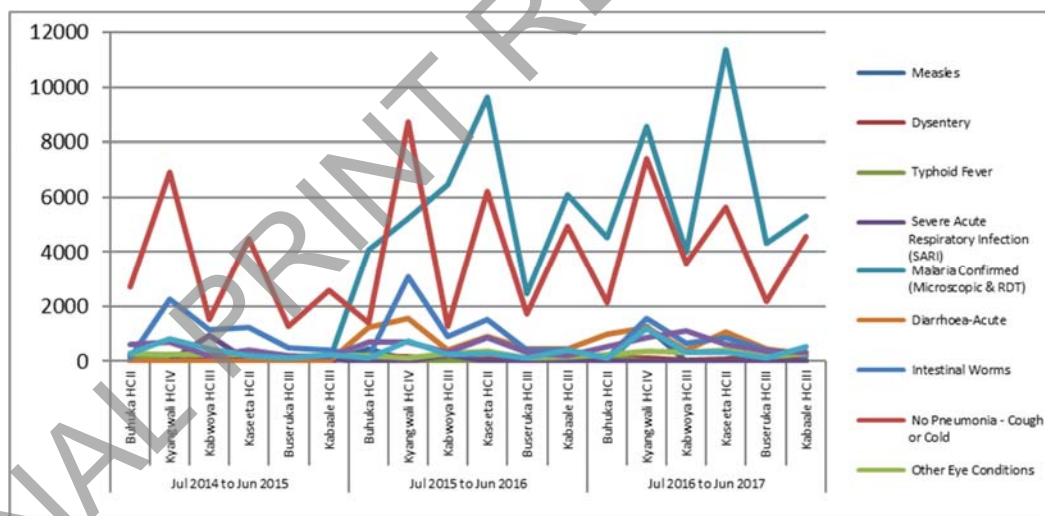


Figure 4: Burden of Disease (Top 10) in the Project Area Sub-counties⁴⁹

Field reports show a declining trend in cholera cases. This is attributed to key interventions in disease surveillance, water, sanitation and hygiene, social mobilization and case management by the Ugandan Government together with partner organisations such as UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, URCS, Action Africa

⁴⁸ UTIs are frequently associated with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as chlamydia, gonorrhoea, etc.

⁴⁹ District Health Office-Hoima District, 2017



Help (AAH) and MSF. A total of 36% of all cholera cases are children under five years of age. Over 76,000 people are estimated to be at risk of cholera in Kyangwali, which is known as a cholera endemic sub-county, with many hot-spot areas around the shores of Lake Albert. Social mobilization efforts are on-going in the affected areas.⁵⁰

3.5.4.4 Nutrition and Food Security

Based on information obtained as part of the Socio-economic Household Survey undertaken for the Kingfisher Development Project during 2013, villages in the Hoima District and the LSA demonstrate poor food self-sufficiency with 59% of households having experienced hunger in the previous six months. Most of these were from Kyakapere village (44%) followed by Kyabasambu at 30%. Most of the households experienced hunger during the months of January (31%), March (12%) and April (21%). Other months of food insecurity were found to be from June to September.

The Kingfisher 4 SIA (2013) suggests that this food insecurity is linked to weather conditions (wind, temperature and precipitation) and resultant thermal stratification of the lake that impact fish harvests as well as impacting seasonality of agricultural production. Bumper fish harvests/catches (March and April) are probably related to stable temperature stratification in the lake, when fish move from the cold bottom water layers to the warm shallow or near-surface waters. From June through August, the water column is more fully mixed due to wind, reducing stratification and fish movement to the near-surface. Under these conditions, catches are lower, incomes poorer and food insecurity is more prevalent.

While temperature stratification in the lake has generally, in the past, supported high fish catches between March and April, it is the start of the rainy season and first season planting usually only commences at this point. Despite the potential increase in fish catch during this period, there is usually an absence of sufficient crops for harvest and/or stored crops at household level. Households are, therefore, obliged to “buy in” foodstuffs during this period and many have insufficient cashflow to do so. Mubiru and Kristjanson (2012: iii) state that: “Food security is a major issue in Hoima – only one-third of households reported being food secure throughout the year. One-tenth of these families face food deficits for over six months per year.” They further state (2012, p.21), “the monthly source of food for the family was queried, i.e. whether it came mainly from their own farm, or elsewhere for each month (in an average year). Households were also asked during which months of the year they struggled to have enough food to feed their family, from any source. Most households get their food supplies from their own lands throughout the year. The worst months for food supplies, when more than 20% of households get their food supplies mainly from off-farm sources (e.g. purchases, gifts/transfers, food aid) are March and April. These months mark the beginning of the rains after several months of dry season. Up to 40% of households suffer food deficits in March and April in Hoima. 10% or more are not getting a sufficient amount of food for their families throughout the year”.

3.5.5 Education

Uganda's formal education system comprises seven years of primary schooling, followed by four years of lower secondary and two years of higher secondary education. This pattern is followed by three years of tertiary education.

The introduction of Universal Primary Education⁵¹ in 1997 saw a rapid increase in primary school enrolment. This has resulted in problems such as large class sizes; pressure on infrastructure and teachers as well as shortages of books and materials.

According to Fentiman et al. (2011), Uganda was the first African country to offer free secondary education. Notwithstanding this, the gap between primary and second school enrolment remains high.

⁵⁰ UNICEF (March, 2018). Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report. <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/unicef-uganda-humanitarian-situation-report-march-2018>. Accessed 1 May 2018.

⁵¹ In 1948, as part of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 26 was formulated as follows: “everyone has the right to education”, and that “elementary education shall be compulsory and free”. Despite this, Uganda (in tandem with a significant proportion of the Sub-Saharan Region) has yet to attain the minimum standard envisioned by the UN 70 years down the line.



Estimates are that only 25% of children make the transition from primary to secondary school. In addition, there is an alternative path of vocational and technical schools after primary. The age of entrance into primary school is 6 years.

Key challenges among schoolgirls in Western Uganda include pregnancy; early marriages, peer pressure from male peers, child labour and poor menstruation management. Whilst differences between urban and rural situations exist, access and distance to schools, types of livelihoods affecting participation, ethnicity, lack of parental involvement and kinship obligations are singly, or cumulatively evident causes for poor attendance and early drop-out.⁵²

The Hoima District Local Government education system aligns with the national government system of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE). The education department is composed of seven sub-sectors including the District Education Office, Inspectorate, Sports, Special Needs Education, Primary Education, Secondary Education and Tertiary Education.

Despite the introduction of Universal Primary Education, progress in terms of educational attainment in the Hoima District has been slow. It inherently shares the complexities related to the delivery of adequate educational facilities and services experienced at all levels.

The formation of the Hoima Municipality in July 2010 resulted in sharing of a number of education resources. Primary schools were reduced from 164 to 131 and the teaching staff reduced from 1,591 to 1,252. This has resulted in problems such as large class sizes; pressure on infrastructure and teachers as well as shortages of books and materials. Even though there has been a significant increase in the number of primary schools from 131 in 2012, to 212 in 2016, available infrastructure (classroom blocks, pit latrine stances, teachers' houses and desks) is still inadequate owing to high enrolment rates. Currently, the district has only 890 classrooms instead of the 2,053 required and 20 permanent teachers' houses as opposed to the 293 that are needed.

At the time of the 2014 population census, more than one in four children in the Hoima District between the ages of 6 and 12 years old was not in school.⁵³ As may be seen from Figure 5 below, Hoima (together only with Kyangwali which has a massive refugee population) has the highest percentage distribution of children aged 6 – 12 years that are not in school in the country (between 26.5 and 33.4%⁵⁴). This is a distressingly low level of enrolment, even by Ugandan standards, where - nationally – more than 85% of boys and girls in this age group attend school. Clearly, this speaks to particular instability and vulnerability in the development area.

As identified during the 2013 socio-economic profile survey for the CNOOC Project, in addition to low enrolment, school drop-out rates in the Buhuka Parish were reported as high and a central problem facing education. Reasons for this phenomenon are reported to be related both to inadequate infrastructure as well as social factors. The closest secondary school to Buhuka Flats is in Kyangwali village - which until the opening of the escarpment road - could only be reached by trekking up the escarpment (a journey of more than an hour for adults). This situation has improved dramatically now that the new road has been built down the escarpment, making the journey far less onerous although still time-consuming. This is given the fact that access to the school inevitably still involves a long walk for most scholars on the Flats.

⁵² Fentiman et al (2011)

⁵³ National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles –Hoima District

⁵⁴ National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles – Hoima District

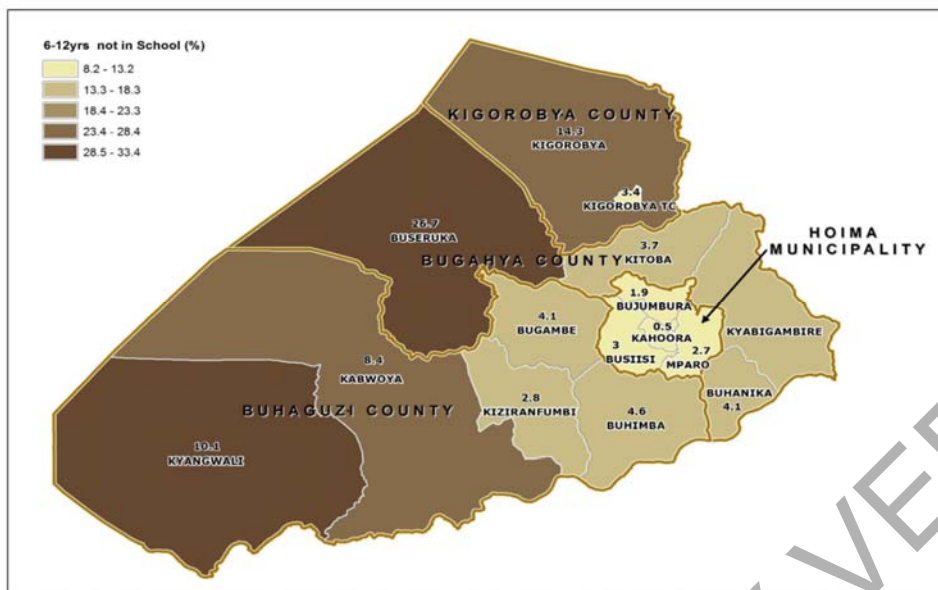


Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 6-12 Years Not in School; Hoima District, 2014⁵⁵

Poverty forces many families to draw their children into fishing or agriculture (particularly sugarcane farming) at a young age as part of their resource base, which prevents them from going to school. In addition, fishing demands contribute to school dropout rates as parents move continuously between landing sites to follow fish availability and catch. This obliges children to move with them, even if they are not directly involved in helping with this task.

At secondary school level, there are some deficits in gender parity with boys being provided the opportunity to access secondary education opportunities to a slightly greater degree than girls. Factors that could counter the achievement of gender parity include cultural expectations that girl children must marry young and have children, resulting in early marriages and pregnancies and associated dropout from school. There is, also, in and of itself the situation where unmarried girls who fall pregnant whilst at school are forced to drop out. Other factors such as issues related to menstrual hygiene management and inadequate water and sanitation facilities have been mooted as contributing factors. Finally, the fishing trade is accompanied by a high incidence of prostitution, which suggests that the need for money exposes young- and adolescent girls to the commercial sex trade, resulting in further drop-outs from school.

At the same time, despite a generalised sense that there is less investment in secondary level schooling for girl children in Uganda, there is significant parity between girls and boys in the rate of attendance of secondary school in Hoima (26.3% of male versus 26% of female child attendance). Equally, as may be seen from Table 12 below, there is very little percentage difference (3.2%) between male and female students who drop-out prior to completion of year S4⁵⁶. Failure to complete year senior 4 (S4) means that not even the O-level Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) is achieved⁵⁷.

⁵⁵ Ibid

⁵⁶ National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles – Hoima District

⁵⁷ Ibid



Table 12: Persons aged 15 and above not in school - highest level of education completed below S.4

Persons	Number	Percent
Total	176,338	84.3
Males	88,593	82.7
Females	87,745	85.9

Overall, there is an extremely limited number of learners in Hoima that actually achieve their A-levels (the Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education), with only 2.3% of males and .8% of females over the age of 20 in Hoima who have completed their A-levels. It is important to note that the achievement of this certificate is a pre-requisite for tertiary level education.

Although poverty is seen as a key driver of the persistently high levels of school dropout, there is a steady call on the provision of private schooling facilities as a direct result of poor performance standards at public school (Hoima District Development Plan, 2015-2020).

As identified during the 2013 socio-economic profile survey for the CNOOC Project, most of the surveyed household heads (56%) had at least primary education (see Figure 6), although a substantial minority (25%) indicated that they had no formal education. Overall 2% of the sample indicated that they were in possession of a post-secondary qualification, 1% indicated another qualification, whilst none had received a tertiary education of any kind, including university. In a breakdown at village level, Busigi fared worst, with 46.2% of household heads having no education, while Kyenyanja fared best with only 16% of household's heads reported as not having received any formal education. Only Kyakapere and Nsonga indicated the presence of household heads with tertiary level qualifications (1.3% and 3.5%, respectively). On average, the survey study found that at least 4 members per household indicated that they were able to read and write.

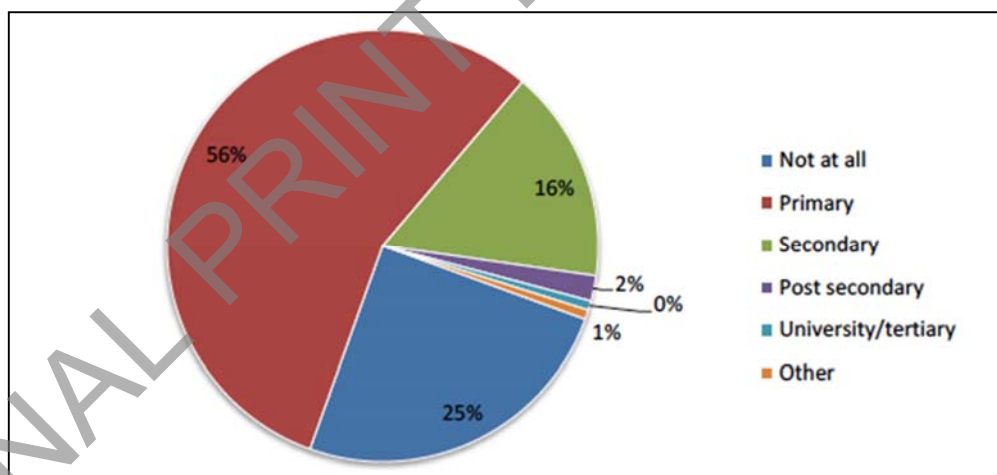


Figure 6: Level of education of household heads

There are obvious and well tested economic benefits, including the reduction of poverty attached to improvements in the provision of quality education. However, there are additional intrinsic spin-offs for a variety of reasons, including social benefits such as improved health outcomes, the tendency to have fewer children and greater investment in education for the next generation.



Given the long lead time from the first year of schooling to the point of entering a tertiary institution, Uganda will need to make haste in providing significant investment in the quality of education provided, as well as in the number of schools available at both primary as well as secondary level if it hopes to close the gaps in economic and human development outcomes required to achieve its development vision.

3.5.6 Roads and Communication

Based on information set out in the Hoima Development Plan (2016), the road network within the Hoima District is made up of trunk, rural feeder and community roads with a total length of 1,915 kilometres. Roads are classified according to the type of surface and institution/authority responsible for their maintenance. Trunk roads are maintained by the Ministry of Works and Transport whilst feeder roads are a responsibility of the Local Administration. Community roads are a local responsibility.

The road network in the sub-counties in the project area is indicated in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Road network and classification in the project area sub-counties

Sub-county	Road name	Length	Condition	Category
Kabwoya	Maya-kentomi	6km	Bad	Feeder
	Kabwoya-Maya	11.8km	Good	Feeder
	Hohwa-Kyarusesa-Butoole	15.2km	Bad	Feeder
	Kawboya-Kihoroko	15.2km	Bad	feeder
	Kihoko-Kitwe	10km	Fair	Feeder
Buseruka	Nyabihukuru-Kasenyi-Nyakabingo	6km	Good	Feeder
	Bisenyi-Kyakaboga-Rwomutonga	7km	Bad	Feeder
	Kigaga-Kijumba-Katoke	7km	Bad	Feeder
	Kitegwa-Zorobi-Ngemwa	9km	Bad	Feeder
	Wambabya-Kabanda	9km	Bad	Feeder
	Kiryamboga-Hoimo	13km	Bad	Feeder
	Kabaale-Kataaba	12km	Bad	Feeder
Kyangwali	Kyangwali-Refugee	13km	Good	Feeder
	Kyangwali-Tontema	13km	Good	Feeder
	Mbarara-Kololo-Kalugumba	15.6km	Good	Feeder
	Kagoma-Kitoro-Kavule	12.4km	Good	Feeder

District feeder roads make up approximately 909 km of this, whilst 1,006 km are community roads. Currently only 32% of the entire road network in the district is in a good condition, 48% in a fair condition and 20% in a poor condition. The project area sub-counties have a less developed network and for a long period of time, some of its areas were unreachable due to physical barriers (escarpment).

There are paved trunk roads between Kampala and Hoima and Fort Portal. A gravel road network exists into the Counties and sub-counties, in varying states of repair. The recently constructed escarpment road, which runs from Ikamiro village at the top of the escarpment, to Bungoma Village in the Buhuka parish, provides paved access to the Kingfisher Development Area on the Buhuka Flats from Hoima.



The major means of transport within the project area is comprised of passenger service vehicles/taxis (PSVs), pick-ups and trucks and commercial motorcycles (boda-bodas). Most people move about on foot, ride bicycles or use boda-bodas as taxis to access social services. Bus transport is limited and is only easily accessible to those located near the larger roads. Those closer to Lake Albert use water transport, which has now been facilitated by the construction of the road down the escarpment to the lake. A few people are reported to own cars (in the villages of Kataaba and Nyairongo).

3.5.7 Housing

The vernacular architecture (mud huts with separate kitchens) utilises local materials to make a round, mud-brick construction with a thatch roof and small openings – suited to the climate. This can be readily erected using local knowledge available to both refugee and host communities.

In addition, more and more frequently, local materials are used to make rectilinear, mud-brick constructions with a thatch roof or a zinc flat roof and small openings for windows as well as for doors. Such structures can be moved without too much effort.

Settlements in the LSA are characterized by a combination of semi-detached huts and rectilinear constructions built from mud with wattle walls. The 2013 Household Survey for the Project indicated that floors are predominantly compacted earth, with only 0.8% having a cement base. At that stage, approximately three quarters of houses were roofed with thatching grass, whilst the balance was roofed with corrugated iron. Around 32.9% of houses had one room while a further 31.6% had two rooms. The 2017 Village Survey done for this Project found that there was an increasing incidence of multi-roomed structures with as many as four and even five rooms (with every room deemed a separate dwelling unit), each with its own entrance, erected specifically to meet the increasing demand for rental accommodation on the Buhuka Flats.



Photograph 1: Clustered settlement in Kyenyanja



Photograph 2: A grass-thatched house in Busigi constructed with mud and wattle

3.5.8 Social Infrastructure, Services and Utilities

3.5.8.1 General Services Context

Social infrastructure and services refer to the community facilities, services and networks such as education, health care, and community management which help individuals, families or groups and communities meet their social needs, maximise their potential for development, and enhance community well-being.

Limited social infrastructure and facilities exist in Hoima in general as well as the villages in the local study area. The Kingfisher 4 SIA (2013) determined that, as a rule of thumb, churches, retail shops and water sources were located within a half a kilometre of homesteads. However, primary schools were found to be located on average about 3 kilometres relative to the homesteads while secondary schools were on average 16 kilometres but varied from village to village⁵⁸.



Photograph 3: Sport and Recreational Facilities in Buhuka Parish

⁵⁸ Environmental Assessment Consult (U) Ltd, 2013



Photograph 4: Places of worship in Buhuka Parish

3.5.8.2 Hoima District Water Systems

In the order of 60% of the Hoima district population has access to safe water according to the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). This is down from around 72% in 2015/16 and 70% in 2013/14 financial years. However, access to safe water is only available to 32% of households in the Kyangwali sub-county, 42% in the Buseruka,⁵⁹ 49% in the Kabwoya and 63% in the Kigoroby sub-counties. In contrast, 95% of households are said to have access to a safe water supply in the Kyabagambire, Bugambe, Buhimba, Kiziranfumbi, Busisi, Kitoba and Buhanka sub-counties. The functionality rate in urban and rural areas is 71% and 72% respectively.

Water source facilities for the Buseruka, Kabwoya and Kyangwali sub-counties, which all fall in the proposed development area, are set out below in Table 14.

Table 14: Water sources in Buhuka Parish⁶⁰

Sub-county	Parish	Water source/Technology						
		Springs	Bore Hole		Hand Dug Well		Public Stand Pipes (PSPs)	
			Functional	Non-functional	Functional	Non-functional	Functional	Non-functional
Kyangwali	Buhuka	-	1	1	3	3	22	05
	Butoole	19	7	4	27	25	-	-
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	-	9	7	12	11	-	-
	Nkondo	-	11	10	-	-	-	-
Buseruka	Kabaale	11	15	14	18	14	-	-

⁵⁹ MWE: District Water Atlas, Hoima, 2017

⁶⁰ Hoima District Water Situation Analysis Report (Hoima District Office, 2017)



Hoima district has 1,792 domestic water points and 2 piped water schemes. 286 water points have been non-functional for over five years and are considered abandoned.⁶¹ The main reasons for non-functionality have been classified as low yield (20%), technical breakdown (60%) and poor water quality (20%). The main water supply technologies are the shallow well, deep borehole and protected spring technologies. Piped water and rainwater harvesting constitute only 2% and 1% of supply respectively. Piped water supplies predominate around the main towns of Hoima Municipality (90%) and Kigorobya Town (72%).

3.5.8.3 Sanitation and Refuse Systems

No formal domestic waste disposal services or facilities exist in the Hoima District, which has implications for health conditions of communities. The Hoima District Development Plan (2016) notes that solid waste management is an increasing problem, especially at rural growth centres such as Nsonga, Kyakapere, Kiina and Hohwa amongst others. The Plan identifies the need for improvement of solid waste management around the rural growth centres and fishing/landing sites, with a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mooted as a potential management option.

While the average latrine coverage for the Hoima District is estimated to be 71%, coverage for the Kyangwali Sub-County is estimated to be 59%. Sanitation related hygiene behaviour is low across the entire District, with an average of 21% of households surveyed reporting handwashing post latrine use. Kyangwali scores the lowest across all sub-counties with 12% of households reporting handwashing behaviour⁶².

3.5.8.4 Energy

Hoima District has a rich renewable energy resource base, with significant energy potential that could be exploited. Currently, energy sources being utilised in the Hoima District include petroleum, electricity, wood fuel, solar energy, wind, geo-thermal and hydropower.

There are limited options at settlement level. Biomass energy represents over 97% use. Kerosene or paraffin is commonly used for lighting in lamps commonly known as tadoobas, despite the cost and the risk of fire, with fewer than 3% of all households having access to electricity supply.

Most people (approximately 98.9%) depend mainly on wood fuel, which they collect from the top of the escarpment and on the flats. However, firewood has become scarce and many people have resorted to using charcoal that is either sourced from manufacture points within the area or is brought in from outside Hoima, but usually manufactured relatively close to outlet. The prevalence of use of charcoal as main fuel source is both expensive and is having a devastating impact on the environment. The Population Institute (June 2015) confirms, "at current rates of deforestation, Uganda could lose all its forests by mid-century" (p.44). At the moment, most of the district is not connected to the national grid⁶³.

3.5.9 Social Order, Security and Crime

On a national level, the top ten leading crimes reported in 2014 were (i) Defilement, (ii) Common Assaults, (iii) Threatening Violence, (iv) Obtaining by False Pretence, (v) Theft of Cash, (vi) Criminal Trespass, (vii) Theft of Mobile Phones, (viii) Burglaries, (ix) Child Neglect and (x) Malicious Damage to property.

Of the above, all of the following crimes showed an increase in occurrence from previous years:

⁶¹ MWE: District Water Atlas, Hoima, 2017

⁶² Hoima District Development Plan 2016-2020

⁶³ Environmental Assessment Consult (U) Ltd, 2013



(i) Defilement (the most common), (ii) Common Assaults, (iii) Theft of Cash, (iv) Criminal Trespass, (v) Child Neglect and (vi) Malicious Damage to Property registered an increase in the number of cases reported and investigated.

Sexual contact outside marriage with girls less than 18 years of age, regardless of consent or age of the perpetrator is considered "defilement" under the law and carries a maximum sentence of death; however, such cases often are settled by a payment to the girl's parents. Perpetrators of sexual abuse often were family members, neighbours, or teachers.

Marriage of young girls by parental arrangement is common, particularly in rural areas, although the legal age for marriage is 18. Hoima is among the top 10 districts in Uganda in terms of the frequency of early marriages.

Child abuse remains a serious problem, particularly rape and sexual abuse of girls. According to the police annual crime report, defilement remains the most common crime. For cases committed against children, the district local government works with UNICEF and NGOs including the African Network for the Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect to combat child abuse in the district. There are isolated reports of corporal punishment in schools since the 2006 ban on the practice.

There are limited data related to crime, security and social order for the Hoima District, including in respect of data gathered by the National Police. Although there is a Police Division in Hoima, no specific crime data could be sourced due to an absence of available statistics.

The Annual Police Crime Report (2014)⁶⁴ Uganda Police (2014) Annual Crime Report makes mention of Hoima in terms of its contribution to aggravated robbery of cash (11 out of 221 cases) but is otherwise silent on the specific incidence and type of crimes within the District.

It does, however, provide an overview of areas of concern for the Albertine region for the 2014 period as follows, inter alia:

- Murders;
- Theft of police guns;
- Highway robberies (specified as in the Kiryandongo District);
- Targeted crimes against Boda Bodas;
- Piracy by DRC soldiers (specifically on Lake Edward as opposed to Lake Albert);
- Tribal conflicts (in particular between Alur cultivators and Balaalo cattle keepers);
- Uncontrolled movement of refugees;
- "Many Congolese on landing sites along Lake Albert"; and
- Threats of Allied Democratic Forces⁶⁵ (ADF) attacks from the DRC and their suspected movements within the Region (particularly Kabaale District).

Grace Mugasa, the Mayor of Hoima Municipality Council stated that there had been a rise in crime rates in the District since the discovery of oil. According to reports she had received, the majority of crime incidents were related to drug abuse, theft and prostitution. She believed that a significant cause of this increase in crime stemmed from the upsurge of people into the area seeking opportunities and resorting to crime to survive. "These days, we normally see many prostitutes in town, which was not the case before."⁶⁶

⁶⁴ Uganda Police (2014) Annual Crime Report

⁶⁵ The Allied Democratic Forces is a rebel group in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

⁶⁶ Twaha, A (June 14 2017) Hoima Faces Pressures of Being an Oil-Bearing Town, accessed at <http://observer.ug/business/53335-hoima-faces-pressures-of-being-an-oil-bearing-town.html>



3.5.10 Household Asset Ownership

Three quarters (75%) of the respondents interviewed during the Socio-economic Household Survey for the Project, undertaken in 2013, reported that they own the house they live in. Most of the remainder indicated that they lived in rented houses or rented single rooms. Among those who own their houses, 93% of respondents indicated that they own the land as well. Most households (62.2%) reported that they purchased the land although the selling sources were not disclosed. 12% of respondents said that they had acquired the land through the customary laws of land transfer. Just over 10% of respondents said that they had acquired their current pieces of land through a lease from the sub-county.

The most commonly owned asset in the area is a radio (62.4%) followed by fishing nets (52.6%), boats (51.2%), land (49%), buildings (44.5%) and a bicycle (14.8%).

3.5.11 Economic and Livelihood Activities

3.5.11.1 General Economic Activity

According to the Hoima District Development Plan⁶⁷, 2015-2020, the percentage of people in Hoima district who are economically active is estimated at 60%. Small scale agriculture is the main source of livelihood for about 90% of the population, both in terms of basic nutritional needs, income generating activities and social organization. It is the most important sector in the district economy as it provides employment for over 85% of its labour force and it accounts for about 71% of the district GDP.

Production systems appear to be zoned; with fishing and animal rearing more pronounced in the Buhuka Flats in the project area, while crop farming is common along the pipeline route where common crops include bananas (for food), bananas (for beer), sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cotton, soya beans, groundnuts, pigeon peas, beans, sorghum, maize. Traditional cash crops grown include coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco. Other crops have increasingly turned into non-traditional cash crops. Most agricultural production is carried out on small landholdings.

Subsistence farming and small-scale commercial farming serve as main economic activities in the Hoima District. Crops are mostly used for household consumption or sale in community markets. Production is carried out on small farm holdings less than 1 acre in size. The most common crops include bananas (for food), bananas (for beer), cassava, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cotton, soybeans, groundnuts, pigeon peas, beans, sorghum and maize. Tobacco farming is common in the Kabarole District, whilst commercial tea plantations exist in Kabarole. Tree plantations (pine wood, eucalyptus) are becoming increasingly popular in Kabarole and Hoima Districts (Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)⁶⁸).

The Hoima District also has abundant open water resources making fishing a major economic activity. Most fishing is done on Lake Albert, which covers about 2,268.6 km² (38%) of the district. Fishing has greatly influenced social and economic development in the sub-counties of Kigoroby, Buseruka, Kabwoya, and Kyangwali. There are 22 fish landing sites, which act as major outlets to the local markets. Lake Albert has the most diverse fish fauna species including Tilapia, Nile Perch, Ngaa, Ngassa, Lanya and Male (Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL)).

3.5.11.2 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

According to the World Development Report on Agriculture for Development published in 2008, agriculture is critical if countries are to achieve their poverty targets and objectives. Some strands of research suggest that Hoima District is predominantly agricultural (See Mubiru and Kristjanson, 2012) and 100% of the people in the district depend on agriculture with crop production as a major economic activity, followed by poultry and livestock.

⁶⁷ Hoima District Development Plan, 2015-2020

⁶⁸ The UETCL data was gathered for the 2018 ESIA for the Proposed Hoima-Mputa Fort Portal-Nkenda 132 kV Power Transmission Line and Associated Substation and is the most recent trustworthy data that could be made available. Unfortunately, no definitive alternative data could be obtained, including from the Hoima District Production Department.



The Uganda Investment Authority/UNDP (2017) confirms that, in the Hoima District, the main economic activity is agriculture and that the major tradeable is Cassava, Maize, Sweet Potatoes and Rice. Agriculture engages about 63% of the working population and a large percentage of the refugees (90%) are engaged in economic activities. Agriculture is the main activity undertaken to generate income. Other activities include retail business; trade and casual work. At the national level, agriculture is Uganda's economic mainstay.

While the contribution of agriculture to total GDP has been declining over the years, the sector has continued to dominate the country's economy. Agriculture contributed approximately 22.9% of the total gross domestic product in 2011 at current prices (UBOS, 2012).

A number of households in the sub-county are engaged in rearing animals at subsistence level. Recently, there was an influx of cattle keepers from as far as Tanzania and Kasere areas, leading to a tremendous increase of cattle in the area up to Buhuka parish in the flats. In Buhuka, the cattle keepers were attracted mainly by the abundance of water from the Lake and open grasslands that are conducive for grazing animals (Kyangwali Sub-County Development Plan, 2011-2015).

Difficulties affecting farmers are unpredictable weather changes, vermin attacks, crop diseases, poor farming methods/techniques, environmental degradation/deforestation, poor infrastructure, poor health of household members, shortage of markets to sell produce at and a lack of water for livestock. Strategies put forward by sub-county administration to solve these problems include subsidizing farm inputs, the introduction of modern farming methods, training farmers in post-harvest techniques, the construction of dams, encouraging fish farming, sensitizing farmers about land degradation and the upgrading of local roads.

3.5.11.3 Fishing

Lake Albert contributes the second biggest proportion of fish catch in Uganda at 39%, after Lake Victoria which contributes 42% of the fish catch (UBOS, 2012). The Hoima District has numerous fishing villages located along the shoreline of Lake Albert, which have high population densities. Inhabitants of these villages directly depend on subsistence fishing as a source of food, livelihoods and a cash income (ibid). Common fishing gear that has been observed includes gillnets, seine nets, and hooks.

The fisheries sub sector comprises of both fish farming and fishing on Lake Albert. Drying and salting of fish along the lakeshore is undertaken before selling the fish at markets in Hoima. Most of the catch is channelled through neighbouring districts or into the DRC and the north, which have easy access routes by boat. The fish caught in the district is spread over the 68 landing sites in the district, with the landing sites distributed quite evenly along the shoreline.⁶⁹

The fishing sector is being threatened by declining catches mainly due to the use of destructive fishing methods such as gillnets with small diameter holes, illegal fishing gear and fishing in breeding areas, non-compliance with regulations and inadequate control of catches.

3.5.12 Employment, Income and Poverty Analysis

Secondary and key informant data indicate that over 90% of the Hoima district population reside in rural areas. The vast majority are comprehensively dependent on a rain-fed subsistence agricultural resource base and/or a natural resource base (for fishing, grazing, food and wood fuel inter alia).

Agricultural productivity in the district is low. The subsistence-based pattern of agricultural practices is reflected in very low incomes in Hoima District, with the annual average income per capita estimated to be USD 554,⁷⁰ which is just above half of the NDP II aspiration of achieving a per capita income of USD 1,039 by the year 2020. About 24% of the rural population in Hoima district is estimated to live below

⁶⁹ Environmental Assessment Consult (U) Ltd, 2013)

⁷⁰ Hoima District Development Plan, 2016-2020



the poverty line. Majority of the people (over 70%) are subsistence farmers who live marginally. Dwindling fish catch at the lake shores have made the situation worse within the Buhuka Flats.

The fact that, apart from fishing, crop and animal farming are key source of income is also reflected in the data from the Phase 1 and Phase 2 KFDA Resettlement Action Plans and confirmed by the UNARAP Report for the Kaseeta-Kyarusesa-Hohwa-Nyairongo road project as set out in the Table 15 below.

Table 15: Household Sources of Income and monthly income

SN	Type of Activity	Hohwa-Butoole	Kabaale-Kiziranfumbi	Kaseeta – Rwera	Total
1	Subsistence crop farming (crop/ animal, poultry)	78%(248)	88%(149)	87%(107)	82%(504)
2	Self-employment	42%(135)	42%(72)	41%(50)	42%(257)
3	Rental, interest, dividend income land/property income)	12%(38)	18%(31)	14%(17)	14%(86)
4	Salary employment	6%(19)	6%(10)	3%(4)	5%(33)
5	Large scale farming (10acres)	5% (17)	1%(2)	4%(5)	4%(24)
6	Wage-based activities/causal labouring	6%(18)	3%(5)	2%(3)	4%(26)
7	Fish farming	0.3% (1)	2%(3)	2%(2)	1%(6)
8	Public transfer/pension	0.6%(2)	0	1%(1)	1%(3)
9	Charity/alms	0.3%(1)	0	1%(1)	0.3%(2)
10	Private remittance/transfer (own children)	0	0	0	0

From the above data, it is clear that the vast majority of people across the broad study area note that they are self-employed and/or involved in subsistence agriculture. On average, only 5% of the population is in salaried employment.

The insecure and subsistence nature of the type of self-employment as found in Hoima, which largely relies on seasonality and uncontrollable variables related to the natural environment (dry-land agriculture, livestock farming and fishing). In addition, there are inherent seasonal vulnerabilities attached thereto which creates an uncertain income generation environment.

The tenuous nature of employment in the Buhuka study area is coupled with the fact that, apart from the Bujumbura and Kamoora divisions of the Hoima Municipality, the Bugahya County has the highest percentage of youth who are aged between the ages of 18 and 30 who are neither at school, nor employed. Unemployment, poverty, limited social infrastructure and food insecurity all create a particularly unstable environment within the study area. Both Kyangwali and Kabwoya sub-counties show a far greater degree of stability with both showing between 4.3% and 7.3% of 18 to 30-year olds who are neither in school nor working.

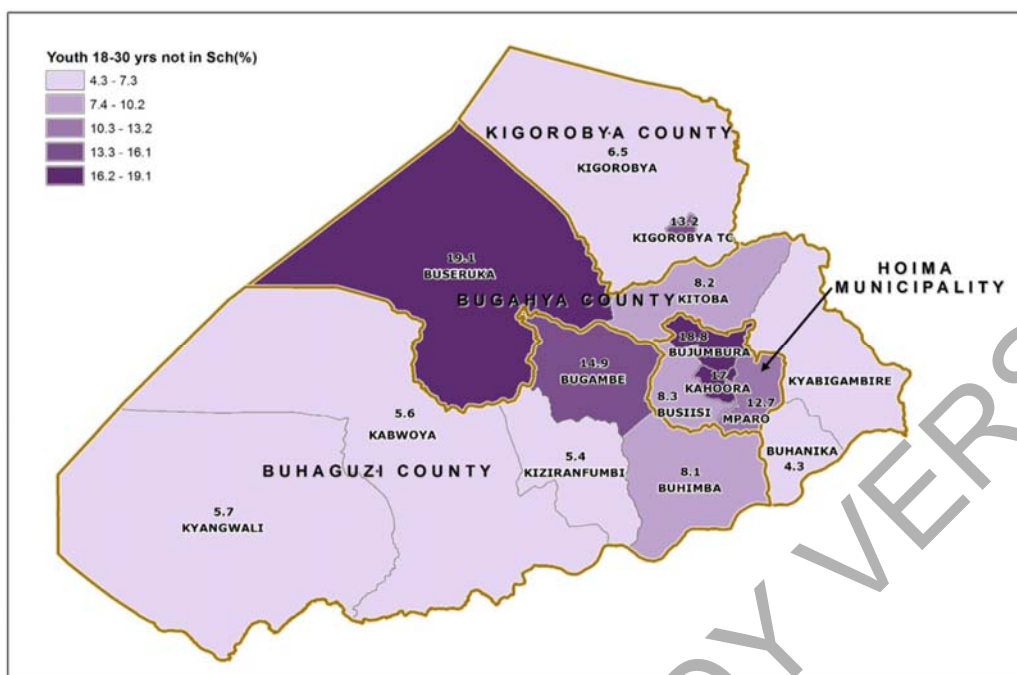


Figure 7: Population aged 18-30 years, not in school and not working – Hoima District

There are several drivers of poverty and, by its nature, poverty in Hoima is a complex multidimensional phenomenon influenced by climatic, cultural, gender, historical, social, political, economic, physical, age, communication and educational factors.⁷¹ Some of these drivers are discussed below.

Adult literacy rate is 71% and female-headed households represent 26% of the total. The multidimensionality of poverty implies that non-literate people become hard to reach; they get isolated from rapid information and development communication advances and become marginalized along the way. Female headed households are therefore more likely to be poor. On the shores of Lake Albert, there are 1.5 men for every woman. Child bearing begins very early; by age 17, 43% of all girls have either given birth or are pregnant with their first child and over 70% have given birth by age 19. Only 15% of married women use contraceptive methods, up from 5% in 1989, and there is a large unmet demand for family planning services. (FAO, Field Gender Diagnostic Study, 2003).

Women head 29% of total households. Although 83% of male headed households are currently married and living with spouse, 54% of the female-headed households are without spouses. The percentage of female headed households is higher in urban (33%) than in rural areas (26%). In addition to women headed households, 1% of households are headed by children under 18, due to various factors mostly by AIDS. Girls head 80% of child headed households. About 24% of Hoima women are employed, 26% are either poor, young to go to school or disabled or too old to work, 21% are still in school or 29% classify themselves as housewives. Nevertheless, women constitute 47% of the active labour force including wage employment, self-employed and unpaid family workers. The majority (77%) of workingwomen are unpaid family workers (District Development Plan, Hoima District 2016-2020). Although 78% of the women control the family food stocks and determine the day-to-day outflow of food from storage, decisions to market are usually made by men (70%) or jointly by husband and wife (15%). Under customary tenure, men inherit the land and women gain access to land through marriage. The patterns of inheritance that result tend to exclude women from the customary tenure sector. While 97%

⁷¹ Hoima District Development Plan, 2016-2020



of women have access to land in farming area; and 30% control proceeds, only 8% have leasehold and 7% have land title (District Development Plan, Hoima District 2016-2020).

3.5.13 Poverty, Local Vulnerability and Insecurity

Based on the UN MPI, it is clear that the broader study area within the Hoima District (Kabwoya, Kyangwali and Buseruka sub-counties) shows a population that reflects deficits and intense and entrenched poverty on an extended multi-dimensional basis. This includes in respect of:

- 1) Income, material well-being and poverty rate.
- 2) Formalised employment and GDP.
- 3) Environmental degradation and lack of a sustainable natural resource base.
- 4) Education, including net enrolment in primary school, years of schooling attained and number of children who drop out prior to completion of secondary schooling.
- 5) Standard of Living, including in respect of cooking fuel, water, sanitation, electricity, flooring type and household asset base).
- 6) Gender equity and parity, including in respect of female participation in household decision-making.
- 7) Health, including in respect of communicable diseases, nutrition, child mortality.
- 8) Social infrastructure and services, including schools and health services.
- 9) Social safety networks and access to welfare and social support services.
- 10) Social cohesion, including intergroup and cultural cohesion.
- 11) Security, specifically in respect of rule of law, number of refugees and internally-displaced persons.

“Vulnerability can be assessed at personal and household level. At personal level, vulnerability is a state of being in which a person is likely to be in a risky situation, suffering significant physical, emotional, or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled”⁷²

The vulnerability parameters identified from key informant interviews, secondary sources (including the 2014 national census) and community engagements indicate that the following social groups are highly vulnerable; youth, refugees and minority migrants, persons with disabilities (PWDs); unemployed; the chronically ill; female household head; child-headed families; and the elderly/advanced age. At the same time, it is vitally important to note that the population within the study area, particularly in the Buseruka and Kyangwali sub-counties demonstrate high levels of living within multi-dimensional poverty situations, exacerbating high levels of vulnerability and low levels of resilience and ability to recover from stress situations, including climate change related shocks and insecurities.

During the community meetings as part of the field work for this Project, women reported that not only were they denied the right to own land, but also were not in a position to make decisions on matters concerning land transactions and ownership. From a cultural perspective, male children are favoured above female children, and there is a spending bias in favour of boy children (e.g. payment for school fees). This partly explains why the rate of school dropout among girls is high as compared to that for boys, although it is interesting that there is a higher rate of enrolment for girls than for boys at primary school level. However, at secondary school level the reverse is true.

Although not confirmed, this may well be related to specific roles that male and female children fulfil within the household where male children usually assist with cattle herding, fishing and agricultural activities, whereas girl children (especially when they are somewhat older) have a specific role to fulfil

⁷² UBOS (2017) National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles –Hoima District



in maintaining the household. Additional factors cited as responsible for the higher dropout rate of girls in terms of secondary school are said to be related to failure by parents to provide support in respect of school fees and/or as well to provide in their basic needs such as sanitary pads. This situation is exacerbated by factors such as poverty, poor care-giving (in terms of follow-up and supervision), early pregnancies, early marriages and the need to assist parents in their daily tasks. Secondary data also shows that household division of labour generally indicates a highly skewed assignment profile, with most of the domestic responsibilities being shouldered by women and children. At the same time, it is noted that the dropout rate across both sexes at secondary level is high.

Strategic decision-making traditionally favours males, including in respect of the sale of produce, the use of financial resources, and the use and ownership of strategic assets such as land (which may be regarded as the most important strategic asset to hold) and livestock. The ability to hold strategic assets is significantly restricted amongst women, including for female headed households⁷³. In the project area, especially along the pipeline alignment, land is majorly owned and transferred through the male line. In the pastoral economy, which is the second predominant household economy after fishing in the Buhuka flats, cattle is owned and strategically managed by the males.

The gender issues identified from the district development plans for Hoima include unequal distribution and access to resources, low educational attainment, low employment and business opportunities for women and youth, low participation of women and youth in civic matters, low participation of women in family decision-making, and poor access to strategic resources and health services by women, the elderly, PWDs and youths.

Of critical concern from a girl-child perspective is the fact that the Buseruka and Kabwoya sub-counties and, to a lesser extent the Kyangwali Sub-county, have the highest percentage of marriages for children between the ages of 10 and 19 in Uganda (26.5% - 33.4%), the vast majority of whom are girl children. That means that one in three children in the greater study area is married before the age of 19⁷⁴! Hoima District ever married (see Figure 8 below).

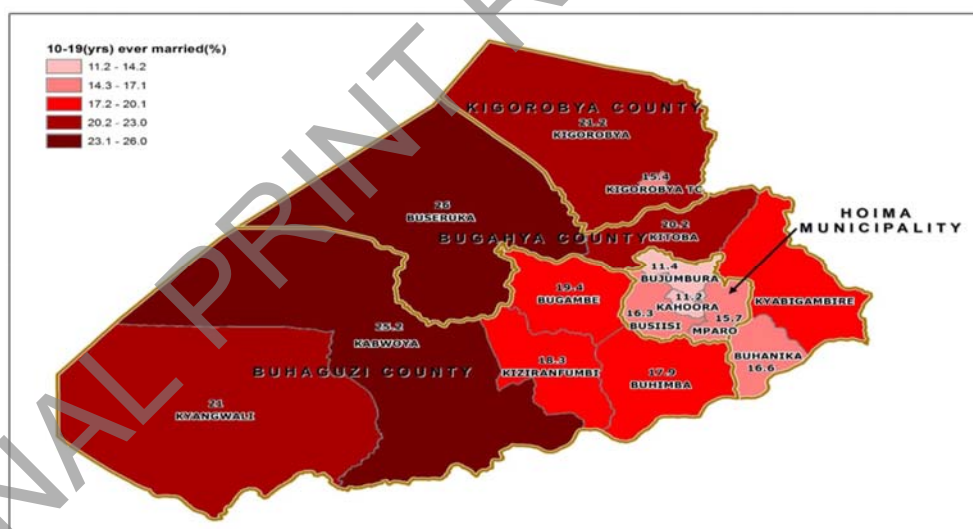


Figure 8: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 10-19 Years, Ever Married; Hoima District, 2014

⁷³ Hoima District Development Plan, 2015-2020; and the UNRA (2017)-RAP Report for the Kaseeta-Hohwa-Nyairongo Road Project.

⁷⁴ National Population and Housing Census 2014 Area Specific Profiles – Hoima District



Child-headed households as well as orphans are more likely to suffer abuse and neglect, the inherent marginalisation suffered by people with disabilities is exacerbated by discrimination and further marginalisation. Low literacy and formalised skills levels create a vicious cycle of low income and associated high levels of poverty which is difficult if not impossible to escape without reverting to mechanisms such as prostitution, crime and early marriage.

These vulnerable groups are likely to face disproportionate exposure to negative project impacts if mitigation measures and community development interventions don't include enhancing the adaptive capacity of such social groups.

Other vulnerabilities mentioned by the PAP households, but with a wider community application, were: nature-derived vulnerabilities associated largely with climatic change impacts such as unpredictable weather, prolonged drought and water source failure and failing crop yields and fish catches; social risks such as land conflicts around the project area; and life cycle risks related to old age and incapacitation.

The attainment of critical goals of the NDP II are fundamentally premised on ensuring Gender Equality, the Empowerment of Women and the achievement of Social Inclusion, including for the aged and the disabled. For this reason, the Social Development Sector Plan (2015/16- 2019/20) in support of the NDP II focuses on the following thematic areas, viz: (i) the promotion of Human Rights, (ii) Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the development process, (iii) Labour and Productivity, (iv) social protection and (v) community development.

3.5.14 Land Access and Tenure

The 1998 Land Act recognises four major types of tenure: customary, freehold, leasehold and mailo.⁷⁵ Two predominant land tenure systems found in the project area; In Buhuka flats, communal land ownership is the main and predominant customary tenure; while along the pipeline clan and individual owned customary tenure is more pronounced. Engagement with the LCs and community members within the flats indicate that Buhuka parish was originally a game reserve with few unlicensed landing sites. Former village chairpersons and other local leaders applied to Central Government through local authorities and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) for recognition and degazetment. This request was then passed to parliament and the area was degazetted in 2001. Following the degazetment, some of the community members opted for individual ownership, while most of the other community members opted for a communal arrangement. Following a series of judicial engagements, the Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) was formally approved by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) as comprising of the five villages of Nsonga, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsunzu and Kiina. Other neighbouring villages are not part of BCLA at the moment.

While communal land use around Buhuka flats (Nsonga, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsunzu and Kiina villages) is long standing practice, institutionalised communal management is relatively recent and is not very clear to some of the community members. Registered as the land owner, the Buhuka Communal Land Association is the de-facto representative of the project-land affected community; a mandate held in respect by the client and other stakeholders but also with some contestations by some of the community members.

Land use along the pipeline project area indicates that over 80% of the land is used for agriculture, characterised mostly as subsistence production with limited livestock and commercial farming. The major economic activities observed around towns/rural growth centres within the Hoima District are

⁷⁵Although the Land Act mentions four major tenure systems in the country, it, by implication, also recognises the legal status of *customary tenants* and *licensees/ sharecroppers*.



small-scale business activities and services. Land use at the Buhuka flats essentially comprises of livestock grazing, residential, social services and public use.

In Hoima District, forest conservation and wildlife conservation in protected areas occupies 20.9% of the total land area, which limits land availability for agriculture and other activities. The lack of a uniform land tenure system negatively affects land management, with land speculation having been exacerbated by the discovery of oil.

3.5.15 Tourism

Uganda's tourism is nature-based with about 80% of tourists coming to experience wildlife and scenery. The discovery of oil along Lake Albert creates a potential for conflict in a high biodiversity area, which is close to north-western tourism development areas such as the Murchison Falls and other areas of prime tourism potential in Uganda.

The Hoima District Development Plan has stated that the: The tourism sector has demonstrated high potential for generating revenue and employment at a low cost, the district has numerous tourism attractions including diverse nature based, faith based, culture and heritage, and eco-tourism. This plan will focus on exploitation and improvement of the following tourist attraction products: Chimpanzee tracking; Game viewing (Safaris); Avi-tourism (bird watching); Historical and Cultural sites / Monuments; These products are prioritized because they contribute the highest tourism revenue; some are unique to Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom hence giving the district a niche over other districts whereas others can be easily invested in"⁷⁶

Countries such as Kenya and Rwanda have shown the tourism advantages and economic growth that can be achieved from a strategic focus on key existing attractions, national parks and protected areas, as anchors and key visitor attractors to the countries. An analysis of tourism in Uganda⁷⁷, undertaken by the World Bank, has shown that every tourism dollar spent leverages \$2.50 of Gross Domestic Product, which includes direct, indirect and induced value addition.

3.6 Kingfisher Local Study Area – The CPF and Ancillary Works

3.6.1 General Background

The bulk of the project, termed the Kingfisher Local Study area, is located in Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-County. Given that this is where the Central Processing Facility (CPF), the ancillary works and the various well pads will be constructed and operated, this area will be most directly affected by the Project.

Figure 9 provides an overview of the Local Kingfisher Study Area.

⁷⁶ Hoima District (2015) District Development Plan 2015 - 2020

⁷⁷ The World Bank, June 2013 101 Uganda Tourism Development Master Plan



Economic activity on the Buhuka Flats contrasts starkly with the District and National levels. While agriculture is a major economic activity in Hoima District, the Flats economy is characterised by fishing and livestock (mainly cattle) keeping. Substantial fish processing and other trade across Lake Albert occurs on an ongoing basis. Whilst trade from the top of the escarpment to the Buhuka Flats was restricted in the past by poor access, the opening of the escarpment road has changed this, with trade taking place readily and on a regular basis.

Table 16 below provides an overview of the number of individuals and households who will be directly impacted on by the project (the Project Affected Persons or PAPs), specifically in terms of the loss of structures (including homes), land, and/or tenant-based accommodation.

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**Table 16: Directly Project Affected Persons in the Kingfisher LFA**

Village	Number affected households	Number of PAPs owning structures	Number of PAPs owning structures and living on the affected plots of land	Number of PAPs who are tenants
Kyakapere	31	24	13	7
Kyabasambu	4	4	1	0
Nsunzu	1	0	0	0

3.6.3 Demographics

3.6.3.1 Population Size, Growth and Density

As described in the methodology section, a Socio-Economic Household Survey, using a proportionate sample of households, was undertaken in 11 villages during the 2013/2014 period. An additional Village Level Assessment across all these settlements was undertaken during 2017, to confirm data previously acquired and to establish specific changes that may have occurred.

Within the Buhuka Parish, there are eleven villages that were included in the Local Study Area: Nsonga (A and B), Nsunzu (A and B), Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Kiina (located within the Buhuka Flats and therefore in close proximity to the main Project infrastructure) and Busigi, Kyenyanja, Ususa, Kacunde, Senjojo and Sangarao (located adjacent to the Buhuka Flats and therefore ranging from directly within the project footprint to approximately 8 km from project infrastructure). These villages had a total estimated population of 2,830 households at that stage. General profiles and (where relevant) baseline information of these villages are provided, although no quantitative statistics are available for these villages.

In addition, data was collected from all directly affected households (31 households and 202 PAPS), as part of the socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016 for the Relocation Action Plan, as published in the RAP Report⁷⁹. There were 26 affected households in Kyakapere, four affected households in Kyabasambu and one affected household in Nsunzu.

Based on the village level assessment, undertaken across all settlements in November and December 2017, the population numbers as obtained from LC I Chairpersons in each village/settlement are reflected in Figure 10 below.

⁷⁹ Surveys/Nomad Consulting KFDA RAP Project 2016 – Phase 1 Resettlement Action Plan

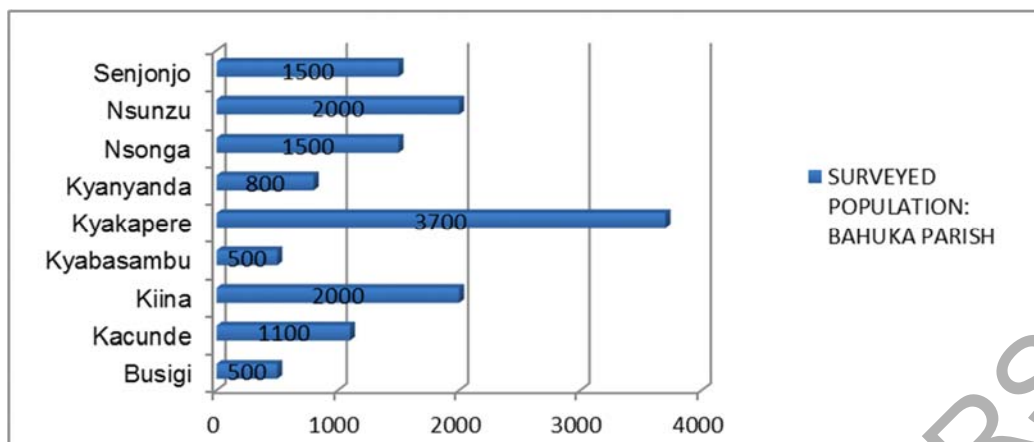


Figure 10: Buhuka Parish village population figures

When the population totals in the above graph are compared to that estimated to be in place in the Hoima District Planning processes, it is clear that there are sometimes very significant discrepancies between the numbers as reported on the ground, and those assumed for planning purposes. This has implications on a significant number of levels, including in respect of service delivery. Table 17 below shows to what extent there is a difference in figures, attesting to the exponential growth rate for villages such as Kyakapere and Kiina, while other villages such as Kyabasambu have not deviated from expectation.

Table 17: Village-level survey figures compared to Hoima District Planning Unit (2017)⁸⁰

VILLAGE NAME	POPULATION: SURVEYED (2017)	POPULATION EST. (2017)
Busigi	500	559
Kacunde	1100	656
Kiina	2000	1327
Kyabasambu	500	514
Kyakapere	3700	1402
Kyanyanya	800	909
Nsonga	1500	1864
Nsunzu	2000	1677
Senjojo	1500	145

Based on results from the 2013 sample socio-economic household survey for this project, household size in the sampled areas ranged from between 1 to 11 persons, with an average of 8 members per

⁸⁰ Source: Planning Unit, Hoima District



household⁸¹ The majority (68.4%) of surveyed households had 6-8 persons. One household, in Kyabasambu, had the largest household comprising 11 persons. This figure is substantially higher than the average district household size of 4.9 persons and the national average of 4.7 persons. It was observed that, in many families, there are more dependants than purely in terms of the nucleus family.

3.6.3.2 Population Movement and Migration

The Influx Management Plan⁸² for the project undertook an analysis of available aerial imagery for the time periods 2003, 2013 and August 2017, focusing on the growth in the footprint of each individual village (area based) and the change in the number of identifiable rooftops within each village. While it is understood that the rooftop analysis does not automatically speak to numbers of households given that a single household is likely to occupy more than one structure, it does provide a singularly important basis for noting changes in village level densification.

The image below provides an overview of the degree of densification that has taken place in each of the villages along Lake Albert as discussed further on.

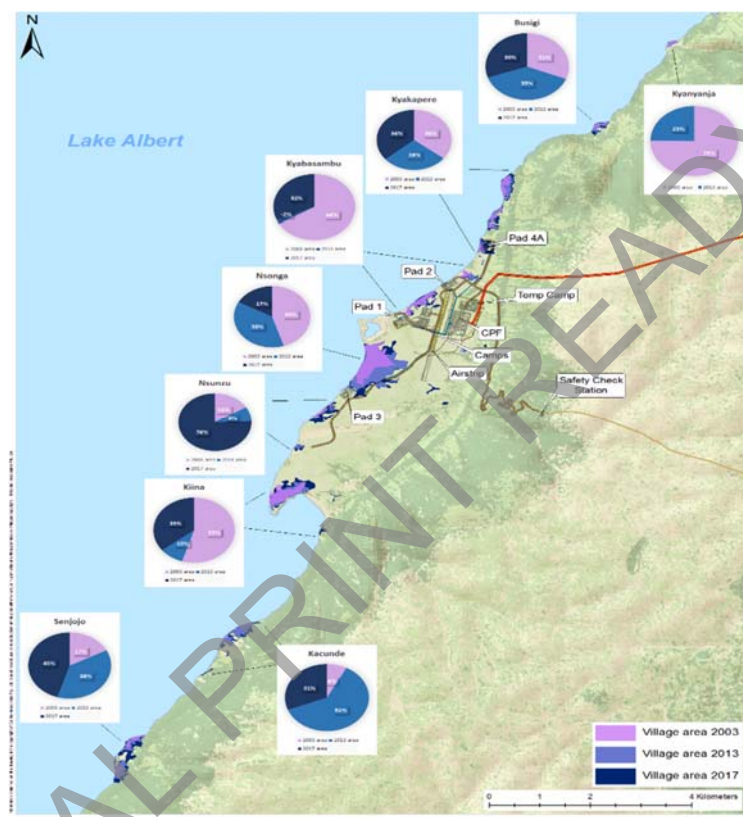


Figure 11: Buhuka Flats village level densification for the period 2003 to 2017⁸³

⁸¹ The average household size was calculated from the cumulative household population estimates and divided by the number of households who responded to this question

⁸² Golder (2018) CNOOC Influx Management Plan

⁸³ Ibid



“When evaluating the change in rooftops within these villages it is clear that the number of structures within all villages assessed have increased over the assessment period. However, when evaluating the growth trend, it is apparent that during the period 2003-2013 the rate of growth in the number of structures in villages falls within a comparable range (96%-175%), with the exception of Kacunde village, which had experienced an increase in the number of structures in the village over the same period from 59 to 256.⁸⁴”

It is also worth noting when comparing the increase in the number of structures in each village during this period that the lowest four rates of increase have been recorded in villages of the Buhuka flats with only the growth in Nsunzu Village (151%) being slightly higher than Kyanyanja Village (133%).

During the period 2013-2017 the dominant trend evident in the data is the increase in the growth rate of structures in Nsunzu village where the number of rooftops increased from 55 to 83 in the first 10 years of analysis and to 205 over the next four-year period; 151% for the first 10 years and 373% increase after the total period of 14 years. When comparing the increase in the number of rooftops within this village in 2017, in comparison to those present during 2013, the number of rooftops has increased by 247% over the four-year period. Over the same four-year period the village which showed the next largest change in number of rooftops was the fishing villages of Senjojo at 172%. No data was available for 2017 for the village of Kyanyanja which fell beyond the range of the 2017 image.

Based on data from the 2013 Socio-economic Survey of Households for this Project, more than half (57.5%) of the household heads indicated that they had migrated into the study area in recent years (subsequent to 2003). The main reasons given by household heads for migrating to Buhuka Parish were to find employment (77.3%) and to get married (5.5%). Despite many household residents moving into the area, nearly 32% of households have members who are reported to have migrated away from the area, mostly in search of employment or better opportunities.

Given historical insecurity in rural areas of northern Uganda and Kasese, numerous people have been internally displaced or have moved to protect their families, which may account for some of the in-migrants. Nevertheless, the main attraction for people moving into the area (in all of the villages) is finding economic opportunities, such as fish trade or related activities.

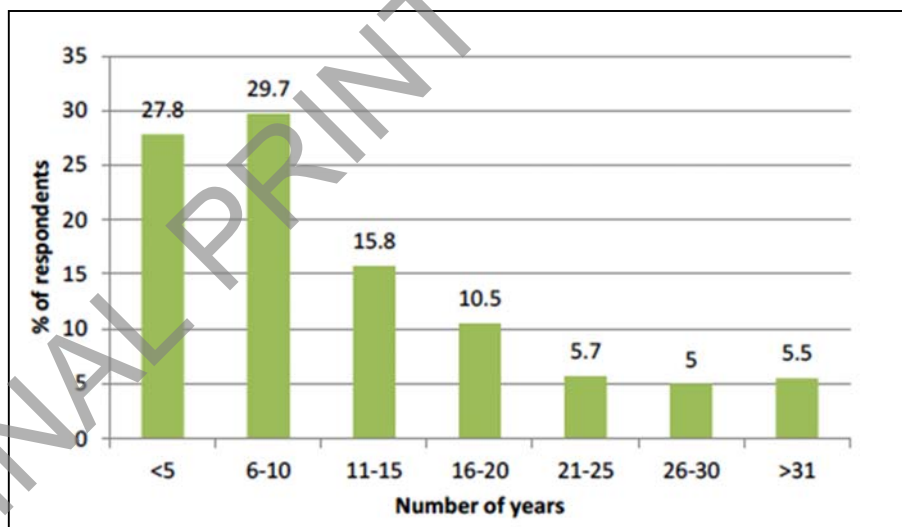


Figure 12: Immigrants (HH heads) by number of years lived in Buhuka Parish

⁸⁴ Ibid



What is very clear from observation is the degree to which there is new settling as well as associated settlement formation in the area between Senjojo and Ntoroko. Individual settlements with relatively extensive cash crops such as cotton and maize are also being put in place along this stretch of the Lake. There does not appear to be any control over settling, the degree to which lake-side and forest areas are being cleared, ownership of the land or origin of the people who are settling there. Obviously, over time, these areas will continue to see increased settling and erosion of the natural environment if not managed.



Photograph 5: Settlers and associated cash-cropping along south-western shores of Lake Albert

3.6.3.3 Refugee Situation

According to residents of the villages on the Buhuka Flats, there do not appear to have been any refugees from the Kyangwali Refugee Camp that had settled in any of the villages⁸⁵. While it was acknowledged that there had been a very significant number of migrants into the area originating from both within as well as external to Uganda, such individuals were not regarded as refugees.

It was, however, acknowledged that a number of villages provided refuge to persons who were being sought by police for one or other reason.

3.6.3.4 Household size, Population Age and Gender

Based on results from the 2013 Socio-economic Household Survey for this development, household size in the sampled areas ranged from between 1 and 11 persons, with an average of 8 members per household. This figure was substantially higher than the average district household size of 4.9 persons and the national average of 4.7 persons. Average male to female ratio was the same (4 male, 4 female). The population is youthful. 34% of households were between the ages of 18 and 35, while 25% were between the ages of 6 and 17 and 27.5% were ages 5 or less.

During the 2017 Village Level Assessment, it was found that the average number of members per household had shown a significant change down to an average of just over four persons per household.

⁸⁵ Based on the 2017 stakeholder meetings, focus group meetings with villages, interviews with villagers and members of the LC Executive as part of the Social Impact Assessment primary data gathering process



3.6.3.5 Ethnicity

A village level disaggregation of the main and secondary ethnic groups on the Buhuka Flats⁸⁶ is set out in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Village Level Disaggregation of Main and Secondary Ethnic Groups – Buhuka Flats

PARISH	VILLAGE	MAIN ETHNIC GROUP	SECONDARY ETHNIC GROUPS
Buhuka	Busigi	Alur	Acholi, Bakiga, Banyoro, Bagungu
	Kacunde	Alur	Banyoro, Bakiga, Bakonzo, Bamba
	Kiina	Alur	Bakiga, Banyoro, Banyakole
	Kyabasambu	Alur	Banyoro, Bagungu, Rwandese
	Kyakapere	Alur	Banyoro, Bakonzo, Bagungu, Lugbara
	Kyanyanda	Alur	Bakiga, Bagungu, Banyoro
	Nsonga	Alur	Banyoro, Balende, Bakonzo, Bagugu, Batoro
	Nsunzu	Alur	Bakiga, Banyoro, Bagungu, Batoro
	Senjojo	Alur	Bakonzo, Bakiga, Banyoro

The above data show a continuation of the pattern previously found as part of the 2013 Socio-economic Household Survey for this Project. Based on data obtained from the sampled households at that stage, the majority of household heads indicated that they were from the Alur tribe (68.9%), followed by the Bagungu (11.5%). In addition, at that stage, the Banyoro, Bakonjo, Baganda, Batoro, Bakiga, and Bamba were also represented, as well as the Congolese and other Ugandan tribes to a relatively smaller extent.

Of importance is that, it was already evident at that stage that results from the previous CNOOC related studies⁸⁷ had shown that there was already a substantial presence of Congolese nationals within the villages (42.4% of the population in Kyakapere, 22.4 in Kyabasambu and 6.3% in Nsonga). At that stage, residents in the area stated that, whilst the majority of the population was from the Alur tribe, that most of the Alur population were originally from the Congo and had fled conflict in their country to settle in the Lake Albert area. According to informal discussions, the residents believe that these respondents had become naturalised Ugandans (or were dual citizens) and were often uncomfortable declaring their 'real' nationality (for fear of being repatriated by the Ugandan government).

⁸⁶ Socioeconomic Village-level Survey (2017) as part of the primary data collection and stakeholder engagement process for this SIA

⁸⁷ Kingfisher 4 SIA, 2013



Results of the 2013 Socio-economic Household Survey indicated that, for the group sampled, that the most spoken and written language was Alur (refer Figure 13), corresponding with the largest tribe in the area. The second most used language in the area is Swahili represented by 31%.

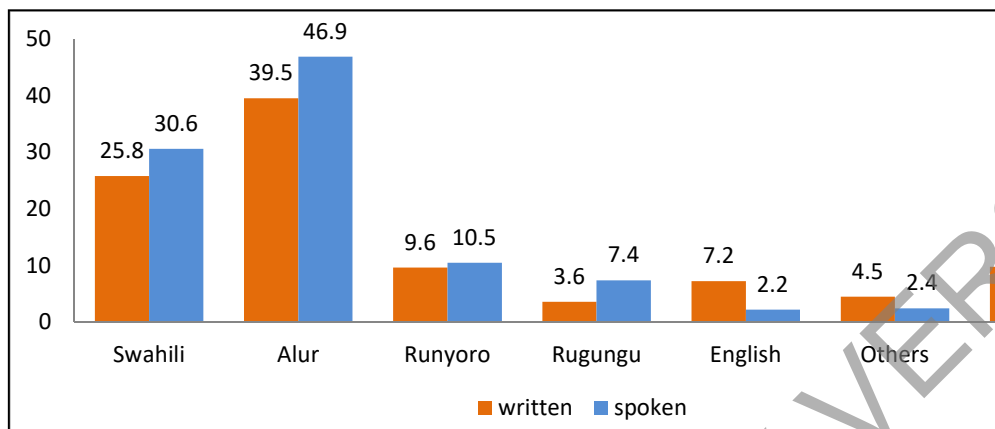


Figure 13: Distribution of household heads by languages spoken and written

Fieldwork activities in 2017 for this project confirmed the 2013 observations of the presence of ethnic tensions in a number of villages on the Buhuka Flats. As previously, the main focus of the tension related to arguments around community leadership and, on a fairly consistent basis, fears of being excluded from focus group discussions. In at least one instance during the 2017 fieldwork process (Kiina), it was evident that the LC Chairman was unable to fully enforce order and ensure the organised running of the community consultation process.

3.6.3.6 Marital Status

According to the results of the 2013 Household level Socio-economic Survey, the majority of the surveyed household heads (83%) were married and the remainder (17%) were either single, separated, widowed or divorced (Figure 14).

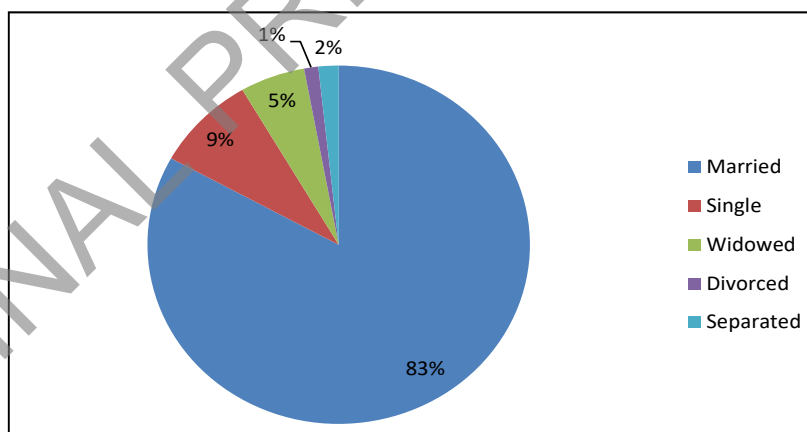


Figure 14: Percentage distribution of household heads by marital status



Of the 17% that were not married, 6.3% of respondents indicated that they were single mothers whilst 5% indicated that they were widows, with the balance being unmarried males. Although it had been stated that there were child-headed households in the study area, none could be identified either during the 2013 or the 2017 fieldwork process. Based on their circumstances, both the female-headed households as well as the widows could be considered to be groups who would be more vulnerable to changes arising from the proposed project.

3.6.3.7 Religion

According to fieldwork undertaken for the Kingfisher 4 SIA during 2013, various religious beliefs co-exist in the local study area including the Anglicans, Catholics, Moslems, Pentecostal and numerous independent churches such as Church of God, and Church on the Rock International. There are also African traditional churches which particularly include the Alur African Church (Lam the Kwaru), and Faith of Unity (Itambiro).

3.6.4 Health

3.6.4.1 Disease and illness

Results of the Socio-economic Household Survey undertaken in 2013 for this Project, indicated that 62.9% of the respondent households had at least one person who had been ill enough to require treatment in the previous 14 days. Generally, households reported more sick males than females (58% compared to 42%). The majority (41.6%) of sick individuals were children below 3 years of age, including slightly more male children (57% male and 43% female).

Findings furthermore indicated that 44% of the households had two people falling sick within the specified period, whilst a further 23% had up to three people seeking treatment within the specified period.

Diarrhoea accounted for most reported illnesses in all the patients (24.4% of households had one or more member with diarrhoea in the previous two weeks). Following diarrhoea, other reported sicknesses include dysentery (21.9% of households), cough/flu and bilharzia (15.6% and 15.9% of households, respectively), skin disease (6.3% of households) and typhoid fever (4.4% of households) (see Figure 15). Other sicknesses included pneumonia, chest pains and road accident injuries.

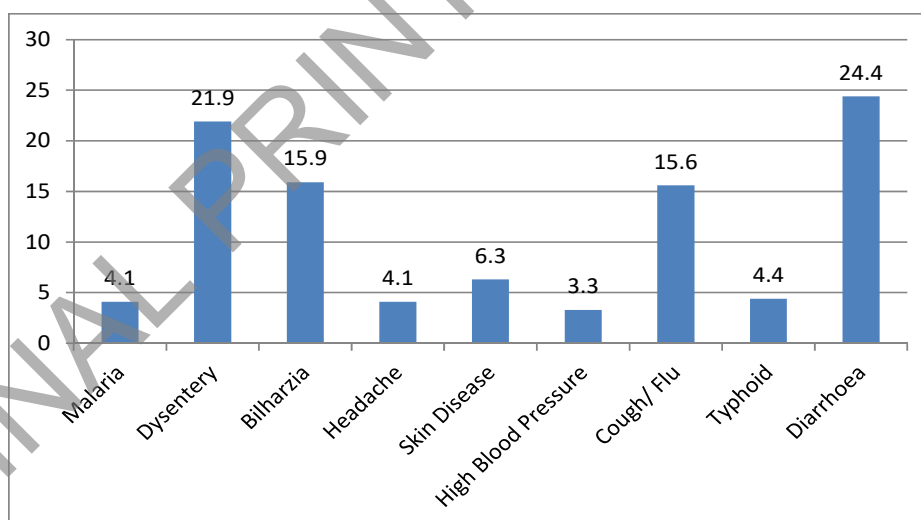


Figure 15: Type of illness suffered from in last 14 days



The most frequent illnesses that were reported are water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhoea, dysentery, bilharzia) and as such a comparison was undertaken examining the households reporting cases of illness and water treatment methods. Of the 53.6% households that treat water, 45% reported having at least one member of their household seeking medical treatment (see Table 19 and Table 20).

Table 19: Water Treatment by Household

Do households treat drinking water?	Frequency	Percent
Yes	224	53.6
No	194	46.4
Total	418	100

Table 20: Method of treating water

Method of treating water	Frequency	Percent
Boiling	220	93.2
Filtering	10	4.2
Boil and filter	6	2.5
Total	236	100.0

Respondents of the 2013 Socio-economic Household Survey for this Project were asked if they had had any sick person for a period longer than six months. They were further asked if they knew about HIV/AIDS and also if they had ever lost anyone to AIDS. Results from the survey reveal that the sensitisation undertaken by CNOOC and Tullow in communities regarding HIV/AIDS had reached 95% of the population. Out of that, 62.9% had lost relatives to HIV/AIDS. Respondents revealed that they had lost an average of 3 persons to the disease.

Knowledge about causes and prevention of HIV/AIDS in the area is depicted in Figure 16 and Figure 17 below.

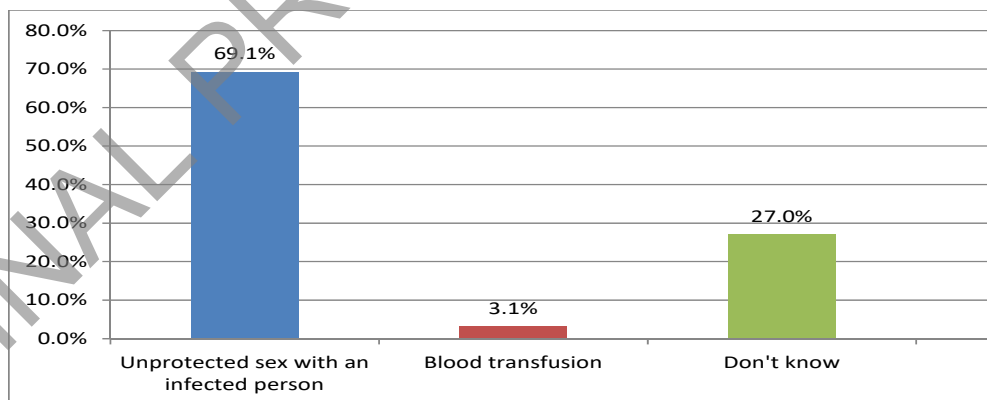


Figure 16: Percentage distribution of respondents indicating knowledge of causes of HIV

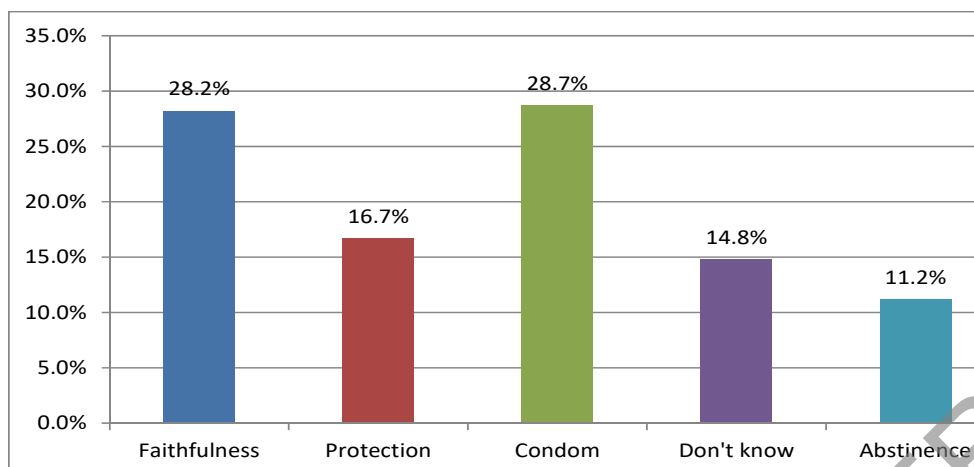


Figure 17: Distribution of respondents by preventive measures to HIV/AIDS

3.6.4.2 Nutrition and food security

Food security is generally a major issue in Hoima District. The baseline household survey by Mubiru and Kristjanson (2012) reveals that only one-third of sampled households were food secure throughout the year, while one-tenth faced food deficits for over six months per year. Women are known to play a critical role in food production. According to the research undertaken for the Kingfisher 4 SIA in the project area during 2013, both primary and secondary data suggested that food insecurity is linked with the ready availability of fish which was readily influenced by weather conditions (wind, temperature and precipitation) and resultant thermal stratification of the lake. During discussions and focus group meetings in 2017, all residents on the Buhuka Flats indicated that there had been a massive decline in the availability of fish, with silver fish having become the major catch. Although mature specimens could reach the size of a sardine, the vast preponderance of fish caught was of fingerling size.

An additional factor that played a role in food insecurity related to the seasonality of agricultural production. The survey for the Kingfisher 4 SIA (2013) determined that the villages in the project area demonstrated a high degree of poor food self-sufficiency with 59% of households having experienced hunger in the previous six months. The majority of households that had indicated that they had experienced hunger in the previous six months were from Kyakapere village (44%) followed by Kyabasambu at 30%. Of note, the majority of the households experienced hunger during the months of January (31%), March (12%) and April (21%).

3.6.4.3 Health Facilities within Buhuka Parish

Details regarding the various available public and private health facilities in each village within the Buhuka Parish are set-out in Table 21 below:



Table 21: Public and Private Health Facilities within Buhuka Parish⁸⁸

VILLAGE	PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES	PRIVATE CLINICS/ PHARMACIES
Busigi	00	01
Kacunde	00	01
Kiina	00	02
Kyabasambu	00	01
Kyakapere	00	03
Kyanyanda	00	02
Nsonga	01	05
Nsunzu	00	04
Senjojo	00	03

There are limited medical facilities within the LSA. Numerous drug shops are located in Buhuka Parish, which support the only health centre (Buhuka Health Centre III), located in Nsonga. This health centre services the entire parish (see Photograph below). The health centre has in-patient services but there are no mattresses for the beds and patients have to provide their own when admitted. Pregnant mothers suffer most because they cannot easily access the health centre for antenatal care. There are also no emergency services at the facility⁸⁹.



Photograph 6: Buhuka Health Centre III

⁸⁸ Primary data gathered during socio-economic survey of households in the Project (Footprint) Villages undertaken in 2017

⁸⁹ Golder Associates (2015) Health Impact Assessment for the CNOOC Development



Photograph 7: A drug shop in Nsonga village

The most common health problem is malaria, for which people seek medical assistance at the government health facility located in the affected community at a parish level. There are also cases of cholera and typhoid in the rainy season where again help is sought at the health facility. Buhuka Health Centre is a level II health facility. This is the lowest health care level in Ugandan health structures, apart from the voluntary village level health teams. The health facility has basic treatment and preventive health services, and caters for a population of about 2000 persons in the Buhuka area.

3.6.5 Education

The population within the Buhuka Flats is youthful. Of the households interviewed for the 2013 project survey, respondents indicated that 34% of the surveyed population was between the ages of 18 and 35, while 25% was between the ages of 6 and 17 and therefore within the age-group normally regarded to be of school-going age. A total of 27.5% of household members was reported to be below the age of five (830 out of 3,289).

Based on results of this survey, 52.81% of children (1,737 of 3,289) were below the age of 18, as compared to 58.2% for the District. Data from the RAP Report and the associated socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016⁹⁰, indicate that a total of 25 directly affected households were interviewed. These households had a total of 67 children of school-going age between them, comprising a total of 52.5% in line with the findings of the sample socio-economic household survey.

The high percentage of children results in a higher demand for the provision and sustainability of social services, including in respect of schools. However, out of the 830 school going age children (6-17 years) in the fishing villages, 41% have never attended school and another 31% had dropped out of school for various reasons ranging from lack of money, early pregnancies, long distances to schools and no secondary school in the area. Others have engaged in fishing business from the age of 9 years at the expense of education. Without intervention, this lack of education therefore becomes a constraint to future opportunities to employ children from the local area.

School drop-out rates in the Buhuka Parish are significantly higher as compared to the (high) rate for the Hoima District and must be regarded as a fundamental problem.

⁹⁰ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2016) KFDDA RAP Project Phase 1



The reasons are both infrastructure and socially related. The closest secondary school to Buhuka Flats is in Kyangwali village, which until recently could only be reached by trekking up the escarpment – a journey of more than an hour for adults. This situation is expected to improve now that the new road has been built down the escarpment, but it is still a long walk for most children in the Flats. In addition, fishing demands contribute to school dropouts as parents move continuously between landing sites to follow fish availability and catch, which obliges the children to move with them.

Poverty forces many families to draw their children into fishing at a young age, which prevents them from going to school. There are also cultural expectations that children must marry young and have children, resulting in early marriages and pregnancies and dropouts from school. Finally, the fishing trade is accompanied by a high incidence of prostitution, which suggests that the need for money exposes young- and adolescent girls to the commercial sex trade, resulting in further drop-outs from school.

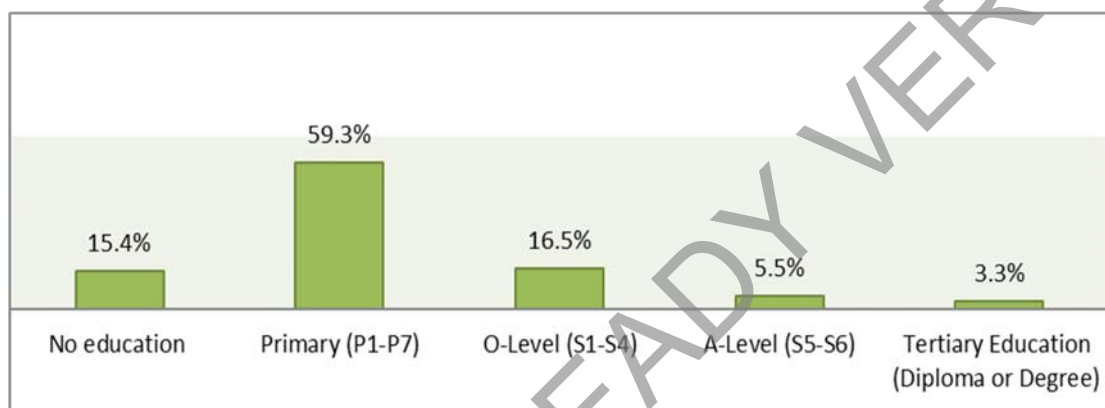


Figure 18: Level of Education of household members indicated in percentage

The introduction of the Education (Pre-Primary, Primary and Post-Primary) Act, 2008 makes it compulsory for children of school-going age to attend primary school. Despite this, there is extremely limited infrastructure and services, with schools sometimes having as much as one teacher for a hundred pupils. Despite the large number of potential pupils to draw from, the Buhuka Parish has only one public primary school with limited class rooms and teachers and six private schools. There are no secondary schools in the Parish.

Table 22 below provides an overview of the current situation:

Table 22: Primary and Secondary Schools within Buhuka Parish⁹¹

VILLAGE	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS	
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Busigi	00	00	00	00
Kacunde	00	01	00	00
Kiina	00	00	00	00
Kyabasambu	00	00	00	00

⁹¹ Primary data gathered during socio-economic survey of households in the Project (Footprint) Villages undertaken in 2017



VILLAGE	PRIMARY SCHOOLS		SECONDARY SCHOOLS	
	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE
Kyakapere	00	01	00	00
Kyanyanda	00	00	00	00
Nsonga	01	02	00	00
Nsunzu	00	01	00	00
Senjojo	00	01	00	00

3.6.6 Social Services and Utilities

3.6.6.1 Access to Clean Drinking Water

The Buhuka Flats villages along Lake Albert are largely dependent on water from the Lake for washing, cooking and cleaning. While some households report using Lake water for drinking, others report purchasing water from water vendors. While there is an existing piped gravity water scheme, the district water engineer has described the system as “crude, poorly constructed, intermittently dysfunctional and generally regarded as unsafe (personal communication, 2017). This system is currently being upgraded by CNOOC, including the installation of hand pumps.

The socio-economic survey of directly affected households for the Kingfisher development, undertaken during October and November 2016⁹², indicated that just over a third of PAPs (11 or 36.7%) used spring water for drinking, while the same number (36.7%), indicated that they drank water from a stream. There were eight (26.6%) households that obtained drinking water from the lake itself.

Clean and reliable water supply is an issue in most of the villages. Table 23 below summarises data gathered during the Village Level Survey as part of the SIA process undertaken during November and December 2017 with regard to the water supply for each village in the LSA. The stated water supply is in addition to access obtained directly to water from Lake Albert. As well, CNOOC had commenced fixing the broken-down gravity fed water supply system feeding hand pumps in each of the villages on the Flats. Although the current status is not known, CNOOC had undertaken to supply each village with a water supply system that would include five operational handpumps at various points in each village.

Table 23: Water Supply by Type – Buhuka Flats Settlements

Settlement	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Busigi Village	00	00	01	00
Kacunde Village	00	00	00	00
Kiina Village	00	00	00	00
Kyabasambu Village	00	00	00	00

⁹² Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2016) KFDA RAP Project Phase 1



Settlement	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Kyakapere Village	00	00	00	00
Kyanyanda Village	00	00	01	00
Nsonga Village	00	00	00	00
Nsunzu Village	00	00	00	00
Senjojo Village	00	00	00	00

3.6.6.2 Sanitation and Refuse Systems

The Hoima District Health Officer confirmed that all sub-counties with settlements that have landing sites on Lake Albert have poor sanitation. Low levels of latrine facilities are in part ascribed to difficulties in building dry sanitation systems due to poor soil texture (causing collapse of structures), lack of appropriate technologies for latrine construction using local materials and massive seasonal fluctuations in numbers of people residing within these settlements. This is exacerbated by the fact that there is a belief that defecation in the Lake ensures increases in fish populations as well as the stated cultural attitude amongst (mainly Congolese) immigrants that toilets are superfluous⁹³.

As identified in the RAP report⁹⁴, twenty-five households (83.8%) had access to shared latrine services either in the greater neighborhood or at the household level. Of the 25 households with latrines, there were 19 (76%) that had latrines without ventilation and six (24%) that had latrines with ventilation. Of the five households that had no access to latrines, four used the bush and one used the lake.

Most homes along the lakeshore do not have kitchen infrastructure and cooking is mostly done on verandas. Some of the shower shelters are positioned adjacent to the lake and all of the wastewater is discharged into the lake. Inhabitants have been observed bathing and washing kitchen utensils in the lake.

Sixteen households (51.6%) surveyed indicated that they disposed of waste in the bush, 11 households (36.7%) had private waste pits near their homes, and four households (13.3%) burnt their waste (RAP Report).

⁹³ Hoima District Water Office and villagers at Lakeside settlements, Personal communication, 2017

⁹⁴ KFDA RAP Project 2016 – Phase 1 Resettlement Action Plan



Photograph 8: Organic and inorganic waste pollution



Photograph 9: Pervasive evidence of improper waste management

3.6.6.3 Energy

Amongst the PAPs surveyed as part of the RAP, it was reported that the major source of energy for lighting was solar (40%) although some households used batteries (33%), whilst others used paraffin (20%). There were two households that relied on the moon for lighting. Four households used paraffin as an alternative to solar when needed. Most households (80.6%) used charcoal for cooking alternating it with wood. There were six households that used wood alone for cooking. Paraffin was never used alone for cooking⁹⁵.

⁹⁵ KFDA RAP Project 2016 – Phase 1 Resettlement Action Plan



Photograph 10: Deforestation and Charcoal Production above the Buhuka Flats

Table 24: Energy sources in the community

Type	Source of energy for cooking (number of households using source)	Source of energy for lighting (number of households using source)
Charcoal	25	NA
Firewood	17	NA
Use both charcoal and firewood	9	NA
Solar/Battery	NA	25
Paraffin	NA	13
Use paraffin as a back up to solar	NA	7

3.6.7 Housing

Apart from Kyabasambu, the villages in the Kingfisher LFA are characterised by high population density. In settlements such as Nsonga, Nsunzu and Kyakapere the majority of structures found alongside the main internal roads have a clear commercial nature and serve both a commercial and residential purpose. In the majority of villages on the Buhuka Flats there are significantly more semi-permanent and even temporary structures (wattle and daub) than the more permanent traditional round homes.

There are 31 Project affected households which were identified in the RAP Report and the associated socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016. Residents' houses occur in a homestead setting. Usually there is a multi-purpose permanent or semi-permanent structure. If there is a sleep-only unit, there may be another unit which contains a semi-permanent



kitchen, a bath shelter, a plate drying rack and a latrine. Tenants' houses are usually a one room multi-purpose structure.



Photograph 11: Semi permanent structures used as a kitchen (left) and for accommodation (right)



Photograph 12: Permanent structure for accommodation and a kraal

Amongst the population sampled for the socio-economic household survey undertaken for this Project in 2013, fifteen households in Kyakapere reported that they had lived in their current homes for more than fifteen years. One household had lived in the current area for a period of more than five (5) years but less than 10 years. Nine households reported that they had lived in the current location for one to five years, whilst five households claimed to have lived in the area for less than one year.

Based on local custom and tradition, men are heads of households, and they determine location of the homestead, use and management of resources, as well as ownership of property. Of the 31 households surveyed, six (19%) were female-headed households. The age of the affected household heads ranged between 20 and 66 years.



3.6.8 Household and Household Assets Ownership

Of the 31 affected households identified during the relocation action planning process and based on the associated socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016, fourteen of the households indicated that they comprise owner-occupied households, whilst eight indicated that they were tenant-occupied households. Three households had structures under construction, whilst another two households had minor structures that would be affected by the developments. A total of four households did not have residents living on the plot and there were three households where the owners lived elsewhere. One household had a sisal plants affected by the project. Furthermore, there were two households who indicated that they occupy rented houses that had not, as yet at that stage, been completed. One household owned rental units in the area.

Amongst the 31 affected households, there were 25 (80.6%) households that indicated that they owned mobile phones, 25 (80.6%) households that owned mosquito nets, 21 (67.7%) households that owned radios and 21 (67.7%) households that owned fishing nets.

A smaller number of households (see Table 25) own more expensive items.

Table 25: Ownership of household items

Assets	# of households owning assets	% of household owning assets
Mobile phone	25	80.6
Mosquito net	25	80.6
Radio	21	67.7
Fishing net	20	64.5
Boat	19	61.3
Bicycle	7	22.6
Motorcycle	5	16.1
Boat engine	2	6.4
Television	2	6.4
Plough	1	3.2
Laptop	1	3.2

3.6.9 Social Order, Crime and Security

Based on consultation with residents in the fishing villages in the Buhuka flats during the 2013/2014 socio-economic household survey for this project, social order and community safety served as important values within the community. Villagers from the settlements had expressed concern about what they perceived to be a massive increase in levels of alcohol and drug abuse, gambling and prostitution. As well, increasing levels of tension between groups and increases in levels of crime, including rape and child defilement.

This situation was comprehensively confirmed during the Village level Socio-Economic Study undertaken during November and December 2017.

Table 26 below outlines respondents' views about the causes of disputes in the community as per the 2013/2014 study. Alcohol abuse is seen to be by far the most significant trigger factor, causing nearly half of all disputes. This phenomenon is still central to the disputes within settlements and has deepened over time. Following this in terms of trigger factors were land related disputes, witchcraft and family



issues. Residents also stated that other than sports, there are few recreational facilities for teenagers, which is perceived to be aggravating the under-age drinking problem on the Flats.

Table 26: Causes of disputes in the community

Main causes of disputes	Frequency	Percent
Land related	91	13.7
Alcohol	331	49.8
Witchcraft	77	11.6
Financial matters	62	9.3
Family issues	71	10.7
Others	33	5.0
Total	665	100.0

Nearly 48% of surveyed households said that they were aware of a person in the village who had been arrested for crime. The most commonly reported arrests in the area were said to be due to fights and assault (reported by 55.3% of respondents to be the primary criminal activity). Theft cases were reported by 21.9% of the respondents and others, such as defilement, child abuse and adultery by 4.7% of respondents. The LC system is the most common means through which disputes and grievances are resolved.

3.6.10 Economic Activities

3.6.10.1 General Overview

Based on the socio-economic survey for this project undertaken during 2013, economic activity on the Buhuka Flats contrasted starkly with that at the District and National levels. While agriculture is a major economic activity in Hoima District, the Flats economy is largely characterised by fishing and livestock (mainly cattle) keeping. Substantial fish processing and other trade across Lake Albert occurs.

At the time of the survey, retail trading activities formed the primary livelihood for 9.8% of the household heads. About 25% of all households indicated that they engage in trade outside of Buhuka Parish, with most of the items sold being fish produce (79.8%), while some traded in general merchandise and others in foodstuffs (9.2% and 11% respectively).

Based on the socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016 and outlined in the RAP Report, the majority of adults from the 31 project affected households, reported being self-employed (37.3%), mainly in the business sector, while 12% were engaged in the fishing industry as indicated in Figure 19 below. There were 28 (30.8%) persons over the age of 18 years employed in the fishing sector. The adults included eight persons above the age of 18 years of age who reported that they were still in school.

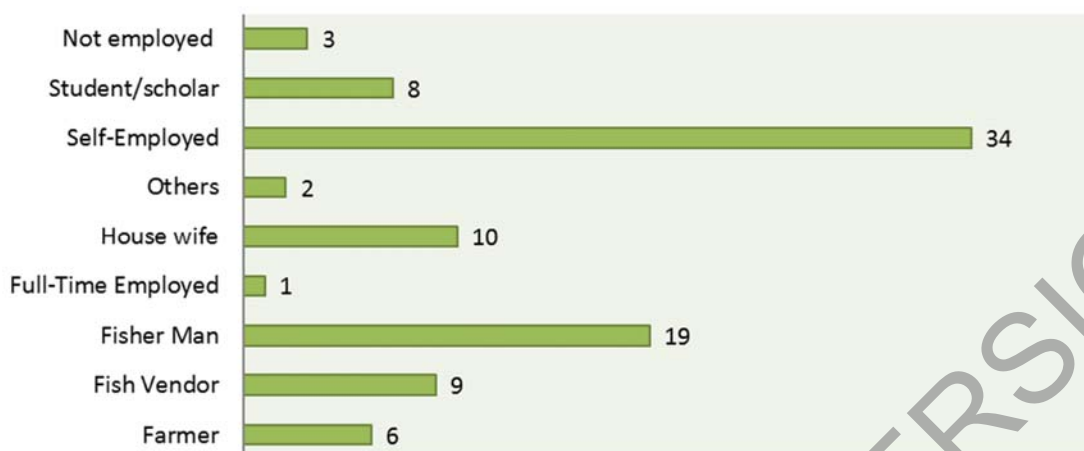


Figure 19: Employment status of adult household members in numbers

Retail trading forms the primary livelihood of 9.8% of the household heads. About a quarter of all households trade outside of Buhuka Parish, selling mainly fish produce (79.8%), while some trade in general merchandise and in foodstuffs other than fish.

Some household heads (6%) from the sample socio-economic survey indicated that they are civil servants, including teachers, police, religious organisations, NGOs and sub-county administrative officials. Eighteen of the interviewed household heads indicated that their primary livelihood is “teaching”, despite the fact that there are a limited number of school teachers in the area. It is therefore plausible that there are trained (but unemployed) teachers living in the local study area.

A small percentage of households from the 2013 survey indicated that they derive an income from harvesting firewood and making charcoal for sale as well as for own consumption.

3.6.10.2 Fishing

The fisheries sub-sector in Buhuka Parish consists of both fish farming and fishing on Lake Albert, drying and salting of fish along the lake shore and marketing and sale of lake fish into Hoima and beyond or into the DRC (which has ready access by boat). The fishing trade (including both fishermen and traders) traditionally forms part of the informal economic sector, and therefore earnings are largely undocumented. What is clear, however, is that earnings are undocumented, unpredictable in size and occurrence, with seasonal variations.

Whereas many of the population identified in the socio-economic survey of households, as undertaken during October and November 2016 (and detailed in the RAP Report), indicated that they are self-employed, the major economic activity in the area is fishing. Men catch fish in the lake while the women, in most cases, are fish vendors. Out of the 31 households, 90.3% (28) harvested fish both for sale and home consumption. This pattern appears to be generalised throughout all villages on the Flats. Silver fish is the most common fish caught in Lake Albert. There are fish markets in villages, and vendors with vehicles are sent to buy at source at the lake.

Fishing is a daily activity for almost all the households engaged in fishing. Between six and 12 hours daily are reported to be spent on fishing activities. Between 30kgs and 600kgs of fish can be caught on the lake during a single fishing expedition. Over the past 10 years, the landed catch size in the industry has declined significantly. Destructive fishing methods are blamed, such as the use of illegal fishing gear, fishing in breeding areas, overfishing and harvesting of undersized fish. Enforcement of



regulations on catch size or any other aspect of sustainability has been abandoned, as a direct result of instructions from central government to stand down.⁹⁶

The photographs below provide a comparison of average size of fish being dried during 2013, as compared with catch being dried during 2017. Although villagers report that a big fish is still occasionally caught, this is become increasingly rare, and usually only if four to five sets of nets are joined together and dropped to deeper levels of the Lake.



Photograph 13: Fish processing in 2013 (left) and 2017 (right)

What is particularly significant is that focus group discussions during 2013 indicated that relatively little of the fish catch at that stage was sold up into the escarpment. Village residents from the top of the escarpment were deemed to be more likely to travel to the Lake to catch their own fish for household consumption and transport it back to their houses than to purchase fish from the markets. This still holds true for a significant proportion of villagers who reside in settlements on the escarpment contiguous to the proposed feeder pipeline area. In addition, there are flourishing daily markets in place that sell a large variety of produce depending on the season, including agricultural products from outside the area.

However, large quantities of silver fish are now traded out of the Buhuka Flats area via trucks that trade as far as Kampala and even Kenya. On a single day, a 1,000 kg of silver fish of fingerling size can quite readily leave the Flats for Kampala and onward. Although this has had a significant impact on income generation, the unmonitored and uncontrolled exploitation of fish reserves will have devastating consequences for all villagers on the Flats.

3.6.10.3 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

It was established during the socio-economic survey of households, which was undertaken during October and November 2016 and reported on in the RAP Report, that twenty-one households are engaged in animal rearing, including cattle, pigs and goats. Fifteen households rear poultry including chicken and ducks. Despite livestock rearing being small-scale, it is another source of income for the households. This prevalence and pattern of livestock rearing was confirmed during the fieldwork for the project undertaken in 2017.

⁹⁶ Personal communication, November 2017, Hoima District government officials.



Livestock kept by households include poultry, goats, pigs and cattle. Livestock graze on both customary and public land. Owners of livestock said that their main problems included animal diseases (58%), expensive medicines (38%), cattle theft (24%) and limited support from government (35%). Respondents also complained that oil firms import all their food from Kampala while purchasing nothing from them (Kingfisher 3 ESIA).

In the socio-economic household survey, goats were listed as the most commonly reared livestock (42% of households keep goats), and ducks and chickens are the most commonly kept poultry. Approximately 11% of households kept cattle with an average of 14 cattle per household – totalling 658 cattle grazing in the Buhuka Parish. (The Kingfisher 4 social baseline recorded 18% of households owning cattle, with an average of 24 cattle per household). There has been an influx of cattle herders into Buhuka Parish mainly from Ankole and Tanzania following the expulsion of Ugandan cattle herders from Tanzania. Rearing of livestock is communal on the open free-range land. The livestock has abundant water supply from the lake, which is crucial to keeping cattle and rearing ducks.

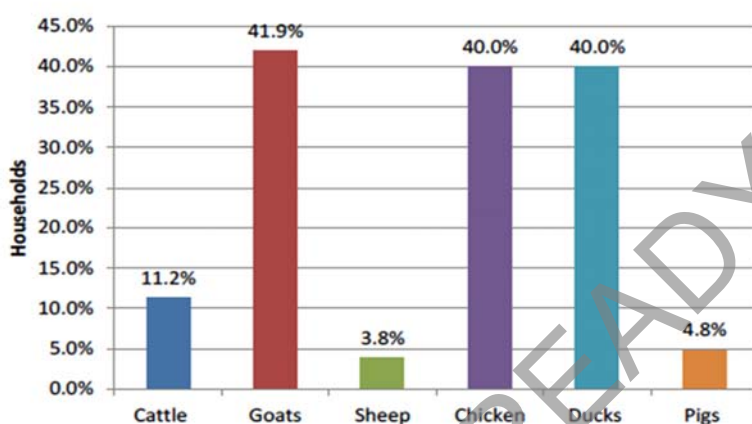


Figure 20: Percentage of households that keep livestock and poultry



Photograph 14: Cattle in the Buhuka Parish



Table 27 below provides an overview of the livestock numbers in the area during 2013. By the end of 2017, there had been a major increase in livestock numbers with significant overgrazing already in place.

Table 27: Livestock numbers in the area (2013)

Livestock	Number
Cattle	266
Goats	671
Chicken	216
Ducks	235
Sheep	10
Pigs	540

Based on satellite image analysis, the Buhuka Parish has a total available grassland area of 854.1 ha. The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation) livestock unit conversion rate for Africa is 0.19 Livestock Units (LUs) per hectare – which equates to 5.26 ha that is required per LU. For Sub-Saharan Africa, one head of cattle is considered equal to 0.5 LUs, which then translates to 2.63 ha required per head of cattle (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2003).

Based on this information, the carrying capacity of this available grassland in the Buhuka Parish is approximately 324 cattle. With a total of 658 cattle recorded in the sample socio-economic survey, this suggests that the total livestock from the sample of households alone at that stage in time, far exceeds the carrying capacity of the land.

The focus group discussions indicated that cattle keepers in Buhuka Parish range into neighbouring parishes to find grazing, which increases the total available area while impacting on the grazing available to the villages in the neighbouring parishes. The Kyangwali sub-county Development Plan (2011 – 2015) indicates that there are approximately 623 households in the sub-county engaged in livestock keeping, with an estimated total of 367,786 cattle in the sub-county. These numbers suggest that livestock keeping is a substantial livelihood activity in the sub-county, and that grazing land is going to become increasingly difficult to find if populations in the counties continue to increase.

While fishing and livestock farming are the predominant livelihood activity for villages in the Buhuka Flats, some villagers do grow crops on small plots, using rudimentary cultivation methods depending on the rainy seasons. Crops include beans (46.4%), groundnuts (17.5%), bananas (14.1%), cassava (8.7%) and others. Some of the food crops may be sold to raise money needed for other household commodities.

Besides cultivating in the backyard of their homesteads, 33.7% of the respondents surveyed during the 2013 household socio-economic assessment for this project reported that they had access to arable land away from their homesteads. Of these respondents, 70.2% said that the land was on top of the escarpment, while only 29.8% had plots of land on the Buhuka Flats. The Flats are in a rain shadow, experiencing long dry spells, which together with clay soils make them less favoured for cultivation than the land above the escarpment. Respondents reported that the average area of land being cultivated is 3 acres.



Food for household consumption is the main reason for cultivation, and crops include cassava, maize, beans, rice, and egg plants. Of these 12 households, 11 households also sold part of their produce, usually beans and maize. Two households grew other cash crops, one being tobacco and the other sisal.

Only one household had farming land on the affected plot, and this land produced food for household consumption. Other households engaged in farming have gardens away from the platform (affected plot) in other villages. Six households had trees, although these were not used for gain. Poor soils in the area and a dependence on rain for irrigation means that all households experience food shortages for several months between November and March every year.



Photograph 15: Backyard farming in Nsonga

Most respondents do not have a means of storing food with 65.8% saying they had no arrangements in their households. The most common storage facility for dry foods is a granary but none of these structures were observed during the study.

3.6.10.4 Household Income

The average income in the affected households surveyed for the relocation action planning process is reported to be in the order of three million (3,000,000) Uganda shillings (UGX) per month⁹⁷. There are nine households that earn less than one million (1,000,000) UGX in a month.

Households report that they spend money mainly on basic needs, medical fees and education. There are only 14 households that have monthly savings in a Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCO).

Table 28 provides an overview of household income for the directly affected PAPs within the Buhuka Flats study area.

Table 28: Household income of affected households

⁹⁷ KFDA RAP Project 2016 – Phase 1 Resettlement Action Plan



UGX	Number of households
Less than 1,000,000	9
1,000,000 - <2,000,000	10
2,000,000 – 3,000,000	4
Above 3,000,000	8

3.6.11 Land Access and Tenure

Communities in Buhuka Parish occupy the public land with sole possession of usufruct rights especially settlement, fish processing, recreation, and cattle grazing. All this land is held under the customary tenure system. “This means that it is private property, but the owners need no documents to prove ownership. Their claims to the land, and the boundaries of the land, are locally recognised, and this recognition is given the full protection of State law”.⁹⁸

In the Buhuka area, land is communally owned, although some persons claim that they have written permission from the village Chairpersons to occupy land, and some indicate that they had paid for the land. A total of 21% of households have had land conflict or pressure over landownership, with disputes arising mainly about ownership (40% of cases) and disputes about boundaries (44% of cases).

Several court cases were already ongoing between individual landowners and community members from various villages⁹⁹ at the time when oil exploration initiatives yielded positive results. Subsequently, a Community Land Association was formed and CNOOC was required to pay compensation for land into a trust fund. Although the Association had not been properly constituted, the perception that CNOOC was delaying payment into the fund resulted in the launch of a court case as well as the initiation of a comprehensive boycott of CNOOC activities in 2014.

Since this date, the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) begun to provide technical assistance, advice and support to community members residing on the Buhuka Flats. In July 2016, a general meeting was called by the MLHUD in collaboration with the Hoima District Local Government and local leaders, including CNOOC and community members, to address the stalemate that had been reached. This meeting resolved that, in accordance with the Land Act of 1998 and the land regulations, members from the Nsonga, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsunzu and Kiina villages should form the Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) also referred to as BUCOLA. The members of the erstwhile Community Land Association would become members of the BCLA. It was the intention of the participants that this Committee will receive the money paid for compensation and administer the funds on behalf of the registered members of the Association.

⁹⁸ Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU) (Undated) Policy Discussion Paper 4: Does customary tenure have a role in modern economic development

⁹⁹ Golder (2017) Minutes of the Meeting held with the Buhuka Community Land Association



3.7 Local Study Area – The Feeder Pipeline

3.7.1 General Background

The “Kingfisher to Kabaale Pipeline Area” (hereafter referred to as the Pipeline Focus Area) is geographically located along the proposed approximate 46.2 km pipeline route, commencing at the Kingfisher development area on the Buhuka Flats and terminating at the proposed government-developed refinery at Kabaale (see Figure 21 below).

The second phase of the KFDA project covers 29 villages in 6 parishes located in 3 sub-counties. The parishes are located in the sub-counties of Kyangwali (Buhuka, Butoole and Kyangwali parishes); Buseruka (Kaseeta and Kabaale parishes); and Kabwoya which has Kabwoya parish. In the respective parishes and villages there are 680 affected households¹⁰⁰. The feeder pipeline passes through 4 sub-counties and runs contiguous to the 24 villages as set out in Table 29 below.

Table 29: Sub-counties, parishes and villages within vicinity of the pipeline¹⁰¹

Sub-county	Parish	Village
Kyangwali	Kyangwali	Hanga II B
	Kyangwali	Kabaale
	Kyangwali	Ngoma
	Kyangwali	Nyasenge A
	Kyangwali	Nyasenge B
	Kyangwali	Kyangwali
	Kyangwali GR	Kyarushesha
	Butoole	Kasoga
	Butoole	Kyarujumba A
	Butoole	Kyarujumba B
	Butoole	Tontema
Kabwoya	Kaseeta	Ndongo
	Kaseeta	Hohwa
	Kaseeta	Nyairongo
	Kaseeta	Nyanseke
Buseruka	Kyangwali GR	Kitegwa
	Kabaale	Kabakete
	Kabaale	Kamukeduke
	Kabaale	Kataaba
	Kabaale	Kijumba
	Kabaale	Nyamasoga
	Kabaale	Kitegwa
	Kabaale	Nyaihara

¹⁰⁰ Survesis/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

¹⁰¹ Ibid



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

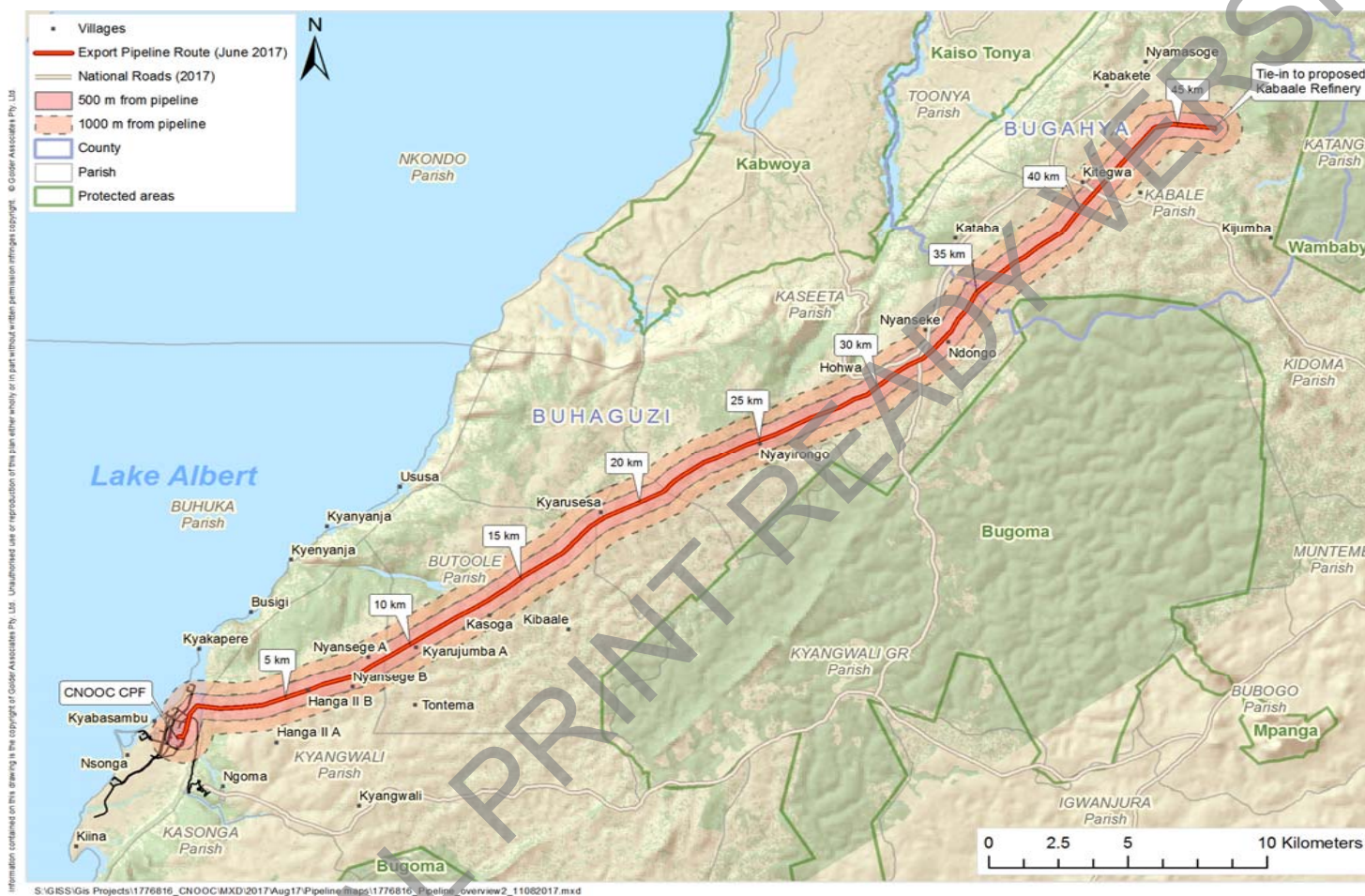


Figure 21: Map of the Pipeline Focus Area



Similar to the Hoima District profile, most villages are heavily dependent on agricultural activities and the selling of agricultural produce. Although there had been limited trade between villages in the Buhuka Flats and villages on top of the escarpment, such as Ngoma village, with the steep escarpment and lack of access serving as limiting factors to trade, this situation had changed dramatically by 2017 subsequent to the opening of the escarpment road.

During the 2013 socio-economic household survey for this project, respondents from villages located along the pipeline route had indicated that social services were generally lacking, though villages located closer to the Hoima–Buhuka road and urban centres like Hoima (e.g. Kabakete, Kamukeduke, Kitegwa, Nyanseke, Ndongo and Hohwa) generally had better social infrastructure such as schools and drug shops. This still served to be true at the stage that fieldwork was undertaken for this project during 2017.

The Hoima-Buhuka road has recently been upgraded and tarred from Hoima to Hohwa, which has increased accessibility to the villages on the northern section of the pipeline. Villages on the southern section of the pipeline continue to have poor access roads – typically dirt roads that are heavily eroded during the wet season. The lack of access limits transport of goods and, therefore, the ability of villagers to reach larger markets outside their immediate area.

Most of the pipeline route is covered by natural grassland or by cultivated areas – including a variety of annual crops as well as numerous coffee, banana and sugar cane plantations.

3.7.2 Village Formation

According to inhabitants, most of the villages in the LSA were established between 1920 and 1990 (with the majority between 1970 and 1985, see Figure 22 below).

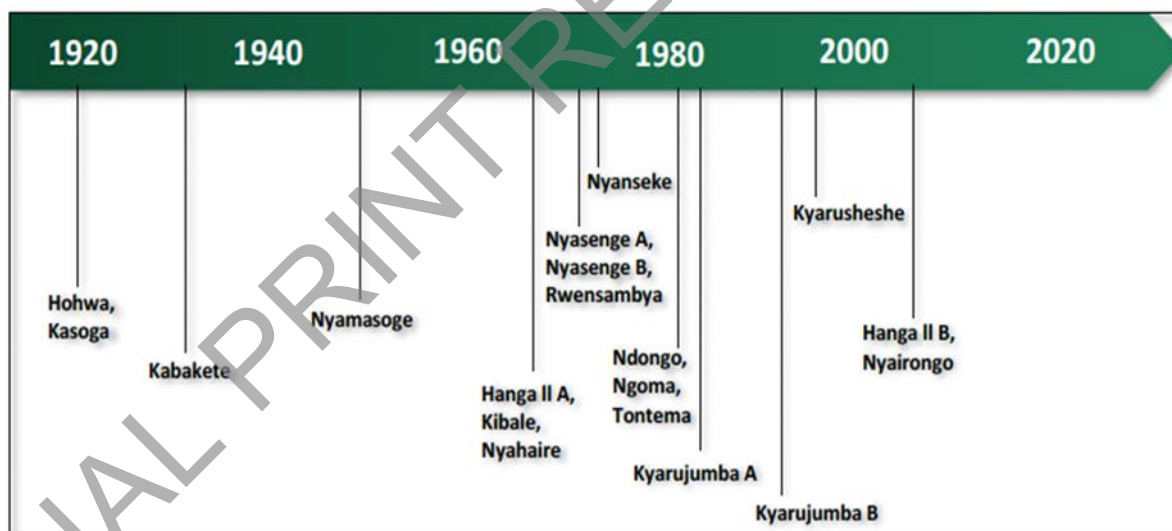


Figure 22: Age of villages along the pipeline LSA



3.7.3 Project Affected Persons

"The Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are individuals who are physically or economically displaced by land acquisition for the project. Individuals who are part of families affected by the Project's development activities are collectively referred to as Project Affected Households (LARF, 2016). A PAP may have a right to one or more groups of assets including (a) rights to land, (b) ownership of crops and trees, (c) homestead property, (d) homestead structures, (e) graves, (f) shrines, and (g) other privately held physical assets located within the Project Area. There are 680 PAPs who are affected in this Phase of the RAP with a total of 55 homesteads and 48 structures which are inclusive of kitchens, bath shelters, pit latrines and barns".¹⁰²

Table 30: Summary of Affected Structures

Facility	Homesteads	Other structures
Feeder pipe line	38	33
Flowlines	8	3
Additional works	9	12
Temporary Camp	0	0
Total	55	48

Table 31: Summary of Assets to be acquired

Category affected	Number of assets
Loss of structures	55
Loss of crops	NA
Loss of trees	NA
Graves	46
Annexed structures	48

3.7.4 Demographics

3.7.4.1 Population Size, Growth and Density

As may be seen from the tables and figures below, the villages in the various Parishes along the pipeline LSA vary greatly in size. As is the case on the Buhuka flats, the population of the LSA has grown exponentially and by far exceeds estimates, often more than double¹⁰³. For example, the surveyed Kyenjojo population was 10,000 compared to the estimate (Ibid.) of 1,819¹⁰⁴.

There are some exceptions where these estimates are:

- higher than the actual count. For example, in the Butoole Parish, the 2017 estimate for Kyarujumba was 1,633, whereas the surveyed figure was 1,000; and

¹⁰² Survesis/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

¹⁰³ Golder Associates/E & P (2017) Village level survey for the project

¹⁰⁴ Hoima Development Plan (2016) Planning Unit, Hoima District



- almost on par with the household survey data, e.g. the 2017 estimate for Kataaba was 1,662 compared to 1,700 (survey).

Butoole Parish

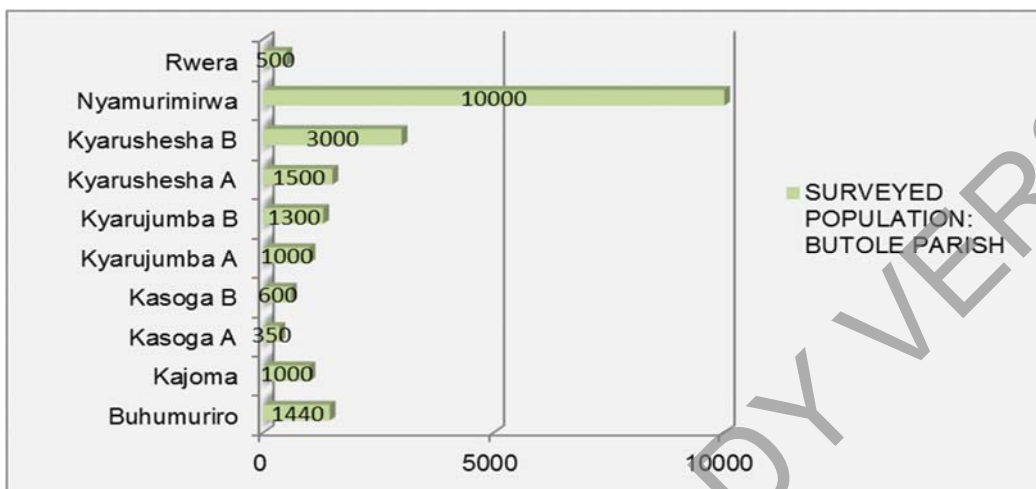


Figure 23: Butoole Parish Villages¹⁰⁵

Kabaale Parish

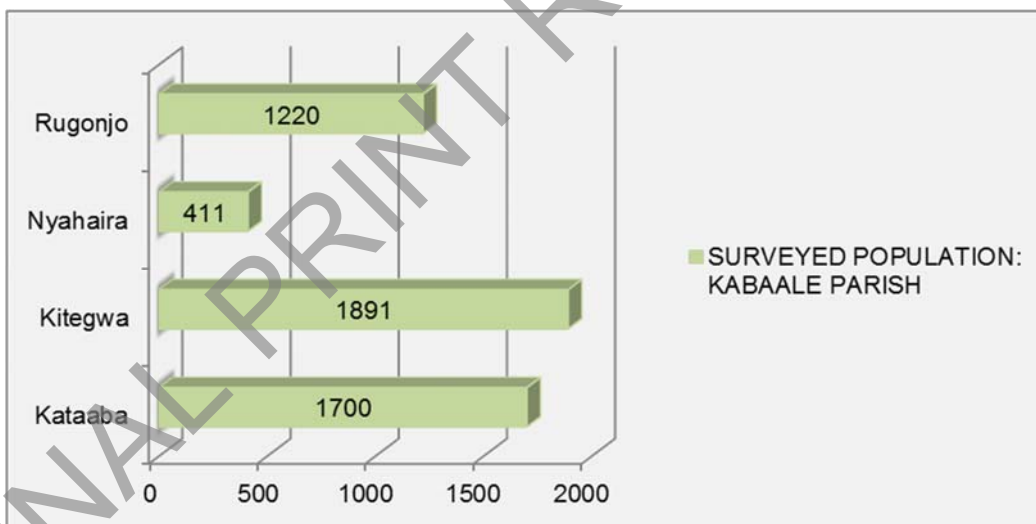


Figure 24: Kabaale Parish Villages¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁵ Golder Associates/E & P (2017) Village level survey for the project

¹⁰⁶ Ibid



Kaseeta Parish

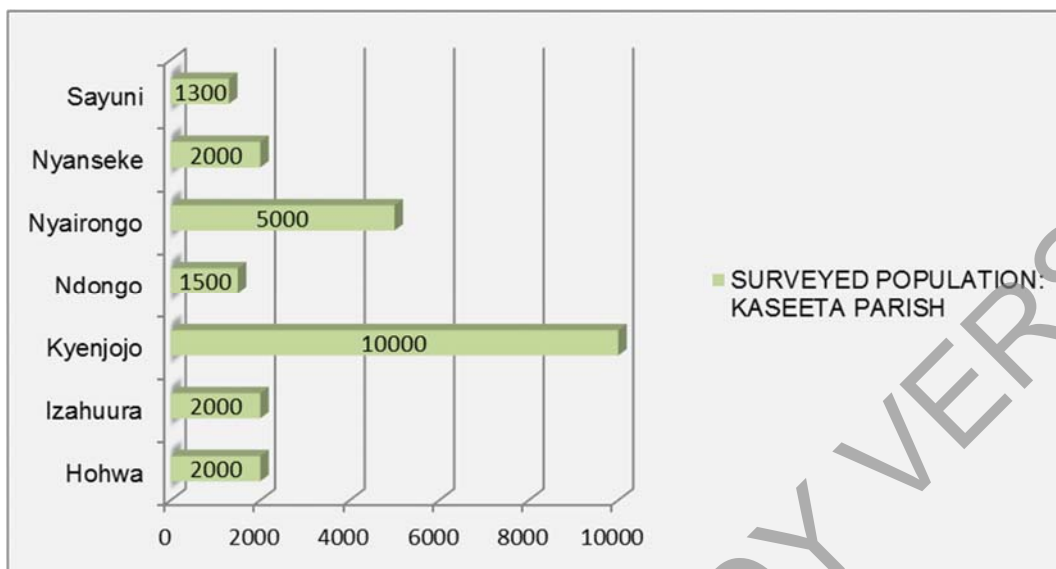


Figure 25: Kaseeta Parish Villages (surveyed)

Kyangwali Parish

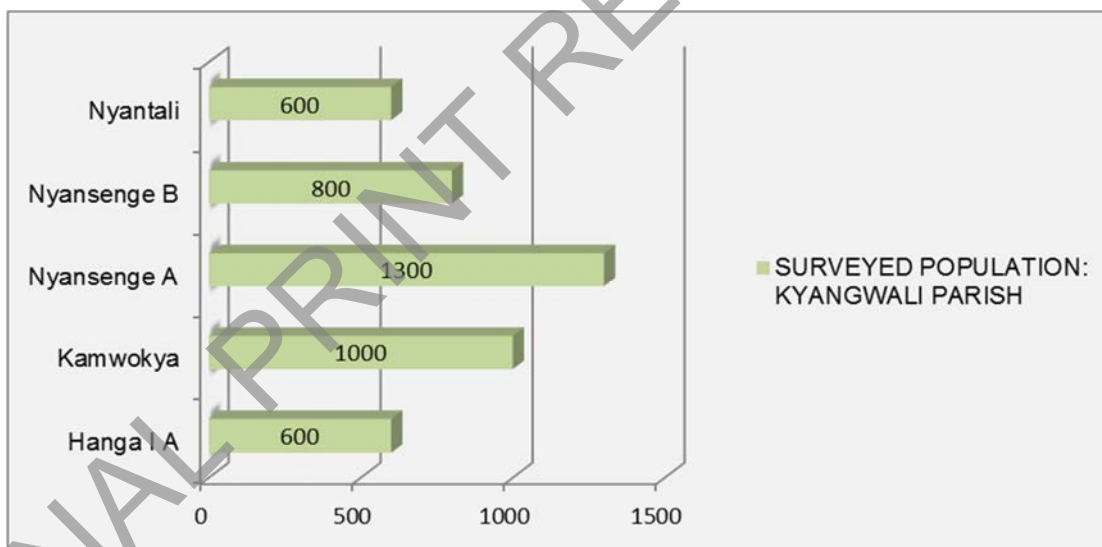


Figure 26: Kyangwali Parish Villages (surveyed)

3.7.4.2 Population Movement and Migration

Based on the 2013 socio-economic survey for this project, it was identified that the population in settlements along the route of the feeder pipeline had shown significant stability over time, specifically as it related to the average length of time that villagers had resided in the area.



It was important to establish how long the PAPs had lived in the area and had, therefore, developed stable ties and networks. The majority of households surveyed as part of the relocation action planning process had indicated that they had lived in the villages for more than 15 years though there were households that indicated that they had been residing in the area for less than a year¹⁰⁷.

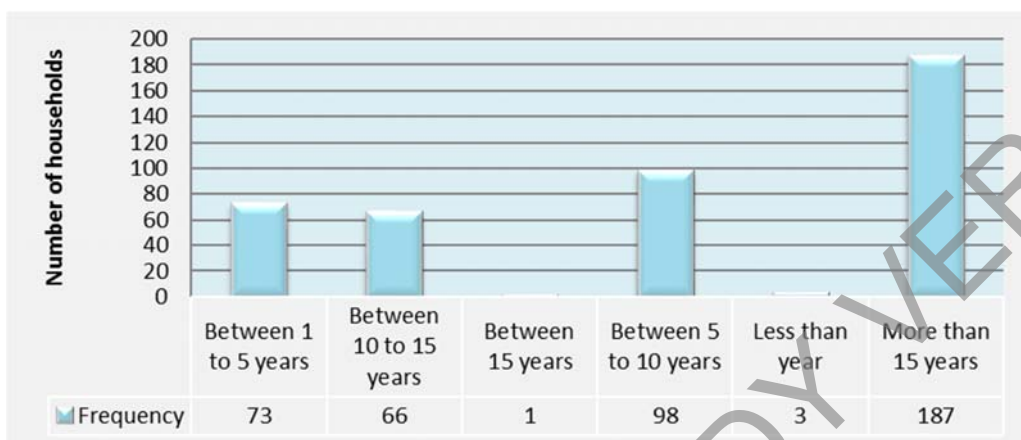


Figure 27: Duration of residence in LSA - PAPs¹⁰⁸

3.7.4.3 Population Age and Gender

The 680 households, which were identified in the socio-economic survey of PAP households undertaken during October and November 2016 and detailed in the RAP report, are mainly made up of nuclear family members. Where there are extended family, other relatives include grandchildren, siblings to the household head, cousins, sons or daughters--in-law, a parent and other relatives.

There was a gender balance in the households that will be affected by the project. There are 49.93% males in the 680 households.

Table 32: Population breakdown of PAPs in the feeder pipeline area

	% of the population by gender (N=2949)		
	Male	Female	Total
Household Head	10.1	1.4	11.5
Spouse	0.1	12.7	12.8
Children of household	35.9	27.9	63.8
Son/ daughter in-law	0.03	0.7	0.73
Grandchild	2.1	2.2	4.3
Parent	0.1	0.4	0.5
Brother/ sister to HH	1.5	0.5	2.0
Cousin	0.1	0.2	0.3

¹⁰⁷ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

¹⁰⁸ Ibid



There are 59.1% persons in the affected households who are below the age of 18 years while 2.8% are in the older persons' age group of 60 years and above. That means that only 38.1% of the persons in the affected households are in what is regarded as the productive adult age group.

3.7.4.4 Ethnicity, Citizenship and Religion

The main ethnic and secondary ethnic groups per parish are set-out in Table 33 to Table 36 below:

Butoole Parish

Table 33: Butoole Parish main ethnic and secondary groups

PARISH	VILLAGE	MAIN ETHNIC GROUP	SECONDARY ETHNIC GROUPS
BUTOOLE	Buhumuro	Bakiga	Banyarwanda, Bafumbira, Batoro, Banyoro
	Kajoma	Bakiga	Bafumbira, Alur, Batoro, Banyakole
	Kasoga A	Bakiga	Bafumbira, Banyakole, Banyoro, Alur
	Kasoga B	Bakiga	Banyoro, Alur, Bafumbira, Banyakole
	Kyarujumba A	Bakiga	Bafumbira, Alur, Batoro, Banyakole
	Kyarujumba B	Bakiga	Bafumbira, Alur, Banyakole
	Kyarushesha A	Banyakole	Banyoro, Bafumbira, Bakiga, Bakonzo, Basoga, Alur
	Kyarushesha B	Banyakole	Rwandese, Banyoro, Bakiga, Bakonzo, Alur
	Nyamurimirwa	Bakiga	Bafumbira, Banyakole, Alur, Baganda, Batoro, Banyoro
	Rwera	Bakiga	Basoga, Banyoro, Banyakole, Rwandese, Alur, Baganda

Kaseeta Parish

Table 34: Kaseeta Parish main ethnic and secondary groups

PARISH	VILLAGE	MAIN ETHNIC GROUP	SECONDARY ETHNIC GROUPS
KASEETA	Hohwa	Lugbara	Banyarwanda, Bakiga, Bagegere
	Izahuura	Bakiga	Banyankole, Bafumbira, Banyoro
	Kyenjojo	Lugbara	Banyoro, Alur, Abamba, Bakonzo, Bakiga
	Ndongo	Bafumbira	Banyoro, Lugbara, Bakiga, Rwandese
	Nyairongo	Bafumbira	Bakiga, Alur, Lugbara, Banyoro, Banyankole
	Nyanseke	Lugbara	Rwandese, Bakiga, Banyoro, Bakonzo
	Sayuni	Banyankole	Banyarwanda, Alur, Bakiga, Bafumbira



Kyangwali Parish

Table 35: Kyangwali Parish main ethnic and secondary groups

PARISH	VILLAGE	MAIN ETHNIC GROUP	SECONDARY ETHNIC GROUPS
KYANGWALI	Hanga I A	Bafumbira	Alur, Banyoro, Bakiga, Rwandese
	Kamwokya	Bakiga	Rwandese, Banyoro, Alur
	Nyansenge A	Bakiga	Alur, Banyoro, Bafumbira, Bakonzo
	Nyansenge B	Bakiga	Alur, Banyakole, Banyoro
	Nyantali	Alur	Bakiga, Bafumbira, Banyakole, Banyoro

Kabaale Parish

Table 36: Kabaale Parish main ethnic and secondary groups

PARISH	VILLAGE	MAIN ETHNIC GROUP	SECONDARY ETHNIC GROUPS
KABAALE	Kataaba	Alur	Banyoro, Banyarwanda, Bafumbira, Bakiga
	Kitegwa	Alur	Banyoro, Bakiga, Lugbara
	Nyaihara	Alur	Banyoro, Bakiga, Balende, Bagungu
	Rugonjo	Alur	Banyoro, Lugbara, Lende, Rwandese

Immigrants from Rwanda, the DRC and elsewhere are found in some villages although their numbers are probably under-reported, for fear of being victimised or deported. Some villagers complain about the influx of rich people into the area to claim land. Villagers try to discourage the in-migration of foreign people.

Fieldwork activities in 2017 for this project confirmed the observations of the presence of ethnic tensions in a number of villages across the escarpment. However, whereas in 2013 the tensions appeared to be more pronounced in the villages contiguous to the feeder pipeline than in those on the Buhuka Flats in 2013, fieldwork during 2017 found the opposite to be true. Where there was tension, as previously, the main focus of the tension related to arguments around community leadership and on a fairly consistent basis, fears of being excluded from focus group discussions as a component of historic tribal tensions. Additionally, tensions along the top of the escarpment are increasingly being driven by speculative land acquisition by immigrants into the area.

The major religions in the area are Roman Catholics, Anglican, Ow'busobozi which is an indigenous religion in Banyoro region and Islam.

3.7.4.5 Health

The most common illness in the project affected households is malaria with 82.2% of households confirming suffering from malaria in the six months before the survey¹⁰⁹. Diarrhoea is another common ailment in the area with 8.4% of households confirming having someone with it. The other health problems include high blood pressure, diabetes, typhoid, pneumonia, asthma and others. Though there are cases where households seek

¹⁰⁹ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Phase 2 KFDA Resettlement Action Plans RAP Report - Socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016;



medical care from health facilities (67.5%) when they have persons with the different ailments, they also have alternatives that include: giving plenty of water and food (20.1%) to the patient; visiting traditional healers (9.6%), treating the sick person with herbs (6%); other a purchase treatment from a drug store, resorting to prayer and in some instances, taking no action whatsoever.

The persons who seek help from health facilities mainly go to government health facilities including Hoima regional referral hospital, Kabaale health centre (Health centre III), Kaseeta Health centre (Health centre II), Kituti Health centre (Health centre III) or Kyangwali health centre (Health centre III).

The provision of health facilities in the LSA is shown in Table 37. Facilities are very limited and are a central concern in the communities. All of the villages make reference to the need for better and closer health care facilities.

Table 37: Inventory of Health Facilities

PARISH	VILLAGE	PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES	PRIVATE CLINICS/ PHARMACIES
BUTOOLE	Buhumuro	00	00
	Kajoma	00	01
	Kasoga A	00	03
	Kasoga B	00	02
	Kyarujumba A	00	03
	Kyarujumba B	00	06
	Kyarushesha A	00	02
	Kyarushesha B	00	06
	Nyamurimirwa	00	01
	Rwera	00	00
KABAAL	Kataaba	00	02
	Kitegwa	00	00
	Nyaihara	00	00
	Rugonjo	00	00
KASEETA	Hohwa	01	02
	Izahuura	00	00
	Kyenjojo	00	01
	Ndongo	00	01
	Nyairongo	00	07



PARISH	VILLAGE	PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES	PRIVATE CLINICS/ PHARMACIES
	Nyanseke	01	06
	Sayuni	01	04
KYANGWALI	Hanga I A	00	02
	Kamwokya	00	04
	Nyansenge A	00	00
	Nyansenge B	00	02
	Nyantali	00	02

3.7.5 Education

The school going age is five years. During the socio-economic survey of households undertaken during October and November 2016¹¹⁰, it was discovered that most of the persons in the affected households have attained some form of education and only 11.8% had not completed education, as indicated in Figure 28 below.

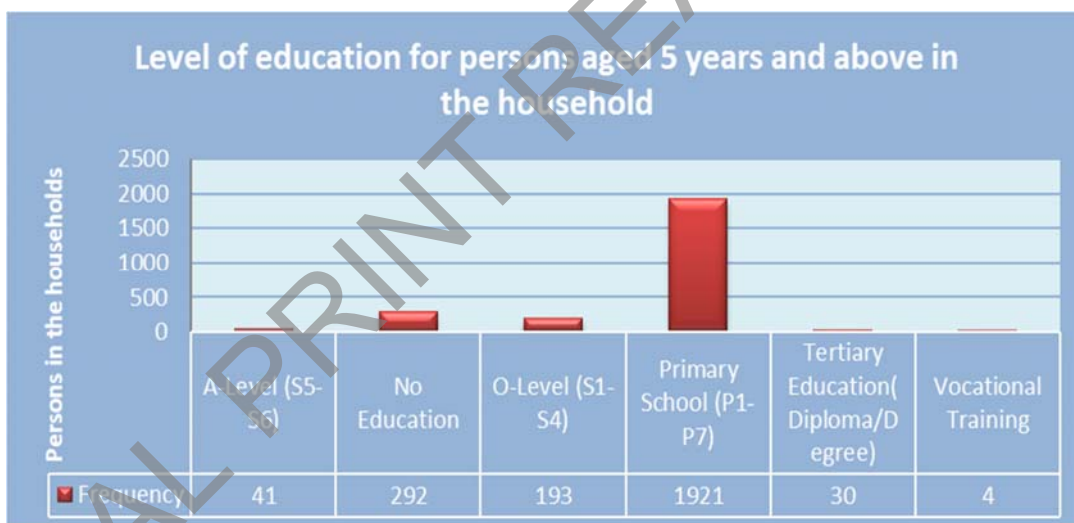


Figure 28: Level of education persons aged 5 years and above in Pipeline LSA

Of the children in the school going age group, there are 92.9% (1,285) who are in school. The children who are in primary school are in the nearby schools and the duration of the walk to school ranges between 10 minutes and 2 hours one way. The secondary school going children attend schools out of the area. The main reason given for children of school-going age who are not in school is that school is expensive and as such the parents cannot afford to put their children in school. The other reasons include; children having work to do at home as well as schools being too far away for the children to access them.

¹¹⁰ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Phase 2 KFDA Resettlement Action Plans



Provision for schooling in the LSA is very limited (see Figure 29 to Figure 32 below). Access to schools without long travel distances is an almost universal complaint among respondents. The near absence of secondary schools condemns most young people to their existing living standards, with little hope of acquiring the necessary skills to escape poverty.

The Hoima Municipal Council Development Plan 2016 – 2020 (2015:52) makes provision for increasing educational infrastructure, with a budget of UGX50million per annum being allocated for building additional classrooms, teachers' quarters and latrine facilities. However, there are currently no plans to increase the number of classrooms and/or build additional government schools in the development area.

3.7.5.1 Schools in the Butoole Parish

The schools in the Butoole Parish are set-out in Figure 29 below.

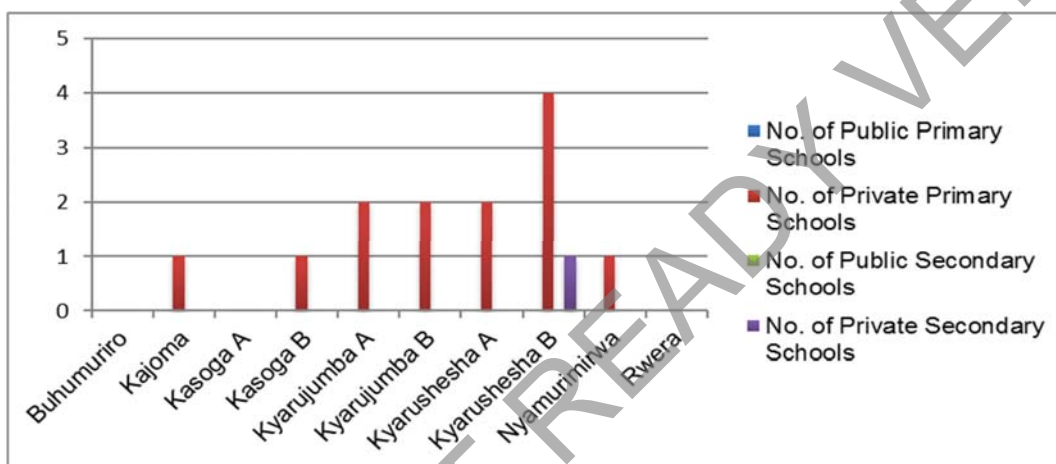


Figure 29: Schools in the Butoole Parish

3.7.5.2 Schools in the Kabaale Parish

The schools in the Kabaale Parish are set-out in Figure 30 below.

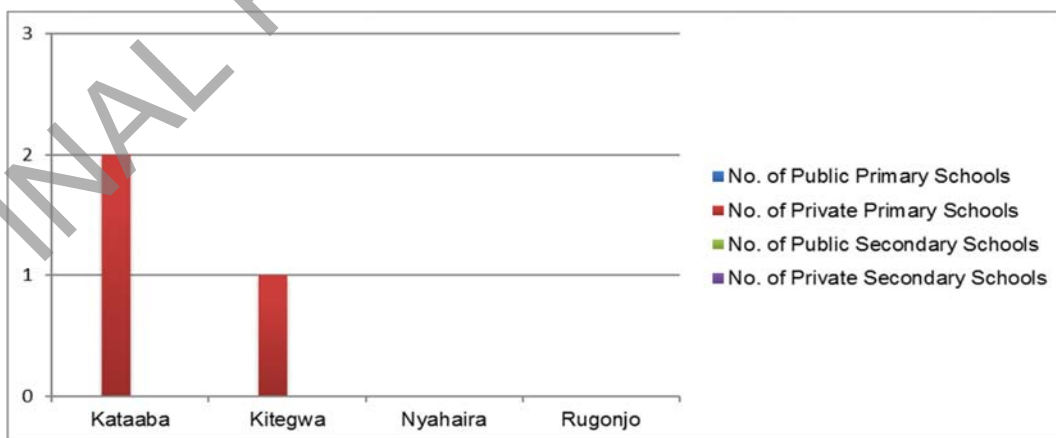


Figure 30: Schools in the Kabaale Parish



3.7.5.3 Schools in the Kaseeta Parish

The schools in the Kaseeta Parish are set-out in Figure 31 below.

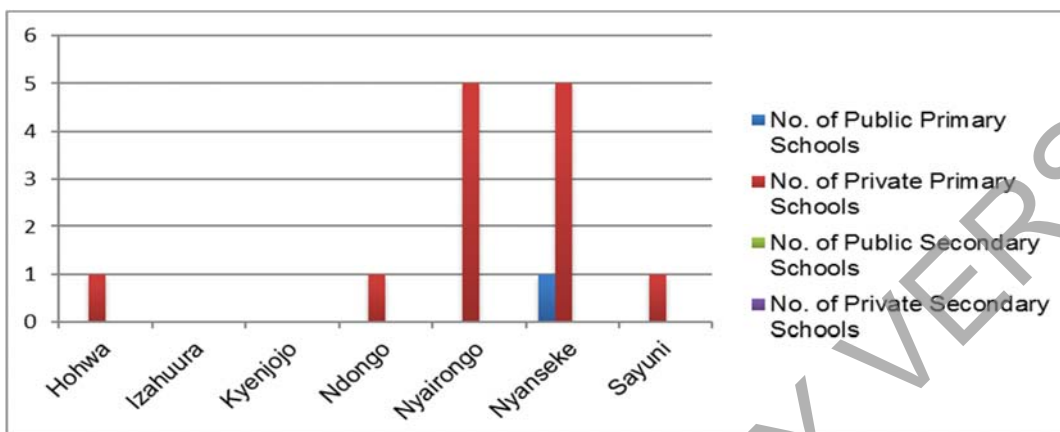


Figure 31: Schools in the Kaseeta Parish

3.7.5.4 Schools in the Kyangwali Parish

The schools in the Kyangwali Parish are set-out in Figure 32 below.

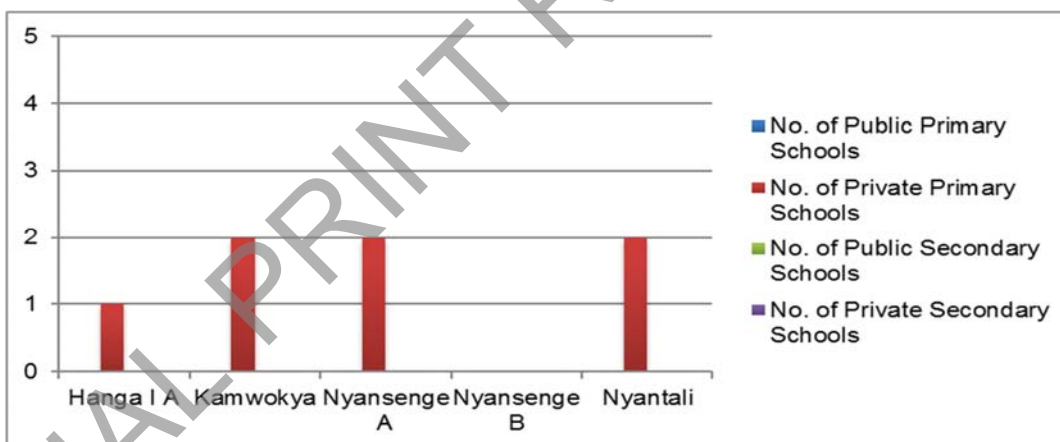


Figure 32: Schools in the Kyangwali Parish

3.7.6 Social Services and Utilities

3.7.6.1 Water Supply

The majority of households access water from the bore hole whether during the dry season or the wet season. There is no significant difference with regard to where they access the water from be it in the dry or wet season as show in the graph. Only water from the borehole, deep well, rain water tank and the tap can be considered clean. This implies that, on average there is access to clean and safe water.

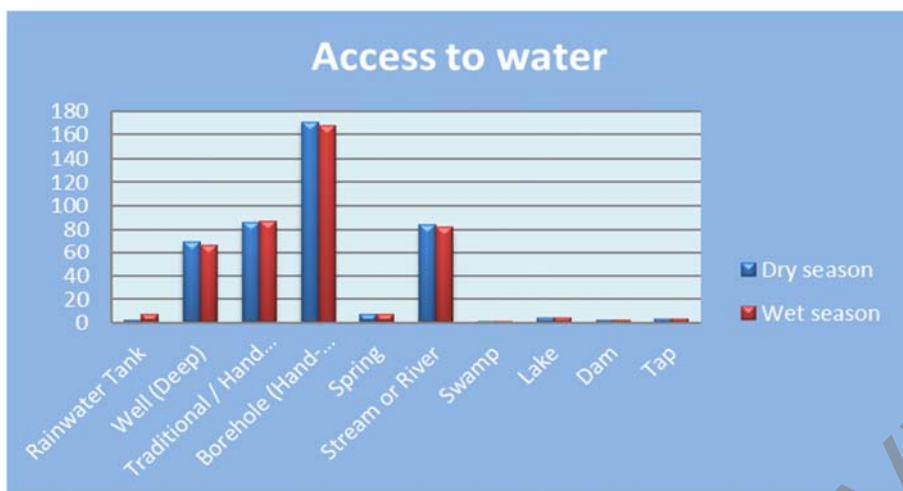


Figure 33: Access to water within the Pipeline LSA

Clean and reliable water supply is an issue in most of the villages. Table 38 to Table 41 summarise the water supplies to each village in the LSA. A total of 74% of villages raised water supply as one of their key needs.

Butoole Parish

Table 38: Water Supply to Villages in the Butoole Parish

	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Buhumuriro	00	04	00	00
Kajoma	00	01	00	00
Kasoga A	00	04	00	00
Kasoga B	00	06	00	00
Kyarujumba A	00	07	02	00
Kyarujumba B	00	03	01	00
Kyarushesha A	00	02	00	00
Kyarushesha B	00	06	01	00
Nyamurimirwa	00	04	01	00
Rwera	00	00	00	00

**Kabaale Parish****Table 39: Water Supply to Villages in the Kabaale Parish**

	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Kataaba	00	02	00	00
Kitegwa	00	03	02	00
Nyaihara	00	01	00	00
Rujonjo	00	00	01	00

Kaseeta Parish**Table 40: Water Supply to Villages in the Kaseeta Parish**

	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Izahuura	00	01	00	00
Kyenjojo	00	05	02	00
Nyairongo	00	01	00	00
Nyanseke	00	02	01	00
Sayuni				

Kyangwali Parish**Table 41: Water Supply to Villages in the Kyangwali Parish**

	No. of Water Protected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Unprotected Water Sources (Springs)	No. of Boreholes	H/H connected to piped water
Hanga II B	00	00	00	00
Kamwokya	00	03	01	00
Nyansenge A	00	02	01	00
Nyansenge B	00	02	01	00
Nyantali	00	01	00	00



3.7.6.2 Sanitation and Refuse Systems

Sanitation coverage is significantly higher for settlements adjacent to the proposed pipeline alignment than that for settlements on the Buhuka Flats, with 85% of households reporting access to their own pit latrine and 11% of households having access to a shared pit latrine facility (UNRA, 2016)

97.2% of the households have access to their own toilet at their household, whilst 0.2% have access to the latrine at the neighbouring households. That notwithstanding, there are 2.6% households who do not have access to a toilet and they use either the bush, lake or stream to ease themselves.¹¹¹

68.5% of the households use a private pit near the household to dispose of waste. There are 21.3% households that throw waste in the bush, 6.3% who burn the waste and the others either bury the waste, throw waste in the plantation or have no planned waste disposal mechanism.¹¹²

3.7.6.3 Energy

The major (63.8%) source of energy for lighting is solar power though other persons use paraffin 19.2%, battery 13.6% and there are other sources that include candles, electricity and the moon.

The major (90.4%) source of energy for cooking is firewood followed by charcoal (7.5%). There are some households that use electricity, gas or paraffin for cooking.¹¹³

3.7.7 Housing

There are 680 Project affected households¹¹⁴ with a household population of 2,949 persons. The potential discrepancy between the number of households affected vis a vis the assets itemised in the valuation register as one household could, potentially, own more than one plot of land with a residence on one of the two or even a third plot of land. There are essentially three categories of households directly impacted by the project. These are households whose place of residence is affected, households whose farming land is affected and households whose businesses will be affected.

The residences of the affected households are in a homestead set up with a residential house that is, in most cases, a multi-purpose place and can be permanent, semi-permanent or temporary, a kitchen which is either temporary or semi-permanent, a bath shelter, a latrine and a plate rack. Houses for rent are usually a one room multi-purpose structure.

89.7% of household heads are male but 0.8% of these males are children below the age of 18. On the other hand, 7.2% of the households are headed by widows and 3% of households are headed by females who are not married.

3.7.8 Household and Household Assets Ownership

The socio-economic survey as outlined in the RAP¹¹⁵ Report set out to establish the assets that the identified households in the LSA have. There were selected assets that were used to measure the socio-economic status of the households. The items selected were items that could be used for communication, access to information, and means of transport or could be used to earn income. Overall, over 80% of the households had a means of accessing information either through the phone, radio or television. There were some households that were outliers that owned items that would be considered luxurious but necessary like a fridge, a cooker or a car.

¹¹¹ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

¹¹² Ibid

¹¹³ Ibid

¹¹⁴ Ibid

¹¹⁵ Ibid

**Table 42: Ownership of household assets¹¹⁶**

Assets	Percent Households with Assets
Car	3.0
Motorcycle	25.2
Radio	85.0
Tractor	0.47
Chainsaw	0.7
Bicycle	51.4
Television	9.35
Hoes	84.11
Mobile phone	84.11
Boat	1.17
Boat engine	0.7
Fish nets	1.4
Sewing machine	1.87
Fridge	0.47
Computer	0.93
Electric stove	0.23
Kerosene stove	0.23

3.7.9 Economic Activities

3.7.9.1 General Overview

In the pipeline study area, most villages are involved in subsistence agriculture as well as on a semi-commercial (cash cropping) basis in varying proportions. In addition, intensive commercial farming has been encouraged in the area, and is increasingly becoming a common feature. All villages are involved in similar economic, semi-commercial and livelihood activities. Semi-commercial agriculture is predominantly related to cotton, tobacco and coffee cash crops. A wide range of other crops are produced, both for sale in the local markets, to traders and for subsistence consumption. A myriad of other small business activities (viz. brick making, palm oil manufacture and sale, shops, rope and basket making) take place to generate cash income.

¹¹⁶ Ibid



3.7.9.2 Livelihoods

Determining of the livelihoods of the project affected households gives a platform for monitoring of project impact especially after the completion of the project to see whether there has been a negative or positive economic impact of the project. This being a rural population, the main means of livelihood is tilling the land, fishing, petty trading, farm produce and livestock trading.

Table 43: Sub-counties, parishes and villages within vicinity of the pipeline¹¹⁷

Livelihoods	Percentage of households engaged
Crop Farming	98.8
Use of Trees and Tree Farming	82.2
Livestock Rearing	89.0
Fishing	6.8
Collecting Materials from the Bush	95.8
Small Businesses and Trading	36.7

Land above the escarpment is predominantly fertile and most of the villagers in the LSA originally settled there because of the good agricultural land. Most villages are involved in both subsistence and non-mechanised small scale productive agriculture in varying proportions. Villagers were not always able to quantify the proportions. In six of the villages, the view was expressed that the majority of the crop produced (ranging from 70 – 90%) would be sold, although there was not agreement on this. Eight villages estimated that subsistence agriculture makes up 60%-70% of total production. The remaining nine villages did not venture a proportion, but all indicated that both commercial and subsistence agriculture took place.

The majority of persons in the affected households are employed in the agricultural sector. There were some people employed full time in formal jobs, others who are self-employed and mainly in the business sector and the women were also home care givers.

¹¹⁷ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two



Table 44: Occupations in Project Affected households¹¹⁸

	Gender		Total
	Female	Male	
Casual Employment	0.07	0.1	0.17
Disabled and Employed	0.27	0.31	0.58
Disabled and NOT Employed	0.03	0.1	0.13
Farmer	15	16.0	31
Fulltime Employed	0.34	0.34	0.68
Home caregiver	1.32	0	1.32
Not employed	0.1	0.27	0.37
Pensioner	0	0.07	0.07
Pre-School Child	7.66	8.27	15.93
Retired	0.14	0.03	0.17
Self Employed	1.39	2.75	4.14
Student	2.31	2.78	5.09
Student/Scholar	17.63	22.38	40.01
Temporary /Contract worker	0.1	0.17	0.27

The common types of crops grown along the pipeline areas have been extrapolated from the UNRA-RAP report for the Kaseeta-Kyarushesa-Nyairongo-Hohwa road project, 2017 (see Table 45). Whereas a wide range of crops are grown on the affected land, the two main crops grown are Matooke and Coffee, which are the perennial crops. The rest of the crops are mainly seasonal crops that are harvestable and restorable between 3 to 6 months.

¹¹⁸ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

**Table 45: Types of crops grown along Kaseeta-Hohwa-Rweera areas¹¹⁹**

Crop	Hohwa-Butoole	Kabaale-Kiziranfumbi	Kaseeta-Rwera	Total
Maize	37%(117)	38%(65)	42%(51)	38%(233)
Beans	30%(97)	36%(61)	37%(46)	33%(204)
Matooke	25%(80)	32%(55)	29%(36)	28%(171)
Cassava	16%(51)	29%(121)	19%(23)	20%(123)
Sweet potatoes	13%(42)	17%(28)	11%(13)	14%(83)
Groundnuts	5%(17)	12%(21)	7%(9)	8%(47)
Coffee	8%(24)	11%(19)	2%(3)	8%(46)
Tomatoes	2%(7)	1%(2)	5%(6)	2%(15)
Yams	0.3%(1)	1%(1)	2%(2)	1%(4)
Others	12%(37)	27%(45)	10%(12)	15%(94)

Both men and women practice agriculture. Small-scale farming for profit is slightly more common than pure subsistence farming for household use. All villages are involved in similar economic, commercial and livelihood activities. Most villagers indicate that they sell the use right to portions of their allocated land in order to obtain cash during the planting season. Whilst land is their most important asset, villagers who resort to this measure indicate that they need to obtain cash to pay school fees and to buy seed. The land is most often sold to newcomers to the area.

The most common cash crops include cotton, tobacco and coffee. A wide range of other crops are produced, both for sale in the local markets, to traders and for subsistence consumption. These include potatoes, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cassava, jack fruit, maize, millet, rice, sorghum, matooke, groundnuts, bananas, beans, tomatoes, onions, cabbages and pineapples. Eucalyptus trees are grown at Kyarajumba A for timber and housing material. One of the areas is well known for its production of green peppers. Livestock consists mainly of cows, goats, pigs and sheep. Ducks and chickens are commonly kept around the household. Trade in fish occurs in many villages.

A myriad of small business activities take place in order to generate cash income. Many villages have brick layers among them and brick making is done in a number of villages. Sand is quarried for building purposes. People open small shops in order to trade food, clothing and household goods. Palm oil is sold and charcoal is manufactured and sold (some respondents noted the increasing difficulty of finding suitable wood to make charcoal). Brewing alcoholic beverages (Warage and Bushera) is common and bars and restaurants are found in a number of villages. Some villagers have handicraft skills and make ropes and baskets. Stone quarrying and bee keeping is recorded in Kijimbu. Motor cycle (boda-boda) and bicycle repair shops are found in several villages. Fuel (paraffin) is sold by local shops for lighting.

Based on the RAP Report, and the findings from the socio-economic survey, it was found that there are 97.9% of the households who harvest natural resources. The harvests are mainly for household consumption or for

¹¹⁹ UNRA RAP Report-Kaseeta-Kyarusesa-Nyairongo-Rwera Road Project, 2017



sale and in some cases they serve both purposes. The items harvested range from raw materials like wood for charcoal, wood for artisanal works, and sand to edible items like wild game or fruits.

Table 46: Harvesting of Natural Resources by Project Affected Households¹²⁰

Natural resource	Percent households harvesting	Percent use of the resource		
		Both home consumption and selling	Home consumption	Sell only
Fish	11.4	6.2	2.1	2.4
Wood for charcoal	4.7	1.9	2.2	0.7
Firewood	87.6	1.9	87.9	0
Wild fruits and vegetables	28.7	2.6	26.8	0.2
Wood for artisan items	13.8	5.5	6.4	2.3
Grass for thatching	53.7	2.8	51.8	0.2
Hunt birds and animals	7.2	2.0	6.2	0.2
Medicinal plants	48.1	3.3	45.8	0
Sand	4.7	1.0	3.8	0
Salt	37.6	0	100	0

3.7.9.3 Agriculture and Animal Husbandry¹²¹

The project area is dependent on crop farming which not only caters for household consumption but also for income into the household. 97.4% of the households have access to land for farming. The main land tenure system in the area is customary and the means of access is either by written agreement or unwritten understanding (verbal agreements) between the parties. 3.2% of the households have Certificates of Titles. The means of tilling the land is mainly through use of manual labour. (82%) of the households use hand hoes, 0.7% use ox-ploughs, and 4.4% use tractors (4.4%). There is 100% dependence on the rain to irrigate the crops and as such the farming is affected by the seasonal changes and adverse weather conditions.

Table 47: Agriculture within the Project Affected Area

Crop	Percent households that claimed they had farm plots	
	Primary crop	Secondary crop
Sweet potato	34.8	5.9
Maize	29.9	4.7

¹²⁰ Surveys/Nomad Consulting (2017) Kingfisher Development Area and Feeder Line Resettlement Action Plan Phase Two

¹²¹ Ibid



Crop	Percent households that claimed they had farm plots	
	Primary crop	Secondary crop
Cassava	45.6	36.7
Beans	34.8	7.2
Matooke	13.8	29.7
Ground nuts	5.9	3.3
Coffee	1.2	3
Rice	1.6	0.7
Millet	0.9	0.5
Yams	0.5	0.5

82.6% of the crops produced provide food for household consumption and selling while 6.2% of the crops grown are all sold off while 9.2% of the crops produced are only for household consumption.

Livestock is an important livelihood strategy where the people who rear animals or birds look at it as a form of investment for the future or saving of their monies for another day. Livestock rearing is in 88.8% of the households. Chicken were the majority of animals being reared in most households with a combination of goats and pigs and they are mainly local breeds.

Table 48: Animal Husbandry within the Project Affected Area

	Percentage of households with livestock	Number of livestock in the area
Cattle	5.1	53
Goats	6.1	295
Sheep	2.8	34
Chicken	8.9	323
Ducks	4.0	67
Pigs	4.4	162

There are mainly 4 types of identifiable tree types in the area, that being the cashew nut tree, the mango tree, palm tree and a number of indigenous timber trees. There are 62.9% of households with at least one fruit tree, 82.5% of households with indigenous trees, 21.5% of households with indigenous timber trees, 2.5% of households with palm trees and 0.7% of households with cashew nut trees.

3.7.10 Land Access and Tenure

The majority of land is held under customary tenure, although there is some land that is held under freehold tenure. Communities who live along the feeder pipeline LSA occupy the public land with sole possession of



usufruct rights where the land is held under the customary tenure system. "This means that it is private property, but the owners need no documents to prove ownership. Their claims to the land, and the boundaries of the land, are locally recognised, and this recognition is given the full protection of State law".¹²²

3.7.11 Social Order, Crime and Security

There are general concerns about the oil industry. While some people (such as in the villages of Kitegwa and Kyarujumba B) acknowledge benefits (existing and potential) brought by the oil industry such as improved roads, clinics, jobs and an increased market for their products, there is:

- a general lack of understanding of what the consequences of oil development will be; and
- people fear the worst, including an influx of foreign and disruptive people, increasing pressure on land, an increase in corrupt practices, increased prostitution and disruption of family life, lack of fair compensation for lost land and increased opportunistic land acquisition by outsiders, including by the government.

4.0 HUMAN RIGHTS IMPACTS

4.1 Introduction

Human rights are defined as the fundamental levels of treatment and acceptance that all people are universally entitled to without fear or prejudice, including related to gender, age, economic status, race or religion. From a workforce perspective it includes a range of issues including the freedom of association and collective bargaining, discrimination in the workplace, poor working conditions, and fatalities. From a community perspective, it includes a range of issues such as impacts on livelihoods and employment, land, water quality and access to water, the preservation of cultural heritage, and the right to self-determination.

The extractive industry, particularly oil exploration, has serious human rights implications for developing countries. The quest for the much-needed foreign exchange from the extractive industries has, in most cases, resulted in high government tolerance of firms in these industries regardless of their human rights record. In their bid to protect their investments and secure foreign revenues, TNCs (Transnational Corporations) and governments respectively, have in some cases formed alliances of convenience that expose the population to human rights abuses. Also, the national security agenda is determined in some instances by the security concerns of TNCs. Thus, the need to provide security for the continued exploration of oil overrides national security. According to an UNCTAD (2007) report, the participation of transnational corporations in the extractive industries can result in human rights abuses such as the disappearance of people, arbitrary detention and torture and loss of land and livelihoods without negotiation and without compensation.

It is important that this scenario is prevented from playing out in Uganda and – to this end – CNOOC, which is a member of the UN Global Compact, has pledged itself to the core values related to anti-corruption, human rights, labour standards and the environment as set out in the ten principles that form part of the Compact. The Compact is fundamentally rooted in principles and rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

According to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, any company should clearly demonstrate the commitments that it has in respect of human rights. As such, CNOOC understands that there should be a proactive approach followed that seeks to prevent or mitigate potential Human Rights issues that may be caused directly by its operations, or its contractors, sub-contractors, project partners or suppliers. For this reason, commitments to these Guiding Principles are stressed in the Environment, Health, Safety and Security and Corporate Social Responsibility policies that bind CNOOC as well as its contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers.

¹²² Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU) (Undated) Policy Discussion Paper 4: Does customary tenure have a role in modern economic development



Apart from binding itself fundamentally to promote human rights on all operational levels, it understands that all IFC Performance Standards that it is bound to uphold through its due diligence processes and practices inherently have dimensions and elements that relate to human rights that it will respect.

4.2 Purpose of the Human Rights Assessment Process

The Assessment of Human Rights Impacts is being undertaken as part of a voluntary due diligence process by CNOOC. In doing so, it is giving expression to its commitment to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights which describe the following expectations from companies¹²³:

- “respect human rights in projects or operations;
- seek to prevent or mitigate potential human rights issues that may be caused directly by the company’s projects or operations, or by project partners and suppliers;
- have in place policies and processes to manage potential human rights issues;
- express commitment to respect human rights through a policy endorsed by senior leadership;
- conduct assessments to identify potential human rights issues in projects or operations, and have processes in place to manage these issues and track responses;
- communicate with stakeholders about how issues are being addressed; and
- have in place a grievance mechanism to address issues raised by the community.”

The goals of the HR assessment process for the project have been to: (i) identify any actual or potential human rights impacts, ensure future prevention of potential impacts and abuses, give account of any rights-related impacts and infringements and ensure that the full suite of mitigation measures are in place; (ii) ensure that all required policies and procedures for the management of human rights issues are in place; (iii) demonstrate a firm commitment to respect human rights through the measures and plans it has put in place; (iv) ensure that communication processes and channels are in place and used to address issues as they arise; and (v) ensure that grievance mechanisms that enable stakeholders to raise human rights as well as project related concerns and issues are in place and are addressed.

The process aims at building on the findings of the environmental, social, health and cultural impact assessment processes for the project. A key component has aimed at identifying whether the project is currently or is likely to negatively impact human rights. Based on this, to use the information in a purposeful manner as basis to inform the preventive and/or remediation activities. These mitigation measures are formulated as part of the process to develop comprehensive measures to address potential negative impacts and, where possible, to ensure the implementation of strategies to promote human rights, resilience and well-being.

4.3 Risk Areas Identified

In order to practice the necessary due diligence in respect of Human Rights, CNOOC will need to understand key areas of risk and vulnerability of the individuals and communities that may be impacted by the project. Environmental and social risk is a combination of the probability of certain hazard occurrences and the severity of impacts resulting from such an occurrence. Evaluating impacts based on severity to the affected stakeholder provides the basis for how companies are expected to prioritise efforts. This is comprehensively different to normal processes for Enterprise Risk Management systems.

The following Table provides a summarised overview of specific risk areas identified by stakeholders, the potential negative impact areas, factors that serve to increase levels of vulnerability as well as potential resources that may be harnessed to buffer against risks or measures to maximise the benefits to be derived from positive impacts.

¹²³ IPIECA (2012) Human rights due diligence process. A practical guide to implementation for oil and gas companies



Many of the risks and associated impacts will require interventions that address instances of situational vulnerability. Impacts must be evaluated based on the potential human rights impacts that these may have on affected stakeholders and addressed decisively by CNOOC. For this reason, the mitigation measures that have been provided for address the direct aspects that are under the control of CNOOC, but as well, introduce the concept of joint action and the promotion of systems, processes and plans that bring together the people, the private sector as well as the public sector to address deficits and issues as a matter of priority.

It is vital that CNOOC facilitates a process whereby government understands the urgent need for putting in place mechanisms that will promote – at a fundamental level – the human rights of the citizens of Uganda and will build their capacity and capability to fully participate in the growth and development of Uganda.

In addition to the mitigation measures that form part of the Social Management Plan, the Community Development as well as the Community Health, Safety and Security plans require that a strong thrust is put in place that will allow the basic human rights of all people in the LSAs to be addressed and to ensure that those who are most disadvantaged and vulnerable, including, women, children, the elderly and the sick are drawn into a fully inclusive empowering process.

Table 49: Matrix of Risk Areas Identified

RISK AREA	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	CURRENT VULNERABILITY /STRESS INDICATORS (Demographic; infrastructural and Socio-economic)	POTENTIAL RESOURCES (MITIGATION AND/OR POSITIVE IMPACTS) (PRESENT AND PROPOSED)
Population related change processes, including fragmentation and escalation into xenophobia	Population (culture; racial; ethnic composition) change due to inflow of opportunity seekers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes in traditional values¹²⁴ (cultural and spiritual capital) Moral decay Potential deterioration in adherence to requirements put in place by local leadership, including potential disarray in leadership patterns due to influx Fear (disruptive behaviour due to foreigners) Increase in population density; 168% projected population growth (2014-2050) massive underestimation. Associated resource allocation for infrastructure and services potentially vastly inadequate Hoima district among 20 largest urban centres (11th fastest growing) 	<p>Employment of locals, policy (employees drawn from existing settlements)</p> <p>Purported “cordial relationships between host communities and foreigners”¹²⁵</p> <p>Relative political stability (depending on source). Population institute (2015) rates political instability as “severe” (Uganda’s Global Rank #22); Fragile States Index (FFP): 96.</p> <p>“According to the results of the sample socio-economic survey, more than half of the (57.5 %) household heads migrated to the study area in recent years (less than 10 years) to find employment (77.3%) (Drat SIA, Kingfisher Development, p.52). This means that local migrants could potentially adopt a refugee/migrant mindset – this could create empathy and could attenuate potential conflict/animosity)</p>
	Outflow of people fearing an “oil war”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic status 	<p>Public education;</p> <p>Social networks forged between locals and foreign nationals;</p> <p>Public consultation (Mitigation Monitoring Committees) involving locals and refugees;</p> <p>Draw on traditional leadership to help</p>

¹²⁴ Census (2014)

¹²⁵ Uganda Investment Authority (2017)



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

RISK AREA	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	CURRENT VULNERABILITY /STRESS INDICATORS (Demographic; infrastructural and Socio-economic)	POTENTIAL RESOURCES (MITIGATION AND/OR POSITIVE IMPACTS) (PRESENT AND PROPOSED)
			with moral build-up; Facilitation of Process contact opportunities through investment in sports and recreation
	Relocation of individuals and families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Uncertainty about relocation procedure; ■ Distrust ■ Negative experience elsewhere 	Compensation Protection under land act and Constitution Consultation with people to be relocated and host community Improved livelihood in host area
Individual and family level change processes and associated impacts,	Disruption in movement patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Poor quality roads; ■ Limited access roads ■ Increased inflow of opportunity seekers can put more pressure on roads 	New road infrastructure (escarpment and local)
	Disruption in social networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Relocation related fears / uncertainty. ■ Ilcan et al (2015) report "Refugees in the refugee settlements also experience social divisions and tensions with nationals" 	There may be "strength in diversity" (new social networks being forged) to mitigate further multi-ethnic inflow? Uganda pro-refugee policy(?) Telecoms infrastructure for social media (virtual social networks) (Communication: MTN, Airtel, Africell, UTL, the internet) ¹²⁶
	Impacts on recreational activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Very limited recreational infrastructure and opportunities 	Recreational facilities in construction camps. Project proponent to include budget for upgrading of recreational facilities in sub-County. (Sport / process contact could facilitate social networks and reduce potential local/ foreigner conflict).
	Public health impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lacking facilities ■ HIV/AIDS ■ "Congolese, Rwandan or Burundian refugees note that some widowed women are drawn into sex work for their economic survival, and others emphasize that some children are forced to run small errands for meagre pay (Ilcan et al., 2015). ■ Potential plant disaster, e.g. fire, explosion) "Economically disadvantaged populations are 	Planned escarpment road to facilitate access to health services and for emergency vehicles. Employment of local people and associated improvements in quality of life, health and livelihoods security (also pathways out of e.g. prostitution Condom distribution. CNOOC on-site facilities and procedures for coping with disasters such as fires

¹²⁶ Uganda Investment Authority (2017)



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

RISK AREA	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	CURRENT VULNERABILITY /STRESS INDICATORS (Demographic; infrastructural and Socio-economic)	POTENTIAL RESOURCES (MITIGATION AND/OR POSITIVE IMPACTS) (PRESENT AND PROPOSED)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> disproportionately affected by disasters. The poor are less likely to have the income or assets needed to prepare for a possible disaster or to recover after a disaster" (Flanagan et al., 2011).¹²⁷ 	
	Security impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived increase in crime due to foreigners. 	Significant oil reserves which could help fund human and economic development. (Potentially reducing crime).
	Human security (sustainable livelihoods)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment; Poverty Environmental degradation Hunger / Poor food self-sufficiency Education levels; Early pregnancies and inadequate health care services contribute to a high maternal death rate, while pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition produce a very high child mortality rate (Population Institute, 2015 38th highest score on UNDP's Gender Inequality Index. Child marriage is prevalent, particularly in rural areas (Ibid) (Above are relevant for coping with project impacts/failures and notably post-decommissioning). 	Significant oil reserves, which could help, fund human and economic development.
Socio-economic change processes and associated impacts:	Re 'positive' impacts (job creation; economic gearing; multiplier effect): socio-economic impacts if mismatched with local skills levels plus competition from outsiders, could make this a source of stress?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of appropriate local education and skills to match project requirements Inflow of opportunity seekers Disposable income an inflation driver (food prices up?) 	Project requirement for "casual labour" (perhaps matching low skills levels) Employment of locals, policy

¹²⁷ Flanagan, B.E. et al. (2011). A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. Volume 8, Issue 1 2011 Article 3.



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

RISK AREA	POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACT	CURRENT VULNERABILITY /STRESS INDICATORS (Demographic; infrastructural and Socio-economic)	POTENTIAL RESOURCES (MITIGATION AND/OR POSITIVE IMPACTS) (PRESENT AND PROPOSED)
Community infrastructure related change processes and associated impacts, including change in community infrastructure, land acquisition/d isposal.	Negatives: Loss of land; household structures; displacement/ relocation (very much related to socio-economics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to project infrastructure/Pads (settlement specific) ■ Unemployment; ■ Poverty/Poor food self-sufficiency ■ Environmental degradation. ■ Hunger(?) ■ Education levels; ■ Livelihood strategies; 	Resettlement action plan; Compensation; New livelihood possibilities in host areas(?)
	Public involvement/sentiment: attitude formation and interest group activity (public involvement);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Probably shaped by subjective sense of vulnerability 	Public education; Factual data on project time-frames (including closure and post closure) sustainable livelihood plans. Mitigation of boom/bust scenario. On-going consultation with local leadership; refugees and locals.
	Intrusion related change processes and associated impacts, including malodour, dust/air pollution; noise, and visual impacts/perceptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Proximity to plant infrastructure ■ Type of housing structure (poorly build houses don't shield against noise; dust; malodour; fumes/toxic gas (in case of disaster); smoke; etc. ■ "Economically disadvantaged populations are disproportionately affected by disasters. The poor are less likely to have the income or assets needed to prepare for a possible disaster or to recover after a disaster" (Flanagan et al., 2011).¹²⁸ 	Better road infrastructure can facilitate evacuation in case of plant disaster

Highly weighted risk factors that serve to aggravate the human rights and quality of life of persons residing in the SLAs, increase vulnerability and counter the development of resilience and healthy coping skills include:

- High levels of maternal death (leaving potentially critically vulnerable children without adequate care and nurture);
- Child labour that impedes school attendance and normal development parameters;
- Extent of early marriages and pregnancies before age 17;
- Absence of appropriate adult role-models and elders providing guidance and assisting in setting healthy boundaries;

¹²⁸ Ibid



- Multi-dimensional poverty;
- An increasingly degraded environment (in particular on the Buhuka Flats) and an associated absence of a stable and healthy environment;
- Diffusion of identity, including cultural identity and associated reduction in cultural norms and standards, including socially supportive and cohesive normative behaviour;
- Absence of adequate social services; and
- Absence of effective governance.

4.4 Vulnerable Individuals and Groups

Human Rights, ipso facto, defend the rights of those who are vulnerable and who may likely have insufficient resources to buffer or protect themselves against rights violations. It is, therefore, important to identify specific individuals or groups who are vulnerable, e.g. those who are socially excluded included potentially the aged, infirm or disabled.

Certainly, vulnerability is not static and may even be intermittent or seasonal. It is clear from the contextual baseline analysis that vulnerability in the study areas are intrinsically tied into a human – environment nexus that demonstrates linkages that are both diverse as well as complex. Then, within this context, consideration must be given to the changes that may emanate from the project, who will be rendered vulnerable by such changes, how the consequence of changes may be amplified if positive or attenuated if negative and how resilience and adaptation may potentially be promoted.

With regard to the question: “who is vulnerable”, the answer is very simply that there are very few individuals in either of the LSAs to be impacted by the project who are not vulnerable in some or other way or to some or other extent. This is particularly if one considers the cumulative impact of the various types of vulnerabilities (economic, social, physical and environmental). Added to that, the effects of climate change (which are already being experienced in real terms) will amplify many forms of human vulnerability.

From a vulnerability perspective, it is clear that the villages on the Buhuka Flats are far more brittle and unstable than villages contiguous to the feeder pipeline. At the same time, it must be acknowledged that the vast majority of persons who will be impacted by the project can be regarded as vulnerable on multiple dimensions as well as suffering from multi-dimensional poverty. It is believed that vulnerability is pervasive, with individual and situational variability defined both from intrinsic factors related to resilience and coping mechanisms on the one hand and the degree of stability of the social and natural environment on the other hand.

Table 50 has been developed to assess – in general terms – the level of vulnerability found in both the Kingfisher Local Study Area (KFLSA) and the Feeder Pipeline Local Study Area (FPLSA). It aims to demonstrate the degree to which all villagers in the two LSAs are vulnerable across multiple dimensions. The dimensions and associated defining explanations have been extracted from that provided by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), which allow for a contextual link between the various risk categories or dimensions and human vulnerability.

Table 50: Vulnerability dimensions and applicability to LSAs

Vulnerability Dimension	Explanation	KFLSA	FPLSA
Physical Vulnerability	Physical vulnerability derives from aspects such as population density levels, the site, design and materials used for critical infrastructure and for housing, etc. The poor are usually more vulnerable to disasters because they lack the resources to buffer against physical threats and events, including communicable diseases and natural disasters, inter alia.	√	√



Social Vulnerability	Social vulnerability refers to the degree to the presence or absence of supportive and binding social interactions, linkages, networks and services. Allied to this, the ability to withstand adverse impacts from events and hazards due to characteristics inherent in social interactions, institutions and systems of cultural values. Social vulnerability is linked to the level of wellbeing and stability of individuals, communities and society. It includes overall collective societal and organisational systems, and aspects related to levels of literacy and education, the existence of peace and security, access to basic human rights, systems of good governance, social equity, positive cultural and traditional values, customs and ideological beliefs.	√	√
Economic Vulnerability	The level of vulnerability is highly dependent upon the economic status of individuals and communities and speaks to multiple dimensions in which poverty can manifest.	√	√
Environmental Vulnerability	Lack of access to productive resources, natural resource depletion and resource degradation are key aspects of environmental vulnerability. The ability/inability of the natural resource base to meet the needs of those dependent on it, serves as a critical driver of vulnerability.	√	√

Interventions to address the nature and extent of vulnerability has, to a certain extent, been stymied by the key focus on coping with the refugee influx into Uganda. This has, at least in part, challenged priority setting, resource allocation and the development of effective approaches to improve well-being of the Ugandan people. However, the primary and secondary data gathered for this project demonstrates that there is very strong evidence to suggest that critically vulnerable groups (and particularly children) are not being reached by essential support systems and services.

4.5 Human Rights Focus Areas

The commencement of oil and gas exploration in the Albertine Graben, in which the project area falls, has been accompanied by allegations of human rights contraventions, specifically pertaining to those rights concerning the environment, compensation, gender and displacement¹²⁹. These alleged violations have been intensively investigated by the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) who declared itself satisfied that there had not been any human rights related abuses by CNOOC. The full findings of the UHRC Mission in this regard have been captured in a comprehensive report (UHRC, 2013).

At the same time, the Social Impact Assessment process has set out to take due cognisance of all issues and concerns potentially related to human rights and human rights violations that may directly or indirectly impact the wellbeing of settlement inhabitants. While such impacts may not be directly ascribed to CNOOC development related omission or commission, it is understood that developments of this nature may in and of themselves lead to deepening inequality and marginalisation.

¹²⁹ Uganda Human Rights Commission, 2013. Oil in Uganda. Emerging Human Rights Issues. Special focus on selected districts in the Albertine Graben; UHRC.



The human rights focus areas as well as issues and concerns raised by stakeholders and, particularly, members of the settlements most directly impacted by the CNOOC development have been used as basis for the focus of the HR assessment. All rights and associated issues raised by the Ugandan Human Rights Commission, as well as all stakeholders consulted, have been used as an intrinsic component to inform the identification of impacts, the assessment of vulnerability, the rating of the severity of each impact area, as well as the mitigation measures that have been proposed. Where issues of concern have been identified, these have been noted and comprehensively incorporated into the mitigation measures, as well as into the Social Management, the Community Health, Safety and Security and the Community Development Plans.

The following section provides an overview of the various relevant Human Rights Articles as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and elaborated in accordance with the Human Rights related Articles as set out in the Ugandan Constitution. Unless specified, all Articles refer to the Constitution of Uganda (1995). Where relevant, a single issue may be raised under more than one category in order to ensure that mitigation measures are comprehensively aligned with applicable Human Rights.

Another key factor considered in the identification of Human Rights as well as the Impact Assessment process has been the degree to which the rights of Ugandan citizens may inadvertently be compromised by the absence of good governance and control systems as well as through graft and the manner in which there has been a deliberate manipulation of regulatory obligations at political level coupled with an expedient approach to the enforcement of regulations by some government officials.

4.6 Human Rights Issues

4.6.1 The Right to an Effective Remedy

Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁰ states that: “Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 26 – The Right to an Effective Remedy.

This Article provides for the right to protection from deprivation of property, protects the right to own property and provides for the lawful deprivation of property by the government in the public interest.

Allegations are made of communities receiving compensation below the replacement value of their property and insufficient compensation for crops, cemeteries and other personal infrastructure damaged during seismic surveys and subsequent preparation of the gas field. Delays in payment did not take into account inflation or the devaluation of the Ugandan Shilling.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Local communities had the expectation that “large companies would provide”, which has not occurred. They have traded a subsistence way of life without reaping the benefit of a move to a developed economy. There has been a social shift where people who used to have a “good” life are now left without their natural resource base;
- There is conflict over land, occasioned by the influx of foreigners;
- There is the increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. The Buhuka community land is increasingly under threat as a result of private ownership;
- Not all of the impacted landowners have been adequately compensated. In the case of cattle farmers that have been encroached on all sides by CNOOC developments, compensation may not be offered as it isn't the actual landowners' farm itself being built on;

¹³⁰ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



- The pace of influx has not been met with the appropriate planning and budgeting from government. There appears to be a need to overhaul the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations due to the belief that arguing over God-given land bestows a curse. This places newcomers to the district at a distinct advantage;
- The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation as well as decreased productivity; and
- In the case of the Izahura, neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain due to the fact that they were asked to sign documents despite the fact that they were clearly told their land would not be affected. Most of them are now selling their land and leaving their homesteads.

4.6.2 The Right to Participation

Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³¹ states that “Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives”; “Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country”; and “The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Articles 21 (1), 25, 13(1) and 38 (1) – The Right to Participation.

These Articles provide for the right to be actively involved in the government of the country at all levels, and the right to consultation on matters affecting individuals and their communities. Meaningful public participation is a cornerstone of the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to development which in turn ensures transparency and information sharing, essential to the effective management of extractive industries in general and the oil and gas industry in particular.

Most allegations of lack of participation are centred around contested rates of compensation for loss of land, crops or livelihood. In some cases, corporate social responsibility programmes were conceived as a mechanism to compensate communities, but these also ran into concerns regarding lack of consultation. For a CSR project to be effective, it is essential that the target community is invited to participate from the planning phase to ensure that it is fit for purpose.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- CNOOC is seen as ‘unapproachable’, and there is the perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it (CNOOC) is “guarded by soldiers” (actually police deployed by the GoU);
- JV partners gave the promise that there would be quarterly meetings. Unfortunately, this has not taken place. CNOOC (in good faith) are also only “sharing information” with selected audiences and instead of there being a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process; and
- In the case of the Izahura, neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain due to the fact that they were asked to sign documents (in accordance with the requirements set by the PEDP Act 2013, Section 135) despite the fact that they were clearly told their land would not be affected. Most of them are now selling their land and leaving their homesteads. This is as a direct result of the fact that they are suspicious of government and worried that government may use the signed permission to dispossess them of their land.

4.6.3 The Right to Self-Determination

“Although the principle of sovereignty over natural resources may well be said to have its roots in traditional principles of international law, such as sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction, its provenance lies clearly in the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter does not refer to it explicitly but contains several general references to notions inherent to the principle of sovereignty over natural resources (Schrijver, 2011).

¹³¹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this finds direct expression in Article 1 – The Right to Self-Determination.

This Article refers to the right of a community to sovereignty over its resources, including mineral wealth. On an individual level, it protects the right to dispose of natural wealth and resources and prohibits the deprivation of means of sustenance.

In this case, the massive influx of foreigners occasioned by the construction of the escarpment road and the opening up of opportunities related to this, has essentially deprived the residents, including those from the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, of their natural wealth, through overfishing and overgrazing by newly arrived immigrants. In addition, the Kingdom has not been granted royalties over the fossil fuel resources under their land, nor have their people been preferentially targeted for positions in the gas industry (in this regard royalties are provided for under the Public Finance Management Act (2015), Section 75 (1) which stipulates that 6% of royalty revenue will accrue to local government, and 1% to gazetted cultural institutions, including traditional authority systems such as the Kingdom).

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Fish yields have decreased due to the overfishing of Lake Albert;
- There has been the decimation of fish stocks in Lake Albert due to unsustainable practices such as fishing of nursery areas;
- Use of illegal fishing gear (e.g. prohibited gill nets, etc.);
- When a “fishing holiday” is declared by the DRC (a practice aimed at ensuring the continued availability of breeding stock), the Congolese fishermen continue to fish but on the Ugandan side of the lake;
- It is very expensive to purchase safe drinking water from suppliers. Considering that most of the households are low income earners, they have decided to continue consuming water from the stream. This water is very unhealthy, and the community is being exposed to waterborne diseases, particularly Typhoid Fever;
- The decrease in fish stocks means that there is increased fishing effort but for lower returns;
- Increased fishing effort has a security impact in that it increases the likelihood of kidnapping, theft or piracy on the lake;
- Land is becoming a premium with grazing and the collection of firewood under threat from developers;
- The fencing in of grazing land has decreased the amount of grazing available to cattle herdsman;
- The shortage of grazing, coupled possibly with the prolonged dry season has resulted in decreased milk and meat production;
- Crop yields have declined. In 2013, the community of Hanga used to harvest between three and four sacks of beans from one garden. However, in 2017, the community harvested less than two basins of beans;
- There has been an increase in incidents of pests and diseases on the crops. Prior to 2013, the community did not have frequent crop diseases. In 2017 however, the crops are infested with new diseases such as armyworm which affected almost everyone who had planted maize in early 2017;
- Low crop yields have decreased people’s income levels. Due to this, it is difficult for community members to attain some of their household necessities; and
- Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats, amongst others. Poverty has therefore intensified, among even employed or hardworking community members.



4.6.4 The Right of Access to Information

The right of access to information lies at the heart of prior informed consent. Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³² states that “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 41 – the Right of Access to Information.

Related to the right to participation, communities alleged that their rights to information in the hands of the state were violated through a lack of transparency and consultancy at every stage of the early planning for gas and oil exploration. Once again, these complaints from communities often related to information regarding how property valuations and compensation were calculated.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- CNOOC is seen as “unapproachable”, and there is the perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it (CNOOC) is guarded by soldiers;
- Not all of the impacted landowners have been adequately compensated. In the case of cattle farmers that have been encroached on all sides by CNOOC developments, compensation may not be offered as it isn't the actual landowners' farm itself being built on;
- JV partners gave the promise that there would be quarterly meetings. Unfortunately, this has not taken place. CNOOC (in good faith) are also only 'sharing information' with selected audiences and instead of there being a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process; and
- In the case of the Izahura, neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain due to the fact that they were asked to sign documents despite the fact that they were clearly told their land would not be affected. Most of them are now selling their land and leaving their homesteads.

4.6.5 The Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment

“More than 2 million annual deaths and billions of cases of diseases are attributed to pollution. All over the world, people experience the negative effects of environmental degradation ecosystems decline, including water shortage, fisheries depletion, natural disasters due to deforestation and unsafe management and disposal of toxic and dangerous wastes and products. Indigenous peoples suffer directly from the degradation of the ecosystems that they rely upon for their livelihoods. Climate change is exacerbating many of these negative effects of environmental degradation on human health and wellbeing and is also causing new ones, including an increase in extreme weather events and an increase in spread of malaria and other vector borne diseases. These facts clearly show the close linkages between the environment and the enjoyment of human rights and justify an integrated approach to environment and human rights.”¹³³

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this finds direct expression in Article 39 – The Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment.

Since the earliest days of sustainable development and the Rio Declarations, this right has been central to all impact assessments.

A number of environmental impacts have been highlighted by affected communities. These include process related impacts such as noise, vibration, dust and odour, planning impacts such as irregular waste dumping and housekeeping impacts such as fugitive waste spillage from overloaded trucks. Past oil developments in Uganda have sparked significant complaints of air and water impacts affecting the health of people, livestock and crops.

¹³² Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

¹³³ Human Rights and the Environment – Background; <http://web.unep.org/divisions/delc/human-rights-and-environment>



Issues of concern related to the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, include but are not limited to:

- availability of water and sanitation (e.g., quantity of water available for each person);
- accessibility of water and sanitation (e.g., facilities should be within safe physical reach, facilities should be accessible to everyone, access to services in rural area vs. urban area, piped water, sewerage network);
- quality of water and sanitation (e.g., drinking water should be safe, free from micro-organism, chemical substance, and radiological hazards, how quality is monitored);
- affordability of water and sanitation (e.g., water tariffs, social tariffs for services, disconnections of services for inability to pay);
- information on water and sanitation (e.g., information regarding quality of water);
- judicial and non-judicial remedies available in case of violation of human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation; and
- institutional framework of the water and sanitation sector in the country, including the role of the national and subnational governments, regulatory actors and the service providers.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- A portion of water of Lake Albert has been contaminated by sewage discharge from the camp owned by CNOOC;
- Lakeside villages are particularly vulnerable to increases in waterborne and preventable diseases such as dysentery and malaria. Cholera is also prevalent in aquatic areas and sandy places;
- Historical drill waste dump sites have still not been rehabilitated and remain un-grassed;
- Light and sound pollution have been noted around the drilling pads;
- Cultural practices regarding sanitation and the inconsistent use of latrines, including the use of the Lake in order to “fertilise” for fish production, become unsustainable when applied on a large scale or within overpopulated environments;
- It is very expensive to purchase safe drinking water from suppliers. Considering that most of the households are low income earners, they have decided to continue consuming water from the stream. This water is very unhealthy, and the community is being exposed to waterborne diseases, particularly Typhoid Fever;
- There has been an influx of significant numbers of people into the previously isolated area;
- Mortality rates in the community are high due to the fact that they do not have access to a health facility within close proximity;
- Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the health, social and educational facilities;
- Children from the DRC are not immunised, resulting in the transmittal of diseases from these (DRC) children to Ugandan children;
- The increased population has meant that there is generally poor latrine coverage, particularly at the lakeshore villages. The reason for this is that collapsing soils prevent the excavation of proper latrine facilities by individual households;



- The communal latrines are overused and poorly maintained. The temporary/poor nature of settlements by the lakeshore do not allow for the construction of permanent pit latrines;
- The Hanga community are concerned that thick bush is likely to grow along the pipeline route as they will not be allowed to go near the pipeline once construction is completed. During the dry season, the bush may also catch fire and burn the communities' homes and gardens;
- There are concerns that the construction of the pipeline may disrupt subterranean water flow; and
- There are concerns around the safety and environmental impacts of a pipeline failure, as well as around possible failure or rupture of the pipeline leading to additional emergency impacts.

4.6.6 Labour Rights

Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁴ states that “Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment”; “Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work”; “Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection”; and “Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 40 (1a) – Labour Rights.

Access to jobs is always a key topic in any project and can often be highly emotive. Allegations have been made that less suitable candidates from outside of the district are preferred to local candidates for semi-skilled positions such as drivers, despite poor language skills from the visitors.

A significant risk and source of conflict is the insurmountable language barrier that exists between Chinese staff of CNOOC and local Ugandans. While English may be a common language in some instances, Chinese is almost completely unspoken within Uganda. This hampers unity within work teams and negatively affects job security for Ugandans unable to adapt.

A concern that has been expressed but which may have been remedied is related to the perception that apparent restrictions may have been applied in respect of the provision of access to oil pads for labour inspections by District Labour Officers. This restriction was said to have been put in place with full agreement of the Ugandan Ministry of Mineral and Energy Development (MEMD), on the grounds that these are strategic installations. Regardless of the facts of the matter, this has led to the perception that workers' rights were being violated. It has also led to a perception of a lack of transparency and has negatively impacted information sharing between CNOOC, the government and civil society.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Local communities had the expectation that “large companies would provide”, which has not occurred. They have traded a subsistence way of life without reaping the benefit of a move to a developed economy. There has been a social shift where people who used to have a “good” life are now left without their natural resource base;
- The recruitment drive (for skilled labour) for CNOOC occurs primarily in Kampala, resulting in recruitment and jobs not being available locally; and
- It is noted that employment opportunities available within the oil and gas industry appear to be male dominated, further disempowering women.

¹³⁴ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



4.6.7 Land Rights

Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁵ states that “Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others”, and “No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 26 (1) and 237 – Land Rights.

These Articles provide for every Ugandan citizen’s right to own property and defines the types of land ownership recognised. Communal land ownership is common in rural Uganda and with this comes enormous power vested in local leadership to protect the land rights of their people. This also often leads to residents with strong historical claims to land not having legal title, making them very vulnerable to displacement without proper compensation or consultation. This has been further complicated by rich urban businessmen buying up communal land for resale to developers, despite a government ban on the acquisition of land titles within the Albertine Graben.

Although there are processes to follow for appeal against acquisition and compensation, these appear deliberately obtuse and bureaucratic with delays of over ten years predicted by officials, essentially depriving residents of due process.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Historical and cultural areas that require preservation and protection must be identified. Not every village has its own sacred sites or people specifically trained (traditionally) to utilize the site (e.g. rain makers). However, these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are not necessarily sufficient advocacy programmes in place;
- Cultural values and the importance of cultural ceremonies and rituals are diminishing. The dilution of language dialect is noticeable. Also, the “side-stepping” of the traditional processes mean that the traditional allocation of land is denied to the children;
- The influx of outsiders that are settling on land is taking place outside of the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title from the land board is often difficult for locals. However, from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when the members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles;
- The Kingdom system has broken down, leaving a power vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued. In some instances, the nature of the involvement of the Land Board has not only been questioned but has been labelled as corrupt;
- Informal land tenure has meant selling of land through irregular means by village chairmen and traditional chiefs;
- There has been an influx of significant numbers of people into the previously isolated area;
- There is conflict over land, occasioned by the influx of foreigners;
- There is the increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. The Buhuka community land is increasingly under threat as a result of private ownership;
- Not all of the impacted landowners have been adequately compensated. In the case of cattle farmers that have been encroached on all sides by CNOOC developments, compensation may not be offered as it isn’t the actual landowners’ farm itself being built on;
- The influx of salaried individuals into the area has resulted in food and housing inflation;

¹³⁵ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



- The pace of influx has not been met with the appropriate planning and budgeting from government. There appears to be a need to overhaul the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations due to the belief that arguing over God-given land bestows a curse. This places newcomers to the district at a distinct advantage;
- The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation as well as decreased productivity;
- The influx of foreigners has seen increased conflict for space between farmers and pastoralists;
- Limited space as well as the access to resources has caused some historical farming practices such as seasonal migration to become unsustainable;
- There has been the repeated resettlement of families displaced by the road and pipeline construction. Families are relocated on numerous occasions, which makes resuming a normal life impossible;
- The Hanga community was asked to stop growing long lasting crops, such as bananas and cassava, amongst others. Community members enquired as to whether the discontinuation of such crops would lead to hunger/food insecurity in their homes considering that they depend entirely on such crops for food; and
- Due to the increased number of people coming into Hohwa to settle, do business, farm and build, as well as to opportunistically acquire land for the proposed refinery (to qualify for compensation further down the line and make a profit) the price of land has equally increased. Land related conflicts at all levels of the community are equally on the rise.

4.6.8 The Rights of Vulnerable Persons

Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁶ states that: “Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.”

The initial processes for the development of human rights principles did not place emphasise on any specific group for special protection, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as international covenants on economic and political rights in general do not make provision for one group to be prioritised above another. There is a general prohibition of discrimination on the basis of gender, age, national origin, property, and other classifications as well as the promotion of the rights and well-being of families, mothers and children. However, ... despite the importance of viewing human rights within a universal context and not simply as something for the disadvantaged, instances arise when particular groups often require more attention to ensure human rights of those groups. This does not mean that these groups are being elevated above others. The term vulnerable refers to the harsh reality that these groups are more likely to encounter discrimination or other human rights violations than others.”¹³⁷

Although the rights of vulnerable persons are not specifically enshrined in the Ugandan Constitution, with the arrival of industrial development and the associated large numbers of moneyed, foreign workers, the risk of the informal exploitation of vulnerable members of society is considerable. The introduction of HIV/AIDS into communities by migrant labour associated with the construction of infrastructure is well documented. Increases in cases of sexual exploitation and abuse, and a significant increase in the number of women engaged in sex work in the communities surrounding the gas developments are well documented.

Despite the provision that compensation forms must be signed by both spouses, a situation has been allowed to develop whereby only husbands were signing. This has led to exclusion of women from compensation

¹³⁶ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf

¹³⁷ Understanding Human Rights - An Exercise Book (Reichert, E.; Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois; ISBN: 9781412914116); Chapter 5 Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups (Page 77-78); https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/11973_Chapter_5.pdf



agreements and significant social turmoil as the funds from the development become contested within communities and families.

Forced resettlements were also identified as associated with the development of extractive industries. The April 3, 2009 edition of the Sudan Tribune reported for example that in Sudan, thousands were forcefully evicted to make way for a low-sulphur crude oil venture in south-central Sudan. Through this forced eviction, the people of this community lost venerated ancestral homes, died from contamination and saw livelihoods jeopardized.

Agriculture is the mainstay of a substantial number of African families and as has been documented in the works of authors such as Baanante et al (1999) and Whitehead (1999), the agricultural systems in Africa depend as much on the efforts of women as they do on the efforts of men. However, men are more likely to be cash crop farmers and food crop farmers are usually the poorest in our societies (Darkwah 2005). Forced resettlements which jeopardize the livelihoods of women food crop farmers put undue strain on them and their families as they struggle to develop alternative livelihood practices to fend for their already cash-strapped families.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats, amongst others. Poverty has therefore intensified, among even employed or hardworking community members;
- There is the perception amongst the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier, and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high (many villagers ascribe this to a loss of cultural resources emanating from the establishment of CNOOC – e.g. the relocation of the traditional ‘rainmaker’);
- Increased incidence of sex work among young girls has been seen;
- Incidences of domestic violence have increased;
- Marriage security has decreased;
- Increased dropping out of pupils has been noted, with pupils preferring to seek employment opportunities as opposed to studying;
- Unless projects are closely monitored, increased cases of child labour and school dropout could be experienced;
- Gambling (playing cards and slot machines to get money) has become prominent. Young boys (including the minors) are now participating in such risky activities;
- The number of young boys and girls involved in alcohol and drug consumption has increased. Previously, only men were known to go to bars and consume alcohol;
- Sex trade/prostitution has increased in a number of the villages. Foreigners offer money to women for sex. Bar owners have escalated the habit by travelling to Kampala and importing sex workers to work for them at their bar businesses (apparently within Kiina and Nsonga specifically). It is often native young girls in the area that have taken up the habit as a form of income;
- The decrease in fish stocks means that there is increased fishing effort but for lower returns;
- Increased fishing effort has a security impact in that it increases the likelihood of kidnapping, theft or piracy on the lake;
- It is noted that employment opportunities available within the oil and gas industry appear to be male dominated, further disempowering women;
- Mortality rates in the community are high due to the fact that they do not have access to a health facility within close proximity;



- Children from the DRC are not immunised, resulting in the transmittal of diseases from these (DRC) children to Ugandan children;
- The incidences of HIV/AIDS have increased, as well as the number of children born out of wedlock due to the increased migrant worker population;
- There has been an increase in the number of orphans in the Buhuka community;
- The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation as well as decreased productivity; and
- Hohwa community members noted that children born of temporary workers often have no form of identity in terms of who their biological fathers are as well as the clan that they belong to. Also, it is often difficult to trace the biological fathers after they have left the village upon the completion of a project. There is a perception that this is particularly the case when “intermarriages” take place between local Ugandan women and visiting workers from Rwanda, the DRC as well as other countries (this issue is based on direct experience of villagers along the route of the Hoima to Kaise-Tonya road development).

4.6.9 The Right to Education

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁸ states that “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.”; “Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.” and “Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 30 – The Right to Education.

Every Ugandan has the right to affordable and accessible education. Two primary schools were relocated to make way for the development of the refinery areas. Studies showed that many of these children did not return to education but rather were put to work in small businesses or forced into arranged marriages. Of those children who did return to school, a higher than normal dropout rate was experienced at local high schools when the affected children progressed to those levels.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- Increased dropping out of pupils has been noted, with pupils preferring to seek employment opportunities as opposed to studying;
- Unless projects are closely monitored, increased cases of child labour and school dropout could be experienced;
- Migrants from outside the region place an additional, unplanned burden on the school facilities;
- Women have highlighted the need for help with literacy and financial management;
- There is a concern regarding the displacement of more schools. For example, in the refinery area (not directly connected to the CNOOC development itself), 2 schools were displaced and have never been replaced; and
- Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the health, social and educational facilities.

¹³⁸ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



4.6.10 The Right to Freedom of Movement

Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹³⁹ states that “Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State”; and “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.”

Within the context of the Ugandan Constitution, this Article finds direct expression in Article 29(2) – The Right to Freedom of Movement.

This Article protects the right of any Ugandan to move freely throughout the country and settle wherever they please (within the constraints of the rights protecting private property ownership). Large scale industrial development acts as a massive attractor for economic migrants and job seekers into the area. In the case of the Albertine Graben developments, this right has resulted in the disenfranchisement of local communities with the Banyoro now making up only 7.3% of the population of villages that were historically theirs, displaced by the Alur people of north-western Uganda and north-eastern DRC. Apart from the impacts on the social structure of communities now dominated by short term migrants with no historical claim to the area, this has the potential for future xenophobic clashes as access to resources becomes conflated with cultural identity.

The following specific issues have been identified by members of settlements and have been taken into consideration in the impact assessment process.

- There is the perception amongst the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high (many villagers ascribe this to a loss of cultural resources emanating from the establishment of CNOOC – e.g. the relocation of the traditional ‘rainmaker’);
- Increased conflict between Congolese and Ugandans;
- The DRC is seen as lawless and “live for the day” without reward for the future. This is “infectious” because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by this hedonistic approach;
- The influx of outsiders that are settling on land is taking place outside of the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title from the land board is often difficult for locals. However, from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when the members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles;
- The Kingdom system has broken down, leaving a power vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued. In some instances, the nature of the involvement of the Land Board has not only been questioned but has been labelled as corrupt;
- Informal land tenure has meant selling of land through irregular means by village chairmen and traditional chiefs;
- There has been an influx of significant numbers of people into the previously isolated area;
- There is conflict over land, occasioned by the influx of foreigners;
- There is the increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. The Buhuka community land is increasingly under threat as a result of private ownership;
- An increase in cattle theft has been experienced caused due to the improved road network;
- The influx of salaried individuals into the area has resulted in food and housing inflation; and
- Although still infrequent in the villages along the proposed pipeline, increased conflict between Clans and people of varying nationalities (including amongst various Ugandan tribes) has been noted.

¹³⁹ Universal Declaration of Human Rights; www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Documents/UDHR_Translations/eng.pdf



4.7 Conclusion

The voluntary Human Rights Due Diligence process, which has formed a part of the social risks and impact identification process, has aimed at ensuring that the project does not infringe upon the human rights of others. The Due Diligence process in turn also serves to ensure that systems are in place to proactively monitor potential issues and concerns throughout the project's lifecycle.

This assessment process has been strengthened in that it has been able to draw on the extremely rigorous Due Diligence Assessment process undertaken by the Uganda Human Rights Commission and that it has been allowed to draw so extensively on the in-depth enquiries and processes, including consultation processes, that the UHRC had put in place.

The process that has been undertaken fully recognises that vulnerability and Human Rights risks may change as the project evolves through its various phases. As such, the Human Rights Due Diligence process must remain an iterative process, whereby CNOOC ensures that its business operations as well as its operating context are assessed on an ongoing basis.



5.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT - KINGFISHER PRODUCTION FACILITY

5.1 Kingfisher Production Facility – Construction Phase

5.1.1 Issues Identified

Table 51 provides an overview of the issues and concerns raised during the consultation process and have been set out in accordance with the major impact categories related to environmental, cultural, social and development related focus areas.

Table 51: Table of Issues Raised by I&APs – Kingfisher Area

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
Environmental Issues with direct Socio-Economic Implications	Impacts on Lake Albert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decreased fish yields through overfishing. ■ Decimation of fish stocks through unsustainable practices such as fishing of nursery areas. ■ Use of illegal fishing gear (e.g. prohibited gill nets, etc.). ■ A portion of the lake water has been contaminated by sewage discharge from the camp owned by CNOOC. ■ Congolese fishermen fish on the Ugandan side of the lake when a Congolese “fishing holiday” is declared (a practice aimed at ensuring the continued availability of breeding stock practiced by the DRC).
	Forest and Wetland related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Severe deforestation, including increased evidence of new informal and non-project related developments ■ The demand and speculation for land is causing people to move into wetlands, forest areas and other fragile ecosystems. ■ Commercial and household production is taking place in unsuitable environments such as wetlands and forests. These environments are likely to be affected easily by climatic change impacts and other environmental issues.
	Agricultural grazing impacts / land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New diseases in cattle and goats, probably as a result of the influx from herds into the area which was previously isolated. ■ Shortage of grazing and possibly the prolonged dry season has resulted in decreased milk and meat production. ■ Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats among others. Thus, poverty has intensified among even employed or hardworking community members. ■ Lakeside villages are particularly vulnerable to increases in waterborne and preventable diseases like dysentery and malaria. Cholera is prevalent in aquatic areas and sandy places. ■ There is a perception of among the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier, and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high (many villagers ascribe this to a loss of cultural resources emanating from the establishment of CNOOC – e.g. the relocation of the traditional ‘rainmaker’). ■ Historical drill waste dump sites have still not been rehabilitated and remain un-grassed. ■ Light and sound pollution were noted around the drilling pads.



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
CULTURAL ISSUES	Youth and family impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased incidence of sex work among young girls ■ Increased domestic violence ■ Decreased marriage security ■ Increased drop outs of pupils who would rather seek employment opportunities opposed to studying. ■ Increased cases of child labour and school drop out if projects are not closely monitored. ■ Gambling (playing cards and slot machines to get money) has become prominent. Young boys (including the minors) are now participating in such risky activities. ■ The number of young boys and girls involved in alcohol and drug consumption has increased. Previously, only men were known to go to bars and consume alcohol. ■ Sex trade/prostitution has increased in a number of the villages. Foreigners offer money to women for sex. Bar owners have escalated the habit by travelling to Kampala and importing sex workers to work for them at their bar businesses (apparently within Kiina and Nsonga specifically). It is often native young girls in the area that have taken up the habit as a form of income.
	Tradition and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Perception that acculturation is occurring in previously traditional communities ■ Increased conflict between Congolese and Ugandans ■ DRC is lawless and "Live for the day" without reward for future. This is "infectious" because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by a hedonistic approach. ■ Historical cultural areas that require preservation and protection need to be identified. Not each village has its own sacred sites or people specifically trained (traditionally) to utilize the site (e.g. rain makers). But these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are not necessarily sufficient advocacy programmes in place ■ Local communities had an expectation that large companies would provide, which hasn't occurred. They have traded a subsistence way of life without reaping the benefit of a move to a developed economy. There has been a social shift where people who used to have a "good" life are now left without their natural resource base. ■ Recruitment drive for CNOOC is mostly situated in Kampala. Not available locally. ■ Diminishing of cultural values and the importance of cultural ceremonies and rituals. Also, dilution of language dialect and the perceived "side-stepping" of the traditional processes mean that the traditional allocation of land is denied to the children. ■ Influx of outsiders in settling on land is taking place outside the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title is often difficult for locals from the land board but from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles. ■ The Kingdom system has broken down leaving a power vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued.



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Informal land tenure has meant selling of land through irregular means by village chairmen and traditional chiefs ■ Cultural practices around sanitation and the inconsistent use of latrines, including the use of the Lake in order to fertilise for fish production, become unsustainable when applied on a large scale or within overpopulated environments.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	Poverty/Economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ It is very expensive to purchase safe drinking water from suppliers. Considering that most of the households are low income earners, they have decided to continue consuming water from the stream which is very unhealthy, thus exposing the community to water borne diseases, particularly Typhoid Fever. ■ Influx of significant population into the previously isolated area ■ Decreased fish stocks means increased fishing effort for lower returns ■ Increased fishing effort has a security impacts in that it increases likelihood of kidnapping, theft or piracy on the lake ■ Influx of educated personnel has provided improved support to locals around issues like eco-conservation. ■ Increased scholarships for students ■ Conflict over land occasioned by influx of foreigners ■ Increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. Buhuka community land is increasingly under threat to private ownership. ■ Increased cattle theft occasioned by improved road network. ■ CNOOC is seen as unapproachable with a perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it is guarded by soldiers. ■ Not all impacted landowners are adequately compensated. In the case of cattle farmers encroached on all sides by CNOOC developments, compensation may not be offered because it isn't the actual landowners' farm itself being built on. ■ JV partners gave the promise that there would be a quarterly process of meetings. Unfortunately, this hasn't taken place. As well it is with selected audiences in respect of issues that CNOOC (in good faith) are "sharing information". Instead of a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process. ■ The influx of salaried individuals into the area has resulted in food and housing inflation. ■ It is noted that the employment opportunities available in the oil and gas industry appear male dominated, further disempowering women.
	Health impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The mortality rates in the community are high due to the community not having access to a health facility within close proximity. ■ Children from the DRC are not immunised resulting in transmittal of diseases from these (DRC) children to Ugandan children ■ Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and children born out of wedlock due to the increased migrant worker population ■ Increased population of orphans in the Buhuka community ■ Repeated resettlement of families displaced by the road construction.



IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Infrastructure impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road infrastructure Lake now more accessible Pace of influx has not been met with appropriate government planning and budgeting. There appears to need to be an overhaul of the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations because of the belief that arguing over God-given land bestows a curse. This puts newcomers to the district at an advantage. The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation and decreased productivity
	Land impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is becoming a premium with grazing and firewood collection under threat from developers Fencing in of grazing land has decreased the grazing available to cattle herdsman Increased traffic into the area has resulted in an increase in fatalities of cattle from vehicle accidents. This is exacerbated by poor administration of licensing, traffic policing and control, etc. Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the school facilities The increased access to traffic into the region has not been supported by matching increases in road infrastructure spend.
	Community impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased population has meant that there is generally poor latrine coverage, particularly at the lakeshore villages. The reason for this is that collapsing soils prevent the excavation of proper latrine facilities by individual households. The communal latrines are overused and poorly maintained. The temporary/poor nature of people's settlements by the lakeshore does not allow for the construction of permanent pit latrines. Women have highlighted the need for help with literacy and financial management

5.1.2 Needs Identified

Respondents were asked to prioritise their main needs for community development (Table 52). Overall, 21.5% of the respondents ranked roads as the main community development priority for Buhuka parish. Schools were the second priority, followed by a health centre and piped water. Only a small percentage thought sanitation issues were important (private toilets, garbage refuse collection, public laundry). These results are consistent with focus group discussion results from other studies undertaken in the area between 2013 and 2017.

Table 52: Priority ranking for community needs

Priority Needs	Frequency	Percent	Rankings
Roads	359	21.5	1
Schools	347	20.8	2
Health centre/clinic/hospital	318	19.0	3



Priority Needs	Frequency	Percent	Rankings
Piped water	257	15.4	4
Electricity	172	10.3	
Telephones	62	3.7	
Public toilets	42	2.5	
Modern central market	35	2.1	
Private toilets	33	2.0	
Others	27	1.6	
Garbage/refuse collectors	9	0.5	
Public bathrooms	7	0.4	
Recreation/sports centre	3	0.2	
Public laundry facility	1	0.1	
Total	1672	100.0	

5.1.3 Overview of the Socio-Economic Impacts

This section describes the socio-economic impacts associated with the project as it pertains to the construction phase of the CNOOC Kingfisher production facility.

While land take and the resulting physical and/or economic displacement is a direct result of specific project infrastructure (and can therefore be calculated with respect to project components in the construction phase), most other socio-economic impacts arising from the project cannot sensibly be distinguished in this way. These impacts are described for the construction of the entire project production facility.

The construction of the production facility and associated project infrastructure on the Buhuka Flats is expected to result in the following socioeconomic impacts, based on the valued environmental components (VECs), which are aspects of the broad human and socio-economic environment that are valued by people. They are discussed in the following sub sections.

- Construction workforce - related impacts:
 - Impact on employment
 - Layoff of casual labour
 - Accommodation of the workforce
 - Impact on employee health and safety
- Economic impacts:



- National, regional and local economic development
- Impacts retarding economic development
- Impact of in-migration
- Community Health, Safety and Security impacts:
 - Impact on housing
 - Impact on diseases
 - Impact on pollution
 - Impact on community safety
 - Impact on health service capacity
 - Impact on crime
 - Impact on nuisance and intrusion
 - Impact on in-migration
- Housing, Land and Natural Resources Impacts:
 - Loss of housing and land
 - Impact on property rates
 - Impact on in-migration
- Community Infrastructure and Services Impacts:
 - Impacts caused by project use
 - Impact of improved road access
 - Impact of in-migration
- Individual, Family and Community Life Impacts:
 - Impact of Social Fragmentation

5.1.4 Construction Workforce Related Impacts

Various socio-economic impacts are expected to arise because of the creation of employment opportunities during construction. These impacts are further discussed below.

While land take and the resulting physical and/or economic displacement is a direct result of specific project infrastructure (and can therefore be calculated with respect to project components in the construction phase), most other socio-economic impacts arising from the operation of the project cannot sensibly be distinguished in this way. These impacts are described for the construction of the entire project production facility.

5.1.4.1 Impact on Employment

Employment Opportunities

As at April 2018, CNOOC employed 60 Ugandan Nationals, 35 Expatriates and 21 Contractor team members (engineering, drilling and completion) whose nationalities have not been specified. Project - related casual short-term jobs are presently allocated equally to residents of local villages through a registration process that involves the LC1s, with approximately 200 jobs created to date.¹⁴⁰ The CNOOC recruitment policy for casual

¹⁴⁰ Eco & Partner and Golder Associates (December 2017), ESIA Presentation of the CNOOC Kingfisher Development



labour is based on a lottery/raffle system that allows all villagers who apply for work an equal but random chance of being appointed, depending on the number of labour 'slots' or openings available per village. This additional requirement has been introduced to preclude LC1 bias in favour of selected applicants. In the construction phase, job creation in the EPC and drilling contracts will ramp up to between 1,000 and 2,000 at peak, tailing off towards the end of the 3-year construction period. Drilling jobs will continue into the operational phase of the project (Chapter 8). Based on its agreements with the Ugandan Government, CNOOC will employ as many local people as possible.

Employees will be sourced from various areas, from the villages in the LSA on the Buhuka Flats, to the Hoima District, to the national labour market and even internationally. CNOOC has a recruitment policy which stipulates the procedure according to appointments are undertaken, taking into account Ugandan legislation in this regard. The casual labour policy reserves at least 60% of casual jobs for local communities in the areas of its operations, and this is expected to apply to the construction phase of the project as well. Employment will be provided through a selection process that includes all affected villages. In addition, the EPC contractor may employ casual workers from the villages around the project ad hoc for short-term work, like bush clearing. Given the incidental nature of this work, it is not possible to quantify it.

Given the population size of villages within the Buhuka Parish as well as villages on top of the escarpment, there appears to be an available workforce. This workforce will be capable of unskilled and some semi-skilled tasks. Employment creation in the local area and wider region is therefore considered to be an important positive socio-economic impact. It will be short term and the benefits will quickly work their way out of the economy, but taking into consideration the need for cash income, the impact significance will be **medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance construction employment impacts, the overall significance rating can be increased to a **high**.

Skills Development/Training

An important constraint affecting the local take up of semi-skilled and skilled appointments relates to a lack of specific education and, to a lesser degree, scarce and critical skills in the oil and gas industry. CNOOC has developed an employment and recruitment policy which guides the recruitment and employment process for internal, local, national and international recruitment. Internal succession, apprentice, trainee and graduate as well as contract labour programmes have been designed for the project. The skills development strategy, which is planned for employees, is designed to improve the capability of the local labour pool by investing in technical, managerial and administrative skills of the workforce. Individual career development plans, setting out areas of competence for development would need to be designed in order to effectively implement career and skills growth for any employees during their term of employment.

Training and skills development will provide a positive impact in developing the construction workforce skills and qualifications and in expanding the human capital available within the local and regional economy. The impact will involve a relatively small number of people, resulting in a rating of low magnitude, but will be permanent, but, in the context of the great need for skills development in Uganda, the overall impact significance will be **medium**.

5.1.4.2 Loss of Income due to Layoff of Casual Labour

Layoff of most of the local casual workers hired during construction will accelerate as the construction phase reaches an end. This could be between 1,000 and 1,500 temporary jobs. Most of these people will not find employment in the operational phase which has much fewer opportunities for casual workers. This may impact on food security among local families who have become dependent on the income from the lost jobs. This is a well-known problem affecting large construction projects, and has sometimes been accompanied by work stoppages and violent protests, particularly if the terms and conditions of casual employment have not been properly explained to the workers. Without appropriate control, the magnitude of impact could be very high, given the vulnerability of the affected workers, and the potential for deteriorating relationships between the company and workers. The residual effects will extend beyond the construction phase into the medium term. The unmitigated impact will be negative and of high **medium** significance.



5.1.4.3 *Impact on Accommodation on the Workforce*

CNOOC policies concerning employment include preferential hiring of local residents/communities and advertising employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market), who can continue to live with their families as they offer their services to the project. It is anticipated that a range of accommodation options will be offered to employees by the EPC contractor to ensure that no group of potential employees is excluded from employment in the project because of their lifestyle and accommodation preferences. This will be particularly important given the tightening labour market for skilled labour and experienced employees in oil and gas.

Appropriate accommodation and catering facilities will be provided for all contract workers living in the contractor's temporary camp and catering will be provided for all workers, including day workers. Accommodation is expected to meet IFC PS1 requirements. The impact will be positive and of **high** significance.

5.1.4.4 *Impact on Employee Health and Safety*

General Safety Impacts

Local Ugandan statistics for the causes of injury in the construction industry are not readily available. However, the Labour Force Management Plan for Contractors and Subcontractors (CNOOC, 2015:29) outlines a number of broad categories of oil and gas related workplace hazards. These are:

- Physical hazards that include contact injuries and accidents, UV radiation, falling from height and fire;
- Chemical hazards, in particular related to contact with dangerous chemicals that may lead to various health problems;
- Biological hazards leading to infections and parasitic diseases among workers that are the result of contamination from living organisms or their by-products such as bacteria, moulds, parasites and dust; and
- General hazards, including radiation, noise, vibration and extreme temperature.

These hazards may all be aggravated by specific behaviours, such as working in areas without adequate lighting; carelessness or tiredness affecting attention to the task; inadequate, incorrect, or non-existent use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); failure to use rotating machinery with the necessary safeguards, general ignorance of, or failure to follow, recognised and documented safety procedures, dehydration and working on potentially hazardous tasks while alone.

Any of the above hazards and behaviours may lead to occupational accidents, illness or disease that could have chronic consequences, preventing the individual from continuing work. The Rapid Health Impact Assessment (Golder, 2015:169) highlights the following issues regarding work - related illness and injuries as important considerations, particularly during the construction phase:

- A significant proportion of the workforce will be sourced from a low skill labour pool and would potentially be unaware of workplace-based health and safety requirements, making them more prone to high risk behaviour and accidents during the construction phase;
- Ugandan labour laws, associated enforcement of health and safety regulations and compensation for occupational injuries and disease lag behind international best practice standards. Disability management and appropriate compensation standards and regulations are limited and are not aligned with IFC and other international standards and requirements; and
- There is a limited emergency response system in the broader study area and indeed district.

In the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment, with appropriate safety training and a zero tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the probability of disabling or fatal injuries (impacts of high



magnitude) during the construction phase will be high, with potentially permanent consequences and with a **high** significance rating. With strict implementation of a high standard of health and safety management, injuries can be reduced to minor non-disabling accidents which are short term and of **low** significance.

Driver and Mobile Equipment Safety

The main causes of accidents involving project - related vehicles and movable equipment on and off site are:

- Failure to drive cautiously and defensively;
- Disregard of speed limits;
- Failure to wear seat belts;
- Use of cell phones while driving;
- Careless driving and/or driving / equipment operation by insufficiently trained personnel;
- Failure to maintain the lights and audible reversing signals on construction vehicles and equipment;
- Night driving; and
- Driver/operator fatigue.

As for other aspects of work on a large construction site, the use of vehicles and heavy construction equipment may result in significant safety hazards in the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment. Without appropriate driver training and a zero tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries (high magnitude) caused by construction vehicles and moving equipment will be high, with a **high** significance rating. As in the case of general safety issues, these risks can be minimised by good practice, and injuries can be reduced to minor non-disabling (short term) accidents which are short term and of **low** significance.

Graft and Exploitation

During all phases of the project, CNOOC will need to remain alert to the potential for graft and exploitation that foreign (non-Ugandan) employees and service providers may experience. There have been incidents in which foreigners (particularly Chinese people) have been accosted by the Department of Home Affairs in Hoima, being forced to go to the Hoima Passport Centre to prove that they have work permits in place. People with a relatively poor command of English may feel sufficiently intimidated to offer money to be left alone. Locals keen to find employment have, as well, been subjected to graft and exploitation through unscrupulous role-players who pretend to recruit on behalf of CNOOC. Unsuspecting victims are required to pay a “registration fee” to be included on the recruitment roll. Impacts may affect uninformed locals on the one hand and CNOOC foreign personnel on the other hand, and will be of low **medium** significance.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

National statistics on substance abuse in the workplace and associated safety incidents and accidents are currently unavailable, although alcohol and drug abuse is often prevalent in construction camps and this spills off into safety in the workplace. Of concern is that Uganda has the highest prevalence of consequences associated with alcohol consumption, and thus the highest reported rate of alcohol-related burden in the world. This includes the burden of alcohol related workplace-based accidents and injuries (Graham et al., 2011).

According to the 2014 Global Status Report on Alcohol and Health, Uganda's pure alcohol per capita annual consumption is 9.8 litres which places it amongst the highest globally. Per capita consumption of pure alcohol in the over 15 years old age group is, on average, 23.7 litres! As comparison, the WHO notes that the African average per capita consumption rate of pure alcohol is approximately 6.2 litres per capita per annum (WHO, 2014).

The unmitigated risks are highly significant, with a strong correlation between workplace accidents and the use of these substances. In the absence of appropriate management and monitoring, the risks of severe



(permanent) injury or mortality due to substance abuse will be high, and impact significance will be **high medium**.

Vector-Related Diseases

Malaria in Uganda can have significant negative impacts on worker health and productivity. In the vicinity of the project, there is a paucity of accurate data about vector typology and behaviour, exact prevalence of malaria and indicators related to knowledge, practices and behaviours. This limits the ability to monitor impacts or interventions from a clear point of departure. However, from the data that is available, as set out in the HRIA, the proposed production facility environment is expected to be a high risk malarial area, supporting numerous breeding sites that are conducive to the promotion of disease transmission. According to the Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) undertaken for the project, malaria is the most prevalent health concern in the area, with the disease accounting for 35-54% of all outpatient visits in the study area Health Clinics (Volume 4, Specialist Study 11). Malaria case rates are also described as being on the increase, and that the illness is commonly associated with misconceptions and poor prevention behaviour. There is limited capacity within the Local Study Area for the support of malaria and vector control preventive initiatives. The magnitude of malaria impacts on the workforce, without appropriate interventions, will be potentially high, permanent (potentially life threatening), local and of **high medium significance**.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The potential spread of sexually transmitted disorders (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, must be regarded as a serious potential impact on the workforce, with the risk of the spread of the diseases due to interaction between construction workers and local communities. Typically, the presence of a large number of well-paid predominantly single males in construction camps encourages sex workers from local communities and further afield, with a resultant risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among construction workers due to unprotected sex. Without a high degree of management, this workforce impact will be long term or permanent, only partly reversible (depending on the availability of treatment), of very high magnitude, regional scale (spread to other areas when construction worker leave) and **high** significance. Stringent management will reduce unsafe practices, but is unlikely to that it can be fully controlled in the construction phase and the residual impact will remain low **moderate**.

Sanitary and Hygiene - Related Diseases

Maintaining hygienic conditions in a large workforce unaccustomed to requirements in respect of sanitation and hygiene will require ongoing education and management. In addition to the provision of appropriate sanitary facilities for human and food wastes, personal hygiene must be taught and enforced.

Food waste must be disposed of in a proper manner (incineration, burial or taken off site and disposed of in sanitary landfill sites) to prevent the proliferation of pests.

Without proper management in place, outbreaks of diseases caused by poor sanitation and hygiene are highly likely, causing negative health impacts in the workforce and lost man-hours. The magnitude of the impact is potentially high, with local, medium term, effects, resulting in impacts of high **medium** significance.

5.1.4.5 Impact Mitigation / Enhancement and Monitoring

CUL is required to comply with the objectives of the National Oil and Gas policy and legal framework with regard to oil and gas development and benefits to the citizenry. CUL has set out to meet relevant National laws and regulations, policies and action plans, and international best practice to ensure that it complies with a high standard in the management of its labour force. CNOOC Limited is a member of the UN Global Compact, and therefore all its global operations, including CUL, are committed to comply with the principles in the Compact related to labour rights.

The following plans will apply to CUL's functioning across all phases, including construction:

- CUL (updated). Labour Force Management, currently under preparation by Golder Associates; and



- ESIPPS (2015). Labour Force Management Plan for Contractors and Subcontractors. Final Plan, prepared on behalf of CUL, February, 2015.

The Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP), while focussing more specifically on casual labour which will be characteristic of much of the unskilled labour employment during the construction phase of the production facility, nevertheless applies to a wide range of issues that will be equally applicable to other, permanent, employees. CNOOC requires that all EPC contractors adopt the Casual Labour Recruitment Guidelines as well as the Labour Force Management Plan. As well, in order to minimise the possibility of misunderstandings or potential conflict related to local employment, it is an additional requirement that contractors are fully briefed on the Guidelines and the Plan by the relevant lead department prior to the commencement of contract execution.

The LFMP commits CUL to a range of specific actions designed to ensure that its labour practices are fair, transparent and in compliance with Ugandan policy and law and best practice standards, including IFC PS2. The LFMP deals with a wide range of issues, including recruitment and retention of employees, terms and conditions of employment, wage rates, minimum wages, timeliness of payment, entitlements and benefits (work hours, weekly rest, public holidays etc.), repatriation of workers, termination of services, workplace health and safety, HIV Aids policy and prevention, health and welfare arrangements, first aid facilities, measures against biological hazards (insects, pests, virus's, parasites, bacteria), training and development, freedom of association, equal treatment, employment of women, forced labour, grievance management, local content and migrant workers, damage to property and management of contractors and subcontractors.

For the purposes of the ESIA, the following additional recommendations are made, drawn from the specialist studies. In some instances, there is overlap between the recommendations in the LPMF and the recommendations below:

5.1.4.5.1 Impact on Employment

Employment Opportunities:

- Implement the actions set out in the ESIPPS (2015) Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP). Ensure that all contractors employed during the construction phase of the project are aware of and comply with the management framework for casual labour set out in this document;
- Ensure that the framework is fully applicable to CNOOCs full time construction staff;
- Preferentially hire local people, in accordance with CNOOC policies and agreements with Government. Advertise employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market) so that as many people as possible are employed who can continue to live with their families as they offer their services to the project. Directly project-affected people should be given priority to win construction phase jobs, subject to their meeting the necessary employment requirements;
- Ensure that permanent employment is done via CULs Kampala head office in order to discourage job seekers at the gate of the production facility. Widely advertise the employment process for the construction phase so as to ensure local understanding of employment criteria and processes; and
- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes in the construction workforce where feasible, to expand the human capital available within the local economy.

Skills Development:

- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of



credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector for unskilled but experienced construction workforce;

- Provide basic financial literacy training to construction workforce who are employed for longer than 4 months; and
- Provide all necessary SHE training to construction workforce.

5.1.4.5.2 Layoff of Casual Labour

- Ensure that labourers fully understand their conditions of contract with respect to its temporary nature; and
- Train the elected office bearers (LC1's) to ensure that they understand and communicate appropriate information to their communities about the temporary nature of construction employment.

5.1.4.5.3 Impact of Workforce Accommodation

- Ensure that construction workforce accommodation meets all IFC PS 2 requirements, including the putting in place and implementing policies related to quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services;
- Ensure that construction worker rights to freedom of movement or of association are balanced with the need to prevent detrimental construction workforce related impacts on the general well-being and health, safety and security of settlements in proximity to the workforce accommodation services. The current CNOOC practice of sequestering workers who reside in the camp to the camp site from 19:00 at night assists in minimising the potential interaction between workers and villagers;
- Ensure that the contractor provides on-site catering for all personnel (including day workers);
- Ensure provision is made for sufficient housing to avoid overcrowding at the EPC and Drilling contractors' temporary camps; and
- Refer to recommendations for recreational health under alcohol and drug abuse.

5.1.4.5.4 Impact on Employee Health and Safety

General Health and Safety:

- Comply with the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by the Government of Uganda, as well as the requirements in place in respect of the IFC;
- Incorporate veterinary concerns into the OHS management plan to include appropriate waste management to mitigate against feral dogs and an awareness of the risk of snake bites and other wild animal threats;
- Create awareness of all Occupational Health and Safety requirements from and measures for workers that include adequate orientation as well as ongoing/routine training and sensitisation on OSH;
- Adopt a zero tolerance approach to employees who transgress health and safety rules;
- Ensure effective management of camp facilities. Consider a closed camp status;
- Implement health education programmes for employees in order to disseminate information regarding general social pathologies and spread of disease;
- Properly design the accommodation and other facilities in the personnel camp to prevent overcrowding and need to use rented accommodation available in communities;



- Ensure adequacy of welfare and amenities, including the supply of adequate drinking water as per WHO recommended 5 litres per day, cloak rooms, sanitary facilities separate for men and women, adequately furnished eating places, hand wash rooms/areas and proper meals;
- Develop effective management of emergencies, illness and injuries through adequate medical provision, equipped first aid points at the workplace and as needed in the field and the availability of emergency response facilities;
- Ensure that the CNOOC Emergency Response and Exposure Control Plans are understood by all workers, including labourers undertaking routine construction related tasks, and not only by first responders, and that adherence is strictly enforced under all circumstances and conditions;
- Screen local employees/contractors for TB at recruitment and provide adequate care and treatment programmes from the Project's workplace medical service while complying with the requirements of the national TB programme;
- Develop a site-based TB management programme;
- Evaluate the origin of any incoming contracted construction workers (especially from high burden TB countries) and understand TB and MDR risks in this group. Ensure effective TB screening in the external contracted workforce prior to final appointment and mobilization as part of the Project's Fitness to Work (FTW) procedures to ensure that diseases are not introduced in the study area;
- Develop a vaccine preventable disease programme for all employees, and visitors based on risk for travellers and at-risk occupations. All employees and contractors residing in close contact in camps should receive the quadrivalent meningococcal meningitis vaccine;
- Support a HBV vaccination campaign/ or antibody testing on employee who may have not been vaccinated as a child;
- Develop nutritional programmes that promote proper nutritional practices at the workplace to prevent obesity and related health impacts, including education programmes in the workforce on financial management and support of the household units in employees that have traditionally followed a subsistence lifestyle;
- Train employees to ensure that they are aware of the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by the Government of Uganda; and
- Provide ongoing monitoring of worker health through a dedicated Employee Health Assessment Programme with the following key focus areas:
 - Malaria control and prevention programme.
 - Tuberculosis control and prevention program.
 - Vector surveillance and control.
 - Clinical operations.
 - Food safety.
 - Water safety.
 - Camp hygiene and sanitation.
 - Industrial hygiene.



Driver and Mobile Equipment Safety:

- Implement driver and mobile equipment training programmes in accordance with internationally recognised guidelines for workplace safety; and
- Prohibit all drivers (permanent employees, contractors and suppliers) from giving lifts to the local community.

Graft and Exploitation:

- Ensure that CNOOC puts in place and meticulously implements all required anti-corruption, business ethics related and internal compliance Policies and Programmes, including the CNOOC Limited Code of Commercial Behaviour and Conduct of Employees, the Procedures for Handling Violation of Rules of CNOOC Limited Employees as well as its Guidelines for Overseas Operation with Compliance of CNOOC;
- Ensure that all expat employees, contractors and sub-contractors appointed during the construction phase comply with the labour and work visa requirements as necessary, and have copies of all appropriate documents available and at hand;
- Ensure that all employees, contractors and sub-contractors are alert to situations where they may become the victims of crime or targets for corrupt practices, including that perpetrated by government officials;
- Ensure that there is a protocol in place for reporting and managing incidences of intimidation and/or corruption. This protocol should include a coherent process for supporting persons who are unable to communicate fluently in English; and
- Ensure massive sensitisation of communities regarding CNOOCs policies, programmes and procedures in a manner that will ensure that they are alert to situations where they may become the victims of crime or targets for corrupt practices.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse:

- Develop a programme to address education about and management of non-communicable diseases related to use of drugs and alcohol issues;
- Implement the CUL policy of prohibiting the possession and use of drugs and alcohol at all of its camps and construction worksites and those of its contractors and the associated routine search of vehicles and bags to ensure that unauthorised substances are not taken into the camps facilities; and
- Ensure that there is sufficient provision for worker recreation in order to minimise the lure of substance abuse and use of external sexual services and facilities. While it is understood that it is extremely difficult to ensure prevention, it will be necessary for CNOOC to put very specific measures in place to address such issues.

Vector Related Diseases:

- Develop an integrated workplace malaria and vector control programme to include source reduction and environmental management of breeding sites, routine inspections of accommodation units, appropriate IEC programmes for the workforce and contractors prior to secondment and for use in country, policies and programmes related to use of protective clothing and the use of malaria chemoprophylaxis and surveillance programmes between the workplace medical service and vector control team to determine the likely origin of, and root cause of malaria cases;
- Reduce potential human vector contact and control of breeding sites of disease vectors such as mosquitoes. Continually monitor activities on site to ensure adequate drainage and management of storm water to minimise breeding in the area; and
- Ensure that all accommodation units in the permanent camp are proofed against mosquitoes.



Sexually Related Diseases:

- Develop a clear HIV policy and programme in the workplace which includes ensuring that there is adequate accommodation capacity at the temporary personnel camps to eliminate the need for contractors or visitors to seek accommodation in the local villages;
- Screen for STDs and hepatitis B/C virus as part of pre-employment fitness to work process. Treatable causes should be managed, and chronic carriers excluded from employment until managed;
- Develop a code of conduct that actively discourages sexual relationships between the workforce and the local community;
- Work with the village and traditional leaders to manage truck stops, as well as district authorities to report any increase in high-risk sexual behaviour from elements of the workforce, including the collection of baseline data;
- Develop and implement an HIV and STI management programme in the construction workforce, to include awareness and education, treatment services that link to the public health service, provision of free condoms, access to counselling, proper provisioning of the work camps to dissuade workers travelling into communities for entertainment and support of family friendly accommodation in the camps;
- Develop and implement an HIV and STI prevention programme for suppliers, which is to include awareness and education about STI's. The design and placement of rest stops for drivers transporting goods and materials to and from the production facility should be away from local communities and properly subsidised for cheap food / entertainment; and
- Prohibit all drivers (permanent employees, contractors and suppliers) from giving lifts to the local community.

Sanitary and Hygiene - Related Diseases:

- Ensure that the construction camp has all required and adequate amenities such as water supply, sanitation and waste management;
- Provide adequate medical infrastructure and facilities at camp to address any potential risk to workers' health;
- Ensure that human waste is managed via proper disposal and treatment facilities to avoid seepage (which may contaminate water sources);
- Ensure that food waste is disposed of in a proper manner (incineration, burial or taken off site and disposed of in sanitary landfill sites) to prevent the proliferation of pests within the camp; and
- Encourage good personal hygiene through ongoing training throughout the construction contract.



5.1.4.6 Impact Significance Rating

Table 53: Construction phase impacts on the workforce

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on employment										
- Employment opportunities	6	2	3	5	High Medium +55	8	2	3	5	High Medium +65
-Skills development and training	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70	7	5	3	5	High +75
-Layoff of casual labour	8	3	3	4	High Medium 56	4	2	3	4	Low Medium 36
Impact of workforce accommodation	6	2	3	5	High Medium +55	8	2	3	5	High Medium +65
Impact on Employee Health and Safety										
-general safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-driver safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-graft and exploitation	7	2	2	3	Low Medium 33	4	2	2	3	Low 24
-alcohol and drug abuse	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-vector related diseases	9	5	2	4	High Medium 64	2	2	3	4	Low 28
-sexually related diseases	10	5	3	5	High 90	4	2	3	5	Low Medium 45
-sanitary and hygiene - related diseases	8	3	2	4	Low Medium 52	2	2	3	3	Low 21
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration			Scale			Probability		
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent			5 International			5 Definite/don't know		
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases			4 National			4 Highly probable		



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
		after closure of activity)								
6 Medium	3	Medium-term (5 to 15 years)			3 Regional	3	Medium probability			
4 Low	2	Short-term (0 to 5 years)			2 Local	2	Low probability			
2 Minor	1	Transient			1 Site only	1	Improbable			
1 None/Negligible						0	No chance of occurrence			

Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +

5.1.5 Economic Impacts

The project will have impacts in the local, regional and national economy through direct and indirect economic benefits. Whilst it falls beyond the scope of this study to conduct a comprehensive macro-economic assessment, general economic impacts are discussed below.

5.1.5.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

National and Regional Economic Growth

The expansion of the resource industry in Buhuka Flats will have a beneficial cumulative impact in the region. This will include revenue for the government, employment opportunities at local, regional and national level and a direct and indirect effect on business development. Increased household income and expenditure will result. On its own and combined with the effect of the other oil industry developments, CNOOC's Kingfisher project is likely to generate significant economic multipliers¹⁴¹. Research for other oil development projects has shown that economic multipliers of about 2.33 for value added¹⁴² and between about 2.88¹⁴³ and 3.03 for labour income¹⁴⁴ apply. While these studies were undertaken for oil and gas developments in the USA and the ratios do not necessarily hold true for developing economies, the general effect is clear.

The increase in work opportunities provided by project construction will result in growth in the proportion of Ugandans with higher incomes, at least over the period of construction, which is 3 years. CNOOC has indicated that it purchases in the order of 65% of its goods and services from suppliers and contractors in Uganda, which number more than 100 providers to date. The Company also trains local suppliers to meet oil and gas quality, safety and other standards and learn the tendering and bidding process. This will also support the district and central government initiatives intended to improve the social capital of Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-county and Hoima District. While data are not available yet, the construction Contractors will be expected to follow CNOOCs procurement policy, including in respect of the utilisation of local goods and services where these are available, it can logically be anticipated that local (Ugandan) purchases are likely to increase substantially during the construction phase once the contractors are appointed. Given the number of oil and gas projects under consideration in the sector, there will be a continued and expanding demand for skilled labour. Wages for skills needed in the oil industry are likely to increase. Employment in the oil industry will generate government revenue, deducted from salaries through Pay As You Earn (PAYE).

This economic impact will be positive and of high magnitude (a significant number of Ugandan people benefitting from economic growth, as a result of the project), and will be permanent and extend to people and

¹⁴¹ An multiplier is the factor by which gains in total output are greater than the change in spending that caused it

¹⁴² Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011

¹⁴³ Pennsylvania Economy League of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 2008

¹⁴⁴ Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011



businesses at regional and national level, resulting in a **high medium** significance rating. Benefits can be further increased with the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance good governance and investment in local infrastructure and services.

Local Economic Development

The Kingfisher development will stimulate demand for goods and services in the local area, which in turn will have a direct and indirect impact on employment in the Ugandan economy. However, while CNOOC has a local (Ugandan) procurement policy, as described in the section above, little of the benefit from procurement of goods and services during the construction phase is likely to accrue to businesses on the Buhuka Flats. Economic benefits for these communities are more likely to be the result of a burgeoning informal sector around the project, which will benefit from expenditure by local residents who obtain unskilled jobs on the construction project. The overall benefits to local businesses (both direct as a result of local project expenditure and indirect as a result of the growth of the informal business sector) will be of medium magnitude, will have short duration (opportunities will dwindle once the cash injection from people employed on the contracts ends), will be local and of **medium** significance.

Human Capital Development

There is a strong relationship between available human capital and the ability to attain social and economic growth and development. It is recognised that the development and promotion of human capacity will be achieved most effectively through a coherent process of investment in the people of Uganda.

Uganda has a low comparative world ranking on the Human Capital Index, being currently ranked 106th out of 122 countries on the overall Human Capital Index (WEF, 2013:13), and 118th out of 122 countries in respect of the Educational Pillar of the Human Capital Index Ibid, p14).

The Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTVET) Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 (MoGLSD, 2011) for Uganda, identifies the absence of and the urgent need for a comprehensive process to develop occupationally relevant skills and competencies, including skills for the oil and gas sector. The Oil and Gas Policy (MEMD, 2008:27) emphasises the provision of support for the development and maintenance of national expertise, including planning for the development of formal and industrial training and broadening the national education curricula in preparation for putting the necessary oil and gas workforce in place in the country.

The Industrial Baseline Survey, undertaken by CNOOC in collaboration with Total and Tullow (Hamman, 2014:29) states that it is evident that Uganda is currently unable to meet the manpower demands of the oil and gas sector and recommends, inter alia, that oil and gas operators such as CNOOC (i) in partnership with government work towards strengthening the educational system; (ii) offers direct support to existing training institutions of repute, and (iii) facilitates the establishment of a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centre, aimed at providing competence development for, inter alia, craftsmen (civil) and mechanical and electrical technicians required by the oil and gas industry. CNOOC is directly involved in this process.

Given the relatively short period envisaged for the construction phase of the project, beneficial human capital development is likely to be limited, unless specific training programmes are put in place, and even with enhancement will only be of low **medium** significance.

5.1.5.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Competition for Experienced Labour

The construction phase of the project is likely to exacerbate the current shortage of experienced labour at local and district level. Sourcing experienced workers from the local area will drain available skills away from existing businesses, increasing scarcity of skilled labour in the Hoima District and increasing the cost of labour. While this is a benefit for already-skilled labourers, who will have increased demand for their services and potentially higher earnings, it will create a shortage of labour which cumulatively impacts on the entire Albertine region. Without mitigation, the magnitude of this impact will be medium, and it will be regional in scale, short term (reversible at the end of construction) and highly probable, resulting in impacts of low **Medium** significance.



Impact on Land and Property Rates

Local knowledge of the proposed Kingfisher development has resulted in speculation for land, where individuals move into the area and claim land for themselves. According to villagers on the Buhuka Flats, these speculators sometimes have title deeds which have been acquired fraudulently¹⁴⁵. This practice has been successfully challenged at least once, with a prominent government official being jailed for fraudulent transactions. Despite this, it is reported that speculators continue to try to trade up the price of land in the local area¹⁴⁶. The formation of the Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) also referred to as BUCOLA, in accordance with the Land Act of 1998 and the land regulations, aims at managing this situation. This should significantly mitigate against further land speculation if it is successful in engaging the land issue. If this does not happen then, without mitigation, this impact is likely to escalate during the construction phase of the project, impacting on people living on the Flats who can least afford it. Coupled with a struggling land management system, issues about the ownership of land are likely to increase beyond that noted in section 3.5.11¹⁴⁷. This impact could reach a point at which increasing levels of hostilities will begin to emerge. Impact magnitude is expected to be high at local scale, short term (largely reversible after construction), with a high probability of occurrence and high **medium** significance.

Disruption of Livelihoods

Based on the extent of land-take on the Buhuka Flats, households will face a reduction in available grazing land for cattle. Table 56 shows that 8.4 % of the available grazing land on the Flats will be taken up by the CNOOC construction footprint. Whilst this will be compensated for, individuals may find it extremely difficult to source sufficient affordable alternatives for feeding livestock. This could result in a disruption of livelihood-related activities or even their suspension, with associated increased levels of poverty.

This magnitude of the impact is potentially high, with long term consequences for the affected individuals. The impact will be local (restricted to the Buhuka Flats and highly probable, resulting in high **medium** significance.

5.1.5.3 Impacts due to in-migration

The influx associated with the escarpment access road is already causing tension within and between communities on the Buhuka Flats. With a steady population influx into the area in response to expectations about work and business opportunities associated with the construction activities, the demand for land and price speculation is expected to continue increasing throughout the construction phase. Tensions are also expected to escalate as migrants settle in the area and compete with local people of natural resources and for jobs on the construction contract. In countries with high levels of unemployment and politically unstable neighbours, economic migration in response to perceived opportunities can be highly significant. The numbers of migrants settling on the Buhuka Flats cannot be predicted with any certainty, but if the expected levels of migration occur, the magnitude of the impact will be very high (taking into account the high levels of joblessness and resource poverty), it will affect local communities, will be medium term (only partly reversible since many migrants may not return to their place of origin), and of **high** significance. While some degree of mitigation is feasible through interventions by Government, it is unlikely that this impact can be reduced to **low** levels of significance.

5.1.5.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation is recommended:

¹⁴⁵ Minutes of the Stakeholder Meeting with the Kyabasambu, Kyakapere and Nsonga Communities (2017)

¹⁴⁶ Ibid

¹⁴⁷ Based on the Socio-Economic Household Survey (2013) 21% of households have had land conflict or pressure over landownership, with disputes arising mainly about ownership (40% of cases) and disputes about boundaries (44% of cases).



5.1.5.4.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

National and Regional Economic Growth and Business Development:

- Maximise local procurement of goods and services, wherever reasonably possible. CNOOC has committed to this principle, which is expected to apply to the construction contractors responsible for the feeder pipeline as well;
- Create a detailed and specific local procurement policy (LPP) that will provide benefits to the local community by prioritising sustainable business opportunities with local enterprises, particularly SMMEs. The LPP should set out the steps that will be taken to work with and build the capacity of local suppliers to become more competitive and profitable. This may include the provision of external training and support, aimed at improving their operational, safety, environmental and technical standards to a standard that allows them to compete effectively for contract opportunities. From an internal perspective, the LPP should integrate real measures to identify local procurement opportunities, to communicate the business case to all relevant stakeholders and to put incentives and opportunities in place that will incentivise a supply chain process committed to ethical local procurement;
- Support educational and vocational training reform that will develop the range of skills necessary for Uganda to benefit more fully from the sector, including support of science, technology, **engineering**, and mathematics (STEM) at schools and technical and vocational education and training;
- Contribute to economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area, in partnership with central, district and local government;
- Develop a transparent community development and contribution policy; and
- Encourage the development of government fiscal programmes to manage inflation and support vulnerable groups as required (elderly, single women or child headed households).

Human Capital Development:

- Identify unskilled construction workers who demonstrate the necessary experience and aptitude for potentially becoming part of a valued workforce, and introduce a directed in-service mentoring and capacity building support programme;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus of CNOOC Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);
- Consider offering bursaries or internships to promising students (refer to discussion on the community development impacts) to build a sustainable and educated future workforce;
- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a national human capacity register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force; and
- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

5.1.5.4.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Competition for experienced labour:

- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes for the construction workforce to expand the human capital available within the local economy; and



- Create opportunities for supporting and up-skilling suitable candidates from the temporary unskilled construction workforce so that their experience and competence is built in a manner that aligns their competencies with workforce skills needs.

Impact on Land and Property Rates:

- Support work to develop comprehensive land policies. This includes support for Government capacity to do strategic, long-term land use planning that protects small holder farmers and helps balance multiple uses of land, including for oil and gas extraction.

Government Revenue Losses due to Corruption:

- Publicly disclose the material payments made to the Ugandan Government. This should be in accordance with IFC anti-corruption guidelines. CNOOC should continue to follow its internal anti-corruption prevention and management system to minimise corruption and malpractice cases, or to deal with these when they do occur; and
- Comply with the objectives of the National Oil and Gas policy and legal framework with regard to oil and gas development and benefits to the citizenry, and meet relevant National laws and regulations, policies and action plans, and international best practice, to ensure compliance with a high standard in the prevention of graft and corruption. CNOOC Limited is a member of the UN Global Compact, and therefore all its global operations, including CUL, are committed to fully comply with Principle 10 of the Compact related to anti-corruption, which stipulates the requirement that it must work against corruption in all its forms, including that related to bribery and extortion.

Disruption of Livelihoods:

- Implement the Livelihoods Action Plan and the Community Development Plan.

5.1.5.4.3 Impacts due to In-Migration

- Engage closely with government to monitor land ownership and changes thereto surrounding the project development;
- Implement the recommendations of the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12); and
- Prepare to accommodate the changes arising from the population influx by sensitising the LC system. This is particularly important, as it is at this level that the stability of a village is decided, including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities, and for managing crime.

5.1.5.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 54: Construction phase economic impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
National, regional and Local Economic Development										
- National and Regional Economic Growth	6	2	4	5	High Medium +60	8	2	4	5	High Medium +70



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
-Local Economic Development	4	2	2	5	Low Medium +40	7	2	2	5	High Medium +55
-Human Capital Development	3	5	2	3	Low +30	5	5	3	4	Low Medium +52
Impacts Retarding Economic Development										
-competition for experienced labour	6	2	3	4	Low Medium 44	3	2	2	4	Low 28
-land and property rates	10	2	2	4	High Medium 56	4	2	2	4	Low Medium 32
-disruption of local livelihoods	10	4	2	5	High 80	4	2	2	4	Low Medium 32
Impacts due to In-Migration	10	4	2	5	High 80	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.1.6 Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The Health Impact Assessment for the project (Volume 4, Specialist Study 11) provides a systematic evaluation of the 12 Environmental Health Areas (EHAs) of project-triggered health impacts. The EHA framework is used in the 2007 IFC Guidance Notes for Performance Standard No. 4, Community Health, Safety, and Security.

5.1.6.1 Impact on Diseases

Vector-Related Diseases

Malarial risks on the Buhuka Flats communities may increase as a result of the construction of the project, mainly due to the creation of areas where seasonal ponding can occur. Flooded or open trenches during



construction, in particular during the rainy season, will create additional mosquito breeding grounds for the malaria vector, by providing habitats with reduced predation. Nevertheless, this problem is already ubiquitous in the local villages due to many suitable breeding areas for the vectors, including fresh water points, stagnant water pools in ditches and depressions, as well as marshy areas. The impact will affect local communities on the Buhuka Flats, will be of low magnitude (adding little to the existing malarial risks) and medium term (assuming the effects persist for some time after construction ends), and will result in impacts of **low** significance.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Contractors and workers are commonly perceived as being wealthy by the local population, especially in rural settings such as the escarpment villages along the proposed pipeline route. Previous experience of infrastructure development projects, described by village elders, has shown that these circumstances encourage cash-strapped people to sell sex as a commodity, to generate vital income. Adolescent girls are often the victims of these practices. Members of an external workforce who are allowed to mingle at will with inhabitants from settlements are likely to father children with local women. Given the temporary nature of the work, once the construction activities cease, it is common that both the women and children are abandoned when the workers move on, leaving single female-headed households. The presence of large construction accommodation camps may also attract sex workers from further afield, which further increases the risk of the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

There is already evidence of increased risk as a result of the behaviour of drilling camp personnel on site. Villagers from Nsonga and Kyabasambu say that CNOOC/drilling staff have been directly involved in acquiring the services of prostitutes, particularly in Nsonga. Although CNOOC practices strict curfews in respect of employees and contractors who are accommodated on site, villagers say that some of the workers who are on leave do not go home, remaining instead, in rented accommodation in the villages and purchasing the services of prostitutes during this period.

Without a high degree of management, this type of behaviour will continue and probably increase once large numbers of contract personnel are on site, resulting in the further spread of STDs, both locally and potentially back to the home villages of workers who do not live in the area (regionally). Although CNOOC has implemented a programme for HIV testing and counselling for Contractors and the community, these have been short term. The unmitigated impact will be long term, being only partly reversible depending on the availability of treatment, of high magnitude and **high** significance.

Soil and Water Borne Diseases

Water related diseases such as cholera and typhoid remain a constant problem within the Study Area. The project construction teams will be provided with clean water and sanitation services. The spread of infectious diseases by construction teams could therefore be caused only in the event that personnel defecate or urinate in the field, particularly in water courses. This is likely if appropriate field facilities are not available to personnel working outside of the controlled areas and also if field teams are not properly trained. Without management control, and in the context of vulnerable rural communities with limited access to health infrastructure, the magnitude of this impact will be medium, duration will be medium term (the impact may persist after construction depending on the availability of treatment), and impact significance will be **low medium**.

Non-Communicable Diseases

The introduction of large numbers of newcomers into what has been, until recently, a 'sheltered' area, may contribute to the current disease burden in communities in the Local and Regional Study Areas. Differences in lifestyle between incoming individuals and groups, may alter the incidence of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Should this happen, local health services will be ill equipped to offer appropriate infrastructure or services. The impact will be short term, of medium significance and will extend to health facilities in the District. Impact significance will be **low medium**.



Housing and Respiratory Diseases

The traditional wattle-daub or mud-block constructed houses found in the villages characteristically do not have windows. The associated poor ventilation can cause respiratory health problems that are exacerbated in the presence of damp and mould. An additional factor that negatively impacts air quality is the number of persons sharing the (usually) single room dwelling.

In the case of relocation, new homes provided by CNOOC are well ventilated, multi-roomed and offer general and specific health benefits, including factors that impact respiratory conditions and may be regarded as a positive, permanent, impact of **high** significance for the resettled families.

5.1.6.2 Impact on Water Pollution

Hydrotesting

The discharge of hydrotest water from the flowlines will be the only emission that is generated during construction and released into the local environment, other than domestic sewage emissions from the personnel camps. Before commissioning of the flowlines, their integrity is tested by filling them with water and pressurising them. On occasions, biocides and corrosion inhibitors are added to the water, depending on the residence time before it is discharged. Details are not presently available, since this is typically a decision made by the contractor, but it is assumed that some of the water will be discharged into River 1 and Kamansing River. Without management, its release can be highly likely to impact negatively on the aquatic environment, resulting in mortality of downstream fauna and flora (including potential impacts on fish stocks in the nearshore environment of Lake Albert), and causing a risk to food security in local communities. Unmitigated impacts will be short to medium term, of local geographic extent and of high **medium** magnitude.

Treated Sewage Effluent

Treated sewage effluent in excess of approximately over 300 m³/day will be discharged from a sewage treatment plant at the EPC camp, while a smaller quantity of around 50 m³/d will be discharged from the existing drilling camp. Treated sewage effluent from this camp is presently used on the lawns and gardens at the camp. The camp effluent will be required to meet the project standard for domestic effluent, which is based on the Ugandan legal standard. Details are not available at present, but it is likely that the final effluent, after chlorination, will be delivered into River 1 north of the EPC camp. Section 7.3.4 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 describes the potential biological response to increased nitrogen and phosphorous entering the lake just south of well pad 2, and the possibility of creating algal blooms (particularly water hyacinth) in the nearshore environment around the discharge point. From a social perspective, this could decrease access to the water to local fisherman on the Buhuka Flats, creating more difficult fishing conditions. It could also have some impact on fish stocks, although this would be very localised. In the absence of mitigation, the magnitude of impact on local food security will be medium, short term while construction is ongoing, and of **low medium** significance. However, to mitigate the risk associated with treated sewage effluent discharge directly to the river (and hence entering the lake) it has been recommended in Section 7.1.2.1.1 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 that the treated effluent be irrigated in areas as identified in that section.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes

The hazardous materials that are likely to be used during the construction phase of the project are described in Section 7.3.2 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and in Volume 4, Specialist Study 5. As stated in Section 7.3.4, of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7, the risk of occasional spillages of hazardous materials outside of the controlled areas of the construction sites is high in the absence of stringent management control. In the context of the Buhuka Flats, where large numbers of people live around the construction sites, any spills would be likely to impact on them or their domestic animals. Without mitigation, even small spills may cause local impacts extending beyond the construction phase into the medium term, with high magnitude and high **medium** significance. These impacts can be reduced to low magnitude and **low** significance by appropriate construction management of hazardous materials and wastes.



5.1.6.3 Impact on Community Safety

Traffic and Pedestrian Safety

Heavy vehicle traffic in the construction phase of the production facility is expected to peak at some 56 trucks per day, over a 3-year period. Including the return trip, this is 1 truck every 5 minutes, assuming transport during 10 hours of daylight. While the traffic increase will not materially impact on traffic volumes on the main regional roads, incoming roads such as the P1 from Hoima to the Kingfisher site are likely to experience a significant increase in heavy traffic. Traffic increases will therefore extend far beyond the local study area.

This traffic will create safety risks, both for pedestrians and other road users. Combined with poor road conditions and uneven surfaces in places, and the limited understanding of road safety among many pedestrians and local drivers, the volumes of heavy construction traffic are likely to result in injuries and fatalities, which are impacts of major significance. Areas of particular risk will be villages where schools, clinics and other community facilities attract pedestrians and vehicle traffic and where children are likely to be found walking along the roads. Children, women and elderly people are often at higher risk of traffic-related accidents. On the Buhuka Flats themselves, there will be a constant threat to pedestrians and stock, who are highly likely to use the construction roads to the wells and other infrastructure as convenient access. Until recently, with the construction of the escarpment road, many villagers (including adults) on the Flats had never been exposed to vehicles and traffic (Figure 34 shows the proximity of households on the Flats to the construction sites and access roads).

CNOOC has introduced specific road safety awareness programmes along the Kingfisher access road and has targeted trading centres within the operational area. Overall, however, without a high level of management, construction traffic accidents could lead to damages, injuries and fatalities in local communities both on the Buhuka Flats and along the incoming roads, particularly the P1 from Hoima. The impact will be of medium magnitude, regional in extent, long duration (potentially resulting in long term or permanent injuries or fatalities) and **high** significance.

Violence and Crime

There is already a reported increase in crime on the Buhuka Flats, attributed mainly to 'foreigners' making use of the recently built escarpment road, which provides opportunities to commit crimes like stock theft, and to escape without detection. While the road has already been permitted, negative impacts that result from its use are induced effects of the project. In addition, escalating levels of alcohol-related violence and crime is of concern.

There is a likelihood of some construction workers causing violent incidents in local communities, particularly if it is fuelled by drug use or alcohol. Arrogant attitudes displayed by construction workers, who are generally wealthy compared with community members, may also spark violent confrontations. These issues can generally be managed by a management approach which does not tolerate aggression and violence among construction workers, but in unmanaged conditions can be an important concern. Incidents are probable in the absence of mitigation, causing impacts of high magnitude, local extent and potentially long duration, with overall high **medium** significance.

Fires

The construction teams work with welding equipment and other heat sources creating a risk of accidental fires escaping from the project working areas onto community land. CNOOC reports that bush and grass fires have occurred on the Buhuka Flats and close to oil wells, particularly during the dry season. This poses a major risk to anyone unable to escape and to stock. Housing is clustered close together and most homes have roofs that are thatched. Particularly in dry, windy conditions the risk of fire is an important concern. Based on experience, incidents are probable in the absence of mitigation. The magnitude would be high, causing long term, local impact of high **medium** significance.



Figure 34: Locations of structures in proximity to project infrastructure



5.1.6.4 Impact on Nuisance

Noise nuisance and dust nuisance are considered in Sections 7.1.1 and 7.1.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and in the absence of mitigation are both rated as being of major significance, affecting the Buhuka Flats communities.

5.1.6.5 Major Accidents

Major accidents could cause highly significant impacts in surrounding communities, resulting in injuries, impact on livelihoods (spillage affecting the Lake Albert), or other major effects. Although there are no specific data available in respect of CNOOC transport related accidents, international research and experience over more than a decade, as documented by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH^{148, 149, 150, 151}) provides statistics on work-related vehicle accidents specifically in respect of the oil and gas industry. Based on the research over time, vehicle accidents are the leading cause of oil and gas extraction worker fatalities, with roughly forty percent of on-the-job directly attributable to this. The vast majority of such accidents appear to be directly related to level of specific experience and/or non-compliance with stated safety and health systems and procedures in place within the workplace.

5.1.6.6 Impacts of In-Migration

The migration impacts into the local area that will be experienced during the construction phase of the project are expected to continue in the operational phase. Population increases on the Buhuka Flats will have a wide range of consequences for community health, safety and security, all of which will be negative. Impacts will include:

- Vector-related diseases: Migrants are likely to cause a significant increase in vector-related disease as a direct result of a number of factors. These include disturbances in soil and water bodies that will increase breeding sites for vectors as well as the number of hosts;
- Sexually transmitted diseases: Foreign migrants, particularly single males, often cause an increase in STDs in the areas in which they reside;
- Water borne diseases: Water on the Flats is presently sourced either from the lake or from the gravity flow scheme. Above the escarpment most potable water comes from boreholes. Cholera and typhoid are already constant problems due to poor sanitary practices. Where outdoor toilets exist they are generally unhygienic and do not prevent the leaching of organic pollutants into local groundwater and surface water. Households dispose of solid waste and waste water beyond the homestead, including into the lake, which is also used for bathing and drinking water. Increasing population pressures and even poorer sanitation typically associated with migrants' habitation will aggravate the existing problems on the Flats and above the escarpment, and sanitation is virtually non-existent;
- Health Services: Migrants will increase pressures on health services, causing a further decrease in the already limited capability;
- Crime: There is already an increase in crime which is attributed by local people to 'foreigners' migrating into the LSA. The opening of the escarpment road has allowed easy access to and from the Flats which facilitates opportunities for crime such as stock theft. Gender crime has become a major issue. Women are subjected to high levels of sexual assault and rape, with female child defilement seen as a particularly severe problem in the villages along Lake Albert.¹⁵² Representatives from the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, as well as from the Hoima District Police Department Division for Child and Family Care believe that

¹⁴⁸ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (2012) *Fatal Facts, Oil Patch No. 1-2012*

¹⁴⁹ NIOSH (2004) *Report on fatalities attributable to a vehicle hazards*

¹⁵⁰ NIOSH (2012) *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries*

¹⁵¹ NIOSH (2004) Publication No. 2004-136, *Statistics on work-related vehicle accidents and prevention options for employers* accessed at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/oilgaswelldrilling/safetyhazards.html>

¹⁵² Kyabasumbu Women's Group (2017) *Public Consultation Process*



migrants into the area has served as major exacerbating factor. Child marriages are prevalent in Uganda, particularly in traditionally rural areas such as the Flats and concern has been expressed that in-migration will increase this practice, particularly if parents of potential child-brides believe that there may be financial benefit attached to such an arrangement;

- Fire risks: Aggravated by use of the “candles” The proximity of thatched housing to each other, coupled with the frequent use of wood fuel fires, creates the danger of localised household fires spreading rapidly through villages, which will be exacerbated by in-migration and further densification of the villages. The settlements along Lake Albert are characterized by dense mixed housing combinations of traditional round thatched huts, rectangular mud and wattle structures with tin roofs and ‘flat roofs’ or ‘long houses’ (brick buildings with flat corrugated iron roofing). Wattle and mud structures and flat roofs are frequently rented out, with single room accommodation for up to four families per structure. In some instances, a single (long house) structure may provide rental accommodation for up to 40 people. In an environment such as this, the risks of mortality due to a fire are extremely high;
- Food and Nutrition-related Diseases: Increased use of natural resources and medicinal plants causing shortages for the existing local community; and
- Zoonotic diseases: The increasing incidence of livestock grazing on the Flats brought in by migrants may pose an additional burden of zoonotic diseases, such as increased exposure to ticks. Historically, the livestock on the Flats has remained generally free of ticks in part through elements of natural resistance as well as through isolation from other herds.

Overall, health safety and security impacts due to in-migration will be of high magnitude, potentially long term and of **high** significance.

5.1.6.7 *Impact Mitigation and Monitoring*

The following mitigation/ enhancement measures are proposed in respect of the community health, safety and security impacts identified:

5.1.6.7.1 **General**

- Develop a Community Health, Safety and Security Plan and an Emergency Response Plan as required to meet IFC performance standard 4;
- Develop an induction programme, including a Code of Conduct, for all workers directly related to the project. A copy of the Code of Conduct is to be presented to all workers and signed by each person. The Code of Conduct must address the following aspects:
 - respect for local residents and customs.
 - zero tolerance of bribery or corruption.
 - zero tolerance of illegal activities by construction personnel including prostitution, illegal sale or purchase of alcohol, sale, purchase or consumption of drugs, illegal gambling or fighting.
 - zero tolerance policy of drunkenness on the ROW and no alcohol and drugs policy during working time or at times that will affect ability to work or within accommodation camps or acquired from outside the camp whilst accommodated in the camp.
 - a programme for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and random testing that is equivalent in scope and objectives to the policies prescribed in the Code of Conduct.
 - description of disciplinary measures for infringement of the Code and company rules. If workers are found to be in contravention of the Code of Conduct, which they signed at the commencement of their contract, they must face proportionate disciplinary procedures.



- Partner with the Ugandan Human Rights Commission to investigate and address any claims related to human rights violations, and to sensitise communities regarding their rights and obligations;
- Publicise the Code of Conduct in settlements potentially affected by the construction camps, as part of the community relations plan. This will help ensure that the local residents are aware of the expected behaviour of construction staff. Posters with the Camp Rules should also be posted in neighbouring settlements or lodged with the LC1 of each village;
- Provide entertainment facilities for workers at the construction accommodation camp and establish clear rules for conduct during leisure time as well as the need to remain within the camp boundaries during leisure time; and
- Implement a grievance procedure that is easily accessible to the local community, through which complaints related to CNOOC contractor or employee behaviour that infringes on the health, safety or security of community members can be lodged and responded to (see issues in this regard in **Box 1**). CNOOC must respond to such complaints in a considered manner, including:
 - Circulation of contact details of community liaison officers or, if separate, of 'grievance officers' or other key contact.
 - Circulation of details of the Witness NGO as well as the mechanisms to access the NGO;
 - Raising of awareness amongst the local community regarding the grievance procedure and how it will work.
 - Establishment of a grievance register that is continuously updated and maintained by CNOOC.
 - Provision of a mechanism to provide feedback to individuals, groups and village councillors regarding actions that **have been taken in response to complaints lodged**.

Box 1: Existing Problems with respect to the use of the Grievance Mechanism

According to IFC's Performance Standard 1, if ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on project-affected communities are anticipated, the Project Sponsor is required to "establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance" (IFC, 2006, p. 5). To respond to this requirement, CNOOC need to appoint a Witness NGO to provide oversight, to receive grievances and to oversee the process to address these concerns.

The CNOOC Grievance Mechanism, which is already in use, is not thought to be effective by many villagers. The general perception is that CNOOC has not taken grievances sufficiently seriously and that villagers are powerless to have issues that they believe are important addressed, if CNOOC does not regard them to be important. There is also no evidence that a critical Witness NGO had been appointed to provide oversight of resettlement and compensation discussions between CNOOC and villagers. Although grievances are received by CLOs at the Kingfisher Camp, the CNOOC office in Hoima and when visiting communities, and there are oil and gas advisory committees within every parish, community members still hold the opinion that they are not being heard. The expectation that subsistence stakeholders should either wait for a CLO to visit the village or should present themselves to the CNOOC Hoima office if they have failed to obtain satisfaction related to issues of concern, is neither realistic nor fair given the costs of transport. This is a critical issue and will need to be addressed by CNOOC. Failure to ensure that villagers believe that they are actually being 'heard' will negatively impact on the company's Social Licence to Operate.

5.1.6.7.2 Impact on Diseases

- Develop a Communicable Diseases Action Plan as an essential tool in managing disease related impacts.



- Develop an Employee Health Awareness Policy and ensure its implementation among CNOOC personnel and its contractors or sub-contractors. The policy must provide for:
 - Expansion and intensification of the current CNOOC programme for HIV testing and counselling for Contractors and the community and allow for HIV/AIDS related advocacy, factual data provision, awareness creation as well as behaviour change issues around the transmission and infection of HIV/AIDS that provides linkages with the Government of Uganda HIV/AIDS related initiatives;
 - Health awareness training for workers including communicable diseases at induction and then periodically throughout construction;
 - Awareness raising on communicable diseases for communities close to camps (via posters, leaflets, through health clinics, community meetings); and
 - Liaison with local health authorities.
- Implement interventions aimed at reducing the impacts of vector borne diseases through mechanisms such as sanitary improvements and minimising areas where water is impounded as a result of construction activities.

5.1.6.7.3 Impact on Pollution

- Ensure that no waste whatsoever, including construction waste is dumped in watercourses or at any site that impacts on villagers or their land use;
- Ensure that the use of water does not disturb public water availability and that sources of water are carefully selected; and
- Ensure the development of a water and hygiene code of conduct that prohibits open defecation/urination, stresses proper water use, water conservation, hygiene and sanitation to prevent pollution of community water sources.

5.1.6.7.4 Impact on Community Safety

Traffic and Pedestrian Safety:

Ensure the adoption and implementation of the CNOOC driving and vehicle management plan during initial activities which will be adopted for the construction phase. Based on this, CNOOC must adopt the best transport safety practices with the goal of preventing traffic accidents and minimizing injuries suffered by project personnel and the public, as well as creating awareness among the local people and villages about road safety. Other mitigation should include:

- Labelling all vehicles on the sides with stickers which have recognisable, easy to recall numbers, to assist with ease of identification and subsequent reporting, in case of road safety violations and/or accidents;
- Emphasizing safety aspects among project drivers, specifically ensuring that drivers respect speed limits through busy and built up areas;
- Ensuring the roster and shifts structure for the project allows employees plenty of opportunity for sleep and rest between shifts and on their days off;
- Adopting a proactive approach to managing driver fatigue, based on adequate hours of rest to avoid overtiredness;
- Avoiding dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents;
- Positioning traffic guides at children crossings to control driver speeds and seeking cooperation with local educational facilities (school teachers) for road safety campaigns;



- Implementing safe traffic control measures, including road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions and children crossings;
- Provision of alternative transport (bus) for the construction workforce;
- Ensuring contractors regularly maintain vehicles to minimize potentially serious accidents such as those caused by brake failure commonly associated with loaded construction vehicles;
- Ensuring contractors compile a list of service schedules of all equipment deployed on site;
- Minimising interaction of pedestrians with construction vehicles through collaboration with local communities and responsible authorities (e.g. police) to improve signage, visibility and overall safety of roads particularly along stretches located near schools or through busy areas;
- Construction of pedestrian walkways, parallel to project roads on the Flats, to minimise risks to pedestrians and stock on the roads in and around the construction sites at the production facility and well pads;
- Providing road safety awareness campaigns along the transport routes, particularly at centres and market areas, school zones and health facilities;
- Considering additional warning tape at accident-prone stretches and sensitive locations (schools and hospitals) if identified as required; and
- Collaborating with local communities about education about traffic and pedestrian safety (e.g. one road safety campaign at a nearby location once a month).

Transport and Storage of Hazardous Materials and Waste:

- Ensure that appropriate management plans are in place and implemented in respect of the Transport, Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials and Waste; and
- Ensure that there is timely public notification of planned transport of hazardous materials and suitable arrangements for support vehicles.

Violence and Crime:

- Sensitise and build the capacity of local governance systems (village chairperson and councillors at settlement level), including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities and for managing crime;
- Identify mechanisms for constructively incorporating traditional (clan) leaders into processes for promoting stability and moral 'regeneration' at village level;
- Promote the development of a disciplined policing forum for the area, in collaboration with appropriate civil society organisation as well as the Hoima District Police Department and Sub-county anti-crime institutions and systems;
- Ensure the development of appropriate mechanisms as part of the Community Health, Safety and Security Plan; and
- Partner with the Ugandan Police Force Community Liaison Officers to allow sensitisation of communities on issues related to crime.

Fires:

- Manage the risks of fire through specific management requirements for hot works and through education of personnel about careless behavior in respect of cigarette smoking;



- Promote the establishment of village level fire-fighting and emergency preparedness capacity, including the sourcing of fire-fighting equipment capacity; and
- Promote awareness amongst members of the settlements about potential fire hazards, and mechanisms for promoting household safety from fires.

5.1.6.7.5 Impact of In-Migration

Contribute to infrastructure development in the LSA as part of the Community Development Plan/Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. Work with Government to create community infrastructure and support that improves the living conditions of project-affected people.

5.1.6.8 Impact Significance Rating

Table 55: Construction phase community health, safety and security impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on diseases										
-Vector related diseases	4	3	2	4	Low Medium 36	3	2	2	4	Low 28
-Sexually transmitted diseases	10	4	3	5	High 85	5	4	3	4	Low Medium 48
-Soil and waterborne diseases	6	3	2	4	Low Medium 44	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-Non-communicable diseases	5	2	3	4	Low Medium 40	3	2	2	4	Low 28
-Housing and respiratory diseases	8	5	2	5	High +75	8	5	2	5	High +75
Impact on Pollution										
-Hydrotesting	10	3	2	4	High Medium 60	4	2	2	3	Low 24
-Treated sewage effluent	6	2	2	4	Low Medium 40	4	2	2	2	Low 16
-Hazardous materials and wastes	10	3	2	4	High Medium 60	4	2	2	2	Low 16
Impact on Community Safety										



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
- Traffic and pedestrian safety	6	4	4	4	High Medium 56	4	4	4	2	Low 24
- Violence and crime	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	4	4	2	2	Low 20
- Fires	10	4	2	4	High Medium 64	4	3	2	2	Low 18
Impact of In-Migration	10	4	2	5	High 80	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.1.7 Impact on Housing, Land and Natural Resources

Under international standards, IFC PS5 (land acquisition and involuntary resettlement) (amongst other international standards) stipulate principles regarding the loss of land and the associated physical and/or economic displacement. The key principles under IFC PS5 are:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, all people affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets;
- Involuntary resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly;
- All people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement are appropriate and sustainable; and
- Displacement and involuntary resettlement generally are highly sensitive impacts to communities, and without adequate planning and effective mitigation, such displacement and resettlement may result in severe impoverishment of communities.

The Kingfisher development will impact on housing and land, including impacts caused by land acquisition for the production facility, well pads and associated infrastructure and impacts on land and housing rates. Indirect



impacts caused by an expected influx of people and livestock into the LSA will also increase pressures on this limited resource base.

5.1.7.1 Housing and Land Loss

The loss of housing, community infrastructure and land as a result of the construction of the production facility, wells and associated infrastructure on the Buhuka Flats is shown in Table 56, and in Figure 35. The data on housing impacts is based on documentation provided to Golder by CNOOC's resettlement team¹⁵³, while the data on grazing land lost is based on GIS analysis. The table shows details of losses that will occur as a result of all activities - much of the land loss associated with the Kingfisher development has already taken place and has been approved in other applications.

Loss of land as a result of the Kingfisher project has been one of the most significant concerns of the Buhuka Parish community. CNOOC land take including all infrastructure will comprise just over 106 ha (7.4%) of the grazing area of 1,430 ha available on the Buhuka Flats. Some of this (roughly 76 ha) will be returned to community use after construction is completed.

From a pastoralist perspective, Ugandan legislation requires that compensation is paid for lost grazing land¹⁵⁴. The Buhuka Flats are already heavily overgrazed, and the direct loss of grazing land to project infrastructure will increase the pressure on the remaining land. Regionally, intensive rural settlement and cultivation above the escarpment has reduced the available natural grazing, and it is unlikely that replacement land for grazing can be found there.

Distrust and lack of understanding of resettlement and compensation procedures has dogged ongoing discussions. The purported high levels of corruption and intimidation associated with the acquisition of land has fuelled community suspicion - particularly of government role-players - aggravated by a lack of readily available information about land ownership and transactions.

Box 3 describes the criteria that have been put in place for fair and transparent compensation. CNOOC is responsible for compensation for housing loss, property damage and loss of amenities within the designated project construction and permanent use areas. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is being finalised with the specific aim of mitigating social as well as economic impacts caused by the proposed production facility, wells and associated infrastructure. Despite this protracted process and the eventual resolution of the matter of how compensation should be paid, not all members of the affected villages are happy with the arrangement and there continues to be mutual distrust (among members) as well as distrust of CNOOC and government role-players about compensation procedures. Many villagers who live near the project infrastructure feel that they ought to be resettled even if they are not within the project footprint, due to the other impacts caused by the project, including in-migration (described separately in Section 5.1.7.4 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7) and are dissatisfied that only those who are directly affected will benefit from physical resettlement. Other issues raised include the following:

- Land owners who may inadvertently or deliberately have oppressed the rights of bona fide occupants and/or users;
- Complaints from PAPs that the RAP process was not properly understood and that there are still a significant number of questions and concerns (from village members as well as PAPs) that have not been addressed;
- Unconfirmed but worrying reports that PAPs had been intimidated into signing off on inaccurate household asset registers and/or that such registers had been compiled in English and were therefore

¹⁵³ Resettlement planning is being undertaken independently of the ESIA.

¹⁵⁴ Resettlement Policy Framework (2018) which requires that affected pastoralists should be afforded alternatives and/or compensation decided through consultation with and participation of all.



not understandable to PAPs and/or that illiterate or functionally illiterate PAPs were uncertain about the exact nature of the documentation that they had been given to sign; and

- Risks associated with offering PAPs the option of cash compensation (in accordance with Ugandan law) as an alternative to compensation in kind for housing, infrastructure and land losses.

Box 2: History of Land Negotiations on the Buhuka Flats

Several court cases were already ongoing between individual landowners and community members from various villages¹⁵⁵ at the time when oil exploration initiatives yielded positive results. Subsequently, a Community Land Association was formed and CNOOC was required to pay compensation for land into a trust fund. Although the Association had not been properly constituted, the perception that CNOOC was delaying payment into the fund resulted in the launch of a court case as well as the initiation of a comprehensive boycott of CNOOC activities in 2014.

Since this date, the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) began to provide technical assistance, advice and support to community members residing on the Buhuka Flats. In July 2016, a general meeting was called by the MLHUD in collaboration with the Hoima District Local Government and local leaders, including CNOOC and community members, to address the stalemate that had been reached. This meeting resolved that, in accordance with the Land Act of 1998 and the land regulations, members from the Nsonga, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsunzu and Kiina villages should form the Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA). The members of the erstwhile Community Land Association would become members of the BCLA. It was the intention of the participants that this Committee will receive the money paid for compensation and administer the funds paid specifically for the land (but not for developments and user rights which accrue directly to the owner) on behalf of the registered members of the Association.

Box 3: Criteria for Compensation and Resettlement¹⁵⁶ (for full details, see Volume 4, Specialist Study 10)

Housing and Building Infrastructure: Depending on the nature of the infrastructure affected, compensation may be in kind, cash or a combination of in kind and cash. In some instances, a disturbance allowance and a transport allowance is paid. Cash payment is typically at full replacement cost. Compensation for incomplete buildings is on a percentage completion basis.

Housing Land: Compensation for lost residential land is paid in cash, where in-fill resettlement is possible on the remainder of the affected parcel of land or within the existing community, or where the household owns land for residential use elsewhere which they choose to occupy as primary residence, compensation in cash for surveyed land at agreed rates. Alternatively, where in-fill resettlement on the remainder of the affected parcel of land or within existing community is not possible, provision is made for a standardized housing plot on a planned resettlement site. In this case, settlers will be given the same security of tenure as their displaced land, but a Customary Certificate of Ownership (CCO) as a minimum.

Cultivated Land: A package to empower farmers to find their own replacement agricultural land of same size is provided, or an amount of land with equivalent productive value is found. In this case, land will be brought to same level of preparedness as at time of crop survey. For fallow land, a compensation support package will be provided to identify suitable fallow land of the same standard.

Permanent Grazing Land: Compensation of the value of the land at full replacement cost.

¹⁵⁵ Golder (2017) Minutes of the Meeting held with the Buhuka Community Land Association.

¹⁵⁶ KFDA RAP Project 2016 – Phase 1 Resettlement Action Plan



Permanent Loss of Natural Resources or Access to Natural Resources: The Project will attempt to find resettlement sites that maintain access to natural resources. If resources cannot be replaced communities will receive additional livelihood improvement or alternative livelihood support.

Perennial Crops: Cash compensation at full replacement cost at agreed rates determined annually by the District Land Board or based on full replacement cost determined by formal market studies. Alternatively, access to agricultural improvement package consisting of labour and mechanical inputs to bring land to same level of preparedness and inputs for 1 year such as improved seeds, pesticides, training, equipment if replacement agricultural land has been secured.

Annual Crops: Where sufficient notice is given (90 days) for farmers to harvest their annual crops, the project will not pay for annual crops. Where annual crops cannot be harvested due to a reduced notice period, damaged crops will be compensated as mature crops at agreed rates determined annually by the District Land Board. Alternatively, other in-kind options may be considered including participation in livelihood improvement programmes

Fruit and Economic Trees: Cash compensation will be paid at full replacement cost, including the cost of forfeited economic benefits, for all agreed fruit and economic trees, shrubs (e.g. coffee) and plants (e.g. cassava) at agreed rates determined annually by the District Land Board or based on full replacement cost determined by formal market studies. Where cash compensation is not preferred for fruit and economic trees, two (2) replacement saplings for every damaged tree of a crop variety suitable for the identified replacement farm land.

Temporary Loss of Land or Assets: The project will pay a rental amount equivalent to the value of income lost due to lost access to land or assets for duration of the impact.

Table 56: Housing and land take on the Buhuka Flats

No.	Facility	Location	Total (temporary) Land Take (Ha)	Total (permanent) Land Take (Ha)
1	CPF	Kyabasambu and Kyakapere	20.0	20.0
3	Pad 1	Kyabasambu	4.6	4.6
4	Pad 2	Kyabasambu	3.8	3.8
5	Pad 3	Nsunzu	4.6	4.6
6	Pad 4A	Kyakapere	4.1	4.1
7	Lake Intake Pump Station	Kyabasambu and Kyakapere	0.12	0.12
8	Jetty	Kyabasambu	0.2	0.2
9	Airstrip	Kyabasambu and Nsonga	12.6	12.6
10	Security Camp	-	1.2	1.2
12	Drilling Camp	Kyabasambu	3.5	-
14	Permanent Camp	Kyabasambu	3.7	3.7
15	Contractor's Camp	Kyabasambu	7.1	-
16	Infield Pipelines	Kyabasambu, Nsonga, Nsunzu, Kyakapere	23.0	-



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

No.	Facility	Location	Total (temporary) Land Take (Ha)	Total (permanent) Land Take (Ha)
17	Internal Roads	Kyabasambu, Nsonga, Nsunzu, Kyakapere	14.0	14.0
18	Material Yard	Kyabasambu	3.7	3.7
Total			106,3	76.2

Table 57: Assets affected by permanent CNOOC infrastructure on the Buhuka Flats

Category affected	Number of assets	Summary of impact or loss
Residential structures (owners)	13	Permanent loss of structures/loss of accommodation. Displaced persons need to relocate – physical relocation
Residential structures (tenants)	8	Loss of accommodation, displaced persons needs assistance with resettlement
Residential structures/business for rental income	3	Permanent loss of structures/ income from the rental units
Residential structures but not living on plot	7	Permanent loss of structures
Loss of crops	2 households gardens affected	These include cash and food crops at different maturity level. Temporary loss of food sources and/or income or profit while re- establishing farming activities
Loss of trees	4 households with trees	These are mainly shelter trees but could be used in construction of houses. There is potential loss of income
Graves	5	The graves are located at the households and there is one person buried in every demarcated grave.
Annexed structures	2	These structures include a latrine and a dish rack. Their loss will not affect the main structures. Compensation will be required to move these structures.

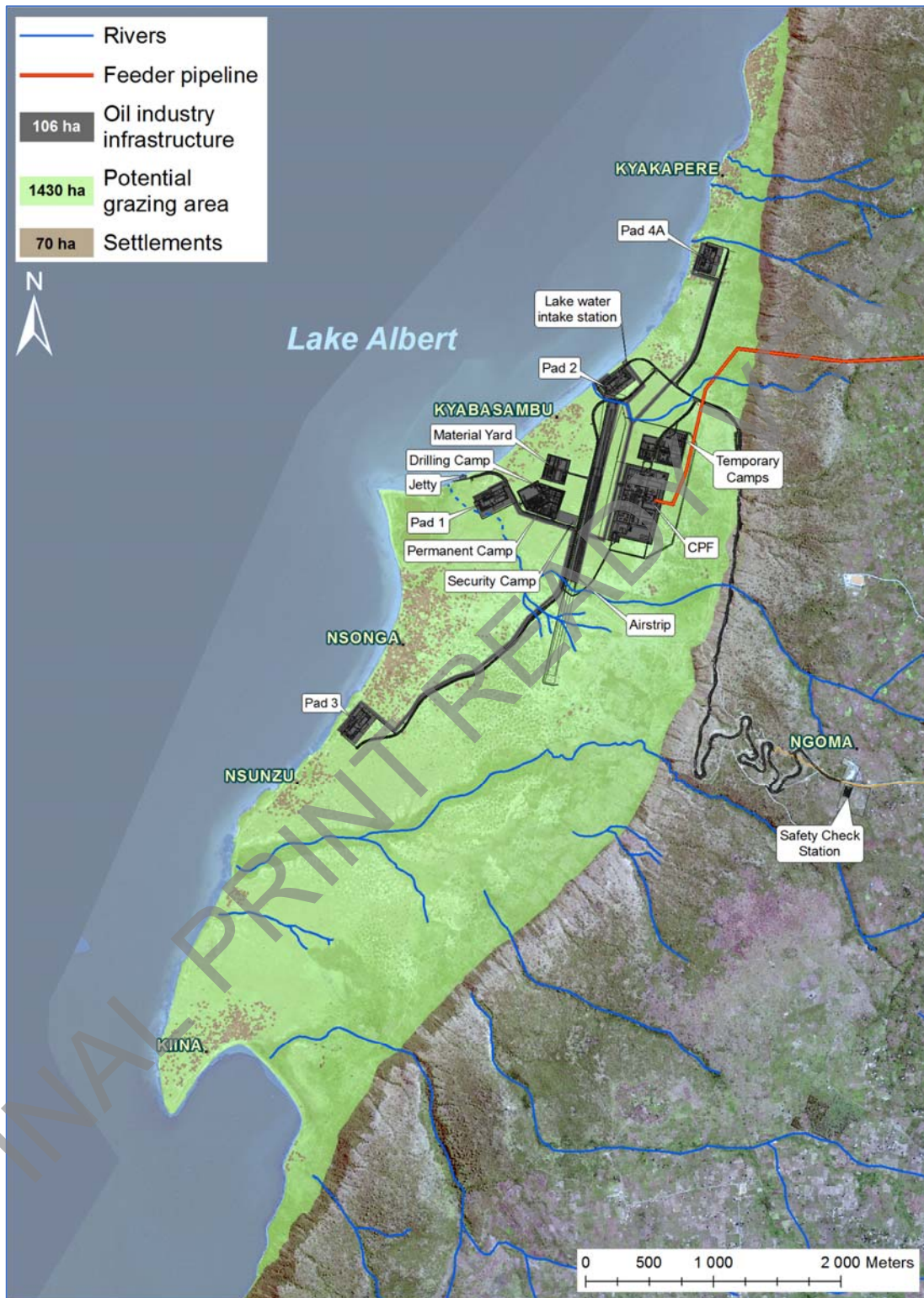


Figure 35: Area of land take by oil industry infrastructure on the Buhuka Flats



These issues will need to be handled with extreme caution. While the housing losses (both present and past) are relatively small, taking only the direct project footprint of the project into account, the land losses are more significant given the area affected and the existing pressures on grazing land. In addition, the wider issues associated with a large industrial project in close proximity to rural subsistence communities are numerous, and in the absence of an effective plan for development on the Buhuka Flats, are likely to result in ongoing community demands for compensation for the disruption of the cultural fabric of their villages, increased health risks, nuisance and a whole range of other issues described in Section 5.1.6 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7.

Unmitigated impact significance is expected to be negative and high both for housing loss and land loss. For housing, the construction of replacement housing in the immediate area will convert the negative impact to a high positive impact for the beneficiaries, who will be resettled in a modern weatherproof house. Inhabitants who have seen the examples of the replacement housing are all keen to be resettled as a result, wherever or not they are on the schedule. Photograph 16 shows a prototype of the proposed replacement housing. For land loss, the impacts will be intractable – while compensation will be paid through the Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA), this is unlikely to fully compensate the affected people over a long period, and once the cash compensation is exhausted the affected communities will be left with a shortfall of 7.4% of their grazing land.



Photograph 16: Typical replacement house that will be built by CUL for resettled families on the Buhuka Flats

5.1.7.2 Damage to Property Outside of the Defined Project Areas

There is a potential for damage to land, property and infrastructure outside of the defined project-affected areas, involving amongst other things:

- clearing of land beyond the project working areas for which compensation has not been paid;
- vehicles or project personnel straying outside working areas and causing damage to land, infrastructure and crops;
- vibration damage to houses or other buildings located close to the construction corridor and/or to access roads due to the passage of heavy vehicles and equipment; and



- adverse effects of construction-generated dust.

Without mitigation, these impacts have the potential to sour relationships between CNOOC and local communities and could be long term (largely irreversible in terms of damage to relationships and therefore extending far beyond the construction phase), of high magnitude, local extent and **high** significance. Careful management, open communications and the transparent implementation of a fair grievance procedure should reduce the impacts to **minor** significance.

5.1.7.3 *Impact on Property Prices and Rentals*

Local knowledge of the proposed Kingfisher development has resulted in speculation for land, where individuals move into the area and claim land for themselves. According to villagers on the Buhuka Flats, these speculators sometimes have title deeds which have been acquired fraudulently. This practice has been successfully challenged at least once, with a prominent government official being jailed for fraudulent transactions. Despite this, it is reported that speculators continue to trade up the price of land in the local area. While some people will benefit from increased rental, the majority will not, and will be faced with unaffordability where accommodation is needed, resulting in local impacts of high magnitude and medium to long term duration (extending well beyond the construction phase), with **high medium** significance.

5.1.7.4 *Impact of In-Migration*

Migration onto the Buhuka Flats has already been significant as a result of the access created by the escarpment road. The continued influx of migrants as well as opportunistic and uncontrolled cattle grazing and fishing practiced by local villagers and people from outside of the Buhuka Parish, including commercial fisherman from Hoima and even Kampala, has resulted in overgrazing and overfishing, negatively affecting the livelihoods of local households. Fish trade appears to be conducted across the lake into the DRC (e.g. at Panyimur, Bwera and Ntoroko), while vast quantities of silver fish of fingerling size are harvested and sold (primarily as poultry feed) within Uganda as well as in Kenya. To add to the resource depletion burden, there is extensive deforestation taking place along the escarpment, with accelerating rates of charcoal manufacturing exacerbating the impacts of wood harvesting practiced by villagers from the Buhuka Flats for cooking purposes.

There is discontent among the communities on the Flats about the influx of migrants and over-exploitation of resources. Communities blame CNOOC and the Government for this. While the escarpment road has been subject to a separate environmental authorization and has not been CNOOC's responsibility, the Buhuka Flats communities do not make legalistic distinctions in this regard and they correctly perceive it to have been built in support of the future oil industry. It is also likely that once the construction of the production facility starts, there will be a further influx of settlers onto the Flats and surrounding areas above the escarpment which will be directly related to perceptions about jobs and opportunities derived from oil industry development. The resource-related impacts as a whole are expected to be far greater than the direct impact of CNOOC's activities themselves. Land speculation is also expected to accelerate on the Buhuka Flats and above the escarpment, with an increase in land and rental prices during the construction phase of the project. While this may be a positive impact for landowners, it is negative when associated with in-migration, since it interferes with the natural balance in the land markets and generally increases rentals for those members of the community who are poorest and must rent land themselves. Unease about rising land prices due to expectations about the project is already evident in the project-affected communities.

Overall, land and resource impacts due to in-migration are expected to be negative, long term and possibly extend beyond the Buhuka Flats into the sub-region. The impacts are considered to be highly probable (while acknowledging some uncertainty about the numbers of people). Taking a conservative view, the probability is high or definite, resulting in impacts of **high** significance.



5.1.7.5 *Impact Mitigation and Monitoring*

5.1.7.5.1 **Housing and Land Loss**

- Ensure that there is a process to identify all stakeholders (rights holders) of any land take process. While this will mean engaging the individual who indicates that he/she is the rightful land owner, the identification process should consider information from as broad a consultation group as possible. Secondary PAPs, who may not have been immediately identified, but who have utilised the land in some way for a period of up to two decades and longer. This includes the loss of dwellings of secondary PAPs, loss of crops and assets such as mango trees and resultant loss of income;
- Undertake a full investigation of the allegations that PAPs have been forced to sign documentation and if any allegations are valid, address them comprehensively; and
- Ensure that the RAP comprehensively addresses all aspects of physical and economic displacement experienced by impacted communities, in accordance with the IFC performance standard 5 which addresses the involuntary resettlement and compensation impacts in the project-affected communities (refer to Box 4).

Box 4: Standard Measures to Ensure that Resettlement and Economic Displacement are Effectively Managed

- Quality of life of resettled people and host communities should not be compromised;
 - The resettlement program has to be adequately financed by the relevant party through the Local Government, to ensure that local commitment and newly occupied resettlement land will have the same production characteristics of the expropriated ones;
 - Support should be provided to avoid that resettled persons will negatively impact on the life standards of host communities;
 - Both resettled persons and host communities should actively participate in the resettlement planning process;
 - The transition period should be as short as possible, and project construction activities should not proceed until the affected persons have been resettled;
 - The host areas must be as close as possible to the current site;
 - Resettlement planning must ensure that families, communities and social/cultural groups are kept together to maintain social networks;
 - Resettled people should be adequately and equitably compensated for the value of their land. In land-based livelihoods, land should ideally be replaced with land of equal or greater value; and
 - Appropriate livelihood restoration strategies developed to restore livelihoods of affected persons.
-
- Provide compensation for lost agricultural productivity (lost grazing and cultivation) during the construction period. Although there has been extremely limited agricultural activity on the Buhuka Flats, adequate notice of the production facility construction schedule must be provided to PAPs so that they don't unnecessarily lose crops. Cash compensation must be provided based on the cost of planting, labour and fertiliser inputs required to bring the tree or vine to maturity, plus the cost of the lost production for the period it will take a sapling to reach the production level of the tree/vine at the time it is lost to the project;
 - Ensure that the Livelihoods Restoration Plan, as well as the Community Development Plan, provide practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of grazing land on the Buhuka Flats as a



buffer against out-migration as well as in respect of cultivated land. The extent of household reliance on subsistence food sources should be taken into consideration in this process;

- Ensure that land temporarily used during the construction phase is reinstated to at least the condition it was in prior to construction. This would include all agricultural land, except that needed permanently for the ROW. Agricultural land must be left graded and tilled ready for re-planting. Where land must be re-planted in order to prevent erosion, the regime must be agreed with the landowner; and
- Implement a precautionary approach to offering cash compensation as an alternative to payment in kind for housing, infrastructure and land losses. CNOOC is aware of the vulnerabilities that could be caused by cash compensation and has instituted a number preconditions prior to moving forward with the payment of compensation. These have included (i) the requirement that men are not able to negotiate cash settlements without their spouses being present during the negotiation and being in voluntary agreement (ii) payment of the compensation into a bank account (where the amount is sufficiently large to warrant this) and where the account has been opened in the name of the husband as well as the wife and where withdrawals require the permission and signature of both spouses and (iii) training of PAPs in financial literacy and business entrepreneurship;
While this mechanism is a responsive approach to the problems of cash payments, a side effect has been an increase in household violence. In particular, this has led to incidents of assault by husbands where their wives have been reluctant to give approval for intended spending. Based on incident reports, the main reason for CNOOC-related incidents of spousal abuse have stemmed from this cause. While CNOOC cannot take sole responsibility for this phenomenon, additional measures, such as (i) engaging in sensitisation exercises related to domestic violence prevention and associated gender equity principles with PAPs and (ii) ensuring collaboration between LC1s, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Hoima Police Department Family and Child Services Division and traditional leaders must be considered to address general social as well as intra-household violence and disruption.

5.1.7.5.2 Damage to Property Outside of the Defined Project Area

- Emphasise to the EPC and other contractors the contractual obligation to remain within the construction areas designated for the project. No activity outside of these areas is to be permitted without CNOOC consent, and without prior discussion with the affected community representatives;
- To cater for inadvertent damages outside of the defined project areas, reach agreement with community representatives as to how this should be handled;
- Identify key fixed photographic reference points for the Buhuka Flats and prepare seasonal (wet and dry season) reference photographs before the construction contractor establishes on site. Use these photographs to assist in resolving disputes in the event of disagreements about damages;
- Monitor construction activity daily as a means of rapidly identifying and acting upon any inadvertent damages. To achieve this, competent CLOs will need to be on site from the start of construction establishment; and
- Ensure that all contract personnel are trained, both during induction and subsequent follow-up training, to minimise their impact on surrounding communities and to remain within the designated construction areas.

5.1.7.5.3 Impact on Property Prices and Rentals

- Ensure that CNOOC construction staff who reside outside the LSA are required to return to their place of residence during periods of leave to avoid potential use of rental property in the area; and
- Provide accommodation for all personnel who do not reside in the LSA and are not brought in on a BIBO or FIFO basis.



5.1.7.5.4 Impact of In-Migration

Implement the strategy for minimising in-migration defined in the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12). This will need a combined effort by Government and all oil industry partners.

5.1.7.6 Impact Significance Rating

Table 58: Construction phase impact on housing, land and resources

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Housing Loss/ Replacement	10	5	2	5	High 80	8	5	2	5	High +75
Land Loss	10	5	2	5	High 80	3	4	2	5	Low Medium 45
Damage to Property Outside of the Defined Project Areas	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	4	2	2	3	Low 24
Impact on Property Prices and Rentals	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
Impact of In-Migration	10	4	3	5	High 85	4	3	2	5	Low Medium 45
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.1.8 Impact on Community Infrastructure and Services

5.1.8.1 Impact of Project use of Community Infrastructure and Services

The construction of the production facility will employ between a thousand and two thousand people over a 2.5-year period, who will be resident in the temporary camps, or living at home in cases where employees are



from the local area. During this phase of the project, CNOOC is unlikely to directly impact on health and welfare, education or emergency services in the local area and district, for the following reasons:

- Construction workers will be served by a fully provisioned clinic, with trained medical staff, to cater for any injuries, emergencies or general health issues experienced by personnel working on the project;
- Families and children will not accompany construction workers and no additional services in respect of education will be needed; and
- The EPC and drilling contractors will provide their own emergency services for smaller incidents and will have access to international emergency services in the event of a major accident. At all times, a fully equipped fire truck will be available along with self-contained breathing apparatus; and rescue equipment will be available for vertical rescue, general rescue and emergency management.

The magnitude of the direct construction - related impacts on existing infrastructure and services will be very low, local and short term, resulting in **low** impact significance. Impacts on infrastructure and services emanating from in-migration of potential job-seekers have been discussed in further detail in Section 7.3.6.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7.

5.1.8.2 *Impact of Access Provided by the Regional Road Upgrades*

The upgrading of the Hoima-Buhuka (P1) road and the extension of this road down the escarpment onto the Buhuka Flats has brought significant benefits to the Buhuka Flats villages in respect of access to community services. Where previously access to Parish and District services involved a long journey on foot, the communities can now gain access by vehicle. Together with improvements in other regional roads (the R7 and R4), this is expected to facilitate a general improvement in the health and education in the local population. While the road benefits have been separately considered and authorized, and are the responsibility of the Uganda Government, they are included here for completeness, since they have been built in support of the coming oil industry developments. The accessibility benefits will be local (applying to people on the Buhuka Flats), permanent, and will have a material effect on the ability of people to access essential services (high magnitude), resulting in an overall impact of **high** significance.



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA



Figure 36: Regional road upgrades proposed above the escarpment



5.1.8.3 Impact of In-Migration

Construction phase impacts of the Kingfisher project on infrastructure and community services will be largely as a result of the indirect effects of in-migration. Currently, Hoima District as a whole is experiencing population growth attributable to high birth rates and in-migration. In-migrants typically originate from other countries such as the DRC and Sudan, with a substantial presence of refugees from these countries contributing to the total influx.

The recent upgrade of a section of the Hoima-Buhuka road and the construction of the road down the escarpment onto the Buhuka Flats has improved accessibility to the lake, encouraging settlers who have capitalised on fishing and other activities made possible by improved access. Based on the results of the household surveys and focus group discussions, migrants appear to originate largely from the DRC, as a large proportion of the trade in fish is across Lake Albert. Apart from a very high number of Congolese (estimated to be upwards of 70%¹⁵⁷), villages in the Buhuka Parish already house a multitude of ethnic groups, with the Alur tribe being the largest.

While some people are benefitting financially, the in-migration is contributing to pressures on community infrastructure and services, including the following:

- **Schooling:** The government schools in the parish are currently facing significant challenges, with increasing demand being placed on existing limited services. Private schools have exploited the gap that demand has created but are of varying quality. The private schools here, and elsewhere, are currently under scrutiny by the Department of Education which has indicated increased vigilance in respect of quality control and standards. At the same time, in the absence of adequate government-supplied educational infrastructure, demand will continue to exceed supply. Recruitment and retention of teachers is challenging due to lack of decent accommodation in the area, as well as relatively low salaries being offered. In-migration will increase pressure on schooling availability generally, and with a shortage in supply will probably drive private schooling prices up;
- **Health and welfare services:** Local health services are already experiencing impacts from the additional non-resident and resident populations associated with the project, including health care services (specifically related to children and maternity health), emergency housing support; and family support services;
- **Emergency services:** These services are not readily extended to the Buhuka Parish despite the improved access. Increased populations will increase pressure on those services that exist; and
- **Water supply:** Communities have indicated that one of their main development needs is water supply. Population influx has already served to exacerbate this situation and it is expected to worsen with increasing populations.

The construction phase of the Kingfisher project is expected to result in a further wave of migration into the LSA and RSA. Whilst Hoima town will probably serve as one of the major hubs of potential influx (due to it already being a well-established urban centre and having a substantial population size), villages closer to the Buhuka Flats, above the escarpment, and on the Flats themselves, are also likely to experience population influx. This will be driven by opportunity seekers selling goods and services to the large number of construction workers on site, or seeking direct employment with CNOOC and its contractors, while also engaging in fishing activities (or related economic activities) for subsistence or sale. The CNOOC Influx Management Plan (2015) provides a typology of migrants, setting out key characteristics and motivating factors in respect of various types of migrants into the area.

The influx will stimulate economic growth in the area - which in turn is expected to attract more people. Considering this, the impacts may be both positive and negative - as the additional population will bring new

¹⁵⁷ Personal Communication, (2017) Village LC1s for the Buhuka Parish



skills and expertise into the area and result in economic growth, but will also increase the strain on social services, amenities and infrastructure for existing inhabitants.

Overall, in the absence of Government and CNOOC interventions, the impact of in-migration is likely to overwhelm the capability of the infrastructure and community services available to Buhuka Parish communities. Negative impacts are also likely to be experienced by the poorest members of the communities, who will be less able to take advantage of economic opportunities but will experience the negative effects of burgeoning growth. With regard to community infrastructure and services, the following outcomes are likely:

- A dilution of local Government influence, as newcomers into the area are typically unfamiliar (or indifferent about) local Government rules and leadership structure. This has already started causing tension within and between communities on the Buhuka Flats and this trend will be aggravated by further migrants; and
- The price of rented accommodation is likely to rise sharply. During the project's construction phase, migrants in search of work may look for rental accommodation rather than purchase new housing. As additional demand for housing emerges, there will be a sustained increase in rental prices. While this will benefit the owners of accommodation, it will make rental costs for existing tenants (particularly poor tenants) unaffordable.

Impacts are likely to be of sub-regional geographic extent, long term and potentially high magnitude resulting in **high** significance.

5.1.8.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Sensitise the LC system and prepare to accommodate changes arising from the population influx. This is particularly important, as it is at this level that the stability of a village is decided, including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities and for managing criminal elements;
- Promote the creation of social connections between the incoming permanent resident workforce and the existing community such as holding of sports days, to strengthen existing levels of community cohesion and assist in the long-term staff retention. Through its CLOs, CNOOC should seek opportunities to partner with and support services that provide support to families in crisis, particularly domestic violence and financial investments which strengthen capacity and cohesion; and
- Implement the strategy for minimising in-migration defined in the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12). This will need a combined effort by Government and all oil industry partners.

5.1.8.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 59: Construction phase impact on Community Infrastructure and Services

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Project Use of Community Infrastructure and Services	1	2	2	4	Low 20	1	2	2	4	Low 20



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Access Provided by the Regional Road Upgrades	8	5	2	5	High +75	8	5	2	5	High +75
Impact of In-Migration	8	4	3	5	High 75	4	4	3	5	High Medium 55
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.1.9 Individual, Family and Community Life

5.1.9.1 Disruption of Social Networks

Where people are resettled, they could suffer the following permanent or long-term disruption:

- troubled, discontinuous or fragmented social ties;
- dismantled production systems;
- individual/household impoverishment resulting from the loss of productive assets or income sources;
- relocation of individuals/households to alternative environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater;
- dispersion of kin groups; and
- Loss or diminishment of supportive networks, mutual assistance and cultural identity.

These impacts will especially manifest among PAP's that involuntarily move to new or distant locations from their original area of abode. At the same time, PAPs who voluntarily take up a cash compensation option may, inadvertently, place themselves in the same position. Without sensitive handling, the impact will be long term and irreversible, of high magnitude and major significance. Even with careful mitigation and monitoring it is likely that these impacts will persist, and will not be eliminated or reduced to minor or negligible levels.



5.1.9.2 Impact of Social Fragmentation

In urban sociology, fragmentation refers to the absence or the underdevelopment of connections between the society and the groupings of some members of that society on the lines of a common culture, nationality, race, language, occupation, religion, income level, or other common interests.

Although the Buhuka Parish is rural by nature of its setting, it has developed a distinctly non-rural nature with strong commercial activity along the main village roads. Apart from Kyabasambu, villages such as Nsonga and Kyakapere have a proliferation of bars, gambling and gaming institutions and a flourishing trade in sex workers. Particularly over the past three years, all lakeside villages have shown rapid growth of migrants from other parts of Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and especially the DRC. This has resulted in overbuilt and unplanned construction and severely constrained infrastructure and services. While there is some evidence of significant “hidden” wealth (mainly attributed to illegal smuggling to and from the DRC¹⁵⁸), there is also evidence of a poor quality of life for a significant proportion of village members who are dependent on natural resources (mainly wood, grass and fish) as part of a subsistence livelihood.

The opening of the escarpment road has played a significant role in this influx process. At the same time, it is clear that the vast majority of non-Ugandan people originate from the DRC¹⁵⁹ and have gained access to the Buhuka Flats via Lake Albert.

The lake-side villages clearly demonstrate a trend in which there is a disintegration of the collective sense of belonging and the coherent set of values and normative behaviour that characterise more stable communities. This is especially evident in Kiina, Nsonga and Kyakapere where relatively weak local management capacity exists. While some community members describe the changes as ‘progress’¹⁶⁰ many others feel helpless, angry and victimised in that they have lost their former social and psychological refuge. High levels of uncertainty about what the future will hold, confusion about what exactly to expect and associated hindered decision-making, conflict between individuals and groups (and with CNOOC itself) and feelings of distrust are commonplace. There is a perception that questions asked and issues raised in ongoing engagement with CNOOC are not fully understood. This distrust and sense of inability to resolve conflict with CNOOC in a constructive manner precipitated the court case lodged against CNOOC by the land owners association.

Increasingly, there is also a manifestation of unequal distribution of costs and benefits associated with changes caused by the project amongst the villages on Buhuka Flats. Some residents are perceived to have benefitted from the presence of CNOOC, mainly because they are seen to have managed to “escape” being trapped as a direct result of the relocation / compensation process. Inevitably, those interviewed expressed a desire to be relocated and to receive compensation as well. There is already evidence of a group (village) related sense of entitlement and advantage which disregards principles of reasonableness, equity and fairness. As an example, the large youth contingent from Kiina village indicated that they “demand that at least 60% of job opportunities from CNOOC should be provided” to them. Additionally, they demand that CNOOC increases the daily wages paid to members of the Kiina community to ensure that they earn more than they could if they spent the time fishing¹⁶¹. Kiina is well beyond the southern boundary of the direct physical impact that will be caused by the construction and operation of the Kingfisher production facility.

Without interventions by both CNOOC and Government, the impact of the construction phase of the project is expected to further exacerbate the social fragmentation that is already evident on the Flats causing local, long term, impacts of high magnitude and **high** significance. Even with careful mitigation and monitoring it is likely that these impacts will persist, and will not be eliminated or reduced to **low** levels of significance.

158 Eco & Partner Fieldworkers in conversation with local lakeside villagers (2017) Personal Communication

159 LC1s for Nsonga, Kiina and Kyakapere (2017) Personal Communication

160 Kiina Village Elder (2017) Group discussion, Public Consultation Meeting.

161 Kiina Village Youth (2017) Group discussion, Public Consultation Meeting



5.1.9.3 Loss of Sense of Place

During the construction phase, residents on the Buhuka Flats (and in particular residents from Kyabasambu, who live close to or overlook significant parts of the proposed project site) will experience ongoing and significant changes in their immediate environment and their associated sense of place. Prior to the development, the view of villagers was of Lake Albert on the one side and grasslands and the escarpment on the other. This view will be altered significantly to a combination of oil related developments, construction sites characterised by exposed earth, construction materials, and machinery. Outsiders making use of the escarpment road to access the area will create changes in social cohesion. The nature of the living environment will change from a tranquil, isolated, rural setting to one characterised by industrial development, dominated by non-residents. Noise and other intrusions will exacerbate the situation, affecting all dimensions that have made the Buhuka Flats unique – a resulting in an impact of **major** significance.

This change will be extremely difficult to mitigate directly. Even with the effective implementation of the key direct mitigation measures proposed (for example, minimising as far as possible the effects of visual disturbance and noise, as set out in Sections 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and the associated specialist studies); the impacts associated with sense of place will remain of major negative significance unless impacted households are provided with development alternatives to counteract any sense of inequity. The effect will be short term, local but of high magnitude, resulting in impacts of **high medium** significance.

5.1.9.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

5.1.9.4.1 Disruption of Social Networks

Set up an accessible and local “one-stop shop” in the community for all issues concerning the construction process to handle aspects such as the provision of basic information, a contact point for emergencies and grievances (whether the concern is related to CNOOC, its contractors or sub-contractors) about work on the project. As part of this process, provide a resource person (potentially a community liaison officer) who is able to provide on-site information to communities on the RAP and associated processes, property and land issues during construction, to monitor and assist the construction contractor’s pre-entry agreement procedure and final re-instatement sign-off with owners and users and for resolving outstanding issues.

Provide comprehensive dispute resolution mechanism linked into a coherent two-way communication system (either as part of the ‘one-stop shop’ or aligned with it, with associated feedback mechanisms that will be readily accessible and available to all villagers and PAPs). This could be community liaison officers who could be the main point of contact for queries, questions and concerns on property and land issues, as well as directly related to the CNOOC process and programme.

5.1.9.4.2 Impact of Social Fragmentation

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Ensure that consideration of conflict issues - latent, existing and potential – is built into all phases and aspects of the construction phase;
- Monitor and track responses to risks and impacts, involving workers and communities;
- Continue to implement the Community Relations Strategy (CRS) and establish a formalized communication forum. The forum should be open to representatives from villages (including but beyond the formalised governance system provided by LC1s), CSOs, NGOs, FBOs as well as traditional clan chiefs (or representatives) and other stakeholders as identified. Ensure regular meetings at local level, hosted by CNOOC, aimed at:
 - communicating with stakeholders to build understanding and demonstrate transparency and accountability.
 - strengthening channels for the provision of further information that may be needed.



- promoting mechanisms for understanding real issues and concerns related to the project and impacts being experienced from direct (unmitigated), indirect and cumulative impacts.
- publicly and transparently debating options for sharing out benefits at local level that will take account of the negative impacts experienced locally, including the costs and benefits of different options, their management implications and their role in supporting wider economic development.
- Finalise and implement - in consultation with all relevant stakeholders - the Community Development Action Plan (aligned with the Hoima District and Kyangwali Sub-county Development Plans) for implementation of activities aimed at:
 - promoting strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects which will not require CNOOC to usurp the government's role or act as substitute government agent in fulfilling human rights related delivery.
 - planning and implementing projects, in partnership with government, that will serve to alleviate existing challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of the people of the Buhuka Flats in a sustainable manner. This could include engaging NEMA as well as relevant authorities in implementation of effective solid waste management and associated recycling programmes;
 - planning and establishing adequate sports facilities for schools as well as for youth, in partnership with government and the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.
 - planning and achieving critical objectives set out in the project Livelihoods Restoration Plans.
 - planning and implementing immediate measures that will assist in earning and maintaining CNOOC's social license to operate.
 - taking collective action where appropriate to address environmental, social and human rights issues.
- Facilitate and financially support the establishment of a district/area-wide Development Organisation, with a formalised legal structure (such as a Foundation or a Community Development Agency). Such an organisation or agency would:
 - address issues related to human security, as an approach that brings together development, human rights, and peace and security (as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, 2012).
 - allow the identification and redress of widespread challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of villagers on the Buhuka Flats and beyond in a sustainable manner.
 - draw together the financial and human resources of the private and public sectors, the traditional leadership and other stakeholder bodies as well as donor and aid organisations.
 - develop issue-based action plans, including business plans for donor funding in respect of various focus areas of need that will address identified human security issues and concerns.
 - allow CNOOC to use its own budget to leverage significant additional budget from other role-players (including international 'GoFundMe' initiatives) and aid organisations with a specific mandate (e.g. the distribution of mosquito nets) to address specific problems encountered at village level.

5.1.9.4.3 Loss of Sense of Place

- As far as is possible, provide natural screening through the use of trees and other landscaping interventions to reduce the visual and aesthetic impacts emanating from construction activities as well as intrusion impacts such as noise and light pollution (refer to Section 7.1.4 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7);



- Minimise noise impacts in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.1.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7;
- Engage the households within Kyabasambu as well as other settlements where there is a direct negative aesthetic impact from CNOOC construction activities in planned development initiatives that address areas of need to allow the development of a sense of equity specifically related to the loss of sense of place; and
- Promote partnerships between directly impacted households and legitimate NGOs that have a successful track record in local economic and enterprise development, including micro financing programmes to allow households access to economic opportunities. This would offer a key mechanism for counteracting feelings of being “trapped” by the development.

5.1.9.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 60: Construction phase impact on Individual, Family and Community Life

Table 66: Construction phase impact on individual, Family and Community Life										
Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Disruption of Social Networks	1	2	2	4	Low 20	1	2	2	4	Low 20
Impact of Social Fragmentation	9	4	2	5	High 75	4	4	2	5	Low Medium 50
Loss of Sense of Place	8	2	2	5	High Medium 60	4	4	2	5	Low Medium 50
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										



5.2 Kingfisher Production Facility – Operational Phase

5.2.1 Overview

This section describes the socio-economic impacts associated with the project, pertaining to the operational phase of the CNOOC Kingfisher production facility.

5.2.2 Operational Workforce Related Impacts

5.2.2.1 Impact on Employment

Employment Opportunities

The operational phase of the project will require fewer personnel than the construction phase, and the associated skills necessary will be largely specific to an oil production facility, including engineering, administrative, health safety and environment, catering, maintenance and support staff. In the operational phase, around 120 full time jobs will be created at the production facility. Drilling jobs will continue in the operational phase of the project for the first five years while the last wells are completed. Based on its agreements with the Ugandan Government, CNOOC will employ as many local people as possible and it is understood that at least 80% will be Ugandans from year 1 of production (CUL LFMP, 2018)

CNOOC has an existing casual labour policy which reserves at least 60% of casual / unskilled jobs for local communities in the areas of its operations, and this is expected to apply to the operational phase of the project, in cases where unskilled labour is needed. Given the population size of villages within the Buhuka Parish as well as villages on top of the escarpment, there appears to be a locally available unskilled workforce.

CNOOC also has a recruitment policy which stipulates the procedure according to which professional (i.e. non-casual) appointments are undertaken. A major constraint affecting the local take up of most semi-skilled and skilled appointments will be the lack of general education and critical skills in the oil and gas industry. Consequently, the more skilled personnel are likely to be sourced in the national labour market and internationally. It is anticipated that most of the skilled operations workforce will reside in the project camp on the Buhuka Flats, working on a rotational basis. Employees who are local or within the Hoima District may be brought in daily on a Bus In Bus Out (BIBO) basis.

Employment creation will be a positive socio-economic impact. It will be long term, resulting in a sustainable impact in the economy, although the local benefits and even benefits at District and National level will be limited by skill constraints. Initially, skilled Ugandan personnel are only expected to take up a small percentage of the jobs and the magnitude of positive impact will only be medium. Taking into consideration the need for employment in Uganda, the impact significance will be **high medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance operational employment impacts, the overall positive significance rating can be increased to **high**.

Skills Development/Training Opportunities

CNOOC has a fully developed employment and recruitment policy. Where required, the workforce is sourced through a range of recruitment processes, including internal and local, national and international recruitment. Internal succession, apprentice, trainee and graduate programs and contract labour have been designed as part of the project. CNOOC's Kingfisher field development project aims to implement a skills development strategy for their employees in order to improve the skills of the local labour pool by investing in technical, managerial and administrative skills of the workforce. Career development plans would need to be designed in order to effectively implement career and skills growth during the term of employment.

Training and skills development will be a positive impact, helping to develop the local operational workforce skills and qualifications and expanding the human capital available within the local economy. Given the relatively small number of people who will benefit, the magnitude of this impact will only be medium, but it will be permanent, resulting in a general improvement in skills regionally wherever the beneficiaries are employed in the future. With the shortage of skills in Uganda, it will be of **high** significance.



5.2.2.2 Impact of Accommodation on the Workforce

CNOOC policies concerning employment will include preferential hiring of local residents/communities and advertising employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market). Employees from these villages can continue to live with their families while employed by the project. Accommodation in the permanent camp will be provided to full time and contract employees, and visitors, who are not locally resident. Accommodation is expected to meet IFC PS1 requirements. Catering will also be provided for all personnel, including day workers. The impact will be positive and of **high medium** significance.

5.2.2.3 Employee Health and Safety

General Safety Impacts

Working on large industrial projects involves a wide range of potential hazards. The principle causes are described in Section 7.3.2.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 under construction impacts. All of the hazards may be aggravated by specific behaviour leading to occupational accidents, illness or disease that could have chronic consequences, preventing the individual from continuing work, or fatalities.

In the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment, with a zero tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries on the production sites will be high, with potentially permanent consequences and a **high medium** significance rating. Subject to CNOOC's compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by Ugandan Government and its own Health and Safety policies and procedures, which are in place to meet the Ugandan legal requirements, as well as guidelines and protocols for sensitisation of employees and monitoring systems to verify compliance, this impact can be reduced to **low** significance.

Driver Safety

As for other aspects of work on a large industrial project, the use of vehicles and heavy mobile equipment may result in significant safety hazards in the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment. Vehicle accidents are the leading cause of worker injuries and fatalities, with the USDOL Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries related to the Oil and Gas sector (BLS, 2016) reporting that 40% of all worker fatalities are directly linked to vehicle incidents. The main causes of work place accidents involving vehicles and movable equipment on industrial sites are typically:

- Failure to drive cautiously and defensively;
- Disregard of speed limits;
- Failure to wear seat belts;
- Use of cell phones while driving;
- Careless driving and/or driving / equipment operation by insufficiently trained personnel;
- Failure to maintain the lights and audible reversing signals on construction vehicles and equipment;
- Night driving;
- Use of alcohol or recreational drugs; and
- Driver/operator fatigue.

Without appropriate driver training and a zero tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries to personnel caused by vehicles and moving equipment will be high, and potentially long term to permanent (disabling or fatal), with a **high medium** significance rating.

Graft and Exploitation

During all phases of the project, CNOOC will need to remain alert to the potential for graft and exploitation that Ugandan nationals as well as foreign (non-Ugandan) employees and service providers may experience. From



a Uganda national experience, there have been incidences of misrepresentation where money is extorted from job-seekers who are told that they are paying a placement fee for work at CNOOC. In addition, there have been incidents in which foreigners (particularly Chinese people) have been accosted by the Department of Internal Affairs in Hoima, being forced to go to the Hoima Passport Centre to prove that they have work permits in place. People with a relatively poor command of English may feel sufficiently intimidated to offer money to be left alone. In addition, there have been increasing incidents of criminal attacks, including robbery and assaults on foreigners. Such attacks appear to be most commonly facilitated by the services of prostitutes who work in collaboration with crime syndicates that target foreigners. Impacts will be of **high medium** significance.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Alcohol and drug abuse is often prevalent in remote industrial facilities where employees are accommodated on site and this spins off into safety in the workplace. The unmitigated risks are highly significant, with a strong correlation between workplace accidents and the use of these substances. In the absence of appropriate management and monitoring, the risks of disabling injury or mortality (long term effects) due to substance abuse will be high, and impact significance will be **high**.

Diseases

The main disease risks to the project workforce are malaria, illnesses due to unsanitary conditions and behaviour and sexually transmitted diseases caused by unprotected interactions with local sex workers. Tuberculosis is also an issue of particular concern among casual workers with inadequate general health care.

- Malaria is widespread in the study area and may be exacerbated by standing water at the production facility that provides additional breeding sites for mosquitoes. The workforce will be exposed to these risks. According to the Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) undertaken for the project, malaria is the most prevalent health concern in the project area, with the disease accounting for 35-54% of all outpatient visits in the study area Health Clinics (Volume 4, Specialist Study 11). Malaria case rates are also described as being on the increase, and that the illness is commonly associated with misconceptions and poor prevention behavior;
- Casual labourers employed on the project may be poorly informed about sanitary behaviour which will exacerbate the risk of a range of diseases related to contamination of food;
- Poor ventilation in living quarters and slovenly behaviour in respect of cleanliness may exacerbate diseases such as tuberculosis;
- Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) typically proliferate in male-dominated industrial environments where workers are removed from their families for significant periods of time. Managing STDs is difficult since it involves altering worker behaviour to comprehensively ensure prevention. The policy of the organization in relation to sex workers in the personnel camps and interactions sexual interactions between personnel and local sex workers has a major influence on the spread of this disease among the workforce; and
- Poor hygiene and camp waste disposal practices may encourage rats and other pests that are disease vectors. Human waste will need to be managed via proper disposal and treatment facilities to avoid seepage (which may contaminate water sources). Food waste must be disposed of in a proper manner (incineration, burial or taken off site and disposed of in sanitary landfill sites) to prevent the proliferation of pests.

The impact of disease on the project workforce is potentially severe, with potentially disabling or even life threatening diseases (high magnitude) over the lifetime of the project causing a threat of **high** significance in the absence of the appropriate management.

However, subject to the development of a culture of best health practices among the workforce, vector-related and sanitary and hygiene-related health impacts on the workforce can be reduced to **low** significance. STD's can also be reduced on the basis of the measures proposed under mitigation below, but residual impacts are likely to remain since the management of these impacts is rarely entirely effective.



5.2.2.4 Impact Mitigation/ Enhancement and Monitoring

CUL is required to comply with the objectives of the National Oil and Gas policy and legal framework with regard to oil and gas development and benefits to the citizenry. CUL has set out to meet relevant National laws and regulations, policies and action plans, and international best practice to ensure that it complies with a high standard in the management of its labour force. CNOOC Limited is a member of the UN Global Compact, and therefore all its global operations, including CUL, are committed to comply with the principles in the Compact related to labour rights.

The following plans will apply to CUL's operations:

- CUL (2018). Labour Force Management Plan; and
- The CNOOC (2018) Labour Force Management Plan for Contractors and Subcontractors, prepared on behalf of CUL.

The Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP), while focussing more specifically on casual labour which will be characteristic of much of the unskilled labour employment during the construction phase of the production facility, nevertheless applies to a wide range of issues that will be equally applicable to other, permanent, employees during the production phase of the project. Casual labour employment will also continue throughout the production phase, with Contractor's coming onto site for a wide variety of tasks from time to time. The LFMP therefore applies to contractors working at the production facility during the operational phase and, in many respects, to CUL's permanent workforce in general.

The LFMP commits CUL to a range of specific actions designed to ensure that its labour practices are fair, transparent and in compliance with Ugandan policy and law and best practice standards, including IFC PS2. The LFMP deals with a wide range of issues, including recruitment and retention of employees, terms and conditions of employment, wage rates, minimum wages, timeliness of payment, entitlements and benefits (work hours, weekly rest, public holidays etc.), repatriation of workers, termination of services, workplace health and safety, HIV¹⁶²/AIDS policy and prevention, health and welfare arrangements, first aid facilities, measures against biological hazards (insects, pests, virus's, parasites, bacteria), training and development, freedom of association, equal treatment, employment of women, forced labour, grievance management, local content and migrant workers, damage to property and management of contractors and subcontractors.

For the purposes of the EISA, the following additional recommendations are made, drawn from the specialist studies. In some instances, there is overlap between the recommendations in the LPMF and the recommendations below:

5.2.2.4.1 Impact on Employment

- Implement the actions set out in the draft CNOOC (2018) Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP). Ensure that all contractors who work on site during the production phase of the project are aware of and comply with the management framework for casual labour set out in this document;
- Preferentially hire local people, in accordance with CNOOC policies and agreements with Government. Advertise employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market) so that as many people as possible are employed who can continue to live with their families as they offer their services to the project. Directly project-affected people should be given priority to win operational phase jobs, subject to their meeting the necessary employment requirements;
- Ensure that permanent employment is done via CUL's Kampala head office in order to discourage job seekers at the gate of the production facility. Widely advertise the employment process for the production phase so as to ensure local understanding of employment criteria and processes;

¹⁶² The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that causes the HIV infection. Over time, this becomes the Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).



- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes in the production workforce to expand the human capital available within the local economy; and
- Consider offering bursaries or internships to promising students (refer to discussion on the community development impacts) to build a sustainable and educated future workforce.

5.2.2.4.2 Skills Development

- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a National Talent Register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force;
- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus of CNOOC Community Development Plan; and
- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

5.2.2.4.3 Impact on Employee Health and Safety

- Screen local employees/contractors for TB at recruitment and provide adequate care and treatment programs from the Project's workplace medical service while complying with the requirements of the national TB program;
- Develop a site-based TB management programme.
- Evaluate the origin of any incoming contracted construction workers (especially from high burden TB countries) and understand TB and MDR risks in this group. Ensure effective TB screening in the external contracted workforce prior to final appointment and mobilization as part of the Project's Fitness to Work (FTW) procedures to ensure that diseases are not introduced in the study area;
- Develop a vaccine preventable disease programme for all employees, and visitors based on risk for travelers and at-risk occupations. All employees and contractors residing in close contact in camps should receive vaccines for all immunisable diseases, including the quadrivalent meningococcal meningitis vaccine in order to mitigate risk in case of direct contact with such diseases;
- Develop an integrated workplace malaria and vector control programme to include source reduction and environmental management of breeding sites, routine inspections of accommodation units, appropriate IEC programmes for the workforce and contractors prior to secondment and for use in country, policies and programmes related to use of protective clothing and the use of malaria chemoprophylaxis and surveillance programmes between the workplace medical service and vector control team to determine the likely origin of, and root cause of malaria cases;
- Reduce potential human vector contact and control of breeding sites of disease vectors such as mosquitoes. Continually monitor activities on site to ensure adequate drainage and management of storm water to minimise breeding in the area;
- Ensure that all accommodation units in the permanent camp are proofed against mosquitoes;



- Develop a clear HIV policy and programme in the workplace which includes ensuring that there is adequate accommodation capacity at the temporary personnel camps to eliminate the need for contractors or visitors to seek accommodation in the local villages;
- Develop a code of conduct that actively discourages sexual relationships between the workforce and the local community;
- Work with the village and traditional leaders to manage truck stops, as well as district authorities to report any increase in high-risk sexual behaviour from elements of the workforce, including the collection of baseline data;
- Develop and implement an HIV and STI management programme in the workforce, to include awareness and education, treatment services that link to the public health service, provision of free condoms, access to counselling, proper provisioning of the work camps to dissuade workers travelling into communities for entertainment and support of family friendly accommodation in the camps;
- Develop and implement an HIV and STI prevention programme for suppliers, which is to include awareness and education about STI's. The design and placement of rest stops for drivers transporting goods and materials to and from the production facility should be away from local communities and properly subsidised for cheap food / entertainment;
- Implement camp curfews from 19:00 (as is the current CNOOC practice) after which time workers who reside in the camp must be in camp.
- Prohibit all drivers (permanent employees, contractors and suppliers) from giving lifts to the local community;
- Screen for STIs and hepatitis B/C virus as part of pre-employment fitness to work process. Treatable causes should be managed, and chronic carriers excluded from employment until managed;
- Support a HBV vaccination campaign/ or antibody testing on employee who may have not been vaccinated as a child;
- Develop nutritional programmes that promote proper nutritional practices at the workplace to prevent obesity and related health impacts, including education programmes in the workforce on financial management and support of the household units in employees that have traditionally followed a subsistence lifestyle;
- Develop a programme to address education about and management of non-communicable diseases related to use of drugs, alcohol and oral health issues;
- Incorporate veterinary concerns into the OHS management plan to include appropriate waste management to mitigate against feral dogs and an awareness of the risk of snake bites and other wild animal threats; and
- Train employees to ensure that they are aware of the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by the Government of Uganda.



5.2.2.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 61: Operational phase impacts on the workforce

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on employment										
- Employment opportunities	6	4	3	5	High Medium +65	8	4	3	5	High +75
-Skills development and training	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70	8	5	3	5	High +80
Impact of workforce accommodation	6	4	2	5	High Medium +60	6	4	2	5	High Medium +60
Impact on Employee Health and Safety										
general safety impacts	8	5	2	4	High Medium 60	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-driver safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-graft and exploitation	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48	4	2	2	3	Low 24
-alcohol and drug abuse	8	5	2	5	High 75	3	4	2	3	Low 27
-vector related diseases	9	4	2	5	High 75	2	2	3	4	Low 28
- sexually related diseases	9	4	2	5	High 75	4	4	2	4	Low Medium 40
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										



5.2.3 Economic Impacts

The project will have impacts in the local, regional and national economy through direct and indirect economic benefits. While it is beyond the scope of this study to conduct a comprehensive macro-economic assessment, general economic impacts are discussed below.

5.2.3.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

Increase in Government Revenue

Direct oil and gas related government revenue is derived from (i) royalties (resource exploitation related levies based on the value of extracted resources); (ii) surface rentals (annual fees in respect of acreage held by oil companies); (iii) taxation (personal and business taxes as well as specific introduced taxes related to 'windfall gains', resource rent and the environment); (iv) bonuses (paid by the oil companies at defined stages during the exploration and production phases, as per their Profit Share Agreement); (v) what is termed 'Profit Oil' (income from excess oil production over that required to meet all cost recovery and payment requirements); and (vi) 'other fees' (contributions to training of government personnel and/or payments in cash in lieu this). As the sector develops, value chain related operations such as refineries and the sale of petroleum products will provide additional opportunities for income from taxation (see the ESIA Volume 4, Chapter 17 on Cumulative Impacts).

The specific terms of agreement between CNOOC and the government have not been made public, as is required in terms of the PFM Act 2015. Informed projections indicate that government revenues will remain low for a considerable period of time at current crude prices. Henstridge and Page (2012:28) estimate that it will take at least a decade from the start of production for cumulative oil revenues to climb to 5% of GDP, translating to approximately \$9 billion. They see this climbing to \$7.3 billion (41% of GDP) within the second decade, \$14.9 billion (83% of GDP), and \$19.8 billion (111% of GDP) by the end of the fourth decade of production (all based on 2012 \$ oil prices).

Despite the slow start in income generation, Henstridge and Page (2012:28) state that the deal implied by the terms is assumed to be a good one for Uganda: "Between 86 percent and 99 percent of the net present value of the combined investments - depending on assumptions about oil price and the time horizon for production - goes to the government through the various sources of tax revenue and dividends on a 15 percent equity share."

The impact in terms of this indicator is expected to be positive, long term, national in coverage (benefitting all levels of Government) and of high significance.

National and Regional Economic Growth

The expansion of the resource industry on the Buhuka Flats will have a beneficial cumulative impact in the region. This will include revenue for the government, employment opportunities at local, regional and national level and a direct and indirect effect on business development. Increased household income and expenditure will result. Both on its own and combined with the effect of the other oil industry developments, CNOOC's Kingfisher project is likely to generate significant economic multipliers¹⁶³. Research for other oil development projects has shown that economic multipliers of about 2.33 for value added¹⁶⁴ and between about 2.88¹⁶⁵ and 3.03 for labour income¹⁶⁶ apply. While these studies were undertaken for oil and gas developments in the USA, and the ratios do not necessarily hold true for developing economies, the general effect is clear.

The increase in work opportunities provided by the project will result in growth in the proportion of Ugandan citizens with higher incomes. Given the number of oil and gas projects under consideration in the sector, there is likely to be a continued and expanding demand for skilled labour. Wages for skills needed in the oil industry

¹⁶³ An economic multiplier is the increase in final income that can be derived arising from any new injection of spending, for example \$2.33 for every \$1 invested or spent. Also termed a 'trickle down' effect of economic growth as those who receive additional income spend that income in shops and businesses, which in turn drives further economic growth

¹⁶⁴ Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011

¹⁶⁵ Pennsylvania Economy League of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 2008

¹⁶⁶ Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011



are likely to increase. Employment in the oil industry will generate government revenue, deducted from salaries through Pay As You Earn (PAYE), as well as through Local Service Tax at local (sub-county) level.

At a regional scale, the magnitude of beneficial impacts will only be medium, but they will be long term. The significance rating is **high medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance good governance and investment in local infrastructure and services, the overall significance rating can be increased to that of a **high** positive impact.

Local Economic Development

The Kingfisher development will stimulate demand for goods and services in the area, which in turn will have a direct and indirect impact on employment in the local and regional economy. CNOOC has developed a local procurement policy to support further development of the business supply chain locally and regionally through appropriate purchasing and business development strategies. This will also support the District and Central Government initiatives intended to improve the social capital of Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-county and Hoima District.

The Buhuka area in general is experiencing rapid economic development. Since the opening of the escarpment road into the Flats, two large markets have developed, selling various goods and services, which attract an extensive daily clientele. This has resulted in induced and indirect employment opportunities being created. While most of the current trade is not directly linked to the Kingfisher development, being a consequence of the access provided by the escarpment road, it is an indirect benefit since the primary purpose of the road is to serve the Kingfisher project.

The further development of the local economy will be a benefit derived from the presence of the project in the area. It is possible that local economic growth will increase the ability of households to earn a cash-based income. In this regard, CNOOC has indicated that it purchases in the order of 65% of its goods and services from suppliers and contractors in Uganda, which number more than 100 providers to date. The Company also trains local suppliers to meet oil and gas quality, safety and other standards and learn the tendering and bidding process.

In the absence of specific interventions from CNOOC to increase local purchasing and assist local businesses to improve their ability to compete in the market, the benefits will probably be of low magnitude. Nevertheless, they will be long term and are considered to be positive and of **high medium** significance. This can be increased to **high** significance if CNOOC implements a full range of interventions to encourage local business development capability, and steadily increases project spend in the local economy (refer to the mitigation measures below).

Human Capital Development

There is a strong relationship between available human capital and the ability to attain social and economic growth and development and that the development and promotion of human capacity will be achieved most effectively through a coherent process of investment in the people of Uganda.

Human Capital represents the knowledge, skills and abilities that enable people to do their jobs, to be innovative and able to learn and adjust to changing economic and social environments. As such, it refers to the adaptive capacity of people to access opportunities. The process of human capital development concerns the creation of an enabling environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative, lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

The definition of human capital stresses the concept as primarily, although not exclusively, centred around human capability and productivity engendered through knowledge and skills acquired from education, training and experience, and facilitated by an enabling environment. It development of human capital implies building an appropriate balance and critical mass of human resources and providing an enabling environment for all individuals to be fully engaged and to contribute to national development efforts.

Uganda has a low comparative world ranking on the Human Capital Index. It is currently ranked 106th out of 122 countries on the overall Human Capital Index (WEF, 2013:13), and 118th out of 122 countries in respect of the Educational Pillar of the Human Capital Index Ibid, p14).



The Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 (MoGLSD, 2011) for Uganda, identifies the absence of and the urgent need for a comprehensive process to develop occupationally relevant skills and competencies, including skills for the oil and gas sector. The Oil and Gas Policy (MEMD, 2008:27) emphasises the provision of support for the development and maintenance of national expertise, including planning for the development of formal and industrial training and broadening the national education curricula in preparation for putting the necessary oil and gas workforce in place in the country.

The Industrial Baseline Survey, undertaken by CNOOC in collaboration with Total and Tullow (Hamman, 2014:29) states that it is evident that Uganda is currently unable to meet the manpower demands of the oil and gas sector and recommends, among other things, that oil and gas operators such as CNOOC (i) in partnership with government work towards strengthening the educational system; (ii) offer direct support to existing training institutions of repute; and (iii) the establishment of a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centre, aimed at providing competence development for, inter alia, craftsmen (civil) and mechanical and electrical technicians required by the oil and gas industry. CNOOC is directly involved in this process.

Apart from this, CNOOC invests in Human Capital Development directly through the introduction of training programmes intended to increase the productivity and effectiveness of personnel (as described earlier). It is, as well, investing in the development of essential knowledge and skills required by the modern economy, including the oil and gas industry. This includes the provision of bursaries, engaging in partnerships with local vocational institutions in the Hoima District for the expansion of existing skills and vocational training programmes as well as direct support to schools in its area of operation.

Beneficial impacts will be permanent, providing skills that can be used by the beneficiaries throughout their working lives. Job applicants will be sourced regionally, within Uganda, so the benefit will extend beyond the local area. Magnitude (at this geographic scale) will only be low to medium and impact significance will be **high medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance key aspects such as TVET and STEM education and training, the overall significance rating can be increased to that of a **high** positive impact.

5.2.3.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Over-dependence on the Oil Sector

There is a risk that the Ugandan economy becomes heavily biased towards the support of the economic sectors that are directly or indirectly linked to and dependent on the oil sector¹⁶⁷. Given its importance for Uganda, the oil industry is set to become a dominant economic driver, potentially precipitating a “resource push” (also sometimes referred to as a “resource pull”) approach to growing the Ugandan economy. Should this happen, it will trigger development that is economically biased in favour of the oil industry and allied support services with an associated weakening of efforts to build technological capacity and a diversified economy.

Fluctuations in oil prices and Uganda’s longer-term ability to supply oil or decreasing levels of supply could create severe economic hardship for local businesses that are dependent on oil industry expenditure. Impacts will be long term, regional extent, negative and of **high** significance in the absence of appropriate interventions.

Although CNOOC cannot provide the lead in governance related issues, it can act as a persuasive and influential partner in promoting the development of a stable and diversified economy, at least within the Hoima District. With diversification, this impact could become positive.

¹⁶⁷ This effect, known as the “resource curse” is widely debated (see Eggert 2001 for detailed review of arguments); this reference is centred on mining, the principles are the same for the oil and gas sector, but there is consensus that large increases in extractive industries can have negative impacts on economic and social performance. This is most common when extractive industries reduce the productivity from other sectors by attracting limited human capital and other productive resources.



Competition for Experienced Labour

The operational phase of the project is likely to exacerbate the current shortage of experienced labour in Hoima District and the region as a whole. Sourcing experienced workers from the district will drain available skills away from existing businesses, increasing scarcity of experienced personnel and increasing the cost of labour. While this is a benefit for already-skilled labourers, who will have increased demand for their services and potentially higher earnings, it will create a shortage of labour elsewhere, which will cumulatively impact on the entire Albertine region. Without mitigation, this impact will be long term, of medium magnitude and **low medium** significance.

Impact on Land and Property Rates

Local knowledge of the proposed Kingfisher development has resulted in speculation for land, where individuals move into the area and claim land for themselves. According to villagers on the Buhuka Flats, these speculators sometimes have title deeds which have been acquired fraudulently. This practice has been successfully challenged at least once, with a prominent government official being jailed for fraudulent transactions. Despite this, it is reported that speculators continue to try to trade up the price of land in the local area. Without mitigation, this impact is likely to continue from the construction phase into the operational phase.

Coupled with a struggling land management system, issues about the ownership of land are likely to increase. This impact will extend beyond the construction phase into the operational phase and could reach a point at which hostilities begin to emerge. Impacts will be long term, local (mainly on the Buhuka Flats) of medium magnitude and **medium high** significance without mitigation.

Government Revenue Losses due to Corruption

While tax contributions are generally considered to be positive (see above), their impact can have mixed results. Non-transparent payment of taxes, particularly in the extractive industries, has led to corruption and lost benefits when revenues are not paid transparently and monitored. For this reason, since 2007, the IFC has required all of its extractive industry projects to publicly disclose their material payments to host governments (IFC 2006). It is expected that CNOOC will adhere to this requirement.

Raw material exploitation typically generates high “economic rents¹⁶⁸” which provides numerous incentives for public and private agents to engage (at times excessively) in “rent-seeking” behaviour. There has already been evidence of a conflict of interest being demonstrated by some politicians and officials who have acquired interests and rights because of privileged knowledge about, for example, the siting of the proposed development and the acquisition of land pre-emptively. Fortunately, the Ugandan governance system, including that related to local and traditional management, has been robust and willing to promote equity. This includes the successful conclusion of legal challenges lodged by community stakeholder groups related to corrupt land acquisitions by civil servants (e.g. on the Buhuka Flats).

Uganda has enacted several pieces of new legislation aimed at promoting extractive sector governance. Nevertheless, there are still opportunities for conflicts of interest in the public sector through – for example – politicians and even public servants holding interests in the construction sector at a time when the scale of public contracts is set to accelerate substantially. Although initially mooted as desirable and legislators under the Parliamentary Forum on Oil and Gas have continued to push, Uganda has not yet signed up for the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). This means that Uganda still stands outside a forum that would expect specific actions to be taken to enhance transparency and mitigate the misuse of natural resource revenues.

Proceeds from the extractive sector pose specific challenges to host governments. Kekembo (2017) states that “the sheer magnitude of revenues, the complexities of the fiscal arrangements as well as the high volatility of revenue flows can be a substantial burden for public financial management”. He further states that Ugandan membership of the EITI would, as well, provide an essential “feedback loop between the government and

¹⁶⁸ The oil and gas industry generates substantial economic rents, in that the commodity value most often exceeds the cost of production by a significant margin. Total economic rents available for sharing among stakeholders is defined as the amount by which the total value of the resource exceeds the total economic cost of producing the natural resource.



citizens. This increased sector transparency through the EITI disclosure, can discourage corruption and bad governance that has ravaged many resource-rich countries.”

It will be important that CNOOC avoids situations where it may be accused of complicity in graft or of embroilment in patronage. The fact that CNOOC is not a supporter company of the EITI and is on record (as partner in Tullow) of declining to publish all its payments to the Ugandan Government has created a sense of unease amongst human rights campaigners. Irrespective of the accuracy of this perception, CNOOC has the opportunity, including through association with initiatives such as the EITI, to exert significant moral persuasion as well as real assistance to government as well as civil society in fighting corruption in the oil and gas sector. Its participation in the UN Global Compact and associated commitment to the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact, in particular Principle 10, which states that “Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery”, would reinforce this potential. Without these measures, this impact has the potential to be negative, with long term, regional consequences of **high medium** significance.

Lack of Funding to District Government

The Hoima District Council will benefit from the CNOOC development through a number of revenue streams. These include levying local taxes, greater property taxes as well as enhanced economic development and prosperity at district, parish and sub-parish level.

However, Hoima is currently underfunded, and it is unlikely that it will derive enough additional income to service the burgeoning development expected on the Buhuka Flats, particularly if there is a marked increase in population due to in-migration (refer to Section 5.1.6). Currently, for example, Hoima is allocated a mere 10% of its budget requirements for road maintenance¹⁶⁹ which makes it impossible to adequately manage and maintain existing roads.

The need to establish enabling infrastructure and a service-related environment in communities around the Kingfisher development will exacerbate the Hoima district government's capacity problems in this regard. Hoima will need to fund infrastructure, service delivery and maintenance (including road maintenance) to create a stable environment around the Kingfisher development. This includes the need to provide adequate water and sanitation services, electricity, policing, regulatory enforcement and other essential services. In the absence of this, CNOOC faces the likelihood of community demands to take responsibility for these services itself, becoming, in effect, the government by default. This could create an extremely volatile situation, with service delivery protests on the Flats and a significant increase in the risk of violence affecting CNOOC personnel.

The impact will be long term and of potentially very high magnitude. The sensitivities are particularly high, given the high probability (perhaps definite) risk of civil unrest if material development benefits do not materialise to offset the cultural and social change that the Flats inhabitants will have to accommodate. Without mitigation, impact significance will be negative and **of high** significance. Alternatively, if Government plans to provide local services are timeously introduced, this impact can be reversed with positive social outcomes in the Buhuka Flats community and surrounding area.

5.2.3.3 Impacts due to In-Migration

The influx associated with the escarpment access road is already causing tension within and between communities on the Buhuka Flats. With continuing population influx in response to expectations about work and business opportunities associated with the Kingfisher development, the land speculation described above is expected to worsen. Increased populations, particularly of foreign inhabitants, will dilute local government influence, as newcomers may be unfamiliar (or disagree) with the existing leadership structure, and may also exacerbate grievances if Government does not commit to and implement development plans on the Buhuka Flats. Under these conditions, the risks of civil protests and violent confrontations will increase. A sign of future relationships is already evident, with some communities in the SIA focus group meetings demanding that CNOOC provide services and preferential treatment regarding future work. Without mitigation, this impact is expected to have very high magnitude, and will be long term, local, definite and of **high** significance.

¹⁶⁹ Hoima District Council Officials (2017) Personal Communication



5.2.3.4 *Impact Mitigation and Monitoring*

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

5.2.3.4.1 **National, Regional and Local Economic Development**

Increase in Government Revenue:

Support the implementation of all requirements of the Oil and Gas Revenue Management Policy of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

National and Regional Economic Growth:

- Promote economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area and the Hoima District in a partnership with central, regional and local government to develop a comprehensive infrastructure, services and local economic development plan; and
- Finalise the development and implementation of the Community Development Plan (CDP), including relevant aspects of livelihoods restoration and resource management planning set out therein, as well as provided for in the Alternative Livelihoods Restoration Plan.

Local Business Development:

- Develop comprehensive strategies to build the capacity of local service providers to compete within the local and regional business environment, ideally on a diversified basis that does not only serve the oil industry;
- Develop a local procurement policy and steadily increase project spend in support of local capacity and the further development of the business supply chain through appropriate purchasing and business development strategies;
- Identify and support programmes (including related to micro-financing) in support of vulnerable groups as required (elderly, single women or child headed households) in settlements most directly impacted by the development; and
- Maximise local procurement of goods and services, wherever reasonably possible. CNOOC has committed to this principle, which is expected to apply to the construction contractors responsible for the feeder pipeline as well.

Human Capital Development:

- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a national human capacity register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force;
- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus of CNOOC Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and



- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

5.2.3.4.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Over-dependence on the Oil Sector:

- Ensure that the Community Development Plan (CDP) for the Buhuka Flats and surrounding areas includes a focus on mechanisms that will promote an inclusive business development approach, in particular focusing on innovative technologies and solutions for environmental protection.
- Ugandan government to consider investment in broad-based economic development in the Hoima District, promoting traditional sectors such as agriculture, which will serve to reduce oil-related dependence.

Competition for Experienced Labour:

- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes in the production workforce to expand the human capital available within the local economy; and
- Consider offering bursaries or internships to promising students (refer to discussion on the community development impacts) to build a sustainable and educated future workforce.

Impact on Land and Property Rates:

- It is recommended that the project engages closely with governmental authorities to monitor land ownership and changes thereto surrounding the project development;
- Prepared to accommodate the changes arising from the population influx by sensitising the LC system. This is particularly important, as it is at this level that the stability of a village is decided, including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities, and for managing crime; and
- Support work to develop comprehensive land policies. This includes support for Government capacity to do strategic, long-term land use planning that protects small holder farmers and helps balance multiple uses of land, including for oil and gas extraction.

Government Revenue Losses due to Corruption:

- Ensure that CNOOC meticulously implements all anti-corruption, business ethics related and internal compliance Policies and Programmes already in place, including the CNOOC Limited Code of Commercial Behaviour and Conduct of Employees, the Procedures for Handling Violation of Rules of CNOOC Limited Employees as well as its Guidelines for Overseas Operation with Compliance of CNOOC;
- Promote transparency in reporting of all revenue payments to the GoU and, especially, consider becoming a member company of the EITI. Publicly disclose the material payments made to the Ugandan Government. This should be in accordance with IFC anti-corruption guidelines. CNOOC should continue to follow its internal anti-corruption prevention and management system to minimise corruption and malpractice cases, or to deal with these when they do occur;
- Comply with the objectives of the National Oil and Gas policy and legal framework with regard to oil and gas development and benefits to the citizenry, and meet relevant National laws and regulations, policies and action plans, and international best practice, to ensure compliance with a high standard in the prevention of graft and corruption. CNOOC Limited is a member of the UN Global Compact, and therefore all its global operations, including CUL, are committed to fully comply with Principle 10 of the Compact related to anti-corruption, which stipulates the requirement that it must work against corruption in all its forms, including that related to bribery and extortion; and



- Voluntarily collaborate with and support multi-stakeholder forums that engage questions of ethics and corruption in the oil and gas industry, including Civil Society Organisations, NGO coalitions as well as the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC).

Lack of Funding to District Government:

- Contribute to economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area, in partnership with central, district and local government. Government to finalise, review and implement plans to for structured urban development on the Buhuka Flats; and
- Develop a transparent community development and contribution policy.

5.2.3.4.3 In-Migration

- Engage closely with government to monitor land ownership and changes thereto surrounding the project development;
- Implement the recommendations of the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan; and
- Prepare to accommodate the changes arising from the population influx by sensitising the LC system. This is particularly important, as it is at this level that the stability of a village is decided, including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities, and for managing crime.

5.2.3.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 62: Operational phase economic impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Regional and Local Economic Development										
-Increase in Govt. Revenue	9	4	4	5	High +85	9	4	4	5	High +85
-Impact on national and regional economic growth	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70	8	5	3	5	High +80
-Impact on Local economic development	7	5	2	5	High Medium +70	9	5	2	5	High +80
-Human Capital Development	6	4	3	5	High Medium +65	9	4	3	5	High +80
Factors Retarding Economic Development										
-Overdependence on the oil sector	8	4	3	4	High Medium 60	6	4	3	4	High Medium +62



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
-Competition for experienced labour	6	4	3	4	Low Medium 52	2	2	3	4	Low 28
-Impact on land and property rates	9	4	2	4	High Medium 60	4	2	2	3	Low 24
- Govt revenue losses due to corruption	8	4	3	4	High Medium 60	4	4	3	2	Low 22
-Lack of funding to District Govt	9	4	2	5	High 75	9	4	2	5	High +75
Impact of In-Migration	9	4	2	5	High 75	4	4	2	4	Low Medium 40
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration			Scale		Probability			
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent			5 International		5 Definite/don't know			
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)			4 National		4 Highly probable			
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)			3 Regional		3 Medium probability			
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)			2 Local		2 Low probability			
2 Minor		1 Transient			1 Site only		1 Improbable			
1 None/Negligible							0 No chance of occurrence			
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31 – 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.2.4 Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The Health Impact Assessment for the project (Specialist Study 11) provides a systematic evaluation of the twelve Environmental Health Areas (EHAs) of project-triggered health impacts. The EHA framework is used in the 2007 IFC Guidance Notes for Performance Standard No. 4, Community Health, Safety, and Security. These impacts are related to health and safety of communities in and around the project area, and include housing, diseases, accidents and injuries, crime and nuisance.

The impacts described in this section are covered in more detail in Chapter 7 of the ESIA Volume 3, under the Construction Phase, when there will be over 1,200 contract personnel on site. Personnel numbers will reduce during the operational phase to a full-time staff compliment of around 120 personnel, resulting in a decrease in negative health and safety risks in surrounding communities, although these impacts will become long term.

5.2.4.1 Impact of Diseases

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Fewer personnel on site after decommissioning of construction activities will reduce the potential impact of the project on the local spread of STD's. The implementation of the project's environmental management system is also likely to improve over time, once the construction phase is over. However, without specific management control, there is a continuing risk of the spread of project-related STDs as a result of the operational phase of the project, particularly if CNOOC policies relating to the control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs are not fully implemented. Project personnel with money to spend will be an attraction to young women in the local



community with no other way of earning a living. As in the construction phase, in the absence of appropriate control, impacts are expected to be long term, promoting the regional spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, definite and of **high** significance.

Vector-Based Diseases

Malaria is prevalent in the local community and the project is unlikely to exacerbate the spread of the vector once the construction phase is completed, when the numbers of personnel on site are reduced and disturbed areas where water could pond and provide breeding sites for mosquitoes are rehabilitated. Impact magnitude will remain high, but the likelihood of spreading the disease should reduce, resulting in long term impacts of **low medium** significance. With interventions by CNOOC, the project could contribute positively to the control of malaria in the LSA.

Non-Communicable Diseases

The introduction of large numbers of newcomers into what has been, until recently, a 'sheltered' area, may contribute to the current disease burden in communities in the Local and Regional Study Areas. Differences in lifestyle between incoming individuals and groups may alter the incidence of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Should this happen, local health services will be ill equipped to offer appropriate infrastructure or services. This impact will be negative, long term, regional and of **low medium** significance. With interventions by CNOOC, the project could contribute positively to the control of non-communicable diseases in the LSA.

Water-Borne Diseases

The main reason for project impact on water-borne disease would be uncontrolled defecation by project personnel in the project area, particularly in or near water courses. This issue is discussed under the construction phase and proposals are made to manage it. Once the construction phase is over and the project settles into a routine, the likelihood of this continuing is small, subject to the training of personnel and contractors and the provision of adequate, clean, toilet facilities at locations which are convenient to access. These impacts will be local, long term and of **low medium** magnitude and significance, reduced to **low** significance with appropriate management.

5.2.4.2 Impact on Pollution

Treated Sewage Effluent

Treated sewage effluent in excess of approximately 45 m³/day will be discharged from a sewage treatment plant at the permanent camp, while a similar quantity of around 50 m³/d will be discharged from the drilling camp while drilling continues. Treated sewage effluent from the drilling camp is used on the lawns and gardens at the camp.

The camp effluent will be required to meet the project standard for domestic effluent, which is based on the Ugandan legal standard. Details are not available at present but it is likely that the final effluent, after chlorination, will be delivered into River 1 north of the EPC camp. Section 7.1.2.2 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 describes the potential biological response to increased nitrogen and phosphorous entering the lake just south of well pad 2, and the possibility of creating algal blooms (particularly water hyacinth) in the nearshore environment around the discharge point. From a social perspective, this could decrease access to the water to local fisherman, creating more difficult fishing conditions. It could also impact on fish stocks, although this would probably be very localised. In the absence of mitigation, the social aspects of this impact are considered to be of high magnitude but local in scale, long term and of **high medium** significance. It is recommended that the measures described in Section 7.1.2.1.1 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 in relation to disposal of treated sewage effluent via irrigation be implemented within the areas indicated in Figure 5. This should continue through the operational phase.



Domestic Waste Generation

Ugandan legal requirements for the management of domestic waste include avoidance, minimisation, recycling/re-use followed by disposal as the last option. CNOOC will be required to comply with this standard for domestic waste management at the CPF, wells and permanent camp. In the absence of proper management, impacts are potentially of **high medium** significance, particularly if wastes were left in the open in areas of public access, where there could be leaching to groundwater, where dogs or other animals could gain access to it. Section 7.1.2 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 provides further details.

5.2.4.3 Impact on Community Safety

Traffic and Pedestrian Safety

The risks of traffic accidents and injuries affecting communities will reduce during the operational phase, with vehicle traffic and general project activity outside of the defined working areas being far less than that experienced during construction. Nevertheless, a number of villages on the Buhuka Flats (Nsunzu, Nsonga, Kyabasambu and Kyakapere) are close to ongoing project activity and pedestrians and stock are likely to use the escarpment road and the infield roads. This will pose an ongoing risk to communities, particularly to children and stock. Without appropriate controls in place to manage vehicles and traffic, train and monitor drivers and educate the communities about traffic risks, traffic could result in injuries of high magnitude (disabling injuries or fatalities), with risks extended over the lifetime of the project (long term), being highly probable or definite, long term and of **high** significance.

Release of Hazardous Materials or Waste

Under normal operating conditions, health impacts caused by community exposure to hazardous products or emissions (process waste streams, spilled chemicals) are expected to be negligible, with the exception of possible small spillages of hazardous materials outside of controlled areas if not carefully managed (see Section 7.1.2 on surface and groundwater impact and Section 7.1.1 on air quality impact of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and the associated specialist studies). No liquid process emissions (with the exception of treated sewage effluent) will be released from the CPF. All produced water will be disposed down reinjection wells and hazardous waste generated at the CPF and on the well pads will be collected and disposed of by hazardous waste contractors at a certified hazardous waste disposal site. Spillages of oil and other hazardous materials within the working areas of the plant and on the well pads will be collected, either in the closed drain system (for processing areas where oil spills are likely) or in the open drain system (where occasional spillage is possible). In both cases, these spillages are managed, in terms of the design, to eliminate the risk of any discharge of oil-contaminated water. Where chemical discharges are expected, such as from the laboratories, these are separately contained, treated and tested prior to release, to ensure that no harmful substances that exceed the project standards are discharged (refer to Volume 4, Specialist Study 5, and Section 7.1.2 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7).

Impact will depend on whether there is sufficient redundancy and management control built into the systems to prevent hazardous products or wastes from escaping from the controlled areas. The risks of major accidents are discussed in Section 10 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7. The probability of small spillages outside of controlled areas is at worst medium, but in the event of their occurring in the sensitive social environment of the Buhuka Flats, they could nevertheless cause health impacts of very high magnitude and long duration, with **high** significance. The most effective form of management would be avoidance, by ensuring that effective management systems are in place to prevent spillages, but where mitigation is necessary, to ensure that there is sufficient redundancy in the pollution control systems to contain any spillages are out of specification wastes within the controlled areas.

Violence and Crime

Violence and crime are already significant problems on the Buhuka Flats. Women, in particular, are subjected to high levels of sexual assault and rape, with female child defilement seen as a particularly severe problem



in the villages along Lake Albert.¹⁷⁰ Uganda is ranked 38th in the world on the UNDP's Gender Inequality Index and child marriages are prevalent, particularly in traditionally rural areas such as the Flats.

In the absence of strict policies relating to the interaction of the Kingfisher production facility personnel with local inhabitants, there are likely to be occasional violent incidents, typically fuelled by drug use or alcohol, or by sexual relationships with local women. A lack of courtesy and discipline will stir up antagonism in relationships between project workers and local people, and arrogant attitudes displayed by workers, who are generally wealthy compared with community members, may also spark confrontations. These issues can generally be managed by a zero tolerance approach to aggression and violence among workers, and by training of staff to be thoughtful and courteous to local inhabitants, but in unmanaged conditions can be an important concern. Incidents are highly probable in the absence of mitigation, causing impacts of medium magnitude and **high medium** significance. With appropriate management, this impact can be minimised and will be of **low** significance.

Fires

Project teams doing hot work create a risk of fire which could escape into the surrounding environment. Similarly, careless disposal of cigarettes by personnel working outside of controlled areas may also increase fire hazard in the local environment. Bush and grass fires on the Buhuka Flats would be a major risk to anyone unable to escape. Housing is clustered close together and most homes have rooves that are thatched. The probability of this impact is medium, but in windy conditions the magnitude of impact could be very high, with long term consequences. Impacts will be of **low medium** significance reducing to **low** significance with appropriate management.

5.2.4.4 Impact of Nuisance

Noise Nuisance

Noise nuisance will remain a major impact for the remaining period of drilling in the operational phase (5 years), at the locations where the drilling is taking place. There will be one drilling rig on site that moves between the well pads over the 5-year period. The villages closest to the rig will experience elevated noise levels over an extended period. Impacts will be most severe at night, since drilling is a 24-hour operation. The traditional housing along the lake shore (clay bricks, thatched roof, no ceiling) provides little protection against noise (for details, refer to Section 7.1.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7). Mitigation will reduce the impact, but it will still exceed the Ugandan and IFC standards at many households and significant residual impacts will still result. Once drilling is complete, noise impact in the surrounding community caused by the production facility will be minor. This impact is not rated in this section - refer to Section 7.1.3 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and Volume 4, Specialist Study 6 for details.

Dust Nuisance

Impacts of combustion (mainly NO₂) at the production facility are not expected to cause nuisance nor are nuisance - odours expected to be significant. These impacts are not rated here - refer to Section 7.1.1 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 and Volume 4, Specialist Study 1 for details.

5.2.4.5 Major Accidents

Major accidents could cause highly significant impacts in surrounding communities, resulting in injuries, impact on livelihoods (spillage affecting the Lake Albert), or other major effects. These impacts are considered under 'Unplanned Events' in Section 10 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7.

5.2.4.6 Impacts of In-Migration

Population increases in the LSA are expected to have a wide range of consequences affecting community health, safety and security, most of which will be negative. They will include:

¹⁷⁰ Kyabasambu Women's Group (2017) Public Consultation Process



- Vector-related diseases: Malarial risks in communities may increase as a result of increases in areas where seasonal ponding can occur. Increased solid waste generation, in particular during the rainy season, may create additional mosquito breeding grounds for the malaria vector due to reduced predation;
- Sexually transmitted diseases: Foreign migrants, particularly single males, often cause an increase in STDs in the areas in which they reside;
- Water borne diseases: Water on the Flats is presently sourced either from the lake or from the gravity flow scheme. Above the escarpment most potable water comes from boreholes. Cholera and typhoid are already constant problems due to poor sanitary practices. Where outdoor toilets exist they are generally unhygienic and do not prevent the leaching of organic pollutants into local groundwater and surface water. Households dispose of solid waste and waste water beyond the homestead, including into the lake, which is also used for bathing and drinking water. Increasing population pressures and even poorer sanitation typically associated with migrants' habitation will aggravate the existing problems on the Flats and above the escarpment.
- Health Services: Migrants will increase pressures on health services, causing a further decrease in the already limited capability
- Crime: There is already an increase in crime which is attributed by local people to 'foreigners' migrating into the LSA. The opening of the escarpment road has allowed easy access to and from the Flats which facilitates opportunities for crime such as stock theft. Gender crime has become a major issue.
- Fire risks: The proximity of thatched housing to each other, coupled with the frequent use of wood fuel fires, creates the danger of localised household fires spreading rapidly through villages, which will be exacerbated by in-migration and further densification of the villages. The settlements along Lake Albert are characterized by dense mixed housing combinations of traditional round thatched huts, rectangular mud and wattle structures with tin roofs and 'flat roofs' or 'long houses' (brick buildings with flat corrugated iron roofing). Wattle and mud structures and flat roofs are frequently rented out, with single room accommodation for up to four families per structure. In some instances, a single (long house) structure may provide rental accommodation for up to 40 people. In an environment such as this, the risks of mortality due to a fire are extremely high.
- Food and Nutrition-related Diseases: Migrants will increase sanitation risks on the Flats, increasing the risk of contamination of food products. Increasing pressure on grazing resources, medicinal plants and other natural resources will further reduce their availability to the existing local population.
- Zoonotic diseases: The increasing incidence of livestock grazing on the Flats brought in by migrants may pose an additional burden of zoonotic diseases, such as increased exposure to ticks. Historically, the livestock on the Flats has remained generally free of ticks in part through elements of natural resistance as well as through isolation from other herds.

Overall, the magnitude of health safety and security impacts due to in-migration will be very high, long term to permanent, and of **high** significance.

5.2.4.7 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following specific mitigation measures are proposed (impact mitigation for emergencies is included in Section 15 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7):

5.2.4.7.1 Impact of Diseases

- Ensure that induction programmes are held for all new employees, as well as ongoing sensitisation for new as well as existing employees about the Employee Code of Conduct. A copy of the Code of Conduct is to be presented to all new workers post induction, and signed by each person. The Code of Conduct must continue to address the following aspects:



- respect for local residents and customs.
- zero tolerance of bribery or corruption.
- zero tolerance of illegal activities by construction personnel including prostitution, illegal sale or purchase of alcohol, sale, purchase or consumption of drugs, illegal gambling or fighting.
- zero tolerance policy of drunkenness and no alcohol and drugs policy during working time or at times that will affect ability to work or within permanent camp or acquired from outside the camp whilst accommodated in the camp.
- a programme for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and random testing that is equivalent in scope and objectives to the policies prescribed in the Code of Conduct.
- description of disciplinary measures for infringement of the Code and company rules. If workers are found to be in contravention of the Code of Conduct, which they signed at the commencement of their contract, they must face proportionate disciplinary procedures.
- Update and publicise the Code of Conduct in the settlements potentially affected by operations as well as the permanent camp as part of the community relations plan. This will help ensure that the local residents are aware of the expected behaviour of operational staff. Posters with the Camp Rules should also be posted in neighbouring settlements or lodged with the LC1 of each village and communication related to such rules monitored;
- Ensure that entertainment facilities for workers at the permanent accommodation camp meet the reasonable needs of operational staff and continue to apply clear rules for conduct during leisure time as well as the need to remain within the camp boundaries during leisure time;
- Provide appropriate sporting facilities, including organised sporting activities for workers at the permanent accommodation camp;
- Implement interventions aimed at reducing the impacts of vector borne diseases through mechanisms such as sanitary improvements and minimising areas where water is impounded as a result of operational related activities;
- Ensure that no waste whatsoever, including operational waste is dumped in watercourses or at any site that impacts on villagers or their land use;
- Ensure that the CNOOC use of water does not disturb public water availability and that sources of water are carefully selected.
- Support the development of a Community Health Information System (CHIS) to monitor specific key health indicators in a longitudinal fashion, including to monitor the BOD from malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases in partnership with the district health authorities;
- Develop community-based anti-mosquito interventions in partnership with the Ugandan National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) and related national strategies;
- Encourage mosquito source reduction in communities through environmental control mechanisms based on community work groups;
- Develop health intervention programmes in support of community nutrition education and health programmes, including school deworming and feeding schemes and the promotion of food gardens for roll-out into the settlements impacted by the operations. As part of the process, mobilise NGOs and CBOs that operate in this space;
- Establish a baseline and surveillance system for a knowledge, attitude, practices (KAP) survey on ways TB is transmitted and prevented, BOD from ARIs, and questionnaires on specific environmental hygiene determinants related to housing and influx;



- Evaluate opportunities for health systems strengthening (HSS) with government and key partners for improved case detection and treatment of TB especially from Buhuka Flats and the immediate escarpment area as well as training on the management of integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) to support care for ARIs;
- Evaluate opportunities for health systems strengthening (HSS) with government and key partners for the detection of MDR-TB in the district, by supporting the use procurement and use of the GeneXpert diagnosis system in the public health system;
- Support community-based information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns to promote improved knowledge and awareness of TB, other infectious diseases and their associated determinants;
- Re-assess project impacts on community-dependent ecosystem services and develop corresponding mitigation measures. This includes the design and development of appropriate environmental health programmes to reduce the potential risk of airborne pollutants such as dust, which may impact on community health;
- Develop educational materials regarding the prevention of water, sanitation and waste related diseases;
- Monitor changes to footprints of animal husbandry activities adjacent to the CNOOC facilities;
- Develop and maintain epidemic preparedness policies and programmes to reduce the impact of any suspected or confirmed outbreak of a communicable disease at the local level;
- Plan and regularly update outbreak control risk assessments by keeping abreast of pandemic alerts through WHO notifications. Project outbreak management plans should align and be integrated with local government outbreak response systems;
- Develop and maintain strong relationships with local health authorities to receive local disease outbreak reports; and
- Support the improvement of veterinary public health services in study area, including preventive programs such as vaccinating and sterilizing dogs, vaccinating livestock and the control of public slaughter of livestock.

5.2.4.7.2 Impact on Pollution

- Ensure that no waste whatsoever, including construction waste is dumped in watercourses or at any site that impacts on villagers or their land use; and
- Ensure that the use of water does not disturb public water availability.

5.2.4.7.3 Impact on Community Safety and Security

- Ensure the ongoing implementation of the Community Health, Safety and Security Plan and an Emergency Response Plan as required to meet IFC performance standard 4;
- Incorporate and integrate the Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights into CNOOC operational related security management policies, awareness creation and training materials and procedures and assessment processes;
- Communicate regularly with stakeholders about the CNOOC operations as well as plans in support of community initiatives, as a means of reducing local unease or resistance. It is a critical requirement that CNOOC builds trust with its stakeholders in respect of the continuing safe operation of all facilities;
- Ensure the ongoing functionality and accessibility of the grievance procedure that has been implemented for the local community, and that complaints related to CNOOC contractor or employee behaviour that infringes on the health, safety or security of community members that are lodged are responded to in a satisfactory manner. The grievance procedure must include ongoing efforts in respect of:



- Circulation of contact details of community liaison officers or, if separate, of 'grievance officers' or other key contact.
- Circulation of details of the Witness NGO as well as the mechanisms to access the NGO.
- Raising of awareness amongst the local community regarding the grievance procedure and how it will work.
- Establishment of a grievance register that is continuously updated and maintained by CNOOC.
- Provision of a mechanism to provide feedback to individuals, groups and village councillors regarding actions that have been taken in response to complaints lodged.
- Prepare an updated Traffic Management Plan. This is to be based on CNOOCs existing driving and traffic management plan [CNOOC, undated, Land Transportation Specification, UL-QHSE-L3 (GE)-023 Rev A], updated to accommodate specific aspects related to the operational phase of the project. The final plan should include provision for speed control along roads, requirements for training of drivers to ensure competence (including those of contractor's / suppliers), monitoring of driver hours and performance, tracking devices in vehicles to monitor speed limit compliance, monitoring of vehicle roadworthiness, requirements for warning signs along in-field roads, ongoing education of communities in the LSA, particularly children, and procedures to follow in the event of an accident;
- Construct pedestrian walkways along the perimeter of the in-field access roads. Educate local inhabitants to use these walkways and not the roads;
- Mechanisms for ensuring site security and associated access management onto CNOOC property;
- Rights and responsibilities regarding movement within the concession area;
- Specific 'no-go' areas as well as interaction with security guards and risks to those within and outside the project site posed by its security arrangements;
- Manage the risks of fire through specific management requirements for hot works and through education of personnel about careless behavior in respect of cigarette smoking;
- Ensure that transport and storage of hazardous materials and wastes are comprehensively aligned with regulatory and community health and safety compliance requirements;
- Ensure that relevant personnel are trained in safe transport, storage, use and handling of hazardous materials as well as use of spill kits and disposal practices;
- Ensure that any hazardous material storage areas are provided with containment measures as per regulatory and community health and safety compliance requirements;
- Provide support for the establishment of an appropriate crime prevention and policing forum in collaboration with role-players from central, district as well as local levels;
- Consider establishing a corruption and crime "whistle-blower" mechanism that allows for anonymous reporting, as well as issuing rewards for reports that are of critical importance in respect of crime and/or general security;
- Ensure that community forums are created in which landowners can raise issues and discuss with CNOOC staff any ongoing concerns about safety associated with Kingfisher operations or about crime believed to be related to the CNOOC infrastructure and facilities;
- Provide all stakeholders with contact details of maintenance and emergency staff at the production facility and ensure that this information remains updated. Local inhabitants will be CNOOCs eyes and ears in this regard, and can be of assistance in day to day monitoring of any events that should be noted or acted upon in relation to the safety and maintenance of CNOOC infrastructure and facilities;



- Ensure that maintenance staff wear CNOOC-branded safety vests and use CNOOC branded vehicles to provide land owners with an immediate means of distinguishing them from intruders;
- Establish reliable systems to monitor violence and crime at the community level; and
- Establish appropriate policies and management mechanisms for countering the use of CNOOC jetties or areas adjacent to them for illegal activities, including related to smuggling of goods out of or into Uganda via Lake Albert. Establish protocols with the appropriate authorities regarding the management of incidents.

5.2.4.7.4 Nuisance Impacts

Implement all mitigation measures recommended by specialist studies related to, e.g. noise and air quality.

5.2.4.7.5 In-Migration

- Continue to implement the strategy for minimising in-migration defined in the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12). This will need a combined effort by Government and all oil industry partners;
- Provide ongoing assistance to Government to engage in a partnership for local development as part of the programme to implement the Community Development Plan. This process should include practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of grazing land caused by the project and the general loss of resources caused by increasing populations;
- Undertake a regular census in the area and, in collaboration with all relevant central, district and local authorities and develop strategic plans to ensure adequate provision of basic services such as housing, water and sanitation, power, education and health care.

5.2.4.8 Impact Significance Rating

Table 63: Operational phase impacts on community health, safety and security

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on diseases										
-Sexually transmitted diseases	9	4	3	5	High 80	4	4	3	4	Low Medium 44
-Vector related diseases	8	4	3	3	Low Medium 45	5	4	2	4	Low Medium +44
-Non-communicable diseases	5	4	3	4	Low Medium 48	5	5	2	5	High +60
- Waterborne diseases	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48	4	4	2	2	Low 20
- Housing and respiratory diseases	8	4	3	4	High Medium 60	6	4	3	4	High Medium +60



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Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Pollution										
- Treated sewage effluent	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	2	2	2	3	Low 18
- Domestic waste generation	8	4	3	4	High Medium 60	4	4	3	2	Low 22
Impact on Community Safety										
- Traffic and pedestrian safety	10	4	2	5	High 80	4	4	2	3	Low 30
- Release of hazardous materials or wastes	10	4	2	5	High 80	10	4	2	2	Low Medium 32
- Violence and crime	7	4	2	5	High Medium 65	3	4	2	2	Low 18
- Fires	10	4	3	3	Low Medium 51	4	4	2	2	Low 20
Impact of In-Migration	10	5	2	5	High 85	6	5	2	3	Low Medium 33
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration			Scale			Probability		
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent			5 International			5 Definite/don't know		
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)			4 National			4 Highly probable		
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)			3 Regional			3 Medium probability		
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)			2 Local			2 Low probability		
2 Minor		1 Transient			1 Site only			1 Improbable		
1 None/Negligible								0 No chance of occurrence		
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.2.5 Housing, Land and Resource Impacts

The project will have no direct requirement for land once construction is complete and no further land take is expected that would impact on households or grazing. This impact is not rated below. Impacts will be related to increases in rental prices and restrictions on land use.



5.2.5.1 Increased rental prices

The industrial development on the Buhuka Flats will result in an increase in rentals for accommodation. The price of rented accommodation is likely to rise sharply. During the project's operational phase, migrants in search of work may look for rental accommodation rather than purchase new housing. As additional demand for housing emerges, there will be a sustained increase in rental prices. While this will benefit the owners of accommodation, it will make rental costs for existing tenants (particularly poor tenants) unaffordable. Impacts for poor inhabitants on the Buhuka Flats and above the escarpment who are obliged to rent will be of high magnitude and long-term duration, with **high medium** significance.

5.2.5.2 Restrictions on Land Use

The CNOOC project is a hazardous installation, and this study has recommended that a buffer is established around the CPF and other infrastructure, which prohibits further settlement or other built infrastructure (Figure 37). Other uses of land, including grazing could continue as they are at present. Based on the current settlement patterns these additional restrictions on use rights will have little impact on present land use and the impact will be long term, of low magnitude and **low medium** significance.

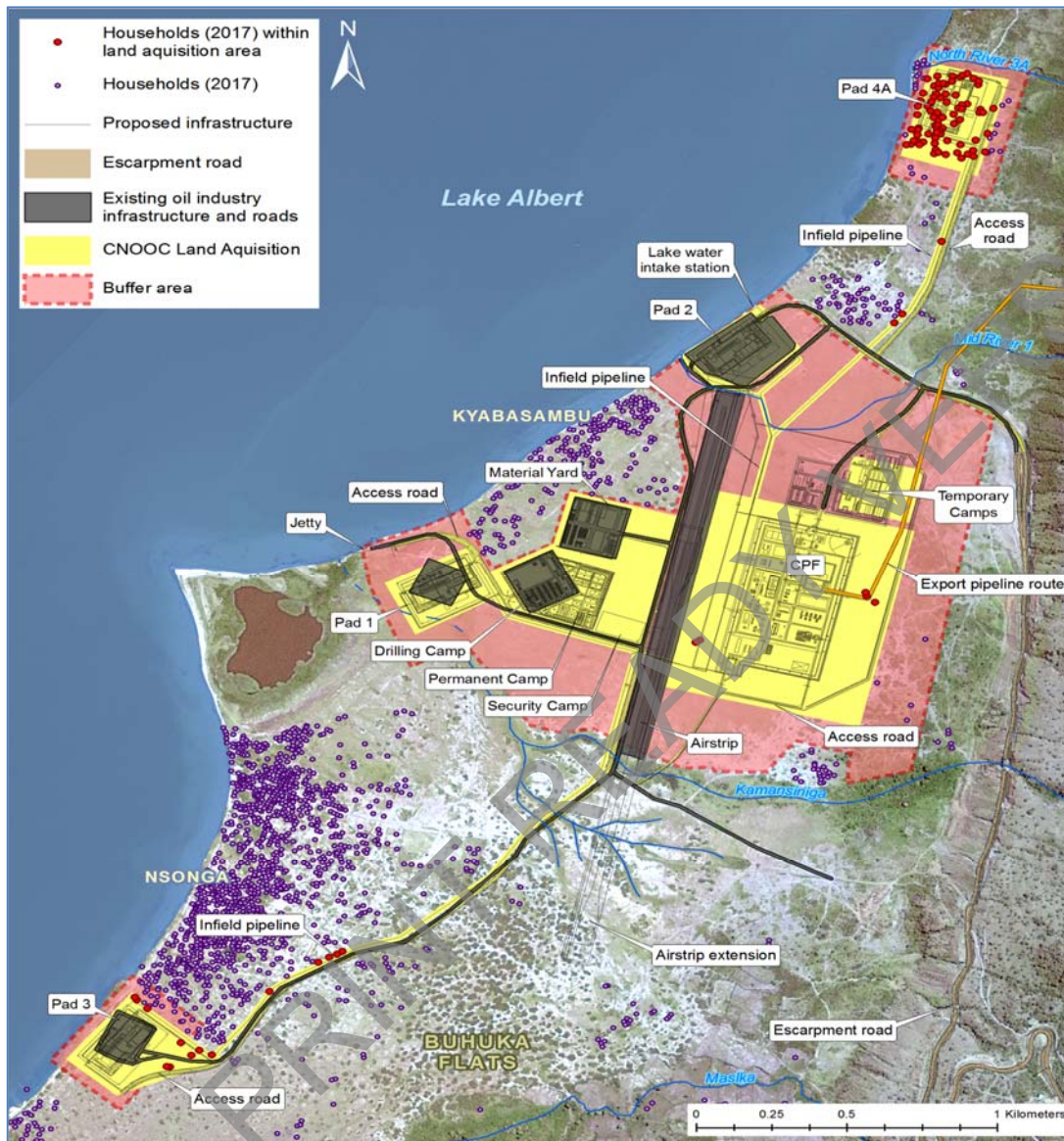


Figure 37: Proposed land use restrictions around the CNOOC Production Facility on the Buhuka Flats

5.2.5.3 Impact of In-Migration

The Buhuka Flats are likely to become a hub of small scale informal commercial activity, induced largely by the Kingfisher development and the good access to the lake fishery. This will encourage further settlement among migrants seeking work and opportunities, both on the Flats and above the escarpment. The following land and resource impacts are expected, caused by migrants:

- Opportunistic and uncontrolled fishing will increase significantly. Fish trade appears to be conducted across the lake into the DRC (e.g. at Panyimur, Bwera and Ntoroko), while vast quantities of silver fish of fingerling size are harvested and sold (primarily as poultry feed) within Uganda as well as in Kenya. With continuing settlement and uncontrolled access to the lake, the existing communities on the Flats are likely to face an increasing threat to their livelihoods, with a strong likelihood that local fish catches will become



further depleted, forcing local fisherman to venture further and further afield to maintain the food security of their families;

- Grazing and soil capability will deteriorate, with increasing numbers of cattle and other stock on the Flats and a further reduction in available grazing area due to settlement. There is already unsustainable grazing pressure on the Flats leading to land degradation such as loss of soil fertility or erosion, causing declines in productivity and negatively impacting local waterways. Land use patterns are already changing, due to the increasing populations, including goat keeping and extensive planting of cotton and watermelon in the areas between Kiina and Kacunde, Kacunde and Senjojo and west of Senjojo. This reflects migrants' priorities for different crops and livestock, which is leading to changing demand and allocation of scarce water resources, introduction of potentially invasive alien species, and use of fertilizers and pesticides that can damage the local environment. Over time, with further population increases, changes in species composition may be expected to favour less palatable grasses and invasion by invasive species will increase. Erosion is also likely to become an increasingly significant problem in the highly erodible soils of the Flats, exacerbating the reduction in grazing capacity;
- Wetlands, which provide vital ecosystem services such as reeds for house roofing and other materials, will be increasingly abused by unsustainable harvesting and the physical damage and eutrophication caused by overstocking. These resources will become scarce, directly affecting the livelihoods of the pre-existing lake communities;
- Clean water will become scarce, with most surface water resources being impacted by stock and poor sanitary conditions associated with the enlarging settlements;
- The existing resource depletion along the escarpment will worsen, with accelerating rates of charcoal manufacturing combined with the impacts of wood harvesting practiced by villagers from the Buhuka Flats for cooking purposes; and
- 'Bushmeat', which helps supplement the diets of people with scarce resources, and which is already scarce, will become virtually unavailable, as migrants increase pressure on remaining wild animal populations on the Flats and on and above the escarpment.

While all of these impacts are already emerging as a result of the escarpment road, independently of oil industry activity (and were subject to a separate environmental authorization), the Buhuka Flats communities are unlikely to make distinctions in this regard. Without careful and systematic planning of settlement and commercial development in these areas there is a high risk of conflict both within the communities and between communities and CNOOC and the government, who are already being blamed by some communities on the Flats for the influx of migrants and over-exploitation of their natural resource base. The housing and land use impacts caused by in-migration, as a whole, are expected to be permanent, of high magnitude and **high** significance.



5.2.5.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

5.2.5.4.1 Increased Rental Prices

- Ensure that CNOOC staff who reside outside the LSA are required to return to their place of residence during periods of leave to avoid potential use of rental property in the area; and
- Provide accommodation for all personnel who do not reside in the LSA and are not brought in on a BIBO or FIFO basis.

5.2.5.4.2 Restrictions on Land Use

- Ensure that local communities are fully aware of the reasons for the buffer. Install painted markers to demonstrate where the restrictions are; and
- Consider the use legal instruments to enforce the buffer zone as a long term means of protecting the interests of both communities and the Kingfisher development. CNOOC would be required to motivate this proposal to Government for action.

5.2.5.4.3 In-Migration

- Implement the strategy for minimising in-migration defined in the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12). This will need a combined effort by Government and all oil industry partners; and
- Assist Government to implement a Community Development Plan with practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of grazing land caused by the project and the general loss of resources caused by increasing populations.

5.2.5.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 64: Operational phase impact on Housing, Land and Resources

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of increased Property Rentals	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
Impact of Restrictions on Land Use (Land Use Buffer)	2	4	2	4	Low Medium 32	2	4	2	4	Low Medium 32
Impact of In-Migration	10	5	2	5	High 85	6	5	2	3	Low Medium 33
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)			2 Local			2 Low probability		
2 Minor		1 Transient			1 Site only			1 Improbable		
1 None/Negligible								0 No chance of occurrence		
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

5.2.6 Infrastructure and Community Services

5.2.6.1 Impact of Project Use of Community Infrastructure and Services

The project is not expected to use the District health services and there are no other local or district services that are provided that the project will use. The production facility will be provided with a fully equipped clinic and trained staff, including a medical doctor. Local communities will not have access to this facility, but all permanent and contract staff personnel will, so the impact on existing community infrastructure and services should have negligible magnitude and **low** significance.

5.2.6.2 Impact of Access Provided by the Regional Road Upgrades

The upgrading of the Hoima-Buhuka road and the extension of this road down the escarpment onto the Buhuka Flats has brought significant benefits to the Buhuka Flats villages in respect of access to community services. Where previously access to Parish and District services involved a long journey on foot, the communities can now gain access by vehicle. This is expected to facilitate a general improvement in the health and education in the local population. The upgrading of other regional roads (the PI from Hoima, the R7 and R4) will further improve access above the escarpment. This beneficial impact will persist through the operational phase of the project, being permanent, with high magnitude (given the excellent access provided to the vulnerable local communities in the District since the road was built) and **high** significance. While these roads have been separately considered and authorized, they are included here for completeness, since they have been built in support of the coming oil industry developments.

5.2.6.3 Impact of In-Migration

Operational phase impacts of the Kingfisher project on infrastructure and community services will be largely as a result of the indirect effects of in-migration. While the project will make use of the road infrastructure, most of the road improvements, which will benefit the broader community, have been in support of the oil industry.

In-migration impacts in the operational phase will be an extension of those occurring during the construction phase. It is expected that migration into the area will continue through the operational phase in the absence of actions to prevent or minimise it. While there may be a decline in the rate of influx described under the construction phase impacts, there is still expected to be ongoing long-term population growth around the production facility on the Buhuka Flats, and in the LSA in general, by people migrating into the area in pursuit of CNOOC-related employment and business opportunities. Overcrowding may result in some people leaving the Flats and settling above the escarpment. Over the longer duration of the operations phase, the population demographics may change as the child population enters adulthood and enters the labour market.

Currently, it is projected that there will be an approximate 3.1% annual growth in the District, leading to a 168% cumulative growth in population in the Hoima District for the period from 2014 to 2050¹⁷¹. However, there is already experience on the Buhuka Flats of the effects of in-migration (refer to Figure 38), where rapid

¹⁷¹ UBOS (2014) Projected Population Growth rate per District



expansion in the project area over the past 4 years has seen an average growth rate of 12% and more per annum for some of the settlements. This includes Nsunzu which has grown by 76% over the 2014 - 2017 period, Nsonga which has grown by 17%, Kyabasambu which has grown by 32%, and Kyakapere which has grown by 36%. The recent upgrade of a section of the Hoima-Buhuka road and the construction of the road down the escarpment onto the Buhuka Flats has improved accessibility to the lake, encouraging settlers who have capitalised on fishing and other activities made possible by improved access. Based on the data in Figure 38, the Hoima District projections described above may be a significant underestimate. While some people are benefitting financially, this is contributing to pressures on community infrastructure and services, including the following:

- **Schooling:** The government schools in the parish are currently facing significant challenges, with increasing demand being placed on existing limited services. Private schools have exploited the gap that demand has created but are of varying quality. The private schools here, and elsewhere, are currently under scrutiny by the Department of Education which has indicated increased vigilance in respect of quality control and standards. At the same time, in the absence of adequate government-supplied educational infrastructure, demand will continue to exceed supply. Recruitment and retention of teachers is challenging due to lack of decent accommodation in the area, as well as the relatively low salaries being offered; and
- **Health and welfare services:** Local health services are experiencing impacts from the additional non-resident and resident population associated with the project, including health care services (specifically related to children and maternity health), emergency housing support; and family support services.

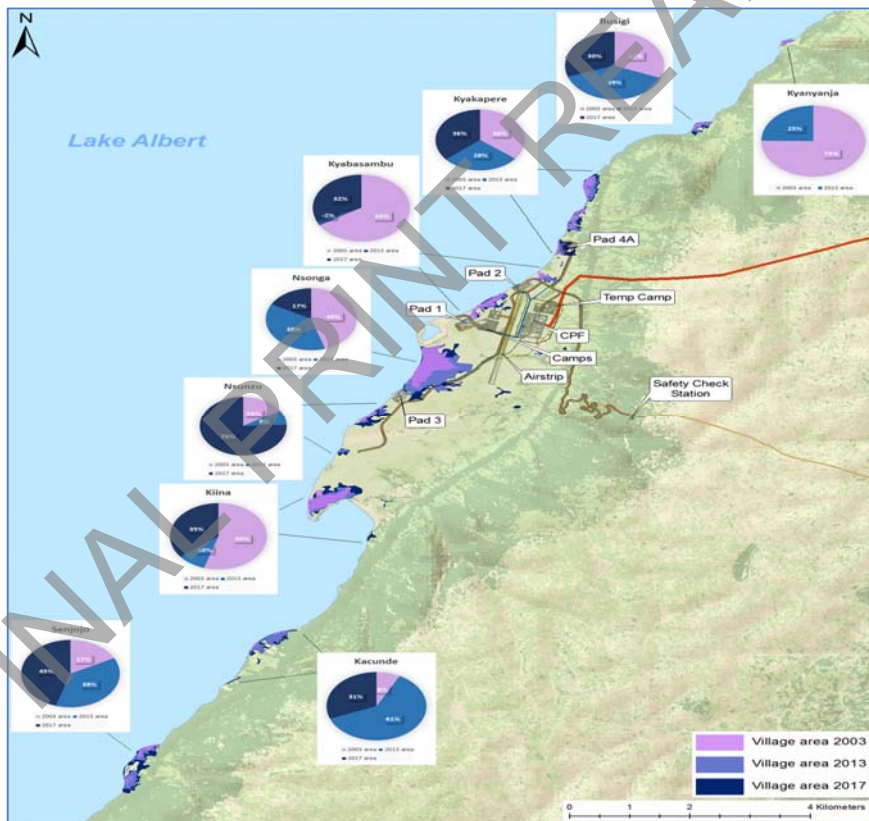


Figure 38: Village growth on the Buhuka Flats in the period 2003 - 2017, showing the impact of in-migration



Overall, in the absence of Government interventions, with assistance from CNOOC, the impact of in-migration will overwhelm the capability of the infrastructure and community services available to Buhuka Parish communities. Negative impacts are also likely to be experienced by the poorest members of the communities, who will be unable to take advantage of economic opportunities but will experience the negative effects of burgeoning growth. With regard to community infrastructure and services, the following outcomes are likely (as in the case for construction phase impacts):

- A dilution of local Government influence, as newcomers into the area are typically unfamiliar (or indifferent about) local Government rules and leadership structure. This has already started causing tension within and between communities on the Buhuka Flats and this trend will be aggravated by further migrants; and
- The price of rented accommodation is likely to rise sharply. During the project's construction phase, migrants in search of work may look for rental accommodation rather than purchase new housing. As additional demand for housing emerges, there will be a sustained increase in rental prices. While this will benefit the owners of accommodation, it will make rental costs for existing tenants (particularly poor tenants) unaffordable.

Impacts are likely to be of sub-regional geographic extent, long term and potentially high magnitude and **high** significance.

5.2.6.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

5.2.6.4.1 Access Provided by Regional Road Upgrades

- Ensure that project staff avoid making use of social infrastructure, including during periods of leave, unless they are resident in the project area.

5.2.6.4.2 Access Provided by Regional Road Upgrades

- Contribute to training and skills development initiatives that will promote the capacity of local communities to capitalise on the economic opportunities presented by the regional road upgrade, including collaborating with appropriate CSO partners, NGOs as well as donor organisations;
- Contribute to economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area through a community development plan (CDP); and
- Promote opportunities for use of the road infrastructure to support the implementation of sustainable reduction, re-use and recycling options in respect of Solid Waste Management. In particular, the urgent need to avoid further impacts on the environment and Lake Albert from plastic waste (and in support of existing legislation).

5.2.6.4.3 In-Migration Impacts on Infrastructure and Social Services

- Support capacity building for town planning in anticipation of influx and growth in key settlements.
- Establish collaborative initiatives with central, district and local authorities to support the development and establishment of current and projected essential infrastructure related to water supply, health and education services as well as sanitation and solid waste management;
- Support the development of local capacity to offer effective crime prevention, safety, security and policing services;
- Ensure that the Livelihoods Restoration Plan, as well as the Community Development Plan actively take on board practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for minimising pressure on infrastructure and social services posed by ongoing in-migration. This process should take cognizance of the extent to which households are reliant on subsistence food sources;



- Provide support in alleviating the cumulative pressures on social infrastructure through the timely provision of information to service providers relating to the size and demographic make-up of the projected operations workforce who may need to utilise social services, including any potential additional requirements to adequately respond to potential emergencies;
- Establish a baseline and surveillance system for the state of housing in the area using techniques such as mapping and review of satellite images. Review this regularly to show change from baseline and to support future interventions with the local or district authorities;
- Develop an adequate baseline to describe the water and sanitation conditions in the community prior to the Project development, including the resettlement areas and areas where influx is likely to occur; and
- Support the development of sustainable alternatives to the use of wood fuel and charcoal.

5.2.6.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 65: Operational phase impact on Infrastructure and Community Services

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Infrastructure and Community Services										
- Impact of Project Use of Community Infrastructure and Services	1	4	2	4	Low 28	1	4	2	4	Low 28
- Impact of Access Provided by the Regional Road Upgrades	8	5	2	5	High +75	8	5	2	5	High +75
Impact of In-Migration	8	4	3	5	High 75	3	4	2	5	Low Medium 45

KEY

Magnitude	Duration	Scale	Probability
10 Very high/ don't know	5 Permanent	5 International	5 Definite/don't know
8 High	4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)	4 National	4 Highly probable
6 Medium	3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)	3 Regional	3 Medium probability
4 Low	2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)	2 Local	2 Low probability
2 Minor	1 Transient	1 Site only	1 Improbable
1 None/Negligible			0 No chance of occurrence

Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +



5.2.7 Individual, Family and Community Life

5.2.7.1 Impact of Social Fragmentation

Without appropriate planning interventions, social fragmentation is expected to escalate over time, continuing through the construction phase of the project into the operational phase. Social fragmentation is discussed in Section 5.1.9. The reader is referred to this section for details. The breakdown of the social fabric and traditional values (cultural and spiritual capital) in communities on the Flats and above the escarpment, due largely to the effect of in-migration encouraged by the CNOOC production facility and its improved road access, will pose an increasing threat to the company's social license to operate. Among settlers, there will be winners and losers, but the original fishing communities, resident before the start of oil exploration activity on the Flats, are likely to fall predominantly within the latter group, carrying most of burden of lost social cohesion without the capacity to take advantage of new opportunities.

For these socially vulnerable people, the magnitude of impact of these changes will be high, and the impact significance will be **high**, caused both directly by the operation of the Kingfisher production facility and indirectly by in-migration.

5.2.7.2 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Ensure that consideration of conflict issues - latent, existing and potential – is built into all phases and aspects of operations;
- Monitor and track responses to risks and impacts, involving workers and communities;
- Continue to implement the Community Relations Strategy (CRS) and extend the existing parish-based Oil and Gas Activities Monitoring Committee approach, and which meets on a quarterly basis. Ensure adaptation of this approach to promote a process of formalised communication forum that is open to representatives from villages (including but beyond the formalised governance system provided by LC1s), CSOs, NGOs, FBOs as well as traditional clan chiefs (or representatives) and other stakeholders as identified. Ensure regular meetings at local level, hosted by CNOOC, aimed at:
 - communicating with stakeholders to build understanding and demonstrate transparency and accountability.
 - strengthening channels for the provision of further information that may be needed.
 - promoting mechanisms for understanding real issues and concerns related to the project and impacts being experienced from direct (unmitigated), indirect and cumulative impacts.
 - publicly and transparently debating options for sharing out benefits at local level that will take account of the negative impacts experienced locally, including the costs and benefits of different options, their management implications and their role in supporting wider economic development.
- Develop - in consultation with all relevant stakeholders - a Community Development Action Plan (aligned with the Hoima District and Kyangwali Sub-county Development Plans) for implementation of activities aimed at:
 - promoting strategic Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects which will not require CNOOC to usurp the government's role or act as substitute government agent in fulfilling human rights related delivery.
 - planning and implementing projects, in partnership with government, that will serve to alleviate existing challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of the people of the Buhuka Flats in a sustainable manner. This could include engaging NEMA as well as relevant authorities in implementation of effective solid waste management and associated recycling programmes.



- planning and establishing adequate sports facilities for schools as well as for youth, in partnership with government and the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom.
- planning and achieving critical objectives set out in the project Livelihoods Restoration Plans.
- planning and implementing immediate measures that will assist in earning and maintaining CNOOC's social license to operate.
- taking collective action where appropriate to address environmental, social and human rights issues.
- Facilitate and financially support the establishment of a district/area-wide Development Organisation, with a formalised legal structure (such as a Foundation or a Community Development Agency). Such an organisation or agency would:
 - address issues related to human security, as an approach that brings together development, human rights, and peace and security (as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, 2012).
 - allow the identification and redress of widespread challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of villagers on the Buhuka Flats and beyond in a sustainable manner.
 - draw together the financial and human resources of the private and public sectors, the traditional leadership and other stakeholder bodies as well as donor and aid organisations.
 - develop issue-based action plans, including business plans for donor funding in respect of various focus areas of need that will address identified human security issues and concerns.
 - allow CNOOC to use its own budget to leverage significant additional budget from other role-players (including international 'GoFundMe' initiatives) and aid organisations with a specific mandate (e.g. the distribution of mosquito nets) to address specific problems encountered at village level.
 - Ensure that at the point of CNOOC closure, such a development organisation could reasonably be expected to be self-sustaining. As well, to have made a lasting contribution to the well-being of the region, particularly within the villages on the Buhuka Flats.

5.2.7.3 Impact Significance Rating

Table 66: Operational phase Impact on Individual, family and community life

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Social Fragmentation										
- Impact of CNOOC activities**	9	4	2	5	High 75	2	4	2	3	Low 24
Impact of In-Migration	9	4	2	5	High 75	3	4	2	4	Low Medium 36
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				



6 Medium	3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)	3 Regional	3 Medium probability
4 Low	2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)	2 Local	2 Low probability
2 Minor	1 Transient	1 Site only	1 Improbable
1 None/Negligible			0 No chance of occurrence

Significance: Low ≤ 30 ; Low Medium 31 – 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥ 75 . Positive: +

** Depending on the extent of Government commitment to foster development in the LSA, these impacts could become positive

6.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT - PIPELINE

6.1 Pipeline Development – Construction Phase

6.1.1 Issues Identified – Pipeline

Table 67 provides an overview of the issues and concerns raised during the consultation process and have been set out in accordance with the major impact categories related to environmental, cultural, social and development related focus areas.

Table 67: Issues Raised by I&APs – Pipeline Development Area

IMPACT CATEGORY	ISSUE FOCUS AREA	ISSUE
Environmental Issues (with direct socio-economic implications)	Forest and Wetland related impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe deforestation, including increased evidence of new informal and non-project related developments Commercial and household production is taking place in unsuitable and unsustainable environments such as wetlands and forests. These environments are likely to be affected easily by climatic change impacts and other environmental issues.
	Agricultural impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of grazing and possibly the prolonged dry season has resulted in decreased milk and meat production. Crop yields have declined. In 2013, the community of Hanga used to harvest between three and four sacks of beans from one garden. However, in 2017, the community harvested less than two basins of beans. Increased pests and diseases in the crops. Prior to 2013, the community did not have frequent crop diseases, however in 2017 the crops are infested with new diseases such as the armyworm which affected almost everyone who had planted maize in early 2017. Low crop yields have decreased people's income levels, hence it is difficult for community members to attain some of the household necessities. Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats among others. Thus, poverty has intensified among even employed or hardworking community members. There is a perception among the elders of less rainfall, hence the region is drier and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high. Historical drill waste dump sites have still not been rehabilitated and remain un-grassed. The Hanga community is concerned that a thick bush is likely to grow along the pipeline route as they will not be allowed to go near



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		<p>the pipeline after construction. During the dry season, the bush may catch fire and burn the communities' homes and gardens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concerns that pipeline construction may disrupt subterranean water flow. Concerns around the safety and environmental impacts of a pipeline failure.
CULTURAL ISSUES	Youth and family impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased incidence of sex work among young girls Increased domestic violence Decreased marriage security Increased drop out of pupils who would rather seek employment opportunities opposed to studying. Increased cases of child labour and school drop out if projects are not closely monitored. Hohwa community members noted that children born of temporary workers often have no form of identity in terms of who their biological fathers are as well as the clan they belong to. It is often difficult to trace the biological fathers after they have left the village upon the completion of a project. There is a perception that this is particularly the case when "intermarriages" take place between local Ugandan women and visiting workers from Rwanda or the Congo (this issue is based on direct experience of villagers along the route of the road development).
	Tradition and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception that acculturation is occurring in previously traditional communities Although still infrequent in the villages along the proposed pipeline, there has been increased conflict between Clans and people of varying nationalities (including amongst various Ugandan tribes) DRC is lawless and "Live for the day" without reward for future. This is "infectious" because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by a hedonistic approach. Historical cultural areas that require preservation and protection need to be identified. Not each village has its own sacred sites or people specifically trained (traditionally) to utilize the site (e.g. rain makers). But these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are not necessarily sufficient advocacy programmes in place Diminishing of cultural values and the importance of cultural ceremonies and rituals. Also dilution of language dialect. Also the "side-stepping" of the traditional processes mean that the traditional allocation of land is denied to the children. Influx of outsiders in settling on land is taking place outside the traditional processes e.g. through buying/bribing and other improper ways. Obtaining a land title is often difficult for locals from the land board but from outside it is possible to be granted title on customary land when members of local clans are unable to obtain land titles. The kingdom system has broken down leaving a vacuum in terms of how land is distributed and valued. In some instances the nature of the involvement of the Land Board has not only been questioned but has been labelled as corrupt. Informal land tenure has meant irregular selling of land by traditional chiefs and/or LC1s



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Influx of foreigners has seen increased conflict for space between farmers and pastoralists. ■ Limited space and access to resources has caused some historical farming practices like seasonal migration to become unsustainable.
SOCIAL IMPACTS	Poverty/economic impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Increased scholarships for students ■ Conflict over land occasioned by influx of foreigners ■ Increased likelihood that individuals claim ownership over land, decreasing the communal land available. Community land is increasingly under threat to private ownership. ■ CNOOC is seen as unapproachable with a perception that grievances cannot be properly addressed because it is guarded by soldiers. ■ Not all impacted landowners are adequately compensated. ■ The displacement of more schools. For example, in the refinery area (not directly connected to the CNOOC development itself), 2 schools were displaced and have never been replaced. ■ JV partners gave the promise that there would be a quarterly process of meetings. Unfortunately, this hasn't taken place. As well it is with selected audiences in respect of issues that CNOOC (in good faith) are "sharing information". Instead of a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process. ■ In the Kabwoya community, the commercial production of sugar exceeds the production of food, hence causing a threat to food security in the sub county as families concentrate on none food crops. This is offset (and possibly exasperated), by increased food prices and better markets for locally grown food.
	Health and well-being impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The mortality rates in the community are high due to the community not having access to a health facility within close proximity. ■ Increased incidences of HIV/AIDS and children born out of wedlock due to the increased migrant worker population ■ Concerns around possible failure or rupture of the pipeline leading to additional emergency impacts ■ Repeated resettlement of families displaced by the road and pipeline construction. Families are relocated on numerous occasions, making resumption of a normal life impossible
DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Infrastructure impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Improved road infrastructure ■ The increased access to traffic into the region has not been supported by matching increases in road infrastructure spend. ■ Pace of influx has not been met with appropriate government planning and budgeting. There appears to need to be an overhaul of the way that land is valued and traded. Ugandans are often disadvantaged in negotiations because of the belief that arguing over God-given land bestows a curse. This puts newcomers to the district at an advantage. ■ The increased trade in land has resulted in fragmentation and decreased productivity ■ The Hanga community was asked to stop growing long lasting crops, for example bananas and cassava among others. Community members enquired as to whether the discontinuation of such crops will cause hunger/food insecurity in their homes considering that they entirely depend on such crops for food.



		<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Due to an increased number of people coming into Hohwa to settle, do business, farm and build, the price of land has equally increased. Land related conflicts at all levels of the community are equally on the rise.
	Land impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Males in Hohwa village noted that the climate has drastically changed in the last 3 years. Rainfall has not been regular as before. May be due to 2015-2016 El Nino.■ Considerable concerns around the growth of thick bush across the pipeline transect.
	Community impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The food industry has grown in the last few years. Drivers for the growth among others include, improved road access to the area and increased influx of people to Hohwa.■ In the case of the Izahura, neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain because they were asked to sign documents even though they were clearly told that their land would not be affected. Thus, most of them are selling their land and leaving their homesteads■ Migrants from outside the region put an additional, unplanned burden on the health, social and educational facilities■ Women have highlighted the need for help with literacy and financial management

6.1.2 Construction Phase Overview

This section outlines socio-economic impacts associated with the project as it pertains to the proposed Pipeline Route.

The socio-economic impacts that have been identified are directly linked to the pipeline infrastructure construction, operation as well as post closure. Due to the nature of the pipeline development, there are significant project related events that precede the actual pipeline installation process. These will lead to project related impacts that will require mitigation and have been included as part of the discussion of impacts under that for the construction phase.

The construction phase of this project and the associated project infrastructure, including a worker accommodation camp, is expected to result in the following social impacts, based on the valued environmental components (VECs), which are aspects of the broad human and socio-economic environment that are valued by people. They are discussed in the following sub-sections:

- Construction Workforce - Related Impacts
 - Impact on employment opportunities
 - Impact on skills development and training opportunities
 - Impact on accommodation of workforce
 - Impact on employee health and safety
- Economic Impacts
 - National, regional and local economic development
 - Factors retarding economic development
 - Impacts due to in-migration
- Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts



- Impact on diseases
- Impact on pollution
- Impact on communicable diseases
- Impact on nuisance
- Impact related to Major Accidents
- Impacts of in-migration
- Housing, land and natural resources
 - Loss of housing and land
 - Damages to property
 - Impacts on property prices and rentals
 - Impacts of in-migration
- Community Services and Infrastructure Impacts
 - Impact of project use of community infrastructure
 - Impact of project use of local roads
 - Impacts of access provided by regional road upgrades
 - Impact of in-migration
- Individual, Family and Community impacts
 - Impacts of unmet expectations
 - Mistrust and social licence to operate
 - Disruption of social services.

6.1.3 Construction Workforce Related Impacts

This section describes the socio-economic impacts associated with the construction phase of the feeder pipeline.

6.1.3.1 Impact on Employment

6.1.3.1.1 Employment Opportunities

As at April 2018, CNOOC employed 60 Ugandan Nationals, 35 Expatriates and 21 Contractors (as part of the project, engineering and drilling and completion teams). The company's recruitment policy stipulates the procedure according to which professional (i.e. non-casual) and casual appointments are to be made. The casual labour policy reserves at least 60% of casual jobs for local communities in the areas of its operations (there is an undertaking that 100% of casual workers will be sourced from Uganda, with at least 60% from adjacent villages); and this is expected to apply to both the construction and operational phases of the project as well. The CNOOC recruitment policy for casual labour is based on a lottery/raffle system that allows all villagers who apply for work an equal but random chance of being appointed, depending on the number of labour 'slots' or openings available per village. This additional requirement has been introduced to preclude LC1 bias in favour of selected applicants.

Based on its agreements with the Ugandan Government, CNOOC will employ as many local people as possible for semi-skilled and skilled job opportunities. CNOOC has indicated that approximately 180 temporary unskilled and semi-skilled jobs will be created for Ugandan nationals during the pipeline construction phase. Twenty skilled positions will be filled by foreign pipeline construction management and technical experts.



Employment will be provided through a selection process that includes all affected villages. In addition, CNOOC's EPC contractor may employ casual workers from the villages around the project for short-term work, like bush clearing. Given the incidental nature of this work, it is not possible to quantify employment numbers at this stage. CNOOC's policy also defines the legal rights of casual labourers in accordance with Ugandan legislation and describes the procedure according to which casual labourers are to be appointed.

Given the population size of villages within the Buhuka Parish as well as villages on top of the escarpment, there appears to be an available workforce. This workforce will be capable of unskilled and some semi-skilled tasks, but a major constraint affecting the local take up of semi-skilled and skilled appointments will relate to a lack of specific education and, to a lesser degree, scarce and critical skills in the oil and gas industry.

Employment creation in the local area and wider region is therefore considered to be an important positive socio-economic impact, but it will be short term and the benefits will quickly work their way out of the economy, limiting the magnitude of impact to low. It will be short term and the benefits will quickly work their way out of the economy, but taking into consideration the need for cash income, the impact significance will be **medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance construction employment impacts, the overall significance rating can be increased to **high**.

6.1.3.1.2 Skills Development/Training Opportunities

CNOOC has developed a policy which guides the recruitment and employment process and all contractors and sub-contractors are expected to comply with this policy. CNOOC aims to implement a skills development strategy for their employees to improve the skills of the local labour pool by investing in technical, managerial and administrative skills of the workforce.

Training and skills development will be a positive impact in developing the feeder pipeline construction workforce skills and qualifications and in expanding the human capital available within the local and regional economy. At present, the extent to which the pipeline contractor will be required to implement CNOOC's training policy over the short duration of the construction contract is uncertain and there are practical limitations to what can be achieved within this period. The impact will involve a relatively small number of people, resulting in a rating of medium magnitude, but the benefit will be permanent, and in the context of the great need for skills development in Uganda, the overall impact significance will be **high medium**.

6.1.3.1.3 Layoff of Casual Labour

Layoff of most of the local casual workers hired during construction will accelerate as the construction phase reaches an end. This could be around 180 casual jobs. Most of these people will not find employment in the operational phase which has much fewer opportunities for casual workers. This may impact on food security among local families who have become dependent on the income from the lost jobs. This is a well-known problem affecting large construction projects, and has sometimes been accompanied by work stoppages and violent protests, particularly if the terms and conditions of casual employment have not been properly explained to the workers. Without appropriate control, the magnitude of impact could be high, given the vulnerability of the affected workers, and the potential for deteriorating relationships between the company and workers. The residual effects will extend beyond the construction phase into the medium term. The unmitigated impact will be negative and of **high medium** significance.

6.1.3.1.4 Accommodation of the Workforce

In the Basis of Design, CNOOC has made provision for a temporary camp to be built by the EPC Contractor. This camp will provide accommodation for some 200 pipeline - related construction personnel who do not live in the local area. Employees from local villages can continue to live with their families while temporarily employed by the project. Accommodation in the permanent camp will be provided to full time and contract employees who are not locally resident, and visitors.

Appropriate accommodation and catering facilities will be provided for all contract workers living in the contractor's temporary camp and catering will be provided for all workers, including day workers. Accommodation is expected to meet IFC PS1 requirements. The impact will be positive and of **high medium** significance.



6.1.3.2 Employee Health and Safety

Local Ugandan statistics for the causes of injury in the construction industry are not readily available. However, the Labour Force Management Plan for Contractors and Subcontractors (CNOOC, 2015:29) outlines a number of broad categories of oil and gas related workplace hazards. These are:

- Physical hazards that include contact injuries and accidents, UV radiation, falling from height and fire;
- Chemical hazards, in particular related to contact with dangerous chemicals that may lead to various health problems;
- Biological hazards leading to infections and parasitic diseases among workers that are the result of contamination from living organisms or their by-products such as bacteria, moulds, parasites and dust; and
- General hazards, including radiation, noise, vibration and extreme temperature.

These hazards may all be aggravated by specific behaviours, such as working in areas without adequate lighting; carelessness or tiredness affecting attention to the task; inadequate, incorrect, or non-existent use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); failure to use rotating machinery with the necessary safeguards, general ignorance of, or failure to follow, recognised and documented safety procedures, dehydration and working on potentially hazardous tasks while alone.

Any of the above hazards and behaviours may lead to occupational accidents, illness or disease that could have chronic consequences, preventing the individual from continuing work. The Rapid Health Impact Assessment (Golder, 2015:169) highlights the following issues regarding work - related illness and injuries as important considerations, particularly during the construction phase:

- A significant proportion of the workforce will be sourced from a low skill labour pool and would potentially be unaware of workplace-based health and safety requirements, making them more prone to high risk behaviour and accidents during the construction phase;
- Ugandan labour laws, associated enforcement of health and safety regulations and compensation for occupational injuries and disease lag behind international best practice standards. Disability management and appropriate compensation standards and regulations are limited and are not aligned with IFC and other international standards and requirements; and
- There is a limited emergency response system in the broader study area and indeed district.

6.1.3.2.1 General Construction Safety Impacts

In the context of a pipeline construction project, the safety hazards are more specifically set out in Table 68.

Table 68: Typical Causes of Health and Safety Impacts by Pipeline Work Category

Site Clearing, Grading and Fencing

Overhead (large branches) and underground hazards;
Vehicle-generated dust;
Poor ground conditions or rough terrain;
Venomous snakes and insects; and
Rotating equipment such as chainsaws and angle grinders.

Pipe handling

Pipe loading and transport, including road use, contractor management, lifting hazards, stockpile pipe falls and pipe falls from height;
Pipe loadout and stringing, including overhead hazards as a result of lifting, carrying, strapping or rigging, swinging pipes, dropped loads and/or rolling pipes; and
Pipe bending (and cutting), falls from height, swinging pipes, hot works.



Welding, cutting and tie-ins

Pipe movement, including falling, swinging or springing pipes;
Sparks, buffer wires and burns;
Grinder kickback or broken grinding discs;
Malfunctioning or poor handling of equipment such as air pressure hoses and oxygen and acetylene torches; and
Dust, pipe and other particles or weld flash (arc eyes).

Trenching, bedding, padding and backfilling

Open trenches;
Trench collapse;
Overhead and underground hazards;
Wet, uneven and/or slippery surfaces and associated slips, trips and falls;
Rotating equipment (crushing of backfill); and
Snakes, venomous insects and fauna.

Blasting and Field Joint coating

Abrasive blasting;
Manual handling of equipment;
Pressure hazards;
Equipment failure, malfunction and/or poor handling, including of air pressure hoses;
Chemicals, fuels, chemical fumes and skin exposure or inhalation; and
Static electricity, fire / explosions during testing.

In the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment, with appropriate safety training and a zero-tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the probability of accidents during the construction phase will be high, resulting in impacts of very high magnitude (disabling or fatal injuries) with potentially permanent consequences and with a **high medium** significance rating. With strict implementation of a high standard of health and safety management, injuries can be reduced to minor non-disabling accidents which are short term and of **low** significance.

Driver and Mobile Equipment Safety

The main causes of accidents involving project - related vehicles and movable equipment on and off site are:

- Failure to drive cautiously and defensively;
- Disregard of speed limits;
- Failure to wear seat belts;
- Use of cell phones while driving;
- Careless driving and/or driving / equipment operation by insufficiently trained personnel;
- Failure to maintain the lights and audible reversing signals on construction vehicles and equipment;
- Night driving; and
- Driver/operator fatigue.

Without appropriate driver training and a zero-tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries (very high magnitude) caused by construction vehicles and moving equipment will be high, with a **high medium** significance rating. As in the case of general safety issues, these risks can be minimised by good practice, and injuries can be reduced to minor non-disabling (short term) accidents which are short term and of **low** significance.



Graft and Exploitation

During all phases of the project, CNOOC will need to remain alert to the potential for graft and exploitation that foreign (non-Ugandan) employees and service providers may experience. There have been incidents in which foreigners (particularly Chinese people) have been accosted by the Department of Home Affairs in Hoima, being forced to go to the Hoima Passport Centre to prove that they have work permits in place. People with a relatively poor command of English may feel sufficiently intimidated to offer money to be left alone. Locals keen to find employment have, as well, been subjected to graft and exploitation through unscrupulous role-players who pretend to recruit on behalf of CNOOC. Unsuspecting victims are required to pay a “registration fee” to be included on the recruitment roll. Impacts may affect uninformed locals on the one hand and CNOOC foreign personnel on the other hand and will be of **low medium** significance.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Alcohol and drug abuse is often prevalent in construction camps and this spins off into safety in the workplace. As indicated above, the unmitigated risks are highly significant, with a strong correlation between workplace accidents and the use of these substances.

Although there are no specific statistics regarding the impact of substance abuse in the workplace for Uganda, substance abuse has been found to be the third leading cause of workplace violence. Particularly in situations that involve dangerous equipment, locations, or duties, substance abuse can be deadly, and employees that abuse substances are 3.6 times more likely to be involved in workplace accidents than their co-workers (USA Department of Labour).

In the absence of appropriate management and monitoring, the risks of severe (permanent) injury or mortality due to substance abuse will be high, and impact significance will be **high medium**.

Vector-Related Diseases

Malaria in Uganda can have significant negative impacts on worker health and productivity. In the vicinity of the feeder pipeline, there is a paucity of accurate data about vector typology and behaviour, exact prevalence of malaria and indicators related to knowledge, practices and behaviours. This limits the ability to monitor impacts or interventions from a clear point of departure. However, from the data that is available, as set out in the HRIA, the proposed pipeline environment is expected to be a high risk malarial area, supporting numerous breeding sites that are conducive to the promotion of disease transmission. According to the Rapid Health Impact Assessment (RHIA) undertaken for the project, malaria is the most prevalent health concern in the proposed pipeline area, with the disease accounting for 35-54% of all outpatient visits in the study area Health Clinics (Volume 4, Specialist Study 11). Malaria case rates are also described as being on the increase, and that the illness is commonly associated with misconceptions and poor prevention behaviour. There is limited capacity within the proposed pipeline area for the support of malaria and vector control preventive initiatives. The magnitude of malaria impacts on the workforce, without appropriate interventions, will be potentially high, permanent (potentially life threatening), local and of **high medium significance**.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The potential spread of sexually transmitted disorders (STDs), including HIV¹⁷²/AIDS, must be regarded as a serious potential impact on the workforce, with the risk of the spread of the diseases due to interaction between construction workers and local communities. Typically, the presence of a large number of well-paid predominantly single males in construction camps encourages sex workers from local communities and further afield, with a resultant risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs among construction workers due to unprotected sex. Without a high degree of management, this workforce impact will be long term (depending on the availability of treatment), of very high magnitude, regional scale (spread to other areas when construction worker leave) and **high** significance.

¹⁷² ¹⁷² The acronym HIV refers to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a virus that causes the HIV infection. Over time, this becomes the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).



Sanitary and Hygiene-Related Diseases

Maintaining hygienic conditions in a large workforce unaccustomed to requirements in respect of sanitation and hygiene will require ongoing education and management. In addition to the provision of appropriate sanitary facilities for human and food wastes, personal hygiene must be taught and enforced.

Food waste must be disposed of in a proper manner (incineration, burial or taken off site and disposed of in sanitary landfill sites) to prevent the proliferation of pests.

Without proper management in place, outbreaks of diseases caused by poor sanitation and hygiene are highly likely, causing negative health impacts in the workforce and lost man-hours. The magnitude of the impact is potentially high, with local, medium term, effects, resulting in impacts of **low medium** significance.

6.1.3.3 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

CUL is required to comply with the objectives of the National Oil and Gas policy and legal framework with regard to oil and gas development and benefits to the citizenry. CUL has set out to meet relevant National laws and regulations, policies and action plans, and international best practice to ensure that it complies with a high standard in the management of its labour force. CNOOC Limited is a member of the UN Global Compact, and therefore all its global operations, including CUL, are committed to fully comply with the principles in the Compact related to labour rights.

The following plans will apply to CUL's operations:

- CUL (updated). Labour Force Management; and
- The draft Golder Labour Force Management Plan for Contractors and Subcontractors. Final Plan, prepared on behalf of CUL, (2018).

The Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP) focuses specifically on casual labour which will be characteristic of much of the unskilled labour employment during the construction phase of the pipeline. The LFMP commits CUL to a range of specific actions designed to ensure that its labour practices are fair, transparent and in compliance with Ugandan policy and law and best practice standards, including IFC PS2. The LFMP deals with a wide range of issues, including recruitment and retention of employees, terms and conditions of employment, wage rates, minimum wages, timeliness of payment, entitlements and benefits (work hours, weekly rest, public holidays etc.), repatriation of workers, termination of services, workplace health and safety, HIV Aids policy and prevention, health and welfare arrangements, first aid facilities, measures against biological hazards (insects, pests, virus's, parasites, bacteria), training and development, freedom of association, equal treatment, employment of women, forced labour, grievance management, local content and migrant workers, damage to property and management of contractors and subcontractors.

For the purposes of the EISA, the following recommendations are made (which may overlap in some instances with the recommendations of the LFMP):

6.1.3.3.1 Employment

- Comply with the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by the Government of Uganda and all IFC Performance Standard requirements, including Performance Standard 2, related to labour and working conditions;
- Implement the actions set out in the Golder (2018) Labour Force Management Plan (LFMP). Ensure that all contractors who work on site during the construction phase of the pipeline are aware of, adopt and comply with the Casual Labour recruitment Guidelines and the Labour Force Management Plan. EPC Contractors should be briefed by the lead department before commencement of contract execution to minimise on local employment conflicts;
- Preferentially hire local people, in accordance with CNOOC policies and agreements with Government. Advertise employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market) so that as many



people as possible are employed who can continue to live with their families as they offer their services to the project. The construction contractor is to prepare an employment strategy for unskilled and skilled labour, and to ensure a focus on pipeline-affected communities, demonstrating that similar numbers of people are employed from each village. This must be revised and reviewed at the commencement of pipeline construction. The distribution of jobs will be monitored as a KPI. A project information centre must be established in each sub-Parish crossed by the pipeline and/or community liaison workers appointed who will serve as a source of information on potential job opportunities and probably as a location for recruitment. This strategy must include procedures to identify and verify the areas in which applicants live, as well as information about experience, skills and potential training needs, as per the requirements set out in the applicable CNOOC procedures;

- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes in the construction workforce to expand the human capital available within the local economy; and
- Consider offering bursaries or internships to promising students (refer to discussion on the community development impacts) to build a sustainable and educated future workforce.

6.1.3.3.2 Layoff of Casual Labour

- Ensure that labourers fully understand their conditions of contract with respect to its temporary nature;
- Train the elected office bearers (LC1's) to ensure that they understand and communicate appropriate information to their communities about the temporary nature of construction employment.

6.1.3.3.3 Workplace Health and Safety (General)

Adopt a zero tolerance approach to employees who transgress health and safety rules;

- Train employees to ensure that they are aware of the requirements of the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by the Government of Uganda and the project health and safety rules;
- Implement health education programmes for employees in order to disseminate information regarding general social pathologies and spread of disease;
- Ensure effective management of camp facilities. Consider a closed camp status;
- Properly design the accommodation and other facilities in the personnel camp to prevent overcrowding and need to use rented accommodation available in communities;
- Ensure that there is sufficient provision for worker recreation in order to minimise the lure of substance abuse and use of external sexual services and facilities. While it is understood that it is extremely difficult to ensure prevention, it will be necessary for CNOOC to put very specific measures in place to address such issues. The current CNOOC practice of sequestering workers who reside in the camp to the camp site from 19:00 at night assists in minimising the potential interaction between workers and villagers, including sex workers;
- Incorporate veterinary concerns into the OHS management plan to include appropriate waste management which mitigates against feral dogs and an awareness of the risk of snake bites and other wild animal threats;
- Ensure adequacy of welfare and amenities, including the supply of adequate drinking water as per WHO recommended 5 litres per day, cloak rooms, sanitary facilities separate for men and women, adequately furnished eating places, hand wash rooms/areas and proper meals;
- Develop effective management of emergencies, illness and injuries through adequate medical provision, equipped first aid points at the workplace and as needed in the field and the availability of emergency response facilities; and



- Create awareness of all Occupational Health and Safety requirements from and measures for workers that include adequate orientation as well as ongoing/routine training and sensitisation on OSH.

6.1.3.3.4 Driver and Mobile Equipment Safety

- Implement driver and mobile equipment training programmes in accordance with internationally recognised guidelines for workplace safety.

6.1.3.3.5 Diseases

- Develop communicable disease strategies and site-based plans to include tuberculosis, influenza and meningitis, with the objective of promoting/protecting workplace health;
- Develop a vaccine preventable disease programme for all employees and visitors based on risk for travellers and at-risk occupations. All employees and contractors residing in close contact in camps should receive vaccines for communicable diseases where these are appropriate, including for the quadrivalent meningococcal meningitis vaccine;
- Screen local employees/contractors for TB at recruitment and provide adequate care and treatment programs from the Project's workplace medical service while complying with the requirements of the national TB program;
- Develop an integrated workplace malaria and vector control programme to include source reduction and environmental management of breeding sites, that all accommodation units in the permanent camp are proofed against mosquitoes, routine inspections of accommodation units, appropriate IEC programmes for the workforce and contractors prior to secondment and for use in country, policies and programmes related to use of protective clothing and the use of malaria chemoprophylaxis and surveillance programmes between the workplace medical service and vector control team to determine the likely origin of, and root cause of malaria cases;
- Reduce potential human vector contact and control of breeding sites of disease vectors such as mosquitoes. Continually monitor activities on site to ensure adequate drainage and management of storm water to minimise breeding in the area;
- Develop a clear HIV policy and programme in the workplace which includes ensuring that there is adequate accommodation capacity at the temporary personnel camps to eliminate the need for contractors or visitors to seek accommodation in the local villages;
- Develop and implement an HIV and STI prevention programme for suppliers, which is to include awareness and education about STI's. The design and placement of rest stops for drivers transporting goods and materials to and from the production facility should be away from local communities and properly subsidised for cheap food / entertainment to avoid the potential for prostitution and to eliminate the need for drivers to seek accommodation in the local villages;
- Develop a code of conduct that actively discourages sexual relationships between the workforce and the local community;
- Incorporate effective and adequate Health and Safety measures, including the provision of adequate and sufficient PPC/E of nationally or internationally recognised standards to all workers, clear signage about safety and precautionary warnings around and within construction and high risk areas, protection against biological hazards, including insect and snake bites and provide mobile toilets in different work areas (where formal toilets are not available) to prevent uncontrolled defecation/urination and faecal contamination among members of the workforce;
- Work with the village and traditional leaders to manage truck stops, as well as district authorities to report any increase in high-risk sexual behaviour from elements of the workforce, including the collection of baseline data;



- Develop and implement an HIV and STI management programme in the workforce, to include awareness and education, treatment services that link to the public health service, provision of free condoms, access to counselling, proper provisioning of the work camps to dissuade workers travelling into communities for entertainment and support of family friendly accommodation in the camps;
- Prohibit all drivers (permanent employees, contractors and suppliers) from giving lifts to the local community;
- Screen for STIs and hepatitis B/C virus as part of pre-employment fitness to work process. Treatable causes should be managed, and chronic carriers excluded from employment until managed; and
- Support a HBV vaccination campaign/ or antibody testing on any employee who may have not been vaccinated as a child.

6.1.3.3.6 Alcohol and Drug Abuse

- Continue the CUL policy of prohibiting the possession and use of drugs and alcohol at all of its camps and worksites and those of its contractors and the associated routine search of vehicles and bags to ensure that unauthorised substances are not taken into the camps facilities; and
- Develop a programme to address education about and management of non-communicable diseases related to use of drugs and alcohol issues.

6.1.3.3.7 Other

- Develop nutritional programmes that promote proper nutritional practices at the workplace to prevent obesity and related health impacts, including education programmes in the workforce on financial management and support of the household units in employees that have traditionally followed a subsistence lifestyle.

6.1.3.3.8 Graft and Exploitation

- Ensure that CNOOC puts in place and meticulously implements all required anti-corruption, business ethics related and internal compliance Policies and Programmes, including the CNOOC Limited Code of Commercial Behaviour and Conduct of Employees, the Procedures for Handling Violation of Rules of CNOOC Limited Employees as well as its Guidelines for Overseas Operation with Compliance of CNOOC;
- Ensure that all employees, contractors and sub-contractors are alert to situations where they may become the victims of crime or targets for corrupt practices, including that perpetrated by civil servants;
- Develop and implement a campaign at national, district and local level to ensure that there is a comprehensive understanding of the manner in which CNOOC appoints staff, as well as associated sensitisation related to graft and exploitation;
- Ensure that all employees, contractors and sub-contractors are alert to situations where they may become the victims of crime or targets for corrupt practices, including that perpetrated by government officials; and
- Ensure that there is a protocol in place for reporting and managing incidences of intimidation and/or corruption. This protocol should include a coherent process for supporting persons who are unable to communicate fluently in English.



6.1.3.4 Impact Significance Rating

Table 69: Construction phase impacts on the workforce

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on employment										
- Employment opportunities	6	2	3	5	High Medium +55	8	2	3	5	High Medium +65
-Skills development and training	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70	7	5	3	5	High Medium +75
-Layoff of casual labour	8	3	3	4	High Medium 56	4	2	3	4	Low Medium 36
Impact of workforce accommodation	6	2	3	5	High Medium +55	8	2	3	5	High Medium +65
Impact on Employee Health and Safety										
-general safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-driver safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-graft and exploitation	7	2	2	3	Low Medium 33	4	2	2	3	Low 24
-alcohol and drug abuse	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	4	2	2	3	Low 24
-vector related diseases	9	5	2	4	High Medium 64	2	2	3	4	Low 28
-sexually related diseases	10	5	3	5	High 90	4	2	3	5	Low Medium 45
-sanitary and hygiene - related diseases	8	3	2	4	Low Medium 52	2	2	3	3	Low 21
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)			3 Regional			3 Medium probability		
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)			2 Local			2 Low probability		
2 Minor		1 Transient			1 Site only			1 Improbable		
1 None/Negligible								0 No chance of occurrence		

Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +

6.1.4 Economic Impacts

The project will have impacts in the local, regional and national economy through direct and indirect economic benefits. While it is beyond the scope of this study to conduct a comprehensive macro-economic assessment, general economic impacts are discussed below.

6.1.4.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

6.1.4.1.1 National and Regional Economic Growth

The development of the oil and gas resource industry, through the CNOOC project, will have a beneficial impact in the region. This will include revenue for the government, employment opportunities at local, regional and national level and a direct and indirect effect on business development. Increased household income and expenditure will result. On its own and combined with the effect of the other oil industry developments, the CNOOC project is likely to generate significant economic multipliers¹⁷³. Research for other oil development projects has shown that economic multipliers of about 2.33 for value added¹⁷⁴ and between about 2.88¹⁷⁵ and 3.03 for labour income¹⁷⁶ apply. While these studies were undertaken for oil and gas developments in the USA, and the ratios do not necessarily hold true for developing economies, the general positive economic multiplier effect is clear.

The increase in work opportunities provided by the project will result in growth in the proportion of residents with higher incomes. Given the number of oil and gas projects under consideration in the sector, there is likely to be a continued and expanding demand for skilled labour. Wages for skills needed in the oil industry are likely to increase. Employment in the oil industry will generate government revenue, deducted from salaries through Pay As You Earn (PAYE) as well as through Local Service Tax levied on income earners residing in the administrative area.

This economic impact will be positive and of medium magnitude (a significant number of Ugandan people benefitting from economic growth, as a result of the project), and will be permanent and extend to people and businesses at regional and national level, resulting in a **high medium** significance rating. Benefits can be further increased with the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance good governance and investment in local infrastructure and services.

Local Economic Development

The proposed development will stimulate demand for goods and services within the Hoima district, which in turn will have a direct and indirect impact on employment in the local and regional economy. CNOOC has

¹⁷³ An economic multiplier is the increase in final income that can be derived arising from any new injection of spending, for example \$2.33 for every \$1 invested or spent. Also termed a 'trickle down' effect of economic growth as those who receive additional income spend that income in shops and businesses, which in turn drives further economic growth.

¹⁷⁴ Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011

¹⁷⁵ Pennsylvania Economy League of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 2008

¹⁷⁶ Macroeconomic subgroup, 2011



developed a local procurement policy to support further development of the business supply chain locally and regionally through appropriate purchasing and business development strategies. This will also support the district and central government initiatives intended to improve the social capital of the Hoima District.

It is possible that local economic growth will increase the ability of households to earn a cash-based income. In this regard, CNOOC has indicated that it purchases in the order of 65% of its goods and services from suppliers and contractors in Uganda, which number more than 100 providers to date. The Company also trains local suppliers to meet oil and gas quality, safety and other standards and learn the tendering and bidding process.

The overall benefits to local businesses (both direct as a result of local project expenditure and indirect as a result of the growth of the informal business sector) will be of low magnitude, will have short duration (opportunities will dwindle once the cash injection from people employed on the contracts ends), will be local and of **medium** significance.

Human Capital Development

There is a strong relationship between available human capital and the ability to attain social and economic growth and development. It is recognised that the development and promotion of human capacity will be achieved most effectively through a coherent process of investment in the people of Uganda.

Uganda has a low comparative world ranking on the Human Capital Index, being currently ranked 106th out of 122 countries on the overall Human Capital Index (WEF, 2013:13), and 118th out of 122 countries in respect of the Educational Pillar of the Human Capital Index Ibid, p14).

The Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTNET) Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 (MoGLSD, 2011) for Uganda, identifies the absence of and the urgent need for a comprehensive process to develop occupationally relevant skills and competencies, including skills for the oil and gas sector. The Oil and Gas Policy (MEMD, 2008:27) emphasises the provision of support for the development and maintenance of national expertise, including planning for the development of formal and industrial training and broadening the national education curricula in preparation for putting the necessary oil and gas workforce in place in the country.

The Industrial Baseline Survey, undertaken by CNOOC in collaboration with Total and Tullow (Hamman, 2014:29) states that it is evident that Uganda is currently unable to meet the manpower demands of the oil and gas sector and recommends, inter alia, that oil and gas operators such as CNOOC (i) in partnership with government work towards strengthening the educational system; (ii) offers direct support to existing training institutions of repute; and (iii) facilitates the establishment of a technical and vocational education and training (TVET) centre, aimed at providing competence development for, inter alia, craftsmen (civil) and mechanical and electrical technicians required by the oil and gas industry. CNOOC is directly involved in this process.

Given the relatively short period envisaged for the construction phase of the project, beneficial human capital development is likely to be limited, unless specific training programmes are put in place, without enhancement will be of **low** significance.

6.1.4.1.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Competition for Experienced Labour

The construction phase of the project is likely to exacerbate the current shortage of experienced labour at local and district level. Sourcing experienced workers from the district will drain available skills away from existing businesses, increasing scarcity and cost of labour. While this is a benefit for already-skilled labourers, who will have increased demand for their services and potentially higher earnings, it will create a shortage of labour elsewhere, which will cumulatively impact on the entire Albertine region. Without mitigation, the magnitude of this impact will be medium, and it will be regional in scale, short term (reversible at the end of construction) and highly probable, resulting in impacts of **low medium** significance



Impact on Land and Property Rates

Local knowledge of the proposed Kingfisher development has resulted in speculation for land, where individuals move into the area and claim land for themselves. According to villagers along the pipeline route, these speculators sometimes have title deeds which have been acquired fraudulently. This practice has been successfully challenged at least once, with a prominent government official being jailed for fraudulent transactions. Despite this, it is reported that speculators continue to try to trade up the price of land in the local area.

Without mitigation, this impact is likely to be experienced during the construction phase of the pipeline. Coupled with a struggling land management system, issues about the ownership of land are likely to increase. This impact could reach a point at which hostilities begin to emerge. Impact magnitude is expected to be high at local scale, short term (largely reversible after construction), with a high probability of occurrence and high **medium** significance.

Disruption of Livelihoods

Some people will lose their only sources of livelihood including their access to small sections of land on which subsistence agriculture is practiced. Whilst there will be compensation in respect of crops, individuals who have been in a position to use land by prior permission may find it extremely difficult to source affordable alternatives. This could, potentially, result in a disruption of livelihood-related activities or even their suspension, with associated increased levels of poverty, pending completion of the construction phase.

This magnitude of the impact is potentially very high, with long term consequences for the affected individuals. The impact will be local (restricted to the area along the pipeline) and highly probable, resulting in **high medium** significance.

6.1.4.1.3 Impacts due to in-migration

The influx associated with the escarpment access road is already causing tension within and between communities on the Buhuka Flats and to a lesser extent along the feeder pipeline route. With a steady population influx into the area in response to expectations about work and business opportunities associated with the construction activities, the demand for land and price speculation is expected to continue increasing throughout the construction phase. Tensions are also expected to escalate as migrants settle in the area and compete with local people of natural resources and for jobs on the construction contract. In countries with high levels of unemployment and politically unstable neighbours, economic migration in response to perceived opportunities can be highly significant. While the numbers settling along the pipeline and around the personnel camp cannot be predicted with any certainty, this impact will be felt locally, will be only partly reversible, long term (many migrants may not return to their place of origin), and of high magnitude, taking into account the vulnerability of communities along the pipeline route. It is highly likely that this impact will occur, but since there is some uncertainty about it, the probability is designated as a 'definite' rating score (5). The overall impact significance without mitigation will be **high**.

6.1.4.2 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation is recommended:

6.1.4.2.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

National and Regional Economic Development:-

- Contribute to economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area, in partnership with central, district and local government;
- Develop a transparent community development and contribution policy;
- Encourage the development of government fiscal programmes to manage inflation and support vulnerable groups as required (elderly, single women or child headed households);



- Develop programmes to manage inflation and support vulnerable groups as required (elderly, single women or child headed households); and
- Support educational and vocational training reform that will develop the range of skills necessary for Uganda to benefit more fully from the sector, including support of science, technology, **engineering**, and mathematics (STEM) at schools and technical and vocational education and training centres.

Local Economic Development:-

- Maximise local procurement of goods and services, wherever reasonably possible. CNOOC has committed to this principle, which will apply to the construction contractors responsible for the feeder pipeline as well; and
- Create a detailed and specific local procurement policy (LPP) that will provide benefits to the local community by prioritising sustainable business opportunities with local enterprises, particularly SMMEs. The LPP should set out the steps that will be taken to work with and build the capacity of local suppliers to become more competitive and profitable. This may include the provision of external training and support, aimed at improving their operational, safety, environmental and technical standards to a standard that allows them to compete effectively for contract opportunities. From an internal perspective, the LPP should integrate real measures to identify local procurement opportunities, to communicate the business case to all relevant stakeholders and to put incentives and opportunities in place that will incentivise a supply chain process committed to ethical local procurement.

Human Capital Development:-

- Identify unskilled construction workers who demonstrate the necessary experience and aptitude for potentially becoming part of a valued workforce, and introduce a directed in-service mentoring and capacity building support programme;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus area for the CNOOC Community Development Plan;
- Consider offering bursaries or internships to promising students (refer to discussion on the community development impacts) to build a sustainable and educated future workforce;
- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a National Talent Register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force; and
- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

6.1.4.2.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Competition for Experienced Labour:-

- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes for the construction workforce to expand the human capital available within the local economy; and
- Create opportunities for supporting and up-skilling suitable candidates from the temporary unskilled construction workforce so that their experience and competence is built in a manner that aligns their competencies with workforce skills needs.

Land and Property Rates:-



- Support work to develop comprehensive land policies. This includes support for Government capacity to do strategic, long-term land use planning that protects small holder farmers and helps balance multiple uses of land, including for oil and gas extraction.

Disruption of Livelihoods:-

- Implement the recommendations of the RAP, as well as the Alternative Livelihoods Strategy; and
- Ensure that the Community Development Plan addresses issues related to disruption of livelihoods and the promotion of livelihood-related safety networks.

6.1.4.2.3 Impacts of In-Migration

- Engage closely with government to monitor land ownership and changes thereto surrounding the project development;
- Implement the recommendations of the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12); and
- Prepare to accommodate the changes arising from the population influx by sensitising the LC system. This is particularly important, as it is at this level that the stability of a village is decided, including the establishment of checks and balances for maintaining individual rights and responsibilities, and for managing crime.

6.1.4.3 Impact Significance Rating

Table 70: Construction phase economic impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
National, regional and Local Economic Development										
- National and Regional Economic Growth	6	2	4	5	High Medium +60	8	2	4	5	High Medium +60
-Local Economic Development	4	2	2	5	Low Medium +40	7	2	2	5	High Medium +55
-Human Capital Development	3	5	2	3	Low +30	5	5	3	4	Low Medium +52
Impacts Retarding Economic Development										
-competition for experienced labour	6	2	3	4	Low Medium 44	3	2	2	4	Low 28
-land and property rates	10	2	2	4	High Medium 56	4	2	2	4	Low Medium 32



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
-disruption of local livelihoods	10	4	2	4	High Medium 64	4	2	2	4	Low Medium 32
Impacts due to In-Migration	10	4	2	5	High 80	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75; Positive: +										

6.1.5 Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts

The Health Impact Assessment for the project (Volume 4, Specialist Study 11) provides a systematic evaluation of the 12 Environmental Health Areas (EHAs) of project-triggered health impacts. The EHA framework is used in the 2007 IFC Guidance Notes for Performance Standard No. 4, Community Health, Safety, and Security. These impacts are related to health and safety of communities in and around the project area, and include housing, diseases, accidents and injuries, crime and nuisance.

6.1.5.1 Impact of Diseases and Health Service Infrastructure

6.1.5.1.1 Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Contractors and workers are commonly perceived as being wealthy by the local population, especially in rural settings such as the escarpment villages along the proposed pipeline route. Previous experience of infrastructure development projects, described by village elders, has shown that these circumstances encourage cash-strapped people to sell sex as a commodity, to generate vital income. Adolescent girls are often the victims of these practices. Members of an external workforce who are allowed to mingle at will with inhabitants from settlements are likely to father children with local women. Given the temporary nature of the work, once the construction activities cease, it is common that both the women and children are abandoned when the workers move on, leaving single female-headed households.

The presence of large construction accommodation camps may also serve to attract sex workers from further afield, with an inevitable associated increased risk of the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

Without a high degree of management, this type of behaviour will continue and probably increase once contract personnel are on site, resulting in the further spread of STDs, both locally and potentially back to the home villages of workers who do not live in the area (regionally). The unmitigated impact will be long term, being only partly reversible depending on the availability of treatment, of high magnitude and **high** significance.



6.1.5.1.2 Soil and Water Borne Diseases

Water related diseases such as cholera and typhoid remain a constant problem within the Study Area. The project construction teams will be provided with water and sanitation services. The spread of infectious diseases by construction teams could therefore be caused only in the event that personnel defecate or urinate in the field, particularly in water courses. This is likely if appropriate field facilities are not available to personnel working along the pipeline route and also if field teams are not properly trained. Without management control, and in the context of vulnerable rural communities with limited access to health infrastructure, the magnitude of this impact will be medium, duration will be medium term (the impact may persist after construction depending on the availability of treatment), and impact significance will be **low medium**.

6.1.5.1.3 Vector-Based Diseases

Malarial risks in communities near the pipeline may increase as a result of the construction of the project, mainly due to the creation of areas where seasonal ponding can occur. Flooded or open trenches during construction, in particular during the rainy season, will create additional mosquito breeding grounds for the malaria vector, by providing habitats with reduced predation. Nevertheless, this problem is already ubiquitous in the local villages due to many suitable breeding areas for the vectors, including irrigated lands, fresh water points, stagnant water pools in ditches and depressions, as well as marshy areas. The impact will affect local communities along the pipeline route, will be of low magnitude (adding little to the existing malarial risks) and medium term (assuming the effects persist for some time after construction ends), and will result in impacts of **low medium** significance.

6.1.5.1.4 Housing and Respiratory Diseases

The traditional wattle-daub or mud-block constructed houses found in the villages characteristically do not have windows. The associated poor ventilation can cause respiratory health problems that are exacerbated in the presence of damp and mould. An additional factor that negatively impacts air quality is the number of persons sharing the (usually) single room dwelling.

In the case of relocation, new homes provided by CNOOC are well ventilated, multi-roomed and offer general and specific health benefits, including factors that impact respiratory conditions and may be regarded as a positive, permanent, impact of **high** significance for the resettled families.

6.1.5.1.5 Health Service Infrastructure and Capacity

From the baseline socio-economic description, it is clear that health infrastructure and services are lacking in the local study area, and that self-reported disease and illness levels are high and have a significant influence on households' ability to engage in their livelihoods. If communicable and non-communicable diseases increase as a result of the introduction of the project workforce, additional pressure that will be placed on health care systems is likely to result in decreased levels of service.

Teenage pregnancies are already a concern in the region, and according to the Hoima District Police Child and Family Division, there has been a general increase in the numbers of recorded teenage pregnancies. The Division further notes that violence and substance abuse are also increasingly common in the District.

Previous developments in the area, such as that for the road infrastructure project, are reported by village elders to have resulted in sexual engagements between workers and local people. In particular, they expressed concern about young and even under-aged girls having fallen pregnant. Early pregnancies and inadequate health care services contribute to a high maternal death rate, while pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and malnutrition produce a very high child mortality rate¹⁷⁷. Given this, villagers are generally vulnerable to inadequate health care, whilst teenage girls are highly sensitive to this impact. Impact magnitude (decreased level of health service due to pressures caused by the project workforce) will be high, with local, short term effects resulting in an overall impact significance of **high medium**, particularly for teenage girls.

¹⁷⁷ Population Institute, 2015



6.1.5.2 *Impact of Pollution*

6.1.5.2.1 *Hydrotesting*

Before commissioning of the pipeline, its integrity is tested by filling it with water and pressurising it. On occasions, biocides and corrosion inhibitors are added to the water, depending on the residence time before it is discharged. Details are not presently available but it is assumed that the water will be discharged into the nearest drainage lines. Without management, its release can present a severe risk in the aquatic environment, resulting in mortality of downstream fauna and flora and risks to communities and stock. Social impacts would potentially have high magnitude, extending into the medium term, with **high medium** significance.

6.1.5.2.2 *Treated Sewage Effluent*

Treated sewage effluent in excess of approximately 50 m³/day will be discharged from a package sewage treatment plant at the personnel camp. The effluent will be required to meet the project standard for domestic effluent, which is based on the Ugandan legal standard. Details are not available at present but it is likely that the final effluent, after chlorination, will be delivered into a soakaway. Local soils are loamy clays which are suitable for this purpose. Subject to compliance with the project standard, the magnitude of impact on groundwater and consequent community health risk is negligible and short term and local in extent. Impact significance will be **low**.

6.1.5.2.3 *Domestic Waste Generation*

Ugandan legal requirements for the management of domestic waste include avoidance, minimisation, recycling/re-use followed by disposal as the last option. Subject to compliance with these requirements, and management of disposal, domestic camp waste is unlikely to cause community health risks (such as leaching of contaminants to groundwater or infestations of pests). Impact magnitude will be minor, and impacts will be local and short term, with **low** significance.

6.1.5.3 *Impact on Community Safety*

6.1.5.3.1 *Traffic and Pedestrian Safety*

Regular travel of construction vehicles, particularly on the dirt roads along the pipeline route, is likely to increase safety risks for pedestrians and other vehicles. Construction traffic to and from the personnel camp and the worksites along the pipeline will be mainly along dirt roads near the pipeline and along the construction right of way itself.

A significant increase in traffic combined with a number of factors including poor current road conditions, uneven surfaces and the limited understanding of road safety among local drivers and pedestrians may increase accident risks in local communities. Vehicles hauling pipeline construction materials and workers may cause traffic hazards in trading centres or near schools and along narrow roads in places where construction traffic is not using the construction right of way. This will be exacerbated by the generation of dust, particularly by the heavy transport vehicles. Children, women and elderly people are often at higher risk of traffic-related accidents. Children are typically curious about large construction sites, and pipeline construction will be something they have not seen before. Many are likely to turn up at the edge of the construction right of way to watch. Pedestrians will also need access across the pipeline right of way in places. Access requirements have not yet been fully assessed, but where they exist, pedestrians will be at risk when crossing the working areas. Where the pipeline trench is open they will be unable to cross safely unless provision is made for crossing points.

Overall, without a high level of management, construction traffic accidents could lead to damages, injuries and even fatalities in local communities. The impact will have very high magnitude (causing severe nuisance or injury), could be long term (in the case of injuries or fatalities), local, and of **high medium** significance.



6.1.5.3.2 Violence and Crime

As with a number of other impacts identified, while there is not necessarily a direct correlation between the levels of violence and crime and construction phase activities of CNOOC, these risks will need to be considered in terms of their direct potential impacts as well as in respect of CNOOC's Social Licence to Operate.

There is a likelihood of some construction workers causing violent incidents in local communities, possibly fuelled by drug use or alcohol. This is more likely to be an issue in Hohwa, which is the village closest to the construction accommodation camp, but cannot be discounted in any other villages where construction activities will be nearby. Arrogant attitudes displayed by construction workers, who are generally wealthy compared with community members, may also spark violent confrontations. These issues can generally be managed by lack of tolerance to aggression and violence among construction workers by management, but in unmanaged conditions can be an important concern. Incidents are probable in the absence of mitigation, and given the vulnerability of local communities, will cause impacts of high magnitude (both in terms of injury to third parties and the effect on CNOOC's social license to operate), with residual effects possibly extending beyond the short term, and **high medium** significance.

6.1.5.3.3 Hazardous Materials and Wastes

Hazardous materials (mainly oils and fuels, acids, paints and cleaning agents) will be contained within the personnel camp and are unlikely to result in risks to surrounding communities. At the work sites, quantities of potentially dangerous wastes are produced such as pipe cuttings, waste welding rods and flux, oil spills from vehicles and equipment and other incidental discarded construction material and waste. If this is not properly cleaned up it may result in a future long term hazard for local communities. Given extensive rural settlement near the pipeline route and the likely use of the pipeline right of way for grazing, after construction teams leave, the sensitivity to potentially hazardous industrial waste along the servitude, not properly cleaned up is high. Without mitigation, the magnitude of this impact will be high, extending beyond the construction phase. Impact significance will be **high medium**.

6.1.5.3.4 Fires

The pipeline team's work with welding equipment to join pipes and other equipment together so there is a risk of accidental fires escaping from the project working areas onto community land. Bush and grass fires on the Buhuka Flats and above the escarpment to Kabaale would be a major risk to people and stock unable to escape. In windy conditions, given the social sensitivity to uncontrolled bush fires, the impact magnitude, should a fire be caused by construction, would be very high, with potentially long term consequences. Without mitigation, the probability of such an incident occurring is medium, resulting in **low medium** impact significance. With appropriate management and emergency preparedness, this impact can be reduced to **low** significance.

6.1.5.3.5 Major Accidents

Major accidents could cause highly significant impacts in surrounding communities, resulting in injuries, impact on livelihoods, or other major effects. Although there are no specific data available in respect of CNOOC transport related accidents, international research and experience over more than a decade, as documented by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH^{178, 179, 180, 181}) provides statistics on work-related vehicle accidents specifically in respect of the oil and gas industry. Based on the research over time, vehicle accidents are the leading cause of oil and gas extraction worker fatalities, with roughly forty percent of on-the-job directly attributable to this. The vast majority of such accidents appear to be directly related to level of specific experience and/or non-compliance with stated safety and health systems and procedures in place within the workplace.

¹⁷⁸ National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (2012) Fatal Facts, Oil Patch [No. 1-2012](#)

¹⁷⁹ NIOSH (2004) Report on fatalities attributable to a vehicle hazards

¹⁸⁰ NIOSH (2012) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

¹⁸¹ NIOSH (2004) Publication No. 2004-136, Statistics on work-related vehicle accidents and prevention options for employers accessed at <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/oilgaswelldrilling/safetyhazards.html>



6.1.5.3.6 Impacts of In-Migration

In countries with high levels of unemployment and politically unstable neighbours, economic migration in response to perceived opportunities can be highly significant. The placement of the construction camp close to Hohwa will lead to an influx of migrants into the area, seeking work and business opportunities associated with the construction activities. The demand for land and price speculation is expected to continue increasing throughout the construction phase. Tensions are also expected to escalate as migrants settle in the area and compete with local people for natural resources and for jobs on the construction contract. While the numbers settling along the pipeline and around the personnel camp cannot be predicted with any certainty, this impact will be felt locally, will be only partly reversible, long term (many migrants may not return to their place of origin), and taking into account the vulnerability of receiving communities, with high levels of joblessness and resource poverty, will be of high magnitude, with an overall **high** significance rating.

6.1.5.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following mitigation/ enhancement measures are proposed in respect of the community health, safety and security impacts identified:

6.1.5.4.1 General

- Develop a Community Health, Safety and Security Plan and an Emergency Response Plan as required to meet IFC performance standard 4;
- Develop an induction programme, including a Code of Conduct, for all workers directly related to the project. A copy of the Code of Conduct is to be presented to all workers and signed by each person. The Code of Conduct must address the following aspects:
 - respect for local residents and customs.
 - zero tolerance of bribery or corruption.
 - zero tolerance of illegal activities by construction personnel including prostitution, illegal sale or purchase of alcohol, sale, purchase or consumption of drugs, illegal gambling or fighting.
 - zero tolerance policy of drunkenness on the ROW and no alcohol and drugs policy during working time or at times that will affect ability to work or within accommodation camps or acquired from outside the camp whilst accommodated in the camp.
 - a programme for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and random testing that is equivalent in scope and objectives to the policies prescribed in the Code of Conduct.
 - description of disciplinary measures for infringement of the Code and company rules. If workers are found to be in contravention of the Code of Conduct, which they signed at the commencement of their contract, they must face proportionate disciplinary procedures.
- Publicise the Code of Conduct in settlements potentially affected by the construction camps, as well as those along the RoW, as part of the community relations plan. This will help ensure that the local residents are aware of the expected behaviour of construction staff. Posters with the Camp Rules should also be posted in neighbouring settlements or lodged with the LC1 of each village;
- Provide entertainment facilities for workers at the construction accommodation camp and establish clear rules for conduct during leisure time as well as the need to remain within the camp boundaries during leisure time; and
- Implement a grievance procedure that is easily accessible to the local community, through which complaints related to CNOOC contractor or employee behaviour that infringes on the health, safety or security of community members can be lodged and responded to (see issues in this regard in Box 5). CNOOC must respond to such complaints in a considered manner, including:



- Circulation of contact details of community liaison officers or, if separate, of 'grievance officers' or other key contact.
- Circulation of details of the Witness NGO as well as the mechanisms to access the NGO.
- Raising of awareness amongst the local community regarding the grievance procedure and how it will work.
- Establishment of a grievance register that is continuously updated and maintained by CNOOC.
- Provision of a mechanism to provide feedback to individuals, groups and village councillors regarding actions that **have been taken in response to complaints lodged**.

Box 5: Existing Problems with respect to Grievances

According to IFC's Performance Standard 1, if ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on project-affected communities are anticipated, the Project Sponsor is required to "establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance" (IFC, 2006, p. 5). To respond to this requirement, CNOOC need to appoint a Witness NGO to provide oversight, to receive grievances and to oversee the process to address these concerns.

The CNOOC Grievance Mechanism, which is already in use, is not thought to be effective by many villagers. The general perception is that CNOOC has not taken grievances sufficiently seriously and that villagers are powerless to have issues that they believe are important addressed, if CNOOC does not regard them to be important. There is also no evidence that a critical Witness NGO had been appointed to provide oversight of resettlement and compensation discussions between CNOOC and villagers. Grievances are received by CLOs at the Kingfisher Camp, the CNOOC office in Hoima and when they visit communities. As well, there are oil and gas advisory committees within every parish which meets on a quarterly basis. Despite this, it is clear that community members still hold the opinion that they are not being heard. It is necessary to take grievance management closer to the people and to ensure that subsistence stakeholders are able to have their concerns addressed without having to spend any money is realistic and fair. This is a critical issue, and will need to be addressed by CNOOC. Failure to ensure that villagers believe that they are actually being 'heard' will negatively impact on the company's Social Licence to Operate.

6.1.5.4.2 Impact on Diseases

- Develop a Communicable Diseases Action Plan as an essential tool in managing disease related impacts;
- Develop an Employee Health Awareness Policy and ensure its implementation among CNOOC personnel and its contractors or sub-contractors. The policy must provide for:
 - Extend the current short-term HIV/AIDS testing and counselling services being provided and implement related advocacy, factual data provision, awareness creation as well as behaviour change issues around the transmission and infection of HIV/AIDS in a manner that allows linkages with the Government of Uganda HIV/AIDS related initiatives.
 - Health awareness training for workers including communicable diseases at induction and then periodically throughout construction.
 - Awareness raising on communicable diseases for communities close to camps (via posters, leaflets, through health clinics, community meetings).
 - Liaison with local health authorities.



- Implement interventions aimed at reducing the impacts of vector borne diseases through mechanisms such as sanitary improvements and minimising areas where water is impounded as a result of construction activities.

6.1.5.4.3 Impact on Health Services

- Monitor worker compliance with the Code of Conduct;
- Minimise opportunities for fraternising between workers and members of the community, in particular young girls;
- Support community sensitisation and youth counselling initiatives aimed at promoting risk-seeking behaviour amongst youth; and
- Support community-based sensitisation regarding HIV/AIDS, STIs and risks related to early pregnancies.

6.1.5.4.4 Impact on Pollution

- Ensure that no waste whatsoever, including construction waste is dumped in watercourses or at any site that impacts on villagers or their land use; and
- Ensure that the use of water does not disturb public water availability and that sources of water are carefully selected.

6.1.5.4.5 Impact on Community Safety

- Ensure that the current CNOOC Land Transportation Specification: Document CUL-QHSE-L3(GE)-023 is further developed in a manner that allows the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive CNOOC driving and vehicle management plan as part of the initial activities which will be adopted for the construction phase. Based on this, CNOOC must adopt the best transport safety practices with the goal of preventing traffic accidents and minimizing injuries suffered by project personnel and the public, as well as creating awareness among the local people and villages about road safety, through the extension of current CNOOC road safety awareness programmes. Other mitigation should include:
 - Adopting appropriate and comprehensive measures to address emerging/new issues as they arise.
 - Implementing practical measures such as the enforcement of slow speeds and water spraying to suppress dust from heavy truck convoys on dirt roads.
 - Ensuring the placement of flag man at trading centres as necessary.
 - Emphasizing the need to conserve the natural environment through aspects such as avoiding the use of the Bugoma Forest Road and the respect for wildlife.
 - Emphasising the need to avoid night driving, except in emergency situations.
 - Labelling all vehicles on the sides with stickers which have recognisable, easy to recall numbers, to assist with ease of identification and subsequent reporting, in case of road safety violations and/or accidents.
 - Emphasising safety aspects among project drivers, specifically ensuring that drivers respect speed limits through busy and built up areas.
 - Ensuring the roster and shifts structure for the project allows employees plenty of opportunity for sleep and rest between shifts and on their days off.
 - Adopting a proactive approach to managing driver fatigue, based on adequate hours of rest to avoid overtiredness.
 - Avoiding dangerous routes and times of day to reduce the risk of accidents.



- Positioning traffic guides at children crossings to control driver speeds and seeking cooperation with local educational facilities (school teachers) for road safety campaigns.
- Implementing safe traffic control measures, including road signs and flag persons to warn of dangerous conditions and children crossings.
- Provision of alternative transport (bus) for the construction workforce.
- Ensuring contractors regularly maintain vehicles to minimize potentially serious accidents such as those caused by brake failure commonly associated with loaded construction vehicles.
- Ensuring contractors compile a list of service schedules of all equipment deployed on site.
- Minimising interaction of pedestrians with construction vehicles through collaboration with local communities and responsible authorities (e.g. police) to improve signage, visibility and overall safety of roads particularly along stretches located near schools or through busy areas.
- Considering additional warning tape at accident-prone stretches and sensitive locations (schools and hospitals) if identified as required.
- Developing and implementing road safety awareness campaigns along all transport routes, particularly at centres, school zones and health facilities and collaborating with local communities about education about traffic and pedestrian safety (e.g. one road safety campaign at a nearby location once a month).
- Partner with the Ugandan Police Force Community Liaison Officers to allow sensitisation of communities on issues related to crime;
- Ensure that there is timely public notification of planned construction works and close consultation with local communities to identify optimal solutions for road diversions and pedestrian crossings to maintain community access and social links;
- Provide fencing around the construction and accommodation camp that is sufficiently robust to prevent it from being broken, climbed or breached by employees or local people;
- Manage the risks of fire through specific management requirements for hot works and through education of personnel about careless behaviour in respect of cigarette smoking;
- Promote the establishment of village level fire-fighting and emergency preparedness capacity, including the sourcing of fire-fighting equipment capacity; and
- Promote awareness amongst members of the settlements about potential fire hazards, and mechanisms for promoting household safety from fires.

6.1.5.4.6 Impact of In-Migration

- Implement the strategy for minimising in-migration defined in the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan (Volume 4, Specialist Study 12). This will need a combined effort by Government and all oil industry partners;
- Assist Government to plan, develop and implement community infrastructure and support that improves the living conditions of project-affected people;
- Implement the Community Development Plan and the Alternative Livelihoods Restoration Plan that offers practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of grazing land caused by the project and the general loss of resources caused by increasing populations; and
- Plan locations for hiring labour to avoid attracting job seeking migrants to the front gates of the various project work areas and into sensitive communities. Ensure that the EPC and Drilling contractors comply with these requirements.



6.1.5.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 71: Construction phase community health, safety and security impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on Diseases and Health Service Infrastructure										
-Vector related diseases	4	3	2	4	Low Medium 36	3	2	2	4	Low 28
-Sexually transmitted diseases	10	4	3	5	High 85	5	4	3	4	Low Medium 48
-Soil and waterborne diseases	6	3	2	4	Low Medium 44	2	2	2	4	Low 24
- Housing and respiratory diseases	8	5	2	5	High +75	8	5	2	5	High +75
-Health Service Infrastructure and Capacity	8	2	2	5	High Medium 60	2	2	2	5	Low 30
Impact on Pollution										
- Hydrotesting	10	3	2	4	High Medium 60	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-Treated sewage effluent	2	2	2	4	Low 24	2	2	2	4	Low 24
- Domestic wastes	2	2	2	5	Low 30	1	2	2	5	Low 25
- Hazardous materials and wastes	9	3	2	4	High Medium 56	2	2	2	4	Low 24
Impact on Community Safety										
- Traffic and pedestrian safety	10	4	2	4	High Medium 64	2	4	2	3	Low 24
- Violence and crime	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	4	4	2	2	Low 20
- Fires	10	4	2	3	Low Medium 48	4	3	2	2	Low 18



Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of In-Migration	10	4	2	5	High 80	6	4	2	4	Low Medium 48
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale			Probability			
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International			5 Definite/don't know			
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National			4 Highly probable			
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional			3 Medium probability			
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local			2 Low probability			
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only			1 Improbable			
1 None/Negligible							0 No chance of occurrence			
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31 – 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.1.6 Housing, Land and Resource Impacts

6.1.6.1 Methodology

In a typical project development sequence, the ESIA and ESMP precede the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which may only be finalised at the time of the detailed design when there is greater certainty about the project footprint. In the present case, due to project delays over a number of years, the RAP actually precedes the ESIA. All of the asset inventories for project affected people (PAPs) have been completed and discussions have been held with each PAP about the compensation process and, where necessary, physical resettlement. PAP's have been advised not to plant crops in anticipation of compensation for losses being paid. It is noted that disclosures for the feeder pipeline have not been conducted as yet.

The RAP is premised on the commitment to best industry practice, which is widely accepted as being compliance with the IFC's Performance Standard 5, 'Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement'. For this reason, the assessment in this chapter evaluates the significance of physical resettlement and land acquisition impacts in relation to compliance with the guidelines set out in the performance standard.

6.1.6.2 Key Principles of the IFC Performance Standard

Under international standards, IFC PS5 (land acquisition and involuntary resettlement) (amongst other international standards) stipulate principles regarding the loss of land and the associated physical and/or economic displacement as follows:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided, wherever possible;
- Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, all people affected by it should be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets;
- Involuntary resettlement should be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly;



- All people affected by involuntary resettlement should be consulted and involved in resettlement planning to ensure that the mitigation of adverse effects as well as the benefits of resettlement are appropriate and sustainable; and
- Displacement and involuntary resettlement generally are highly sensitive impacts to communities, and without adequate planning and effective mitigation, such displacement and resettlement may result in severe impoverishment of communities.

6.1.6.3 Impact of Involuntary Resettlement

The proposed 46.2 km pipeline runs along villages and hamlets from the proposed CPF on the Buhuka Flats to the town of Kabaale. The settlement pattern comprises scattered villages with several larger trading posts. A total of 38 households¹⁸² will be displaced by the pipeline, being within the 30 m wide construction right of way (refer to Table 72). Thirty-three other structures (including kitchens, bath shelters, pit latrines and barns) will be lost. The temporary construction camp will not affect any homesteads or other structures.

Table 72: Homesteads and Other Structures Impacted by the Feeder Pipeline and Temporary Construction Camp

Facility	Homesteads	Other structures
Feeder pipeline	38	33
Temporary Camp	0	0

Source: Survesis/Nomad Consulting (2017) Phase 2 KFDR Resettlement Action Plans

The project planning has complied with the IFC requirement to minimise resettlement to the greatest extent possible. Three route location studies have been undertaken, with steadily reducing impacts on resettlement in each case. The latest study (GIE, 2017) was intended to optimise the route in relation to impacts on housing and infrastructure (see Section 16 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7 for a full discussion of alternative routes).

While the present route has reduced the number of affected households six-fold, the impact remains of high significance in the absence of a structured and fair process of resettlement, compensation and livelihood restoration. Particular issues that arise in the context of the present resettlement process, in relation to physical resettlement are as follows:

- Cash compensation: A particular issue applicable to Uganda is the payment of cash compensation for lost housing and infrastructure. Although international best practice recommends replacement of structures due to the fact that cash compensation can be misused, impoverishing the affected households, Ugandan law requires that CNOOC provide each PAP with the option of cash compensation instead of replacement of assets. This may have an especially adverse effect on women and children where they are excluded from the benefits of cash settlements.

To mitigate irresponsible squandering of cash payments by the male head of household, Ugandan law requires that men are not able to negotiate cash settlements without their spouses being present in the negotiation and being in voluntary agreement. This is a progressive law but it may have unintended negative consequences. From discussion with households at village level in the project area, including PAPs and other stakeholders such as the Ugandan Human Rights Commission, it is clear that the requirement for both partners to agree to cash compensation is resulting in increased household violence against the women partner. This has been confirmed by the Hoima Community Development and Child and Family Divisions of the Hoima District Police Department.

¹⁸² Although 38 households will be directly impacted through displacement, there will be a significantly larger number of persons impacted by the development in one way or another.



- Uncertainty about payment: Many PAPs have raised the issue that they have been consulted about asset inventories, but no final offer has been made to them, nor have they been informed about how and where they would be resettled. This is causing anxiety among the affected PAPs.

In the absence of compliance with an appropriate resettlement standard such as IFC PS5 and particular attention to the issues surrounding cash payments in lieu of housing replacement, the pipeline resettlement could result in poverty in the area causing long term impacts of high magnitude and high significance. On the other hand, based on the quality of replacement housing, PAPs who accept the option that sees their housing replaced are likely to experience positive long term impacts of a high magnitude and high significance.

6.1.6.4 Impacts of Land Acquisition

The land that will be cleared for pipeline construction will be within a 30m-wide construction right of way. Within this area, all buildings, other structures, trees and standing crops will be removed for the period of construction. Most of the pipeline route affects cultivated land, which is occupied by smallholders (subsistence farmers) and commercial users. As a rule, smallholders have access to small land parcels (1 acre) which they use for shelter, food and the sale of surplus crops to meet additional basic needs such as school fees, clothing and a variety of non-crop foodstuffs such as sugar. The most common subsistence crops that will be lost are bananas (for food), bananas (for beer), cassava, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cotton, soybeans, groundnuts, pigeon peas, beans, sorghum and maize, whilst perennial crops including coffee, and sugar cane plantations and tree plantations (pine wood, eucalyptus), which are typically commercial crops. Beekeeping for honey production is practised in a number of villages along the pipeline route and these hives will be displaced.

Loss of land and produce as a result of project development has been raised as one of the most significant concerns by communities along the pipeline. Recent displacement caused by other developments near the project area such as the building of roads, the erection of structures for powerlines as well as expansion of subsistence, small and larger scale agricultural initiatives and encroaching practices of land use for cattle grazing, have made local people very aware of displacement-related impacts. The general sense of threat to livelihoods amongst villagers is heightened by the fact that President Museveni, at the opening of the Nile National Agricultural Show, has said that ongoing subsistence agricultural activities, as practiced by villagers, serves as a major constraint to achieving its full agricultural potential (Museveni, 2017). It is clear from discussions with villagers that there is a significant degree of mistrust about land and lack of awareness regarding land rights, displacement and the associated compensation procedures¹⁸³

Land utilisation by the project along the pipeline route will be both temporary and permanent. The construction phase will require a temporary 30 m - wide corridor (called the construction right of way) over which crops and infrastructure will be lost. This will amount to around 106 ha of ploughed agricultural land, in a total land take of 138.6 ha (based on pipeline length of 46.2 km x 30 m construction right of way), although not all of it will be cultivated at the time of construction, since significant areas of subsistence land lie fallow at any one time. Approximately 510 landowners and 170 land users' landowners will be temporarily affected by clearing for construction (Nomad Consulting, 2018). In addition, approximately 3.6 ha of land will be needed for the construction personnel camp near Hohwa. This land is a part of a 49 ha property owned by a single individual who rents land parcels to tenants.

Two thirds of the agricultural land affected by pipeline construction and all of the land affected by the construction personnel camp will be returned to the owners, for continued cultivation once construction is complete. In the areas that are temporarily affected by construction, owners will be compensated for crop losses, fruit trees and any other lost resources and infrastructure. In the permanent right of way (10 m wide), owners will be compensated for the value of the loss of the land, calculated at market prices as determined by

¹⁸³ Golder (2018) Stakeholder Engagement report (Minutes of Meetings with Local Communities undertaken in November and December 2017)



an independent survey. The permanent servitude will be maintained as a grassed corridor where the natural return of forest species will be prevented, and agricultural use will be prohibited.

Considering the number of refugees residing in Uganda as well as the history of conflict in the region, land rights are a sensitive issue that will need to be managed carefully when land and assets are affected. Furthermore, customary law opens the opportunity for widows to be dispossessed of her husband's land. Ugandan law also makes provision for PAPs to be offered cash compensation, which creates considerable additional risks for affected stakeholders, particularly in the present case, where land is heavily utilised and there is limited usable land readily available and in close proximity with which to compensate in kind. Without effective compensation and livelihood restoration, these impacts will be long term, of high magnitude and **high** significance.

However, if compensation is paid in full compliance with IFC PS5 and be combined with mechanisms to ensure effective livelihood restoration, it could improve the personal situations of affected landowners, providing income for landowners temporarily and permanently affected by the project. The mitigated impact could become positive, irreversible and long term, and of **low medium** significance.

6.1.6.5 Damages to Property outside of the Construction RoW

There is a potential for damage to land, property and infrastructure outside of the ROW, involving amongst other things:

- clearing of land beyond the project working areas for which compensation has not been paid;
- vehicles or people straying outside working areas and causing damage to land and crops;
- damage to farming land near the right of way;
- damage to fencing, irrigation and drainage ditches or channels, water sources (communal water points, wells or springs);
- secondary damage to crops where access to irrigation has been blocked by construction;
- vibration damage to houses or other buildings located close to the construction corridor and/or to access roads due to the use of heavy vehicles, etc.; and
- adverse effects of construction-generated dust on crops.

Without mitigation, these impacts have the potential to sour relationships between CNOOC and local communities and can be long term (in terms of damage to relationships), of high magnitude and **high medium** significance. Careful management, open communications and the transparent implementation of a fair grievance procedure should reduce the impacts to short duration and **low** significance.

6.1.6.6 In-Migration

During the construction phase of the project, there is likely to be a surge in migrants into the area above the escarpment, in response to perceived work and business opportunities associated with the oil industry. Numbers are uncertain, but in an environment where joblessness is rife and there is political instability in surrounding countries, the risks of migration into areas where opportunities exist is high. There may also be migration from the Buhuka Flats due to the rapidly increasing pressures there, with pastoralists seeking additional grazing land for stock, due to poor and overgrazed conditions on the Flats. This problem has already been noted by villagers living at the top of the escarpment. In a number of instances, the in-migrants are reported to have allowed their livestock to graze unsupervised, affecting and damaging cultivated crops. This has significant negative impacts on the ability of agriculturalists to generate crops for sale. In the absence of effective mechanisms to resolve disputes, agriculturalists tend to sell land to the pastoralists as a survival strategy.



The risk of increasing tensions between migrants and existing landowners will be high. The project is likely to be blamed for escalating disputes in this regard. Impact magnitude in the absence of management will be high, impacts will be long term (most settlers will not leave when construction ends causing permanent impacts on existing inhabitants and potentially increasing unhappiness in the relationship between CNOOC and local communities), local and of **high** significance.

6.1.6.7 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

In the context of the above, the following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Ensure that there is a process to identify all stakeholders (rights holders) of any land take process. While this will mean engaging the individual who indicates that he/she is the rightful land owner, the identification process should consider information from as broad a consultation group as possible. Secondary PAPs, who may not have been immediately identified, but who have utilised the land in some way for a period of up to two decades and longer. This includes the loss of dwellings of secondary PAPs, loss of crops and assets such as mango trees and resultant loss of income;
- Undertake a full investigation of the allegations that PAPs have been forced to sign documentation and if any allegations are valid, address them comprehensively; and
- Ensure that the RAP comprehensively addresses all aspects of physical and economic displacement experienced by impacted communities, in accordance with the IFC performance standard 5 which addresses the involuntary resettlement and compensation impacts in the project-affected communities (refer to Box 6).

Box 6: Standard Measures to ensure that Resettlement and Economic Displacement are Effectively Managed

Quality of life of resettled people and host communities should not be compromised;

The resettlement program has to be adequately financed by the relevant party through the Local Government, to ensure that local commitment and newly occupied resettlement land will have the same production characteristics of the expropriated ones;

Support should be provided to avoid that resettled persons will negatively impact on the life standards of host communities;

Both resettled persons and host communities should actively participate in the resettlement planning process;

The transition period should be as short as possible, and project construction activities should not proceed until the affected persons have been resettled;

The host areas must be as close as possible to the current site;

Resettlement planning must ensure that families, communities and social/cultural groups are kept together to maintain social networks;

Resettled people should be adequately and equitably compensated for the value of their land. In land-based livelihoods, land should ideally be replaced with land of equal or greater value; and

Appropriate livelihood restoration strategies developed to restore livelihoods of affected persons.

- Provide compensation for lost agricultural productivity during the construction period. Adequate notice of the pipeline construction schedule must be provided to PAPs so that they don't unnecessarily lose crops. Cash compensation must be provided based on the cost of planting, labour and fertiliser inputs required to bring the tree or vine to maturity, plus the cost of the lost production for the period it will take a sapling to reach the production level of the tree/vine at the time it is lost to the project;
- Ensure that the Livelihoods Restoration Plan, as well as the Community Development Plan, provide practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of grazing land on the Buhuka Flats as a buffer against out-migration into areas contiguous with the pipeline development area as well as in respect of cultivated land. The extent of household reliance on subsistence food sources should be taken into consideration in this process;



- Set up an accessible and local “one-stop shop” in the community for all issues concerning the pipeline process to handle aspects such as the provision of basic information, a contact point for emergencies and grievances (whether the concern is related to CNOOC, its contractors or sub-contractors) about work on the project. As part of this process, provide a resource person (potentially a community liaison officer) who is able to provide on-site information to communities on the RAP and associated processes, property and land issues during construction, to monitor and assist the construction contractor's pre-entry agreement procedure and final re-instatement sign-off with owners and users and for resolving outstanding issues;
- Provide comprehensive dispute resolution mechanism linked into a coherent two-way communication system (either as part of the ‘one-stop shop’ or aligned with it, with associated feedback mechanisms that will be readily accessible and available to all villagers and PAPs). This could be community liaison officers who could be the main point of contact for queries, questions and concerns on property and land issues, as well as directly related to the CNOOC process and programme;
- Provide either directly, or in collaboration with an appropriate organisation such as the Uganda Human Rights Commission;
- Ensure that land temporarily used during the construction phase is reinstated to at least the condition it was in prior to construction. This would include all agricultural land, except that needed permanently for the ROW. Agricultural land must be left graded and tilled ready for re-planting. Where land must be re-planted in order to prevent erosion, the regime must be agreed with the landowner; and
- Implement a precautionary approach to offering cash compensation as an alternative to payment in kind for housing, infrastructure and land losses. CNOOC is aware of the vulnerabilities that could be caused by cash compensation and has instituted a number preconditions prior to moving forward with the payment of compensation. These have included (i) the requirement that men are not able to negotiate cash settlements without their spouses being present during the negotiation and being in voluntary agreement (ii) payment of the compensation into a bank account (where the amount is sufficiently large to warrant this) and where the account has been opened in the name of the husband as well as the wife, with withdrawals requiring the permission and signature of both spouses, and (iii) the requirement that PAPs receive training in financial literacy and business entrepreneurship.

While mechanism is a responsive approach to the problems of cash payments, a side effect has been an increase in household violence. In particular, this has led to incidents of assault by husbands where their wives have been reluctant to give approval for intended spending. Based on case reports, the main reason for CNOOC-related incidents of spousal abuse have stemmed from this cause.

CNOOC cannot take sole responsibility for this phenomenon. Additional measures, such as ensuring collaboration between LC1s, the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Hoima Police Department Family and Child Services Division and traditional leaders must be considered to address general social as well as intra-household violence and disruption, and this is a Government function.



6.1.6.8 Impact Significance Rating

Table 73: Construction phase impact on Housing and Land

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Involuntary Resettlement (Housing loss)	10	4	2	5	High 80	10	4	2	5	High +80
Impact of land acquisition	10	4	2	5	High 80	4	4	2	4	Low Medium +40
Impact of damages outside of the right of way	9	3	2	4	High Medium 56	2	2	2	4	Low 24
Impact of In-Migration	10	4	2	5	High 80	4	3	2	5	Low Medium 45
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.1.7 Infrastructure and Community Services

6.1.7.1 Impact of Project Use of Community Infrastructure and Services

The construction of the pipeline will employ in the order of 200 people, who will be resident in the temporary camps or, apart from cases where employees are from the direct local accommodation camp area (Hohwa), in which case they will be living at home. During this phase of the project, although there may be additional call for social services as a result of in-migration (discussed in greater detail under section 7.3.6 of the ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 7), CNOOC is unlikely to directly impact on health and welfare, education or emergency services in the local area and district, for the following reasons:

- Construction workers will be served by a fully provisioned clinic, with trained medical staff, to cater for any injuries, emergencies or general health issues experienced by personnel working on the project;
- Families and children will not accompany construction workers and no additional services in respect of education will be needed; and



- The EPC will provide their own emergency services for smaller incidents. Rescue equipment will be available for general rescue and emergency management.

The magnitude of the direct construction - related impacts on existing infrastructure and services will be very low and impact significance will be **low**.

6.1.7.2 *Impact of Project Use of Local Roads*

The construction teams will make use of the construction right of way (RoW) to provide access to the working areas as much as possible. Nevertheless, it is likely that there will be use of local roads to gain access to the pipeline RoW. Heavy articulated pipe carriers and other multiple axle vehicles will quickly damage the small murram roads that crisscross the local area, causing rutting and erosion. Without mitigation, the impact is likely to be of high magnitude, local, and in the absence or repair long term, resulting in impacts of **high medium** significance.

6.1.7.3 *Impact of Access Provided by Regional Road Upgrades*

The improved road infrastructure to villages will allow villagers to capitalise and build on the opportunities created by the recent upgrade of a section of the Hoima-Buhuka road (the P1), as well as upgrades of the R7 and the R4. Poor road infrastructure has been cited as a key impediment to small-scale farmers in getting their produce to market. It can therefore be expected that increased accessibility to markets will stimulate economic growth in the area as follows:

- Strengthen the local economy by providing good access to offset opportunities;
- Identify and support programmes (including related to micro-financing) in support of vulnerable groups as required (elderly, female headed, and child headed households) in settlements most directly impacted by the development as part of the Alternative Sustainable Development Plan;
- Act as buffer against the current rural push factors that create increasing non-sustainable demands on urban infrastructure and services, through the direct and indirect provision of employment opportunities; and
- Act as a catalyst for the development of local business enterprises and strengthen the District's potential appeal to larger retail chains.

In addition to the above, improvements in road conditions could strengthen social capital by allowing opportunities for increased participation in community service and sporting events, as well as offering more ready access to health care facilities and schools.

It is expected that the improvements in district and regional road infrastructure will result in positive long-term impacts of high magnitude and **high** significance



SIA: CNOOC KINGFISHER OIL PROJECT, UGANDA



Figure 39: Regional road upgrades proposed above the escarpment



6.1.7.4 Impact of In-Migration

Based on information obtained during the consultation process, the Hoima Land Office as well as local councillors (LC1s) and villagers have indicated that there has been a significant influx of migrants into the sub-counties across which the proposed pipeline will run. According to the Hoima District Land Board, applications for purchase of land have primarily been for the purpose of large-scale agriculture, although there have also been applications for the establishment of villages ('towns'). The major increase in land speculation in the area is said by villagers to be largely driven by politicians and high-level officials directly attributed to knowledge about the suite of developments that have been proposed for the area which includes the oil pipeline construction, a proposed oil refinery, an international airport, petro-chemical industries, waste management facilities an ammonia fertilizer plant as well as housing for refinery workers. (World Bank, 2015:43).

There has been a further influx of people seeking employment and business opportunities that has been facilitated by the improved access to the area brought about by the road network being developed. Experience shows that it is highly likely that additional people will be attracted to the area once pipeline construction activities commence, seeking to sell goods and services ranging from food to prostitution, predominantly around Hohwa where the construction accommodation camp will be situated. This could cause tension with local communities, limit opportunities for local businesses, increase competition for public services and resources, and increase the potential for the spread of diseases and illegal activities including drugs use.

The construction workers and influx of people seeking opportunities might increase demand for infrastructure, goods and services. Infrastructure and facilities that might be impacted include local roads, healthcare and educational facilities and water sources.

- **Road Network:** There is currently limited traffic on the smaller secondary and tertiary road networks and road conditions, particularly during the rainy season can become quite slippery and treacherous even when relatively well maintained. Additional traffic loads could increase traffic related risks and accidents;
- **Schooling:** The government schools in the District are currently facing significant challenges, with increasing demand being placed on existing limited services. Private schools have exploited the gap that demand has created, but are of varying quality. The private schools here, and elsewhere, are currently under scrutiny by the Department of Education which has indicated increased vigilance in respect of quality control and standards. At the same time, in the absence of adequate government-supplied educational infrastructure, demand will continue to exceed supply. Recruitment and retention of teachers is challenging due to lack of decent accommodation in the area, as well as relatively low salaries being offered;
- **Health and welfare services:** From the baseline socio-economic description, it is clear that there is limited health infrastructure in place that can provide adequate services to all villages from Buhuka to Kabaale. Self-reported disease and illness levels are high and have a significant influence on a households' ability to engage in their livelihoods. Unconfirmed reports from villagers state that despite presenting with symptoms of malaria, testing is not carried out as no medicine is available even if a diagnosis is confirmed. Further in-migration will place additional calls on the already overloaded system (specifically related to children and maternity health), emergency housing support; and family support services;
- **Emergency services:** These services are not readily extended from the Buhuka Parish area to the villages contiguous to the feeder pipeline, despite the improved access. Increased populations will increase pressure on those services that exist; and
- **Water supply:** Communities have indicated that one of their main development needs is water supply. Population influx has already served to exacerbate this situation and it is expected to worsen with increasing populations.

Overall, in the absence of Government and CNOOC interventions, the impact of in-migration is likely to overwhelm the capability of the infrastructure and community services available to the communities along the pipeline, in particular Hohwa. Negative impacts are also likely to be experienced by the poorest members of



the communities, who will be unable to take advantage of economic opportunities but will experience the negative effects of burgeoning growth. With regard to community infrastructure and services, the following points can be made:

- A dilution of local Government influence, as newcomers into the area are typically unfamiliar (or indifferent about) local Government rules and leadership structure. This has already started causing tension within and between communities and this trend will be aggravated by further migrants; and
- The price of rented accommodation is likely to rise sharply. During the project's construction phase, migrants in search of work may look for rental accommodation rather than purchase new housing. As additional demand for housing emerges, there will be a sustained increase in rental prices. While this will benefit the owners of accommodation, it will make rental costs for existing tenants (particularly poor tenants) unaffordable.

In the absence of mitigation, impacts are likely to be of sub-regional geographic extent, long term and potentially high magnitude and **high** significance.

6.1.7.5 *Impact Mitigation and Monitoring*

It is recognized that, the increases in the population arising from influx and the presence of the construction and operations workforce will place further demands on a range of community services and facilities across the Kyangwali, Kabwoya and Buseruka sub-counties and within each of the five parishes of Buhuka, Kyangwali, Butoole, Kaseeta and Kabaale. However, these impacts are largely cumulative social impacts, and as such, an Influx Management Plan is being developed to manage influx-related impacts. CNOOC is committed to ensuring that the contractor meets the contractual obligation of using local labour wherever feasible, and specifically in terms of local unskilled labour, to avoid infrastructure and community service impacts that would arise from an increase in local population due to non-local workers. This would also improve income opportunities and economic development of the local populations along the line.

CNOOC anticipates continued influx to the area and is committed to investing in sustainable social infrastructure and capacity building at the local and regional level throughout the project's life time.

The following is proposed to further assist support alleviation of cumulative pressures on social infrastructure:

- Provide timely information about the size and demographic make-up of the project construction workforce to service providers including any potential additional requirements to adequately respond to potential emergencies;
- Provide, at all times, paramedical services on site during construction as well as general rescue and emergency management services to minimise pressure on local resources;
- Communicate effectively with stakeholders including information regarding available employment opportunities and the manner in which appointments will be made, to help limit the extent of in-migration;
- Maintain ongoing community communication strategies to keep affected communities informed about changes in the project;
- Finalise the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan to identify appropriate measures to mitigate the expected in-migration from the presence of the project; and
- Use the Grievance Redress Mechanism for aggrieved community members affected by project related activities.



6.1.7.6 Impact Significance Rating

Table 74: Construction phase impact on community infrastructure and services

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Project Use of Community Infrastructure and Services	1	2	2	4	Low 20	1	2	2	4	Low 20
Impact of Project Use of Local Roads	8	4	2	5	High Medium 70	2	2	2	5	Low 30
Impact of Access Provided by the Regional Road Upgrades	8	5	3	5	High +80	8	5	3	5	High +80
Impact of In-Migration	8	4	4	5	High 80	4	3	3	5	Low Medium 50
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.1.8 Individual, Family and Community Life

A number of individual, family and community level impacts have already started manifesting as part of the pre-construction phase of the pipeline development. Of particular importance are those impacts that relate to aspects of Social Licence to Operate and individual and social disruption emanating from increased incidents of intra-household conflict and abuse, as well as high levels of fear and uncertainty amongst the general population of villagers along the pipeline.

6.1.8.1 Unmet Expectations

The low levels of formal employment in the Hoima District, particularly in the directly affected rural settlements makes employment highly desirable. Work seekers who are not successful in their applications for employment opportunities may become frustrated, with resultant resentment and even hostility towards CNOOC as well as those villagers who have succeeded in gaining appointments. Due to the fact that the LC1 of each village is



required to verify that work seekers do reside within the village as stated, a perception that LC1's are involved in "gate-keeping" could easily gain currency.

This issue is likely to be a key concern, affecting CNOOC's social license to operate in the long term, and is considered to be of high magnitude and **high medium** significance. Although experience of large scale construction projects indicates that it will be difficult to eliminate all bias from the recruitment process, there are key measures that can be put in place that could assist in managing this impact, reducing the impact significance to **low medium**.

6.1.8.2 *Mistrust and Social Licence to Operate*

At the time of the consultation process in 2018 that served to update the SIA, there appeared to be limited knowledge about the project among households. Village level discussions were dominated by questions about the project. Although there has been a process of engagement of villages along the proposed pipeline route as a part of the ESIA, there appears not to have been any further productive discourse about their concerns and fears during the RAP negotiations, which have concentrated on resettlement issues.

PAPs appear to have a reasonable sense of certainty about the resettlement and compensation process, due to a thorough RAP process, but there is still wide-spread uncertainty about some aspects, such as the relocation process, as well as fears related to future safety and security. Assurances by CNOOC that "nothing will go wrong" or that "if something goes wrong we will be the first to know"; are comments which community members have viewed as dismissive of their concerns. There is also suspicion amongst landowners directly adjacent to the proposed pipeline about the need to sign documentation. The relevant documents, required by NEMA and the Government of Uganda¹⁸⁴, will not infringe on their rights, but they do require that landowners provide a signed statement that they understand that the permanent pipeline RoW may not be appropriated or used in any way. Coupled with mistrust emanating from the reported experience of being witness to or victim of previous questionable transactions, this has created a sense of uncertainty and disquiet amongst landowners.

In the absence of mechanisms that will encourage ongoing (as opposed to intermittent) communication with stakeholders, these impacts will be long term (entrenched negative opinions about the project extending beyond the construction phase). Taking into account the vulnerability of the rural people directly and indirectly affected by the pipeline, the impact magnitude will be high, resulting in a **high** significance both for the people concerned, and in respect of CNOOC's social license to operate. With appropriate communication and a strict adherence to promises made to stakeholders, it is expected that these perceptions can be reversed, and impacts can be reduced to **low** significance.

6.1.8.3 *Disruption of Social Networks*

Based on the routing of the pipeline, a significant number of households across the various villages will require relocation. Even where cash compensation has been accepted, all PAPs consulted have indicated that they intend continuing with their agricultural activities, but at a different location either within the vicinity of the village in which they live or outside of it. Where people relocate from their original villages to new ones, they could suffer the following permanent or long-term disruption:

- troubled, discontinuous or fragmented social ties;
- dismantled production systems;
- individual/household impoverishment resulting from the loss of productive assets or income sources;
- relocation of individuals/households to alternative environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater;

¹⁸⁴ In accordance with the Petroleum Exploration, Development and production Act 2013, Section 135 that requires consent of landowners and users



- dispersion of kin groups; and
- loss or diminishment of supportive networks, mutual assistance and cultural identity.

These impacts will especially manifest among PAP's that involuntarily move to new or distant locations from their original area of abode. At the same time, PAPs who voluntarily take up a cash compensation option may, inadvertently, place themselves in the same position. Without sensitive handling, the impact will be long term, persisting beyond the construction phase, of high magnitude and **high medium** significance. Even with careful mitigation and monitoring it is likely that these impacts will persist and will not be eliminated or reduced to negligible levels.

6.1.8.4 *Impact Mitigation and Monitoring*

The mechanisms to redress community concerns include a change from the approach that regards villagers and PAPs as passive recipients of information to an approach that ensures information exchange and serves to engage PAPs and villagers in discussions and dialogue. This will be particularly important in instances where there will be the need to ensure the cooperation and support from affected settlements. This is not only a critical element for promoting the company's Social Licence to Operate but is fundamental in addressing the future safety of the pipeline.

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Establish a sound Community Relations Strategy (CRS) which meets international best practice standards and conventions, all relevant aspects of the Ugandan Constitution and applicable regulations and demonstrates sensitivity and respect for the culture, values and traditions of the affected settlements. The CRS should incorporate real measures that will allow for:
 - timely, open and transparent communication and information sharing, including related to preparatory construction activities) in ways and formats that are fully understandable and accessible to villagers regarding the procedures, schedules as well as potential impacts of construction and operational activities in accordance with international best practice for consultation and disclosure.
 - provide training and ensure the allocation of sufficient and appropriate resources to ensure that all CNOOC employees, contractors and sub-contractors, including dedicated community liaison officers, are aware of and comply with the CRS as well as with CNOOCs commitments to the communities.
 - community liaison officers (or other appropriate resource personnel) to work alongside the construction activities (at the construction camp as well as alongside the pipeline) to assist and advise stakeholders as required.
 - active and timely consideration of community views to allow a clear understanding of concerns, expectations and issues and to design and implement appropriate measures for mitigation or remedy.
 - develop appropriate objectives and targets that will ensure a process of continuing improvement in respect of community relations management and performance.
 - maintain social and community monitoring programmes and provide accurate, clear and transparent project information to community members as well as other stakeholders as required, including CSOs and the UHRC.
- Set up a formal complaints procedure to record and address any complaints received. This is in addition to the grievance mechanism described in Box 12-1, which is intended to accommodate issues where compensation for damages is possible). The complaints procedure should include the provision of nominated individuals (potentially community liaison officers) for community members from settlements along the pipeline to address complaints to directly; as well as commitments in respect of response times



required to address complaints. Details of the (toll free) telephone number as well as the procedure to be followed for lodging complaints should be distributed to LC1s, as well as at community meetings and via posters to all communities in the vicinity of the working area, the construction camp and close to roads that will experience significant increases of traffic. The procedure must make provision for all calls to be answered in person whenever possible during working hours and recorded at all other times. Comprehensive details of the complaint, source, the location as well as date and time of the offending event or issue must be recorded. All complaints will need to be investigated, with feedback provided regarding the outcome of the investigation, as well as the steps taken to address the issue. The location of the community liaison team must be widely publicised so that, where possible, complaints can be made in person; and

- Ensure that provision is made for communities to be provided with the contact number of an appropriate person or persons within CNOOC in the event that the initial complaint is not satisfactorily handled. The resolution of any complaint should, in any case, be dealt with as speedily as possible.

6.1.8.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 75: Construction phase impact on individual, family and community life

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact of Unmet Expectations	8	4	2	5	High Medium 70	3	2	2	5	Low Medium 35
Impacts in respect of Mistrust and SLO	8	4	2	5	High Medium 70	2	2	2	5	Low 30
Disruption of Social Networks	8	4	2	5	High Medium 70	4	3	2	5	Low Medium +45
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										



6.2 Pipeline - Operational Phase

6.2.1 Overview of Operational Phase Impact Areas

The pipeline route was specifically selected to minimise environmental and social impacts, and the pipeline system designed to require minimal operational and maintenance intervention. The operational phase for the pipeline is estimated to last approximately 25 years. The following social impacts are expected during the operational phase of the pipeline, based on the broad human and socio-economic environment that is valued by people and that forms part of valued environmental components (VECs). These impacts are discussed in the following sub-sections:

- Operational Workforce - Related Impacts;
- Economic Impacts;
- Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts;
- Housing and Land Impacts; and
- Infrastructure and Community Service Impacts.

6.2.2 Operational Workforce Related Impacts

6.2.2.1 Employment Opportunities

Compared to the construction phase, activities during the operational phase of the pipeline will be of a low magnitude and will involve planned preventive and predictive maintenance (off-site) of the pipeline as well as incident or breakdown maintenance, usually on-site at the point of occurrence, which may be at any specific location along the length of the pipeline. Employment during this phase, specifically in respect of the operation and maintenance of the pipeline itself, will require specialist skills that will be acquired by CNOOC in accordance with its Labour Force Management Plan. It is uncertain what number of skilled personnel will be required to operate and maintain the pipeline, but is probably not more than 10 permanent staff. The maintenance of the right of way will require unskilled labour for cutting of grass and removal of woody vegetation – this task will probably be contracted out to a local firm. Specialist maintenance tasks, such as pigging or dig ups may also be done by contractors.

Where unskilled labour is needed for on-site for maintenance, individuals will be sourced directly by CNOOC or its contractor, in accordance with the CNOOC Casual Contractor Opportunities Standard Operating Procedures.

There will, therefore, be limited employment opportunities during the operational phase. Based on this, the impact magnitude (based on numbers of people employed) is considered to be minor, but long term and regional scale (benefits will extend beyond the local area), resulting in positive impacts of **low medium** significance.

6.2.2.2 Impact on Skills Development and Training Opportunities

As described above, the proposed pipeline development process will be characterised by a short term, high demand construction phase followed by a long term low demand operational phase.

CNOOC has a fully developed employment and recruitment policy, and mechanisms for internal succession, apprentice, trainee and graduate programmes and contract labour have been designed as part of the project. CNOOC's aims to implement a development strategy for its employees by investing in technical, managerial and administrative skills of the workforce.

Training and skills development will be a positive impact, helping to develop the capability and qualifications of the local operational workforce and expanding the human capital available within the local economy. A relatively small number of employees will benefit, and the magnitude of impact will be low, but permanent and regional in extent and of **low medium** significance. The magnitude of this impact can be increased if training is prioritised by CNOOC, and the benefits are spread to as many employees as possible, especially if there are efforts to upskill local people to take semi-skilled and skilled positions.



6.2.2.3 Impact on Employee Health and Safety

Transport of crude oil by pipeline offers the safest means of transporting crude oil in relation to workplace health and safety. In an assessment of the intermodal safety of oil, Fraser Institute (2013) states that accidents and resultant hospitalisation amongst oil pipeline workers *“was 30 times lower compared to rail workers involved in transporting oil, and 37 times lower than for road transport”*.

There are currently no occupational health and safety statistics available for Uganda in respect of the risks of an operating pipeline. However, an extensive international search of risk incidents demonstrates that the vast majority of pipeline - related accidents or incidents during the operational phase result from the specific causes discussed below. A more detailed analysis of risk situations and appropriate response is described in detail in the Environmental Impact Assessment section dealing with Unplanned Events.

General Safety

Principle causes of accidents working at elevated heights without harnesses, exposure to the elements and dehydration, the use of hand-held powered tools and the operation of moving plant and equipment without safeguards, failure to wear PPE specified for particular tasks (gloves, goggles, ear muffs, safety shoes), working under the influence of alcohol or drugs (see below), lack of training on HS&E, distractions (use of cell phones while doing other work), general ignorance of, or failure to follow, recognised and documented safety procedures and working on potentially hazardous tasks while alone. Due to the limited number of interventions required to operate an oil pipeline, and the small number of employees necessary for the tasks, these risks are considerably less significant than those that apply to the production facility as a whole.

In the absence of a highly regulated OH&S environment, with a zero-tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries on the production sites will be high, with potentially permanent consequences and a **high medium** significance rating. Subject to CNOOC's compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety standards established by Ugandan Government and its own Health and Safety policies and procedures, which are in place to meet the Ugandan legal requirements, as well as guidelines and protocols for sensitisation of employees and monitoring systems to verify compliance, this impact can be reduced to **low** significance.

Driver Safety

Vehicle accidents are the leading cause of worker injuries and fatalities, with the USDOL Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries related to the Oil and Gas sector (BLS, 2016) reporting that 40% of all worker fatalities are directly linked to vehicle incidents. The main causes of work place accidents involving vehicles and movable equipment on industrial sites are typically:

- Failure to drive cautiously and defensively;
- Disregard of speed limits;
- Failure to wear seat belts;
- Use of cell phones while driving;
- Careless driving and/or driving / equipment operation by insufficiently trained personnel;
- Failure to maintain the lights and audible reversing signals on construction vehicles and equipment;
- Night driving;
- Use of alcohol or recreational drugs; and
- Driver/operator fatigue.

Without appropriate driver training and a zero-tolerance management approach towards unsafe practices, the risk of disabling or fatal injuries to personnel caused by vehicles and moving equipment will be high, and potentially long term to permanent (disabling or fatal), with a **high medium** significance rating.



6.2.2.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following mitigation measures are recommended (which may overlap in some instances with the recommendations of the LFMP):

Employment Opportunities

- Mitigation measures for any potential negative impacts during the operational phase are consistent with those drawn up for the construction phase.

Skills Development

- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a national human capacity register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force;
- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus of CNOOC Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and
- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

Employee Health and Safety

- Continue to implement CNOOC's drug and alcohol policy, which prohibits the use of these substances at all of its camps and those of its contractors. In accordance with this policy, vehicles and bags are routinely searched to ensure that unauthorised substances are not taken into the camps facilities. Employees who transgress these rules are disciplined and face possible dismissal;
- Ensure that the CNOOC Driver Safety Programme is implemented consistently;
- Ensure that the EPC and drilling contractors make sufficient provision for active recreation at the camps. Ugandan Nationals have a great football tradition and a football field could be considered, among other recreational facilities. Sufficient recreation directly combats the lure of substance abuse and should be seen as a necessary component of the camps to maintain a stable and productive workforce;
- Conduct health education programmes for employees designed to disseminate information about social pathologies and the spread of disease; and
- Ensure that the CNOOC Emergency Response and Exposure Control Plans are understood by all workers, including labourers undertaking routine maintenance functions along the length of the pipeline, and not only by first responders, and that adherence is strictly enforced under all circumstances and conditions.



6.2.2.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 76: Operational phase workforce-related impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact on Employment Opportunities	2	4	3	5	Low Medium +45	2	4	3	5	Low Medium +45
Impact on Skills Development	2	5	3	5	Low Medium +50	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70
Impact on Employee Health and Safety										
-General Safety	8	5	2	4	High Medium 60	2	2	2	4	Low 24
-Driver Safety	10	5	2	4	High Medium 68	2	2	2	4	Low 24
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.2.2.6 Economic Impacts

The project will have impacts in the local, regional and national economy through direct and indirect economic benefits. While it is beyond the scope of this study to conduct a comprehensive macro-economic assessment, general economic impacts are discussed below.

6.2.2.6.1 National, Regional and Local Economic Development

Increase in Government Revenue

Direct oil and gas related government revenue is derived from (i) royalties (resource exploitation related levies based on the value of extracted resources); (ii) surface rentals (annual fees in respect of acreage held by oil companies); (iii) taxation (personal and business taxes as well as specific introduced taxes related to 'windfall gains', resource rent and the environment); (iv) bonuses (paid by the oil companies at defined stages during the exploration and production phases, as per their Profit Share Agreement); (v) what is termed 'Profit Oil' (income from excess oil production over that required to meet all cost recovery and payment requirements); and (vi) 'other fees' (contributions to training of government personnel and/or payments in cash in lieu this). As the sector develops, value chain related operations such as refineries and the sale of petroleum products



will provide additional opportunities for income from taxation (see ESIA Volume 3, Chapter 17 on Cumulative Impacts).

The specific terms of agreement between CNOOC and the government have not been made public. Informed projections indicate that government revenues will remain low for a considerable period of time at current crude prices. Henstridge and Page (2012:28) estimate that it will take at least a decade from the start of production for cumulative oil revenues to climb to 5% of GDP, translating to approximately \$9 billion. They see this climbing to \$7.3 billion (41% of GDP) within the second decade, \$14.9 billion (83% of GDP), and \$19.8 billion (111% of GDP) by the end of the fourth decade of production (all based on 2012 \$ oil prices).

Despite the slow start in income generation, Henstridge and Page (2012:28) state that the deal implied by the terms is assumed to a good one for Uganda: "Between 86 percent and 99 percent of the net present value of the combined investments - depending on assumptions about oil price and the time horizon for production - goes to the government through the various sources of tax revenue and dividends on a 15 percent equity share."

The impact in terms of this indicator is expected to be positive, long term, National in coverage (benefitting all levels of Government) and of **high** significance.

National and Regional Economic Growth

The expansion of the resource industry in Buhuka Flats will have a beneficial cumulative impact in the region, including along the escarpment where the proposed pipeline will be situated. This will include revenue for the government, employment opportunities at local, regional and national level and a direct and indirect effect on business development. Increased household income and expenditure will result. Both on its own and combined with the effect of the other oil industry developments, CNOOC's Kingfisher project is likely to generate significant economic multipliers¹⁸⁵. Research for other oil development projects has shown that economic multipliers of about 2.33 (Economy League of Southwestern Pennsylvania, 2008) for value added and between about 2.88 (Loren C Scott and Associates, Inc., 2014) and 3.03 for labour income (Macroeconomic Subgroup, 2011) apply. While these studies were undertaken for oil and gas developments in the USA, and the ratios do not necessarily hold true for developing economies, the general effect is clear.

The increase in work opportunities provided by the project will result in growth in the proportion of Ugandan citizens with higher incomes. Given the number of oil and gas projects under consideration in the sector, there is likely to be a continued and expanding demand for skilled labour. Wages for skills needed in the oil industry are likely to increase. Employment in the oil industry will generate government revenue, deducted from salaries through Pay As You Earn (PAYE).

At a regional scale, the magnitude of beneficial impacts will only be medium, but they will be long term. The significance rating is **high medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance good governance and investment in local infrastructure and services, the overall significance rating can be increased to that of a **high** positive impact.

Local Economic Development

The Kingfisher development will stimulate demand for goods and services in the area, which in turn will have a direct and indirect impact on employment in the local and regional economy. CNOOC has developed a local procurement policy to support further development of the business supply chain locally and regionally through appropriate purchasing and business development strategies. This will also support the district and central government initiatives intended to improve the social capital within the Hoima District.

The Buhuka area in general is experiencing rapid economic development. Since the opening of the escarpment road into the Flats, two large markets have developed, selling various goods and services, which attract an

¹⁸⁵ An economic multiplier is the increase in final income that can be derived arising from any new injection of spending, for example \$2.33 for every \$1 invested or spent. Also termed a 'trickle down' effect of economic growth as those who receive additional income, use and spend that income in shops and businesses. This, in turn, drives further economic growth.



extensive daily clientele. This has resulted in induced and indirect employment opportunities being created. While most of the current trade is not directly linked to the Kingfisher development, being a consequence of the access provided by the escarpment road, it is an indirect benefit since the primary purpose of the road is to serve the Kingfisher project. Several villagers residing in settlements along the proposed pipeline route report now being able to offer goods to the Buhuka Flats markets. Others, particularly from villages close to the Flats such as Nyasenge B, Hanga II B and Ngoma indicate that they obtain fish from Lake Albert for re-sale to villagers on the escarpment.

The further development of the local economy will be a benefit derived from the presence of the project in the area. It is possible that local economic growth will increase the ability of households to earn a cash-based income. In this regard, CNOOC has indicated that it purchases in the order of 65% of its goods and services from suppliers and contractors in Uganda, which number more than 100 providers to date. The Company also trains local suppliers to meet oil and gas quality, safety and other standards and learn the tendering and bidding process.

In the absence of specific interventions from CNOOC to increase local purchasing and assist local businesses to improve their ability to compete in the market, the benefits will probably be of low magnitude. Nevertheless, they will be long term and are considered to be positive and of **medium** significance. This can be increased to **high** significance if CNOOC implements a full range of interventions to encourage local business development capability, and steadily increases project spend in the local economy (refer to the mitigation measures below).

Human Capital Development

There is a strong relationship between available human capital and the ability to attain social and economic growth and development and that the development and promotion of human capacity will be achieved most effectively through a coherent process of investment in the people of Uganda.

Human Capital represents the knowledge, skills and abilities that enable people to do their jobs, to be innovative and able to learn and adjust to changing economic and social environments. As such, it refers to the adaptive capacity of people to access opportunities. The process of human capital development concerns the creation of an enabling environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative, lives in accordance with their needs and interests.

The definition of human capital stresses the concept as primarily, although not exclusively, centred around human capability and productivity engendered through knowledge and skills acquired from education, training and experience, and facilitated by an enabling environment. It development of human capital implies building an appropriate balance and critical mass of human resources and providing an enabling environment for all individuals to be fully engaged and to contribute to national development efforts.

Uganda has a low comparative world ranking on the Human Capital Index. It is currently ranked 106th out of 122 countries on the overall Human Capital Index (WEF, 2013:13), and 118th out of 122 countries in respect of the Educational Pillar of the Human Capital Index Ibid, p14).

The Business, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (BTJET) Strategic Plan 2011 – 2020 (MoGLSD, 2011) for Uganda, identifies the absence of and the urgent need for a comprehensive process to develop occupationally relevant skills and competencies, including skills for the oil and gas sector. The Oil and Gas Policy (MEMD, 2008:27) emphasises the provision of support for the development and maintenance of national expertise, including planning for the development of formal and industrial training and broadening the national education curricula in preparation for putting the necessary oil and gas workforce in place in the country.

The Industrial Baseline Survey, undertaken by CNOOC in collaboration with Total and Tullow (Hamman, 2014:29) states that it is evident that Uganda is currently unable to meet the manpower demands of the oil and gas sector and recommends, among other things, that oil and gas operators such as CNOOC (i) in partnership with government work towards strengthening the educational system; (ii) offer direct support to existing training institutions of repute; and (iii) the establishment of a technical and vocational education and training (TVET)



centre, aimed at providing competence development for, inter alia, craftsmen (civil) and mechanical and electrical technicians required by the oil and gas industry. CNOOC is directly involved in this process.

Apart from this, CNOOC invests in Human Capital Development directly through the introduction of training programmes intended to increase the productivity and effectiveness of personnel (as described earlier). It is, as well, investing in the development of essential knowledge and skills required by the modern economy, including the oil and gas industry. This includes the provision of bursaries, engaging in partnerships with local vocational institutions in the Hoima District for the expansion of existing skills and vocational training programmes as well as direct support to schools in its area of operation.

Beneficial impacts will be permanent, providing skills that can be used by the beneficiaries throughout their working lives. Job applicants will be sourced regionally, within Uganda, so the benefit will extend beyond the local area. Magnitude (at this geographic scale) will only be low to medium and impact significance will be **medium**. With the implementation of the recommended measures to enhance key aspects such as TVET and STEM education and training, the overall significance rating can be increased to that of a **high** positive impact.

6.2.2.7 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

6.2.2.7.1 Government Revenue Losses due to Corruption

While tax contributions are generally considered to be positive (see above), their impact can have mixed results. Non-transparent payment of taxes, particularly in the extractive industries, has led to corruption and lost benefits when revenues are not paid transparently and monitored. For this reason, since 2007, the IFC has required all of its extractive industry projects to publicly disclose their material payments to host governments (IFC 2006). It is expected that CNOOC will adhere to this requirement.

Raw material exploitation typically generates high “economic rents”¹⁸⁶ which provides numerous incentives for public and private agents to engage (at times excessively) in “rent-seeking” behaviour. There has already been evidence of a conflict of interest being demonstrated by some politicians and officials who have acquired interests and rights because of privileged knowledge about, for example, the siting of the proposed development and the acquisition of land pre-emptively. Fortunately, the Ugandan governance system, including that related to local and traditional management, has been robust and willing to promote equity. This includes the successful conclusion of legal challenges lodged by community stakeholder groups related to corrupt land acquisitions by government officials (e.g. on the Buhuka Flats).

Uganda has enacted several pieces of new legislation aimed at promoting extractive sector governance. Nevertheless, there are still opportunities for conflicts of interest in the public sector through – for example – politicians and even government officials holding interests in the construction sector at a time when the scale of public contracts is set to accelerate substantially. Although initially mooted as desirable and legislators under the Parliamentary Forum on Oil and Gas have continued to push, Uganda has not yet signed up for the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI). This means that Uganda still stands outside a forum that would expect specific actions to be taken to enhance transparency and mitigate the misuse of natural resource revenues.

Proceeds from the extractive sector pose specific challenges to host governments. Kekembo (2017) states that “the sheer magnitude of revenues, the complexities of the fiscal arrangements as well as the high volatility of revenue flows can be a substantial burden for public financial management”. He further states that Ugandan membership of the EITI would, as well, provide an essential “feedback loop between the government and citizens. This increased sector transparency through the EITI disclosure, can discourage corruption and bad governance that has ravaged many resource rich countries.”

It will be important that CNOOC ensures that it avoids potential situations where it may be accused of complicity in graft or of embroilment in patronage links. The fact that CNOOC is not a supporter company of

¹⁸⁶ The oil and gas industry generates substantial economic rents, in that the commodity value most often exceeds the cost of production by a significant margin. Total economic rents available for sharing among stakeholders is defined as the amount by which the total value of the resource exceeds the total economic cost of producing the natural resource.



the EITI and is on record (as partner in Tullow) of declining to publish all its payments to the Ugandan Government has created a sense of unease amongst human rights campaigners. Irrespective of the accuracy of this perception, CNOOC has the opportunity, including through association with initiatives such as the EITI, to exert significant moral persuasion as well as real assistance (to government as well as civil society) in fighting corruption in the oil and gas sector. Its participation in the UN Global Compact and associated commitment to the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact, in particular Principle 10, which states that “Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery”, would reinforce this potential. Without these measures, this impact has the potential to be negative, with long term, regional consequences of **high** significance.

6.2.2.7.2 Lack of Funding to District Government

The Hoima District Council will benefit from the CNOOC development through a number of revenue streams. These include levying local taxes, greater property taxes as well as enhanced economic development and prosperity at district, parish and sub-parish level.

However, Hoima is currently underfunded, and it is unlikely that it will derive enough additional income to service the burgeoning development expected on the Buhuka Flats, particularly if there is a marked increase in population due to in-migration. Currently, for example, Hoima is allocated a mere 10% of its budget requirements for road maintenance¹⁸⁷ which makes it impossible to adequately manage and maintain existing roads.

The need to establish enabling infrastructure and a service-related environment in communities around the Kingfisher development will exacerbate the Hoima district government's capacity problems in this regard. Hoima will need to fund infrastructure, service delivery and maintenance (including road maintenance) to create a stable environment around the Kingfisher development. This includes the need to provide adequate water and sanitation services, electricity, policing, regulatory enforcement and other essential services. In the absence of this, CNOOC faces the likelihood of community demands to take responsibility for these services itself, becoming, in effect, the government by default. This could create an extremely volatile situation, with service delivery protests on the Flats and above the escarpment and a significant increase in the risk of violence affecting CNOOC personnel.

The impact will be long term and of potentially very high magnitude. The sensitivities are particularly high, given the high probability (perhaps definite) risk of civil unrest if material development benefits do not materialise to offset the cultural and social change that the inhabitants along the pipeline will have to accommodate. Without mitigation, impact significance will be negative and of **high** significance. Alternatively, if Government plans to provide local services are timeously introduced, this impact can be reversed with positive social outcomes in local communities.

6.2.2.8 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following mitigation measures are proposed:

6.2.2.8.1 National and Regional and Local Economic Development

National and Regional Economic Development:

- Promote economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area and the Hoima District in a partnership with central, regional and local government to develop a comprehensive infrastructure, services and local economic development plan;
- Ensure that the Livelihoods Restoration Plan actively takes on board practical mechanisms and mitigation strategies for the loss of agricultural land; and
- Put in place a Community Development Plan (CDP), including relevant aspects of livelihoods restoration and resource management planning.

¹⁸⁷ Hoima District Council Officials (2017) Personal Communication



Local Business Development:

- Develop comprehensive strategies to build the capacity of local service providers to compete within the local and regional business environment, ideally on a diversified basis that does not only serve the oil industry;
- Develop a local procurement policy and steadily increase project spend in support of local capacity and the further development of the business supply chain through appropriate purchasing and business development strategies; and
- Identify and support programmes (including related to micro-financing) in support of vulnerable groups as required (elderly, single women or child headed households).

Human Capital Development:

- Collaborate with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), which is tasked with establishing, maintaining and operating a national human capacity register for the petroleum sector to ensure that CNOOC contributions in the form of bursaries and scholarships support the development of an appropriately skilled labour force;
- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector;
- Promote STEM at school level by incorporating support to the development of science laboratories at schools, strengthening education in maths and science at schools and the development of well-stocked school libraries as a specific focus of CNOOC Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and
- Support initiatives that will promote and strengthen the levels of competence of master artisans and crafts persons within the Technical Education and Training (TVET) system, and design mechanisms that will support the entrance of female scholars into TVET institutions.

6.2.2.8.2 Impacts Retarding Economic Development

Government Revenue Losses due to Corruption:

- Ensure that CNOOC meticulously implements all anti-corruption, business ethics related and internal compliance Policies and Programmes already in place, including the CNOOC Limited Code of Commercial Behaviour and Conduct of Employees, the Procedures for Handling Violation of Rules of CNOOC Limited Employees as well as its Guidelines for Overseas Operation with Compliance of CNOOC;
- Promote transparency in reporting of all revenue payments to the GoU and, especially, consider becoming a member company of the EITI; and
- Voluntarily collaborate with and support multi-stakeholder forums that engage questions of ethics and corruption in the oil and gas industry, including Civil Society Organisations, NGO coalitions as well as the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC).

Lack of Funding to District Government:

- Contribute to economic development and infrastructure improvement in the project area, in partnership with central, district and local government; and
- Develop a transparent community development and contribution policy.



6.2.2.9 Impact Significance Rating

Table 77: Operational phase economic impacts

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Regional and Local Economic Development										
-Increase in Govt. Revenue	9	4	4	5	High +85	9	4	4	5	High +85
-Impact on national and regional economic growth	6	5	3	5	High Medium +70	8	5	3	5	High +80
-Impact on Local economic development	7	5	2	5	High Medium +70	9	5	2	5	High +80
-Human Capital Development	6	4	3	5	High Medium +65	9	4	3	5	High +80
Factors Retarding Economic Development										
- Govt revenue losses due to corruption	8	4	3	4	High Medium 60	4	4	3	2	Low 22
-Lack of funding to District Govt	9	4	2	5	High 75	9	4	2	5	High +75
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.2.3 Community Health, Safety and Security Impacts

6.2.3.1 Community Nuisance and Disruption

Once construction is completed and the pipeline is commissioned, there will be a decrease in potential risks and associated community health, safety and security related impacts emanating from traffic on the primary, secondary and tertiary road system. It is possible that a small maintenance track will be maintained along the pipeline (although this is not presently planned). Traffic along the pipeline will be very occasional. The pipeline



right of way will not be fenced and there will be no restrictions affecting pedestrian movement across the pipeline corridor.

Notwithstanding the limited activity along the pipeline corridor, necessary for maintenance purposes, there is still the potential for impact on surrounding landowners and users that could result in nuisance or grievances. Typical grievances (events that could result in a need for compensation) could include erosion caused by the project affecting a landowner's fields or mortality of poultry or stock due a collision with maintenance vehicles. In cases where dig ups are necessary, there could be more significant disruption of surrounding landowners within the local area.

There will be a decrease in the potential spread of infectious diseases, including STDs and HIV/AIDS during the operational phase due to the significant decrease in number of workers as compared to that required during the construction phase.

Without mitigation, impacts will have low to medium magnitude, will be short term and local in geographic extent, causing impacts of **low medium** significance.

Potential operational related accidents and disasters, e.g. fire, explosion, spills could have a profoundly negative impact on a long-term basis. "Economically disadvantaged populations are disproportionately affected by disasters. The poor are less likely to have the income or assets needed to prepare for a possible disaster or to recover after a disaster".¹⁸⁸ These impacts are assessed under 'Unplanned Events'

6.2.3.2 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following specific mitigation measures are proposed (impact mitigation for emergencies is included in a separate report):

- Communicate regularly with stakeholders about the pipeline as a means of reducing local unease of risks associated with the transport of oil and, in particular, in relation to the avoidance of cultivation or other activities (other than grazing of stock) on the 10 m wide right of way. It is a critical requirement that CNOOC builds trust with its stakeholders in respect of the continuing safe operation of the pipeline;
- Ensure that communities and adjacent landowners are informed in advance of any major maintenance activities that are required along the pipeline route;
- Ensure that maintenance staff wear CNOOC-branded safety vests and use CNOOC branded vehicles to provide land owners with an immediate means of distinguishing them from intruders;
- Ensure that community forums are created in which landowners can raise issues and discuss with CNOOC staff any ongoing concerns about safety associated with the pipeline in general or about crime related to the use of the pipeline corridor for access;
- Provide all stakeholders with contact details of maintenance and emergency staff at the production facility and ensure that this information remains updated. Local inhabitants will be CNOOCs eyes and ears in this regard and can be of assistance in day to day monitoring of any events that should be noted or acted upon in relation to pipeline safety and maintenance. Exposure of the pipeline due to erosion or illegal excavation along the pipeline route would be two such events;
- Maintain the grass in the pipeline servitude by slashing or mowing and not by burning to minimise risks to surrounding land owners;
- Ensure ongoing circulation of contact details of community liaison officers or, if separate, of 'grievance officers' or other key contacts; and

¹⁸⁸ Flanagan, B.E. et al. (2011). A Social Vulnerability Index for Disaster Management. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*. Volume 8, Issue 1 2011 Article 3.



- Maintain the grievance procedure developed during the exploration phase in accordance with IFC requirements and including the following:
 - Circulation of details of the Witness NGO as well as the mechanisms to access the NGO.
 - Maintaining awareness amongst the local community regarding the grievance procedure and how it works.
 - Maintenance of a grievance register that is continuously updated by CNOOC.
 - Provision of a mechanism to provide feedback to individuals and groups.

Existing problems with respect to the grievance procedure (refer to Box 13-1 below) need to be resolved.

Box 7: Existing Problems with respect to Grievances

According to IFC's Performance Standard 1, if ongoing risks to or adverse impacts on project-affected communities are anticipated, the Project Sponsor is required to "establish a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance" (IFC, 2006, p. 5). To respond to this requirement, CNOOC need to appoint a Witness NGO to provide oversight, to receive grievances and to oversee the process to address these concerns.

The CNOOC Grievance Mechanism, which is already in use, is not thought to be effective by many villagers. The general perception is that CNOOC has not taken grievances sufficiently seriously and that villagers are powerless to have issues that they believe are important addressed, if CNOOC does not regard them to be important. There is also no evidence that a critical Witness NGO had been appointed to provide oversight of resettlement and compensation discussions between CNOOC and villagers. The expectation that subsistence stakeholders should either wait for a CLO to visit the village or should present themselves to the CNOOC Hoima office if they have failed to obtain satisfaction related to issues of concern, is neither realistic nor fair given the costs of transport. This is a critical issue and will need to be addressed by CNOOC. Failure to ensure that villagers believe that they are actually being 'heard' will negatively impact on the company's Social License to Operate.

6.2.3.3 Impact Significance Rating

Table 78: Operation Phase Impact on Community Health, Safety and Security

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Nuisance and disruption caused by ongoing maintenance	5	2	2	4	Low Medium 36	2	2	2	4	Low 24
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				



6 Medium	3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)	3 Regional	3 Medium probability
4 Low	2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)	2 Local	2 Low probability
2 Minor	1 Transient	1 Site only	1 Improbable
1 None/Negligible			0 No chance of occurrence

Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +

6.2.4 Housing and Land Impacts

6.2.4.1 Impacts due to in-migration

Due to the absence of visible activity along the pipeline route, the operation of the pipeline is expected to have minor impacts in respect of in-migration. While migrants settling above the escarpment is still expected to be a significant long-term issue, this is seen in relation to perceptions about opportunities surrounding the production facility as a whole, and its associated economic development, rather than the pipeline. Impact significance of in-migration in relation to the operation of the pipeline alone is expected to have minor magnitude and **low** significance.

6.2.4.2 Land Use Restrictions

Following the construction period, some restrictions will apply to land use, specifically related to the ROW which will be 10 m wide. There will be no permanent access maintained along the ROW (except perhaps for a small maintenance track, although this is not presently planned). No planting of trees, building, excavation for sand or soil, ploughing or any other intrusive activity is permitted in the 10 m servitude and adjacent residents have been required to sign a statement acknowledging their understanding of this. This loss of land use has been assessed under the construction phase impacts dealing with compensation and livelihood restoration. In the temporary servitude, normal agricultural activities after construction of the pipeline can be resumed. Only building infrastructure will be prohibited on this land. Apart from this, the right of way will not be fenced and will have no impact on the continued daily movement of communities. People will be able to cross the pipeline freely without constraint. Impact magnitude will be negligible and impact significance is expected to be **low**.

Further details regarding restrictions in respect of land use along the 10 m-wide servitude, as well as the mechanisms for minimizing the impacts of land users on the pipeline are set out in the Resettlement Action Plan.

6.2.4.3 Loss of Agricultural Productivity

The construction of the pipeline, with the continual movement of heavy vehicles and equipment along the RoW, will compact subsoils. Notwithstanding rehabilitation, reduced agricultural capability on the land affected in the temporary right of way may result as well as infestation by alien plants, affecting the use of the land. Landowners will have only been compensated for the temporary disruption caused by the loss of crops and any losses of fruit trees or other natural resources. Depending on the loss of productivity, the magnitude of this impact could be high, and long term, resulting in local impacts to landowners of **high medium** significance.

6.2.4.4 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

The following impact mitigation and monitoring is proposed:

- Ensure that there is clarity amongst land users regarding the restricted nature of the ROW, the way it will be maintained as well as the details of the mechanism that will be used to mark the land corridor (e.g. marker posts);
- Remove alien invasive species along the servitude regularly, as a part of normal pipeline servitude maintenance;



- In the event that any major maintenance is required, inform surrounding landowners and communities in good time and notify them of any temporary restrictions affecting access in the area where maintenance is taking place;
- Promote and support good environmental governance from central, district and local level including in respect of the protection of environmentally sensitive and protected areas;
- Engage the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom traditional leadership in active and ongoing initiatives and efforts to promote environmental conservation and protection;
- Collaborate with central and district government in planning for as well as in the sustainable implementation of infrastructure and services that will ease land and natural resource impacts; and
- Monitor crop production in the temporary right of way to establish whether there is any measurable difference between agricultural productivity on the right of way compared with immediately adjacent areas. If demonstrated to be necessary, re-evaluate compensation payments to affected landowners.

6.2.4.5 Impact Significance Rating

Table 79: Construction phase impact on Housing and Land Use

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact due to in-migration	1	4	2	4	Low 28	1	4	2	4	Low 28
Impact of land use restrictions	2	2	2	4	Low 24	2	2	2	4	Low 24
Loss of agricultural productivity	8	4	2	4	High Medium 56	4	2	2	3	Low 24
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31– 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

6.2.5 Infrastructure and Community Services

It is expected that the operations phase impacts will show a decline in the opportunistic influx of individuals who are pursuing CNOOC related employment opportunities. Over the longer duration of the operations phase, however, the population demographics may change as the child population enters adulthood and enters the



labour market. In this regard, it is projected that there will be a 168% growth in population in the Hoima District in the period that started in 2014 to 2050¹⁸⁹.

However, as infrastructure and social services such as health and education improve, there will be increasing in-ward migration to the various villages by individuals wanting to take advantage of both the improved services as well as the additional economic opportunities that may be created. As discussed in the previous subsection, it is difficult to distinguish pipeline-related impacts in this regard from the impacts of the project as a whole but given the fact that there is no ongoing presence of staff along the pipeline it is not considered to be a major attractant of migrants on its own, and the significant in-migration issues are discussed under the operational phase of the production facility. For the purposes of this assessment, pipeline-related in-migration is considered to be of minor significance.

6.2.5.1 Impact Mitigation and Monitoring

Refer to Section 6.1.6.6 for mitigation measures for in-migration of the project as a whole.

6.2.5.2 Impact Significance Rating

Table 80: Construction phase impact on infrastructure and community services

Indicator of potential impact	Pre-mitigation					Post-mitigation				
	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance	Magnitude	Duration	Geographic Extent	Probability	Significance
Impact due to in-migration	1	4	2	4	Low 28	1	4	2	4	Low 28
KEY										
Magnitude		Duration		Scale		Probability				
10 Very high/ don't know		5 Permanent		5 International		5 Definite/don't know				
8 High		4 Long-term (impact ceases after closure of activity)		4 National		4 Highly probable				
6 Medium		3 Medium-term (5 to 15 years)		3 Regional		3 Medium probability				
4 Low		2 Short-term (0 to 5 years)		2 Local		2 Low probability				
2 Minor		1 Transient		1 Site only		1 Improbable				
1 None/Negligible						0 No chance of occurrence				
Significance: Low ≤30; Low Medium 31 – 52; High Medium 53 – 74; High ≥75. Positive: +										

¹⁸⁹ UBOS (2014) Projected Population Growth rate per District



7.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

7.1 Background

There is an existing complex system, comprised of interconnected social and environmental influences, that could potentiate different direct impacts, as discussed, as well as cumulative impacts that may manifest in varied ways and/or directions. It is virtually impossible to accurately predict the full nature and impact of the combined effects of multiple interacting stresses of this complex system. Also, within the pre-existing system, to gain sufficient insight into, and an associated grasp of, the (continuously changing) dynamics of interactions between the different social and environmental variables. At the same time, it has become absolutely clear that CNOOC will need to actively engage these cumulative impacts pro-actively in order to avoid serious and long-term consequences.

The IFC states: “One of the biggest risk management challenges currently facing project developers in emerging markets is the appropriate assessment and management of cumulative impacts and risks related to their business activities. Factors such as climate change and unpredictability of climate patterns, increasing and competing water use demands, decline of species biodiversity, degradation of ecosystem services, and changing socio-economic circumstances all add complexity to risk assessment and management. Potential system-wide consequences resulting from the combination of individual effects of multiple actions overtime are particularly important to understand better.”¹⁹⁰

At the same time, the IFC also stresses that: “**Scope creep** should be **prevented**; **expansion** of the Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) scope **beyond** the impacts and risks related to a **project is not good practice**; Focus on a small number of key Valued Ecosystem Components (VECs).” Given this, it is not feasible to introduce the management of impacts not directly related to the actual Kingfisher developments under assessment through this study. However, given the extremely significant and serious indirect impacts emanating from the building of the escarpment road, coupled with the uncontrolled in-migration of (largely) Congolese who are settling on the shores of Lake Albert, CNOOC will need to understand the urgent need to take responsibility for cumulative impacts that may, otherwise, receive less attention than usual. In particular, given the fact that a significant proportion of management interventions would normally be expected to remain the oversight responsibility of the Government of Uganda.

Within the Lake Albertine region, oil and gas developments are likely to cumulatively influence the socio-economic environment substantially. The current population growth and influx is expected to increase as opportunity seekers move into the area in hope to capitalise on various types of development opportunities, including that related to the development. This is likely to place additional strain on services and land, and land tenure aspects are expected to become more pronounced as increased competition for land (including grazing land) appears.

Economically, a change from an agricultural/fishing industry to services and maintenance industry is expected and without this being formalised, the government is unlikely to be able to extract revenue from these businesses.

Displacement and loss of land is likely to be a significant cumulative impact throughout the broader region and it is therefore strongly recommended that the development partners, government and communities align the resettlement and compensation approach and procedures.

Although indirectly related to the current impact assessment process, the construction, in (2015/2016) of the road linking Ikamiro Village at the top of the escarpment with the Bungoma Village in Buhuka Parish has substantially changed the environmental and social structures of the study area and will have far-reaching consequences for the way in which this development sees its impacts accumulate over the course of the project lifespan.

Huge impacts have resulted from the fact that the area (which was virtually inaccessible until 2015) now has a road network that allows open and unfettered access to whomsoever would like to get there for whatever reason, including the perceived direct CNOOC related employment opportunities. Ironically however, is that

¹⁹⁰ International Finance Corporation (2013) Good Practice Handbook Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets



there is an exponentially greater influx of people drawn by indirect factors. These include the fact that Lake Albert serves as an unmonitored open water body which had a substantial fish supply, easy access in and out of the DRC (including for black market items) as well as the fact that the increasing growth in settlements provide direct and indirect development opportunities.

Despite this, the October 2016 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Sectional Re-alignment of the Escarpment Road¹⁹¹ showed a distressing degree of 'blindness' to the massive environmental, cultural, socio-economic and human rights related changes and impacts that would result from the development of the road. Because of this, extraordinary limited mechanisms were put in place to manage and mitigate the very serious foreseeable impacts that have realised subsequent to road construction. As well, no attempt was made to identify potential cumulative impacts and put associated management mechanisms in place.

Built to facilitate the development of the CNOOC project, the road has allowed access into the hitherto isolated area by a wide range of Ugandans and foreigners alike. This has resulted in massive bush-clearing and overfishing of Lake Albert, but more importantly, it has resulted in a change in the socio-political structure of the communities around the proposed project site which will significantly affect the way in which the project is able to engage with local communities. Until the construction of the road, the villages in the project area had stable local governments dating back generations. With the subsequent influx of, especially Congolese, immigrants, most, if not all communities are now dominated by new and possibly temporary residents which may result in CNOOC having to interact with leadership that have little or no social contract or connection to the local environment. This will make the public participation and community engagement aspects of this project substantially more complicated.

The Lake Albert area has become a 'place of refuge and hope' for huge numbers of people from within Uganda itself, Sudan, Rwanda and - in particular - the DRC. In addition to the influx of people via the escarpment road, there has been a massive influx of Congolese migrants and refugees who have settled alongside the lake shores over the past decade. In this regard, the LC1s of each village along the Lake Albert shores have all indicated that approximately 70% to 75% of the population in each village is comprised of Congolese, with the local (original) Bunyoro Kitara peoples comprising a maximum of 10% to 15% of households per village.

The Congolese migrants and refugees are said to have a different approach¹⁹² to Ugandan natural and cultural-heritage resources that appears to be more intensively driven by consumption as opposed to wise utilisation needs, although this is a difficult aspect to attempt to crystallise out in respect of a contribution to cumulative impacts. It is certain that the water and sanitation related hygiene practices of the migrant villagers on the edge of Lake Albert tends to be different from the more conservative and long-settled Ugandans. Of note is the dearth of sanitation facilities such as latrines found amongst the vast majority of migrants, irrespective of the time period that they have stayed there.

In addition, the local Ugandan government appears under-resourced and incapable or unwilling to enforce local environmental laws. CNOOC needs to be prepared to operate in an environment where they are engaging with short term communities dedicated to unsustainable resource utilisation, against a backdrop of little or no national oversight. Apart from the obvious security risks that this represents, there is a real risk of CNOOC becoming a de facto state services provider which may expose the project to significant unforeseen community issues.

7.2 External Cumulative Impacts on VCs

7.2.1 Security

In other African oil fields, specifically the Niger Delta, the deliberate sabotage of oil pipelines has reached epidemic proportions¹⁹³. This sabotage tends to take three forms as discussed hereunder.

¹⁹¹ Eco and Partners (2016) Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Sectional Re-alignment of Escarpment Road (KM 5+360 – Km 6 + 105)

¹⁹² Personal communication, 2 December 2017, Community elder, Nsongo Village, Albertine Graben, Uganda

¹⁹³ Vidal, idal, J. 2015. Big bucks drive oil pipe sabotage in Niger Delta, Guardian News & Media (<https://mg.co.za/article/2015-11-12-big-bucks-drive-oil-pipe-sabotage-in-niger-delta>). Accessed January 2018



7.2.1.1 Politically motivated destruction

As in the case of rebel or terrorist groups in opposition to either the oil company's presence (as in the case of the Niger Delta Greenland Justice Mandate (NDGJM) and the Niger Delta Avengers in their battles with the Nigerian government to attract a greater share of oil revenues for the communities of the Niger delta¹⁹⁴). Internationally, pipelines have historically been a favourite target of rebel groups, including India's United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), Turkey's Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) and Colombia's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN)¹⁹⁵. While this is not currently seen as a significant risk for the study area, the uncontrolled cross border movement in the area, combined with the instability present in some of Uganda's neighbours, poses a future risk for the project.

7.2.1.2 Economic vandalism

In the Niger delta, there is an economic incentive to crack pipelines to create local employment opportunities for clean-up crews¹⁹⁶. Nigeria's National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency recorded more than 900 such events over 12 700km of pipeline in 2014. Such petty vandalism has been successfully combated in places by providing communities with ownership stakes in the oil industry, something which may be hampered by the social instability currently being experienced by the communities surrounding the project site.

7.2.1.3 Organised theft

Apart from the opportunistic small scale theft (and often horrific consequences due to fire) frequently reported from the Niger delta, pipelines are uniquely vulnerable to organised criminal syndicates because of the difficulty inherent in policing linear infrastructure¹⁹⁷. Pipeline oil theft is rampant in almost all developing oil producing nations. In his report into the matter, Ralby (2017) identifies pipeline oil theft as being "highest in states where oil is refined, but the most common determinant of oil theft is a significant price discrepancy between one state and its neighbour. Other factors in neighbouring states—instability, currency imbalances and lack of border controls—also impact the extent to which a state experiences downstream illicit activity. Areas where there are few fuel distribution centres are particularly ripe for organized criminal groups to fill the void."

All of these factors perfectly describe the situation in and surrounding the study area and the likelihood of criminal impacts on the project (and in turn, the likelihood that the project acts as a long term attractor of criminal activity into the area) should be addressed as a priority in long term planning. Such theft has been combated with some success in markets such as Mozambique through the provision of oil royalties to local communities but the weakening of the social fabric of the Albertine Graben associated with the massive influx of foreigners in the last five years will make this harder to achieve.

7.2.2 Climate Change

Both Uganda and China are signatories to the Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This is a recognition of the long term and cumulative impacts that the emission of greenhouse gases will have on the planet's climate. Such impacts are inherently cumulative and dispersed in nature. As a result, the climate change impacts from this proposed project will not necessarily be noticeable within the immediate surrounds of the project area, or indeed, globally, but the fact that both countries involved are signatories places a responsibility and a monitoring and administrative burden on the project staff. It is highly likely that local Ugandan officials will have a reporting requirement for greenhouse gas emissions for their local area to feed up into the nation's national climate report which is required to be submitted to the United Nations under the responsibilities of all signatories. This administrative burden is frequently passed on to the staff of the area's largest emitters which, in this case, will likely be CNOOC. It is vital that CNOOC be aware of this obligation and staff accordingly.

194 AFP 2016. Nigerian rebels claim attack on state-owned pipeline, eNCA (<http://www.enca.com/africa/nigerian-rebels-claim-attack-on-state-owned-pipeline>). Accessed January 2018

195 Institute for the Analysis of Global Security (IAGS), 2005. Pipeline sabotage is terrorist's weapon of choice, IAGS. (<http://www.iags.org/n0328051.htm>). Accessed January 2018

196 Vidal, J. 2015. Big bucks drive oil pipe sabotage in Niger Delta, Guardian News & Media (<https://mg.co.za/article/2015-11-12-big-bucks-drive-oil-pipe-sabotage-in-niger-delta>). Accessed January 2018

197 Ralby, I.M., 2017. *Downstream Oil Theft: Global Modalities, Trends, and Remedies*, Atlantic Council, Global Energy Centre.



From a positive point of view, the fact that both parties are signatories to the Paris Agreement provides an opportunity to access climate change funding to help redress the biodiversity impacts that have already occurred in the area as a result of the increased access occasioned by the road construction. At the moment, it appears that the primary biodiversity funding into Uganda related to the Agreement is provided by the European Union to bolster the protection of the Rwenzori National Park to the south of Lake Albert. With the development of the CNOOC project and the subsequent oil and gas projects still in the pipeline for the Lake Albert east coast, there is a good case for international climate change funding to be applied into the project region to offset the biodiversity impacts that have already and are still expected to occur.

7.2.3 Community impacts

The impacts on the local Ugandan people that have already resulted from the road construction have been outlined above and it is to be expected that these impacts will continue well beyond the life of the project.

CNOOC has already undertaken to provide fresh water into affected settlements which will have the effect or enhancing the attractiveness of these villages for settlement from outside. There is a very real danger that CNOOC becomes a de facto supplier of state services in the area, without any of the power of the state to enforce and control the supply of those services. The risks associated with this are two-fold. It exposes CNOOC to the threat of disruption of activities should something happen to cause disaffection in the surrounding communities. In addition, on ultimate closure of the project, CNOOC will have created an expectation and reliance on their presence which could then be disastrous for these communities on ultimate withdrawal of CNOOC from the area.

It is therefore recommended that CNOOC engages aspects such as service delivery, development initiatives and Corporate Social responsibility in a structured manner and in partnership with key stakeholder groups, including representatives of Civil Society Organisations, district and local government role-players, Community-Based Organisations and representatives of various interest groups. CNOOC will expose themselves to substantial operational and administrative risk if they attempt to supply services in a vacuum. It is recommended that CNOOC supply support to the establishment and facilitation of such a coordinating development platform in a targeted and strategic way which best meet the needs of local communities while lessening the risk that CNOOC become the target of disaffection down the line. This aspect is addressed in detail in the Community Health, Safety and Livelihood Security Plan.

7.2.4 Accumulation of Oil Industry

Apart from the current project, two further oil and gas projects are proposed further north along the Lake Albert coastline. While impacts related to these projects are beyond the scope of this report, it should be recognised that all three of these facilities have a collective responsibility to manage their impacts. Many of these impacts will accumulate with, and possibly magnify each other, especially those associated with air and water quality and biodiversity impact.

In this regard it is pointed out that cumulative impacts do not necessarily show significant difference from the impacts of a single project, in fact, they may be the same. At the same time, construction of more than one project at a time may raise the severity of the impacts. Where construction phases for each of the proposed projects occur simultaneously, there could be cumulative impacts linked to unidentified effects on communities and habitats. While conditions related to a single project may have stabilised or returned to normal, an increase in the number of activities undertaken sequentially or with temporal and spatial coincidence may result in cumulative adverse effects. It is essential that this reality is understood and that appropriate mitigation measures are put in place to prevent this from happening. Even if each of the potential impacts is of relatively short duration and limited spatial extent in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site, cumulative impacts may have serious sequelae.

It is recommended that as soon as these projects reach the advanced planning phase, that a regional environmental forum be funded and set up by the industries in question and populated by local NGOs and local government. As well, that such a Forum is capacitated to understand the true nature of the risks (environmental, social and human rights related). This will enable the Lake Albert oil and gas industry to combine and streamline efforts to mitigate their impacts on the surrounding communities and natural environment.



8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

CNOOC'S Kingfisher project will transform the lives of people on the Buhuka Flats. Some of this will be the result of the direct impact of the construction and operation of the production facility itself, but much will be due to other factors, related to the perceived and real opportunities that good access and the presence of a large industrial facility will bring about.

Changes are already evident, wrought by speculation about future opportunities and by the access that the new escarpment road provides. Populations on the Flats have escalated at a rate far above the predicted average for the District. Commerce associated with the new road access to the fishery on Lake Albert has boomed, being driven mostly by commercial enterprises in Kampala and foreign interests, exporting to the DRC. Controls are ineffective, and the local fishery is at risk, with fisherman on the Flats finding it more and more difficult to secure catches of harvestable size.

The Kingfisher project will contribute both positively and negatively to this milieu. The construction phase of the project will provide between 1,000 and 2,000 jobs at different times in the 3-year construction period, many of which will be unskilled and sourced from the Flats and the District. While it is unlikely that much of the money spent on equipment, goods and services will be to the benefit of people in the immediate area, the informal economy that will develop around the facility, feeding off the cash injection provided by the employment of local people on the construction project, could benefit many local families. The escarpment road too, which has been financed and built by the Government to support Kingfisher, has created benefits for local people who previously had an onerous four hour climb just to access a road to District health and other services.

The Ugandan Government plans to drive national development through oil industry growth and, over the long term, the principle benefit of the project will be to generate Government revenue in support of national development goals. CNOOC will also contribute to employment, with a significant number of personnel required to operate the production facility once all drilling is completed. While this is not a large figure in relation to national needs, it will be accompanied by training to increase the capability of Ugandan citizens. Ongoing operating expenditure will also be significant, and although much of the value of this is likely to leak to international suppliers, there will be benefits to Ugandan firms and subsidiaries that will provide many downstream opportunities.

At local level, the benefits are less certain. Much will depend on CNOOC's willingness to encourage and nurture local suppliers for support services and products that could be provided locally. However, most of the local benefit of the project is likely to be driven by CNOOC's Corporate Social Investment programme and by Government initiatives to create a functional municipality around the production facility on the Buhuka Flats. Draft proposals in this regard have already been tabled and, while these will need thorough stakeholder review, they demonstrate Government intent to implement a structured process of development on the Flats. At present, the plan shows controlled settlement and the provision of a wide range of municipal services.

This process will be the key to the management of local social impacts associated with the project. While there are many direct impacts described in the ESIA that CNOOC will need to mitigate, from land loss to nuisance issues, STDs, community safety and loss of heritage sites, among others, the greatest concern will be the uncontrolled influx of people, and the potential for a free-for-all around the production facility. While to the benefit of some, this is likely to impact severely on the current inhabitants; causing a breakdown of the fabric of the communities, increasing violence and vandalism, an escalation of drug use and spread of STDs and many other social pathologies. There is already evidence of factionalism developing on the Flats, with demands being made of CNOOC accompanied by the implied underlying threat. To minimise these risks, and to offset the negative changes that the transformation of the area will bring to local communities, there must direct and visible accompanying benefits through the provision of services.



8.2 Key Recommendations

8.2.1 Direct Impact Management

- Develop a zero-tolerance management approach to non-compliance in all phases of project development. The Kingfisher Project will require the highest standards of social impact management.
- Retain skilled social personnel on staff throughout the project's lifetime, specifically tasked with the management of CNOOC's relationship with local communities and local Government. Develop community forums for open discussions with local people and regularly use these forums to maintain good relationships with the project's neighbours.
- Strictly control the behaviour of project personnel in their day to day interactions with local communities. The production facility will be integrated among inhabitants on the Flats and daily interactions will be inevitable. Permanent and contract staff must be trained to comply with a code of conduct that protects communities and CNOOC's reputation. The attitudes which CNOOC site management and their staff display in their relationships with local people will strongly influence perceptions about the project. CNOOC must become a trusted and influential member of the Buhuka community as a basis for a social license to operate.
- Place particular emphasis on STD's and the management of HIV Aids, which is a scourge around large industrial projects in developing countries, since project personnel disproportionate have money and power, attracting sex workers into the area, and often enticing underage local girls to sell sex in exchange for cash income.
- Ensure that all CNOOC service requirements for water, waste and health are independently supplied by the project and do not impact on the limited capacity of the community services. Minimise project impact on communities (such as STD's and pregnancies through sexual relationships with local people) to prevent additional burdens on these services.
- Aim CSR projects at supporting the local community who are potentially most affected by the negative changes brought about by the Kingfisher development. Assisting in the development of cage fishing projects and teaching local people about hygiene and health risks, such as malaria, would be typical projects, among others. CSR methodology should follow a structured process and outcomes should be independently monitored and annually reviewed.
- Maintain strict control over the project footprint to stay within the designated areas and minimise grazing loss
- Take all reasonable, practical, measures to minimise noise during all phases of the project, with particular reference to night noise and the control of noise from drilling operations. Where residual impacts as a result of drilling are still above the defined limits, temporarily accommodate affected people elsewhere on the Flats until the drilling in their area is completed.
- Minimise light pollution through the use of tree screens, strategically located to intercept the line of site to the main areas of the plant, and by the use of downlighting that minimises light spillage into surrounding areas.
- Ensure that hazardous materials and wastes are never left outside of controlled areas where public access is possible.
- Provide walkways for pedestrians between villages on the Buhuka Flats so as to minimise the risks of pedestrian injuries on the project roads. An ongoing driver and community safety campaign will be needed to minimise the risk to both people and domestic animals.
- Maintain a buffer around the production facility where settlement is not permitted, both as a means of managing safety and nuisance. Normal community use of the land for grazing should be unhindered.



- Implement the recommendations under Biodiversity for assisting in the management of the fishery – this will have both social and environmental benefits.
- Ensure that all direct and indirect actions and activities undertaken by CNOOC, its contractors and sub-contractors meet the most stringent Human Rights requirements, that there is a zero tolerance to such occurrences and that any reports of such transgressions are immediately scrutinised, diligently investigated and followed by decisive action.
- Preferentially hire local people, in accordance with CNOOC policies and agreements with Government. Advertise employment opportunities within the local fishing villages (local labour market) so that as many people as possible are employed who can continue to live with their families as they offer their services to the project. Directly project-affected people should be given priority to win construction and operational phase jobs, subject to their meeting the necessary employment requirements;
- Ensure extensive sensitisation of communities regarding CNOOCs policies, programmes and procedures in a manner that will ensure that they are alert to situations where they may become the victims of crime or targets for corrupt practices.
- Ensure that worker rights to freedom of movement or of association are balanced with the need to prevent detrimental workforce related impacts on the general well-being and health, safety and security of settlements in proximity to the workforce accommodation services. Adopt a zero-tolerance approach to employees who transgress health and safety rules.
- Develop and implement training and skills development programmes, where feasible, to expand the human capital available within the local, district and national economy.
- Align the CNOOC Education and Training related support initiatives as well as in-house training and competency development of Ugandan nationals with the critical and scarce skills requirements of the Oil and Gas sector;
- Consider promoting a process of Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) in collaboration with tertiary technical training institutions that will allow the accrual of credit for informal and non-formal skills development into the formal skills development sector for unskilled but experienced workforce;
- Ensure comprehensive implementation of the Community Health Safety and Security as well as the Community Development plans, with a particular focus on promoting measures to assist groups that are particularly at risk (the aged, female and child-headed households);
- Continue to implement the Community Relations Strategy (CRS) and strengthen the work of the Oil and Gas Activities Monitoring Committees at parish level. In this process, consider the need to support a more regular and formalised communication process at village level. This could include a process for formalised representation for representatives from villages (including but beyond the formalised governance system provided by LC1s), CSOs, NGOs, FBOs as well as traditional clan chiefs (or representatives) and other stakeholders as identified. Ensure regular meetings at local level, hosted by CNOOC, aimed at:
 - communicating with stakeholders to build understanding and demonstrate transparency and accountability.
 - strengthening channels for the provision of further information that may be needed.
 - promoting mechanisms for understanding real issues and concerns related to the project and impacts being experienced from direct (unmitigated), indirect and cumulative impacts.
 - publicly and transparently debating options for sharing out benefits at local level that will take account of the negative impacts experienced locally, including the costs and benefits of different options, their management implications and their role in supporting wider economic development.



- Ensure the ongoing functionality and accessibility of the grievance procedure that is being implemented for the local community. Monitor and ensure that complaints related to CNOOC contractor or employee behaviour that infringes on the health, safety or security of community members that are lodged or brought to the attention of CNOOC are responded to in a satisfactory manner. The grievance procedure must include ongoing efforts in respect of:
 - Circulation of contact details of community liaison officers or, if separate, of 'grievance officers' or other key contacts.
 - Circulation of details of the Witness NGO as well as the mechanisms to access the NGO.
 - Raising of awareness amongst the local community regarding the grievance procedure and how it will work.
 - Establishment of a grievance register that is continuously updated and maintained by CNOOC.
 - Provision of a mechanism to provide feedback to individuals, groups and village councillors regarding actions that have been taken in response to complaints lodged.

8.2.2 Indirect and Induced Impacts Management

- Contribute to Government's efforts to foster structured development around the production facility on the Buhuka Flats, assisting wherever possible with resources and expertise and actively participating in all community development planning and implementation.
- Work with Government to implement the plans to discourage migration into the area.
- Engage aspects such as service, development initiatives and Corporate Social Responsibility in a structured manner and in partnership with key stakeholder groups, including representatives of Civil Society Organisations, district and local government role-players, Community-Based Organisations and representatives of various interest groups.
- Develop clear statements regarding the specific activities that will form part of the process for mitigation and what activities will form part of the CNOOC Corporate Social Responsibility programme.
- Supply support to the establishment and facilitation of a coordinating development platform in a targeted and strategic way which best meets the needs of local communities while lessening the risk that CNOOC become the de facto service provider.
- Implement the recommendations of the Influx Management Strategy and Framework Plan to minimise the social risks of in-migration.



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- 74 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kamukeduke Village (14 March 2014)
- 75 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kasoga Village (8 March 2014)
- 76 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kataaba Village (14 March 2014)
- 77 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kibaale Village (8 March 2014)
- 78 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kijumba Village (7 March 2014)



- 79 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kitegwa Village – Health and Women’s Group (6 March 2014)
- 80 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kitegwa Village – Men’s Group (6 March 2014)
- 81 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kitegwa Village – Youth Group (6 March 2014)
- 82 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kitegwa Village (6 March 2014)
- 83 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyabaale Village (8 March 2014)
- 84 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyarujumba A Village (10 March 2014)
- 85 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyarujumba B Village (10 March 2014)
- 86 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyarushesha Village – Men and Elders’ Group (8 March 2014)
- 87 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyarushesha Village – Women’s Group (8 March 2014)
- 88 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Kyarushesha Village (8 March 2014)
- 89 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Ndongo Village (13 March 2014)
- 90 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Ngoma Village (13 March 2014)
- 91 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Ngondo Village (13 March 2014)
- 92 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Nyaihare Village (14 March 2014)



- 93 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Nyairongo Village (8 March 2014)
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- 95 Golder Associates, Eco & Partner Consult (Ltd) and Ruth Golombok Ltd, Kingfisher Pipeline Development Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Socio Economic Baseline Assessment Focus Group Discussion Nyansange B Village (11 March 2014)
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FINAL PRINT READY VERSION



APPENDIX A

Focus Group Meeting Notes

FINAL PRINT READY VERSION

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS
CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS
COMMENTS REGISTER
NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Monday, 20 November 2017
Venue: Tri sek Hotel, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation/ Institution: Production Department Hoima District Local Government

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Production Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated that the following changes have been noted in the Hoima District since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverse climate change is affecting the production of crops and animals. • Strange crop and animal diseases have threatened production. In particular, the notorious armyworm pest in maize which has reduced production by 40%. • There is increased land take, particularly by the Refinery project, comprising of 29 km². • There is increased cutting of trees/forests, even within protected areas to look for land suitable for farming as well as for wood for fuel. • Tourism sites are being encroached upon. • Increased number of land conflicts caused by speculators. • Due to increased population size, food prices have become favourable to farmers as the demand for food has increased. • Markets for various types of food have widened. • There is a noticeable increase in farming investments as the demand for food increases. • There is an increase in the production of specific crops such as maize, green vegetables and fruits. 	Production Department

	Name of Person
<p>2. The Production Department of Hoima District Local Government indicated the following perceived fears surrounding the upcoming pipeline development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population influx will result in increased pressure on natural resources. • People will encroach on protected areas. • The loss of land for production. • Depletion of natural sources of food and medicine for example, mushrooms, honey, herbal medicines etc. • Increased investment in non-food crops such as sugar and tobacco will subsequently reduce land available for food crop production thus, resulting in famine and food insecurity. • The escalation of land related conflicts. 	Production Department
<p>3. The Production Department of the Hoima District Local Government made the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of the development processes should aim at empowering the population as well. • Oil and gas operators should always review the resettlement and relocation process in order to manage impacts that arise from each project. • The Local Government and its partners should invest in local community capacity building to ensure that communities are well informed of possible impacts that may arise from oil and gas projects. Local communities should also be provided with an opportunity to participate in identifying mitigation measures. • The Local Government should introduce a robust compensation policy that addresses impacts brought about by projects that require resettlement. • A local content programme should be implemented in order to increase the participation of local communities. • An effective Livelihood Restoration Programme should be implemented to ensure that projects which require resettlement are well managed. 	Production Department

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Tuesday, 21 November 2017
Time of meeting: 14:00pm-17:15pm
Venue: Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: District Planning and Production Department Officials, Hoima District Municipality, Hoima

Comment	Name of Person
Meeting: District Planning and Production	
1. Pipeline related changes and issues: Things have changed significantly.	
2. Changes in respect of livelihoods: Decrease in agriculture including selling their land and buying motor cycles, etc. (SMMEs).	
3. Economic changes: Include stress for farmers and production. At the same time, the price of food has increased exponentially. This however has resulted in the opportunistic sale of crops and resultant lack of food within the household. Regional integration (for example from Kenya, DRC etc.) means huge increases in demand and the export of maize has escalated. For example, in 2013 the maize price was approximately US\$100 per kg but in 2016 it increased to approximately US\$500-550 per kg (actually has been as high as US\$1200).	
4. People are unsophisticated in handling money and are not aware of the need to save and spend over time (financial literacy). Therefore, people end up without cash and there is literally systemic hunger.	
5. Production improvement initiatives are in place, but a dramatic change has not yet been experienced.	
6. Pressure on land has increased massively with associated conflicts and problems between 2013 and 2016.	
7. 29sq miles of land has been allocated to the refinery. In the past, only a village chief or Local Councilor (LC) could allocate (sell) land. This system is now changing, with other communities also becoming directly involved so one person will sell land to another person. Before this, there was a significant influx of people who "land grabbed" and misappropriated land. When someone sells land it is not clear whether they obtained the land legally or not.	
8. In spite of the fact that people accepted the money (for compensation) instead of accepting replacement, they did not return to agriculture but rather spent the money on other things. At times, money was also the reason for the breakdown of relationships either through spouses fighting about how the money should be spent, or through husbands leaving their wives and children and moving away.	
9. Agricultural activities have been dramatically impacted because of non-sustainable practices such as farming within wetlands, decreased rotation, and afforestation.	
10. There is no baseline data available in respect of water quality as well as flow data. There is also no understanding of what is wrong and how it is wrong. It is important that, should Golder have any results, they make sure that Government can take it on board if at all possible.	
11. Need to address the fact that the oil and gas industry is not well understood by all. To date, for example the exact alignment of the pipeline is not known. Information on routing of pipeline (plus full details of how, what, why, when) and Kingfisher is really not understood. They do not have the skill, competency and knowledge to take on board the full ramification of the resultant changes.	
12. Local content: local government and local community believe that the requirement to take on board local content must be seen as an opportunity to build local capacity. This should be both in respect of knowledge and skills as well as equipment. Staff of district and local government do not have a fundamental understanding of, for example, market chain analysis, local processing and manufacturing and opening as well as accessing markets. This means that they are not equipped to assist in maximising opportunities for exploitation of markets or to ensure that all	

Comment	Name of Person
local government related processes and procedures are in place that can be of benefit to local business people or to ensure that local economic growth translates into increased income at local government level (e.g. through taxes). For institutions (such as CNOOC) to provide support at local level becomes a challenge because of the absence of decentralisation (effective) of governance and government budget and functions that can be applied to maximise the benefits of such a process. However, agriculture offers “best hope” for focusing local support. Unfortunately, unless such support is “packaged” properly, central government may integrate projects that are successful into national portfolios, diverting potential income from local to central level. The alternative is to work with local government and make recommendations for change which are incorporated into local development plans. That will allow an integrated approach.	
13. Climate change has a negative impact on livestock (including feed for chickens and pigs) as well as the absence of sufficient water and food for people and animals.	
14. Increasing incidents of pests, as well as episodic floods - not necessarily less rain, but in shorter more intense bursts causing flooding and damage).	
15. Fears related to the pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Damage to crops b. Deforestation c. Poor compensation d. Land “grabbing” – the opportunistic “buying-out” at bottom dollar prices (including very strongly by central government officials who have continued to get access to compensation money as a result of their graft). 	
16. Fears related to the pipeline: Leaks and the subsequent impacts on surface and ground water, as well as people and animals.	
17. Positives related to the pipeline: From an agricultural perspective, developments related to and associated with the development will create an increased demand for food. Piggery enterprise offer a solid opportunity for a value-chain based intervention. Also vegetables, beans, maize and rice (local markets). Regional markets: Tea, coffee, cocoa and other perennials. Beans, cassava, rice, bananas, sweet potatoes, plantain, wild mushrooms, fruit (lychees, mangoes).	
18. Cost of wood has increased by more than 20% over the past few years. Survival strategy is based on access to natural resources (white ants, grasshoppers, medicinal plants etc.).	
19. Additional factors impacting on land availability include sugarcane, commercial farming, etc. Also tobacco companies.	
20. Recommendation: Periodic review and evaluation is required to determine what is happening and to attempt to address issues that manifest. It is hoped that there will be continuous support for the communities. A well-planned livelihood restoration action plan is an essential component that must be put in place. There is a need for a “slow” empowerment process for the sake of acquiring land.	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS
CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS
COMMENTS REGISTER
NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Tuesday, 21 November 2017
Time of meeting: 13:00-14:30
Venue: Buseruka Sub-county Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Buseruka Sub-county Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
1. CNOOC provided background information, including information regarding the delays. Technical Sub-county staff indicated that they are responsible for health, agriculture and community development extension.	ZAC
2. The Sub-county has had a lot of activities related to oil and gas. These activities are accompanied by a significant influx, with an expectation by migrants to derive benefits. There is also an out flux from the area.	
3. Huge influx can be connected to an expectation of road-construction related employment opportunities to capitalize on the remaining road-construction projects. A similar huge influx is expected with the pipeline, refinery and airport projects with migrant workers flocking to the area to explore opportunities and settle.	
4. Associated job opportunities have been identified, for example gravel for the airport. People are flocking into the area from all over, including from other areas in Uganda such as Jinja etc. People are clearing and upscaling for farming initiatives.	
5. The influx is partially organised by property owners who bring people in with the following arrangement in place:- "Come clear my land and you take the first crop for yourself and then leave to allow me to raise my cattle on a cleaned farm".	
6. People come in with many cattle usually but not always on a paid and agreed basis), and displace, existing households. Others settle opportunistically.	
7. There are also incidents where there is conflict between pastoralists and farmers, where pastoralists allow their cattle to roam into fields and destroy crops. This results in significant crop and associated financial losses and the eventual surrender by farmers who agree to leave their land in exchange for money.	
8. Traditional villages have historically had access to grazing land or grazing zones. Conflict between farmers and pastoralists appears to be the biggest issue with the growing demand for cattle. The stretch from the escarpment to the water will be used for cattle grazing. However, the carrying capacity is being eroded due to no "resisting of soil" (depletion of top soil and/or organic matter in the soil reduces soil nutrition levels as well as the ability of the soil to hold water.).	
9. Land acquisition is facilitated through the local councilors and anyone who wants to can approach the chief by merely verbalizing "I want to buy some land". Common/community land is being sold off by traditional leaders. The matter of ownership and acquisition of land needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.	
10. Local councils can authorize the sale of land for common use. Land can be acquired by purchasing it from existing landowners. There is limited involvement from the youth in the sale and acquisition of land.	
11. Increased impacts and strain on essential services such as health and medicines due to an influx of Congolese migrants in particular is a concern. Most migrants originate from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) but also Senegal. This influx of migrants has placed strain on existing sanitation infrastructure. Other associated health impacts relate to habits of migrants.	
12. The migrant influx has led to long lines and long waiting times for water at boreholes. The DRC relocation process has resulted in a situation where some Congolese have homes in both the DRC and Uganda. Planning, budget allocation and procurement processes are based on population figures as derived from census counts. It is impossible to plan ahead for migrants. Also, Uganda provides better infrastructure and services so Congolese come in for services.	
13. Criminals hide-out from the DRC in the villages and settlements along the Lake Albert shore.	
14. Other impacts include severe overtaxing of already limited and strained healthcare staff and	

Comment	Name of Person
medical resources, schools, clinics, etc.	
15. A clearer picture of the refugee profile, settler profile, ex-refugee profile and Ugandan profile is needed in order to facilitate proper planning.	
16. Councilors can be elected from the rank and file of “card carrying” DRC persons and cause problems in respect of being “out of service” because of visits to the DRC. This means that the Ugandans who are entitled to receive services and support from their councilors are denied this, and the Congolese who have elected them receive preferential treatment, including in respect of the allocation of resources.	
17. Although the number of people has increased, a similar increase in revenue is not evident. Some revenues are generated for the sub-county through tax on fishing. However, some institutions do not have sufficient income to pay tax and others evade paying tax. Although the resource base of the sub-county has been increasing since 2013, the income base has changed somewhat because of the ability to monitor fishermen. However, this monitoring does not necessarily include “Day Trippers”.	
18. Enterprise development has changed. In the first instance, watermelon and cassava farming has seen some improvements in farming techniques. These enterprises are supported directly by government. In general, all categories of farming in the area are benefitting in some way from enterprise development initiatives.	
19. Women are being empowered at Local Government level. This is evidenced by the appointment of five or six women councilors. The focus has been on female empowerment but there is a sense that more ought to be done in this regard. However, women play the strongest role.	
20. During times of “plenty” in respect of development, household abuse appears to increase but there is a programme in place that helps address family violence and the usual family power disjunction.	
21. Department of Community-Based Services Positives: Growth and prosperity. Negative: Communities are being displaced (11 Local Councilors) 46 families were moved; 2 schools were closed; Impacting on ability of children to access school; and Increased incidences of diseases, boreholes that cannot be replaced or have not been repaired, etc.	
22. There is a need for CNOOC to be flexible in respect of the provision of support, given that there may be unintended financial costs to impacted households/people that cannot readily be met by them. An example of this is the fact that CNOOC may have agreed on a price to buy land from someone, but delays in payment of compensation may mean that the landowner would be required to pay much more for an equivalent piece of land due to increases in land value in the interim.	SCR
23. There appears not to be any functional mechanism in place to ensure that control is exercised over where people settle or to remove them from ecologically sensitive areas once they have settled. This means that there is indiscriminate settling in areas such as wetlands and forests as well as in conservation areas that are difficult to access and protect. The negative environmental impacts that emanate from this seeming inability to control where people settle has been exacerbated over the past number of years due to increasing in-migration, coupled with people who have been displaced by developments such as the road and electricity infrastructure. This is also occurring with persons who have been relocated as a result of the CNOOC development, and have elected to take financial compensation instead of replacement of land.	
24. The five-year development plan is currently being updated and therefore is not readily accessible in respect of the near and distant future. Community needs and issues are fed into the development planning process. Need to look at community level: I. Water availability; II. Roads; III. Health infrastructure; and IV. Schools.	
25. The central government supported airport is causing problems due to uncertainties related to issues such as placement of the runway. Communities are struggling with the uncertainties attached to this process.	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Tuesday, 21 November 2018
Time of meeting: 09:00 - 12:30
Venue: Hoima CDO Office, Hoima Police Department, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Hoima Community Development Officer (CDO) Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
1. A monitoring and evaluation process is required to avoid exploitation and dishonesty (examples from the roads programme provided).	
2. Communities are extremely poor but awareness programmes from government are met with criticism, both from the communities as well as from role-players within government itself.	
3. Cash compensation is not sustainable. Community members who were given cash compensation have indicated that they had not wanted cash compensation in the first place. It is crucial that communities are made aware of the real problems and issues related to, for example cash compensation. Unfortunately, it is usually a "quick and dirty" engagement of communities.	
4. Currently, World Bank projects serve as extremely solid examples of good practice in respect of their "improvement of infrastructure programme.	
5. If communities are involved and sufficiently mobilized, they will then have a greater understanding and will be able to assist with the development of suitable solutions. Also, there is a lack of coordination between central and local government and a disconnect between actions at ground level and "parachuting" of initiatives from central to local level without a real understanding of the issues on the one hand or the participation of local communities in the development of appropriate solutions on the other hand. This type of intervention leaves local government with the problems, misunderstanding and negative issues that inevitably ensue.	
6. Local government also has inadequate resources with the budget having remained the same for many years. This prevents the ability of Community-based Organisation (CBO's) to undertake proactive engagement of "at risk" communities. It is important to ensure a better resourced local government but again central government will want control of any successful local project if there appears to be an opportunity attached to appropriating finances to central level.	
7. Support for the process, e.g. through work with CNOOC on specific development programmes (according to a proposal, workplan and an associated budget). This could potentially result in a formal local development planning process with support from council.	
8. CNOOC has had a sponsorship programme through BRAC to train and sponsor vulnerable children in order to improve their access to schooling. In addition to CNOOC trying to put support systems in place, the opening of the Buhuka Road has helped open up the area and to provide especially secondary pupils more ready access to schools	
9. From a community based organization perspective, we are not aware of any direct problems or issues. We are members of the District Grievance Management Committee and are not aware of any specific complaints related to the road.	
10. The issues that we are required to deal with really focus on land-related issues. A key example of good practice is probably the World Bank and their development projects and how they have dealt with land related issues.	
11. Regarding the proposed Construction and Accommodation amp, please indicate where it will be located. Note that it may result in displacement of people. If people are displaced, how will you ensure that there is adequate engagement with and capacitating of communities, particularly those who will be directly impacted?	
12. With an influx of migrants into the area, there is a fear for the safety and welfare especially of	

Comment	Name of Person
young girls. Issues of concern range from defilement, rape and prostitution, early and/or unwanted pregnancies, early arranged marriages as well as early school drop-out.	
13. There is a need for altered parenting, with locally based solutions, supported by the Community Development Office as well as the traditional role-players.	
14. Will need to ensure that CNOOC engages with Civil Society Organisation (CSO's) directly (e.g. by providing transport and practical assistance) to develop action plans at community level, as well as creating awareness and a local sense of responsibility and empowerment.	
15. There has been a significant influx of other Ugandans, as well as "refugees" (migrants from other countries, particularly the DRC who are either true refugees, or settle in Uganda because of better opportunities, services and systems). Due to the multiplicity of other cultures, a cultural decay is being experienced and a lot of problems are being created. The traditional mechanisms of solving social problems are diminishing, with social culture, social fabric and cultural consolidation falling apart.	
16. The DRC is lawless, with a "live for the day" attitude without regard for the future. This is "infectious" because the discipline of traditional life is being replaced by this hedonistic approach.	
17. We are trying to coordinate with the Kingdom to get a stronger focus on increasing cultural activities by reintroducing, for example, "Empako" which allows a traditional sense of belonging, pride and social cohesion.	
18. There is a focus on historical cultural areas that require preservation and protection. Not each village has its own sacred sites but specifically traditionally trained people encourage traditional practices such as utilization of sites (for example, rain makers). However, these traditionally trained people are diminishing and there are insufficient advocacy programmes in place, despite attempts being made by the National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE). Although the kingdom is supported by central government, there source base is still insufficient.	
19. It is very important to note, particularly in respect of the proposed pipeline, that not only graves and physical sites exist. The kingdom has a list of all sacred sites and this will be a big issue in respect of the pipeline.	
20. Pipeline: It must be remembered during the development of the project and the pipeline that the increase in road deaths-being experienced are directly ascribed to the fact that the necessary cultural rituals were not put in place. This results in "human sacrifices" in the form of road deaths, due to an absence of proactive rituals (e.g. goat or chicken) that should have been put in place but wasn't.	
21. Question asked to Golder and Eco & Partner: "How does CNOOC find Uganda as opposed to other governments?"	
22. The various role-players dealing with health and nutrition usually mobilise to protect and support the availability of plants and trees for nutrition as well as for traditional medicinal use. Trees and plants are very important in this respect. We are, therefore, concerned about the manner in which the pipeline and camp impact on this.	
23. Question asked to Golder and Eco & Partner: "What has happened in other countries that shows us what to worry about?"	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Monday, 21 November 2017
Time of meeting: 09:00am-13:15
Venue: District Police Offices, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Police Commissioner, Chiefs of the Community Liaison, Statistics and Family Protection Divisions

Comment	Name of Person
1. Requested information regarding crime statistics, human rights incidents and any information of value in respect of changes related to opening of the various roads as well as the proposed pipeline.	Comdt AK Barugahare Captain Asimwe Detective Isiko Ezra
2. The District Chief of Division Statistics was brought in to provide details regarding current statistics and data. Unfortunately, no electronic data is available.	
3. Preparation of statistics regarding crime (general and specific) to be prepared by the crime records officer.	Sergeant J Atushabire
4. Community Liaison Officer deals with land disputes: Harmonisation regarding land matters. The transfer of land to the private sector (for example, land relocation related initiatives) but none have resulted in disputes. All smooth transitions with compensation and no issues. Incident statistics include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013-7 incidents (all familial land disputes/incidents) • 2014-4 incidents • 2015-6 incidents • 2016-4 incidents • 2017-7 incidents to date 	Constable Sylvia Babihe
5. The police Community Liaison Officer cannot resolve certain issues due to a lack of access to records concerning mine land (land set aside for Oil and Gas development as well as sand mining).	
6. The former Deputy Prime Minister had taken possession of the land title for large portions of land in the Kyangwali Sub-county area, as he knew it was going to need to be acquired for the escarpment road as well as for CNOOC. This went to court as a result of community protest, led by Mr. Kadada from Ikamiru in 2014 for the cancellation of the land title. The challenge from the community was successful. CNOOC did not make things difficult in this regard.	
7. Family Protection (Child and Family Protection Unit-Hoima) Crime has certainly increased over the past few years and we believe that the roads have something to do with it. The refugee situation causes an extra burden on extremely limited resources. They are also creating problems in respect of child headed households as well as increased incidents of crime against women and children. Refugees are also forming alliances with Ugandan citizens, and children born from such alliances become victims of ethnic "tug of war" situations.	Sergeant Kapire
8. The moral fibre of the community, based on their traditional values, has been eroding over time. This is not necessarily only an ethnic (immigrant and refugee-based) issue but is a result of a "battle" between modern and traditional values. The opening of roads has facilitated access by the 'modern world' into the 'traditional world'. This clash leads to a disregard for traditional values that have a particularly deleterious impact on women and children. The traditional mechanisms for addressing problems is increasingly becoming attenuated and leaves women and children without the resolution of issues such as maintenance and without the protection of the traditional systems and processes.	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Tuesday, 21 November 2017
Time of interview: 09:00-11:00
Venue: District Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Education Department

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated that the following changes were observed in the Hoima District since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012, the total number of students enrolled in Government aided schools was 62 000 compared to 93 000 who were enrolled in Government schools in 2017. • The National Identity Registration Authority for primary school children had anticipated to register 140 000 primary school children but have currently registered 190 000 pupils. • Out of 93 000 pupils, the retention rate is 70 000 pupils. • The reasons for these high drop-out levels include disease, early marriages and child labour. 	Education Department
<p>2. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated the following impacts that migrants have on the education trends in the Hoima District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants are mainly refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi and neighbouring districts. • Migrants who come to oil and gas operation areas put pressure on the limited school facilities. • Rwanyawawa Primary School in Kabwoya has 587 pupils but only 4 teachers on the payroll. • Nkondo Primary School in Kabwoya has only 2 permanent classrooms but has an enrolment of over 600 pupils. Hence, the primary schools in the District do not have the resources and facilities to accommodate the population influx. • Teacher pupil ratio is at 1:58, well above the recommended government of Uganda ratio of 1:5. • Performance in schools (to pick updated data for last 4 years). 	Education Department

	Name of Person
<p>3. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated the following coping strategies used to manage education related challenges in the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Africa Help (AAH), a refugee based organisation has constructed classroom blocks in Kyangwali. • The Heritage Oil Company has built a school block at Buhuka Flats. • CNOOC Uganda Ltd supports teachers at Buhuka Primary School and implements social projects that enhance completion among school pupils. • The Education Department inspects schools in the whole of Hoima District with only one means of transport received from the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 	Education Department
<p>4. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government identified the following gaps in education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no vocational schools in sub-counties with projects. • Not much effort is made to resolve primary school dropouts. 	Education Department
<p>5. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated that oil and gas developments support education in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opening of new roads have encouraged private investors to construct schools within Sub-county project areas. • As a form of addressing impacts caused by project operations, oil and gas companies have invested in the improvement of education standards through their social investment projects. 	Education Department
<p>6. The Education Department of the Hoima District Local Government indicated the following fears associated with upcoming developments :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased drop outs of pupils who would rather seek employment opportunities as opposed to studying. • The displacement of more schools. For example, in the refinery area, 2 schools were closed and have never been replaced. • Pupils are at risk of exposure to negative lifestyle choices/ habits which may disrupt their schooling. • The interactions of various people from different regions may cause HIV/AIDS percentages to increase. • Oil and gas activities may result in environmental degradation. • Increased cases of child labour if projects are not closely monitored. • Local schools in the District, which already face a challenge of limited facilities and resources, will also become over crowded. • Students will have early marriages with oil workers. • The arrival of immigrants may result in the mixture of different cultures causing the loss of culture. • The number of immigrants will increase in the Hoima region as these individuals are seeking employment opportunities from the development projects. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017
Time of interview: 15:00-17:30
Venue: CNOOC offices in Hoima District
Organization / Institution: Civil Society Organization Coalition in Hoima District

	Name of Person
<p>1. The representatives from the various Civil Society Organisations indicated the general and specific social and economic changes that have happened in Hoima District since 2012/2013, particularly those specific to the areas affected by oil and gas activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population in Hoima town has increased. People have moved into Hoima town seeking employment and business opportunities which are related to oil and gas. • Since the construction and opening of the road from Ikamiro to Kyabasambu through Buhuka escarpment, transport has eased. It is now easier and faster to access the Kingfisher development area, which used to take long hours before the construction and opening. • Fish products have increased at Buhuka due to the construction and influx of people. Increased numbers of traders from Kampala are now heading to Buhuka for various trade and marketing activities. Some traders move into Buhuka with goods and services and to trade in return for fish. • The population in Buhuka has increased and has in turn resulted in increased traffic. The increase in population is mainly due to jobs as well as opportunities in the oil and gas industry. The cost of living in Buhuka has increased as compared to its neighbouring towns (Hoima town) because of job opportunities and the tremendous increase in the demand of goods and services. • The development has also brought about negative social impacts, due to the fact that there have been conflicts that have started between Congolese and Ugandan fisherman, mostly with Congolese killing Ugandans on the waters of Lake Albert. 	Civil Society Organisation
<p>2. The Civil Society Organisation indicated the following impacts of oil and gas activities in Hoima District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The production of Oil and gas has created uncertainties amongst the people of Bunyoro, an evolving city. It has been noted that residents do not have access to information about oil and gas activities. Risk to business and levels of uncertainty are high. Activities just stop abruptly affecting business people who have taken out loans and invested in hotels, bars and other businesses in the hopes of tapping into the market from the growing population. However, some consultants sleep in the operation camps whilst others drive out of the rift valley to sleep in the biggest hotels approved by the Petroleum Authority of Uganda. This practice has left the local 	Civil Society Organization

	Name of Person
<p>persons' business dormant.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production of oil and gas has furthermore increased the value of land, fuelled by land speculation. Land grabbing in areas affected by oil and gas activities is also practiced. 	
<p>3. The Civil Society Organisation indicated how it works hand in hand with companies involved in oil and gas to reduce the negative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint venture partners need to arrange quarterly engagements with locals and the Civil Society Organisation. This engagement should result in action. To reduce negative impacts, the oil exploration and extraction companies should always present findings from their studies to identified stakeholders, especially those that were consulted during the data collection process. To establish a good working environment, joint venture partners should develop a mechanism to integrate the efforts of Local Government and citizens since they have faced challenges of lack of Government support in the past. 	Civil Society Organisation
<p>4. The Civil Society Organisation indicated the following as the negative impacts of oil and gas activities on human rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of infrastructure related to oil and gas has brought about human rights awareness to residents. This is also because of non-governmental organizations serving to defend human rights in Uganda, staged in the Albertine region to ensure total compliance with laws. Contractors and sub-contractors need to be aware of the human rights of employees. Contractors should issue a contract to employees for signing upon appointment of employment. In some cases, employees have been denied formal employment letters and have at times received lower salaries compared to what they are expected to receive. There should be a labour force management plan by the oil and gas extraction companies/joint venture partners to enforce and monitor the bad practice of their subcontractors in respect of hired workers. There is no clear way of getting jobs in the oil and gas industry and therefore, most youth are not aware of these job opportunities. 	Civil Society Organisation
<p>5. Civil Society Organisations indicated how crime has increased as a result of oil and gas activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime has increased to some extent due to the production of oil and gas. Identified cases of crime include those where conmen have pretended to offer jobs to locals in exchange for money. 	Civil Society Organisation
<p>6. The Civil Society Organisations recommended the following recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNOOC should compile/develop a team of stakeholders that will partner with the local and Civil Society Organisations to increase the frequency of monthly engagement meetings. CNOOC should invest in sustainable education programs such as the provision of new or upgrading of existing school science laboratories and libraries so that young people in Hoima District can be equipped with a better academic foundation to qualify for oil and gas engineering courses at universities, colleges and institutions. This would be preferential to handing out awards to best performers when many others have failed. CNOOC should acknowledge and embrace strategic local partners. 	Civil Society Organisation

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be information centres in Hoima town to provide clear information on the CNOOC recruitment process, as well as available job opportunities. • During recruitment of workers, as well as compensation and awarding of scholarships, CNOOC should try to be as gender sensitive as possible. Women are the mothers of the nation and the inclusion of women in oil and gas activities would be of paramount importance to the community. CNOOC should embrace the girl child education campaign by adding higher numbers of girls to the scholarship programme, or to initiate a specific scholarship program to enhance girl child education. 	

FINAL PRINT READY VERSION

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017
Time of meeting: 09:00 – 11:00
Venue: Hoima District Offices Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Hoima District Land Board Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
1. The following changes have taken place regarding a land acquisition or land tenure perspective since 2013: Acquisitions: No changes in central tenure systems but freehold, lease and customary mechanisms are being seen to have changed from single (individual) to groups. Group acquisition appears to be driven by the fact that tenure by a group allows benefits of a communal nature, for example schools, water, infrastructure. Does not become a “commons” situation but a settlement or “suburbs” formation.	Edward
2. Traditionally, the Kingdom owned the land but there was a misalignment between planning responsibility and authority. The Board believes that the planning function is readily aligned with land tenure systems, although it is not imposed.	
3. It is critical that a process of awareness creation is put in place so that everyone will understand that – amongst other rules and requirements – the Physical Planning Act Policy requires that all tenure acquisition processes must be formally approved by the Physical Planning Department.	
4. Over the past number of decades the traditional kingdom system has been broken down. Although it has now been reinstated, only traditional leaders (heads of clans) are officially being recognized, and not the kings themselves.	
5. In the meantime, land acquisition became a tenure system. This has now been focused on attempts to ensure that tenure purpose is aligned with land planning purpose.	
6. People are maximally using their land. Outsiders were able to settle on land and acquire land without fear of problems (“If you argue about land which is given by God, you will be cursed”).	
7. The value of land has only recently been seen as an issue.	
8. Interestingly, compensation has been paid to households without citizenship. Uganda has not had a formalised process of registering citizens which makes it extremely easy for people to acquire citizenship.	
9. The availability of land is steadily declining, as well as land being divided and broken up into smaller sections. This increased fragmentation has resulted in a decrease in productivity, as well as an increase in conflict due to selling off much needed land.	
10. CNOOC has conducted a market study and determined a land rate across parishes. However, land values in urban or semi-urban centers have a higher value than rural, agricultural land.	
11. The department has requested that they are provided with feedback in respect of their inputs as well as in respect of the project itself.	
12. Copies of Draft Reports were submitted for comments in accordance with NEMA requirements.	ZAC

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017
Venue: Bwikya - Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Bunyoro-District Muslim Supreme Council

	Name of Person
<p>1. The religious leaders in the Hoima District indicated the following emerging issues in the last four to five years in respect of oil and gas development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been considerable population increase in Hoima as compared to other regions around Bunyoro. The migrants mainly come from outside Bunyoro and Uganda, namely, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi etc. • Some migrants settle around urban areas, which contribute to increased urbanization. Immigrants buy land in the rural areas and farm. The cost of land also has increased during the past five years. • The cost of living has increased, particularly the cost of food. Hoima town is more competitive and people without skills will find it more difficult to be employed in future. • Community ambitions and expectations are very high with regards to oil and gas projects. • There is increased social conflicts around the Hoima region, e.g. petty crimes, domestic violence and land conflicts. • The need for commercial social services in the area is increasing particularly in the urban areas. Further, the public sector is not growing as expected. The education and health services are supplemented by facilities that are run by the religious organizations. • In some areas, there have been improved production of crops. Some households have moved from subsistence to commercial production due to an increased demand for food. • Some local people have been employed by the oil companies and road contractors. This has contributed to improved household incomes in the area. 	Muslim Supreme Council Officials
<p>2. The Bunyoro-District Muslim Supreme Council Officials indicated the following potential concerns, impacts, projections and interventions in relation to the oil and gas project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many speculations and expectations within the community. The speculations are a result of the Government and JV partners not sharing relevant and important information with the local communities. The provision of information needs to be improved and local leaders should be empowered to provide project related information. 	Muslim Supreme Council Officials

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local content within the upcoming and available jobs is still very low because communities are not well educated and skilled. Policies need to be put in place, protecting and promoting local content and enabling local people to benefit from the oil development projects. Land tenure and livelihood security are becoming weak in some areas. People are being displaced without adequate compensation; a solution is required. There are many complaints about land displacement and compensation. There are also increased incidents of a breakdown of families, particularly after resettlement and compensation. Women and children need to be protected through special provisions or policies when it comes to compensation for family land. The timely involvement of religious leaders is important as they are able to communicate with the men before the compensation process, to promote equity and fairness. The increased commercialization of household production also has contributed to food insecurity in some areas in the Hoima region. An increased number of households are changing to commercial crops, e.g., sugar cane and rice. These households ignore food/famine secure crops such as millet. The level of skills among the local people is very low. There should be specific training programs for members in the region to enable local community members to compete for future opportunities. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are not given an opportunity to be involved in the implementation of mitigation measures such as, for example, the development and implementation of livelihood restoration programmes. Furthermore, CSOs provide the bulk of education and health services in the Hoima District and beyond. Moreover, there are increased cases of impacts such as moral decline. Thus, it is important for religious leaders to be involved in community programmes in order to improve the morals of society. Religious leaders also need to work in partnership with the JV partners and the Local Government to design programmes that will sensitise parents and the general community. The benefits generated by the oil industry should be shared equally among Ugandans. In cases where there are no direct benefits, Government should improve the infrastructure and levels of service provision. The public should be made aware of, and educated about the negative impacts of the project. Currently, communities have various speculations about the potential impacts resulting from the oil and gas project. The religious leaders and CSOs should be involved in monitoring compensation processes and livelihood restoration programmes. The Government and JV partners should support the faith-based schools in the area to improve the capacity for enrolment and service provision because of the increasing numbers of people in the region. Areas around the lake are more vulnerable to crime and HIV/AIDS. These areas also attract several people, requiring special interventions. Government should establish a research centre regarding the oil project and information about the environmental impacts and how these will be managed or reduced should be made available. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017
Venue: Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: District Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Officer

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Hoima District Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Officer indicated the following trends of road safety and accidents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased accidents: The CID officer noted that there have been increased road accidents despite an improvement in the nature and condition of roads in the region. • Traffic increase: The CID officer noted that the volume of vehicles has been increasing over the last 5 years in the region. Passenger traffic has also increased considerably with big and small Omni-buses plying new or more routes due to the improved condition of roads. There is considerable growth in vehicle traffic on the Kaiso Tonya, Kabwoya-Buhuka, Hoima-Butiaba, and Hoima-Fort portal Roads. 	Criminal Investigations Department Officer
<p>2. The Hoima District Criminal Investigations Department (CID) Officer indicated the following key drivers of accidents in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Safety is not taken seriously by most of the drivers. The majority of accidents are caused by reckless driving and drivers exceeding the speed limit. Police officers have established various mechanisms to control excessive-speeding. However, the department faces challenges such as lack of staff and equipment. The control points along the roads require more staff than is currently available within the department. • Drivers do not respect the Highway Code. A few of the new roads have road safety signage but very few people pay attention to them or follow the instructions, and this has become a serious problem. Additionally, community members do not respect the Highway Code. Livestock is allowed to graze on the side of the road as well as move across the road without any consideration for vehicles and their occupants. • Drivers and community members are ignorant about the traffic laws and road safety regulations. There are very limited initiatives from the police and stakeholders concerning community road safety campaigns. The traffic police are also constrained by their lack of resources to implement sustainable community campaigns regarding road safety. Road safety campaigns and education is limited in the region due to the lack of collaboration between the police and other road safety mandate holders, for example between the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) and Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA). The police 	Criminal Investigations Department Officer

	Name of Person
<p>usually only react when there is an emergency and a public outcry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few of the roads are in a poor condition, particularly the community roads. The number of accidents on the community roads are more pronounced during the rainy season, as well as during the festive seasons and when there are good harvests. • Several penalties are given when a driver has committed an offence related to the Highway Code and road safety and in most cases an express penalty is issued. However, drivers do not learn from these penalties and they continue to repeat the traffic offences Taxi drivers especially are under considerable pressure to generate as much income as possible for their employers and this poses a serious challenge to the community. • Many drivers do not have driving permits and have never gone to driving schools, and driving without a permit is considered to be one of the major issues around the Hoima region. The few drivers who do have permits often do not understand the road safety regulations and Highway Code. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017
Time of meeting: 14:00-17:35
Venue: CNOOC Offices, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: CSO/ NGO Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
1. Over the past three years, the population has increased significantly and has placed additional strain on all resources.	
2. There has however been a significant increase in services. The time taken to get to various places for instance has dramatically decreased.	
3. Previously, positive aspects related to the fact that, for example, you could get very cheap, good fish. But now, there has been a significant decrease of fish availability.	
4. The population has greatly increased but it is not at a stable opportunistic influx. There is high traffic, especially from people who have high expectations and go to investigate opportunities. This influx has an impact on available resources, for example fish stock which is now significantly less.	
5. Local communities had an expectation that large companies would provide. Locals generally follow a subsistence way of living, but there has been a social shift where people who used to have a "good" life are now left without their natural resource base.	
6. Risk and uncertainty has been created due to the fact that the Kingfisher and other oil and gas development processes have stopped and started.	
7. We have been "Duped" with the term "Local Content". They don't talk about local procurement competence and capacity. It is easy to write in a policy statement that CNOOC will ensure that it employs local people, but there are very few local people who have the right sets of skills to be involved in operational aspects of the project	
8. The population increase has created a situation of "land grabbing", with the price of land also escalating. Additionally, land speculation has created conflict.	
9. The means of engagement has been poor. If there had been a sufficient flow of information, then things would have been different.	
10. JV partners gave the promise that there would be a quarterly process of meetings. Unfortunately, this has not taken place. Where meetings take place, it is with selected audiences in respect of issues that CNOOC (in good faith) are "sharing information" with. Instead of a dialogue, it has become an information dissemination process.	
11. There needs to be a collective formulation of a regular conversation agenda. CNOOC should ask for representatives from a Civil Society Organisations/Non-government Organisations (CSO/NGO) coalition to engage with regarding agenda formulation, discussion, identification of action points, as well as action and feedback through a process of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) This engagement could be thematic, for example health, land, safety and security. It will then not be an information session but rather, form part of a collaborative problem solving approach.	
12. This time around we want to see that "our voice" has been taken on board.	
13. Mechanisms must be put in place to ensure engagement regarding Government's "immaturity" in respect of oil and gas.	
14. There is an increasing need to create awareness of human rights. Also, citizens have an urgent and increased need to hear and understand their human rights, specifically as it pertains to the potential impacts from the oil and gas industry.	

Comment	Name of Person
15. Contractors and sub-contractors must be provided with an understanding of their rights, including worker rights. It is essential that gender and child rights be directly addressed.	
16. Development is moving at a faster pace than human development initiatives related to, for example HIV/AIDS advocacy efforts, human rights efforts, etc. CNOOC must definitely address this.	
17. The following were indicated by CNOOC as deliverables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Rights Impact Assessment • Community Development Management Plan • Labour Force Management Plan. This plan will have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What to disclose; - Terms and conditions of employment; - Template for appointment of labour force as well as contractors; and - Worker rights 	
18. It was suggested that a diversity and livelihoods committee be established by CNOOC to create awareness.	
19. This ties in with recommendations that there be a dialogue. It was requested that CNOOC also consider a core team (Representative of various sectors-public and private) for regular "Think Tanks" which would serve to inform stakeholders, including villagers	
20. Employment and infrastructure capacity: It is important to invest in removing "Bottlenecks", including improving Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) skills. We could make significant gains if we move to a process that addresses the root cause of problems, for example good laboratories, good libraries at schools. Also skills counselling. There is currently a complete misalignment between the skills sets that are needed by the market, and the skills that are available to the market. For example, we are all graduates here, but none of us has a qualification that is needed in the market at the moment. It is also necessary to put in place a process for focusing away from focusing purely on 'new' skills acquisition. We need to focus on recognising the existing skills sets that people have but that may not yet be officially recognised. Look at the case of drivers as an example. Somebody may be the best driver in the world but if he doesn't have a certificate that demonstrates these special areas of competence, he or she is deemed 'unqualified'. We need to move towards skills accreditation through a process of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Recognition of Prior (informal) Training (RPT) as well as Recognition of Prior Experience (RPE) such as mechanics, drivers, etc.	
21. It would be useful to start a Local Employment Desk with an associated data base of employment seekers and their qualifications to allow a link-up between employment opportunities and job-seekers.	
22. Some participants believed that CNOOC should identify the available skills in the District that were of potential direct or indirect importance to the oil and gas industry (comprehensive skills audit). However, it was pointed out that this would be a role for the Department of Labour, and not a role that could be fulfilled by CNOOC. CNOOC could embrace a strategic partnership with the Department and make use of the results of such an audit process. However, it would be an unusual exercise, even if government driven, and would not be an efficient process at all.	
23. The CSO representatives mentioned that there is a current central government scholarship programme for exceptional learners. However, although it is a national programme, scholarships seem to be awarded to learners in or close to Kampala. They requested that CNOOC and other oil and gas industry players request central government to allocate additional scholarships to qualifying learners within the Hoima District to allow the development of an appropriate human resource skills base at local district level	
24. There is a gap between the level of competence that can be achieved through completion of degrees and the specific skills that are required by employers in the oil and gas field as well as within other sectors and fields of employment. There are virtually no programmes in place that allow graduates to gain the necessary outcomes-based competence and experience that is needed by the job market. This becomes a vicious cycle because one can't find employment because one has no experience and one can't get experience because one can't get employment. If the oil and gas industry provided bridging courses that would support the development of experiential learning programmes it would be of direct assistance to building the necessary hands-on skills required by the sector.	

Comment	Name of Person
25. Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and life skills training is required. It is vital that CNOOC ensure that there is a real dovetailing between required skills sets and skills development initiatives that are currently in place.	
26. The recruitment drive for CNOOC is situated in Kampala, and not locally. This creates a problem for local people who want to apply for positions as they have to travel to Kampala to lodge applications.	
27. Also need to ensure an engendered approach, including an understanding of what would be necessary for a female “friendly” approach. For example, the provision of creche facilities in support of mothers working for CNOOC. Need to ensure that we do not escalate cultural conflict. Girl child scholarships could serve a particularly important and empowering role in this process.	
28. CNOOC insists on ensuring that spouses must accompany their husband/wife when dealing with the land acquisition processes.	
29. Crime: Conmen are offering jobs in exchange for a “payment fee”. Due to the fact that people are desperate, they pay money for a job but lose out. CNOOC is able to use radio to address this, but the social worker coordinators have members in each village who are able to provide this information at village level. It would be good if CNOOC launched a specific campaign to promote an understanding amongst all people about the manner in which appointments are made. Unfortunately, through the use of contractors and sub-contractors, the process allows exploitation.	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 22 November 2017

Time of interview: 12:00 – 14:00

Venue: Kabwoya Sub-county Headquarters Uganda

Organisation / Institution: Kabwoya Sub-county Political and Technical Team

	Name of Person
1. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated that the following changes were noted in the Kabwoya Sub-county since 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population has increased significantly. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community
2. The Community Development Officer(CDO) indicated that the drivers for this increase in population include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influx of people moving into the area. The migrants are mainly from the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and other regions of Uganda. Hence, 75% of the population on the lakeshores of Lake Albert are Congolese. 	Community Development Officer
3. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated that the immigrants move into the area to participate in the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To search for farming land. Migrants speculate as to how they can acquire land in the region. The oil development projects are going to create investment opportunities; thus migrants want to acquire land in the region. The Hoima sugar industry at Kiziranfumbi attracts job seekers to work in the plantations and also acquire land for the out grower's scheme. The fishermen from the DRC invade Uganda whenever the Government in the DRC declares a fishing holiday. Hence, the movement of the Congolese to Uganda to do fishing causes the depletion of fish in the lake. Additionally, poor methods of fishing are used to catch fish in Uganda which has also contributed to the depletion of fish in the lake. Thus, the livelihoods of the local community is threatened. The uncontrolled influx of migrants to the Kabwoya Sub-county has placed unnecessary pressure on limited social services which are provided by the sub county and district authorities. These services are delivered based on the number of registered people in the Sub-county. The main affected departments include health, water and education. Land related conflicts remain high as migrants find it difficult to register and legalise land ownership. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community
4. The Kabwoya Sub-county community described the relationship between residents and migrants as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The host communities are being very accommodating. Both parties however have high expectations and these need to be managed. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community
5. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated the following production changes that were noted in the Kabwoya Sub-county since 2013: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The commercial production of sugar is exceeding the production of food. This is 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community

	Name of Person
<p>causing a threat to food security in the Sub-county as families concentrate on none-food crops therefore reducing the availability of food for household consumption. This also has an impact on schooling as children are taken out of school at planting and harvesting time to help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased population has created incentives for the production of food and, as a result, this demand for food has led to a marked increase in food prices. Although this is clearly an advantage when households are in a position to sell products during harvest time, it also has a negative impact when households need to buy food. • Other than an increased demand, the improvement of the rural road network by KAHIP and the Hoima sugar company has also contributed to growth in the agricultural sector. Such developments have enabled farmers to access and penetrate the market more readily. 	
<p>6. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated the following health and sanitation changes that were noted in the Kabwoya Sub-county since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, there are poor sanitation facilities, particularly in the lakeshore villages. The reason for this is that collapsing soils have hampered the excavation of proper latrine facilities by individual households. • The communal latrines are overused and poorly maintained. • People settle at the lakeshore on a short term/temporary basis and do not invest in or construct permanent pit latrines. • The top three diseases in the Kabwoya Sub-county include Malaria, Dysentery and HIV/AIDS. All of these diseases are preventable. The key players in the health sector must therefore include the District Health Department and the Infectious Disease Institution. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community
<p>7. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated the following additional challenges experienced within the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a lack of a government aided secondary schools. • The Sub-county requested that they receive support for development projects taking place in the region, particularly health and education projects. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community
<p>8. The Kabwoya Sub-county community indicated the following plans in place for the deteriorating eco systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are plans in place for the improvement of deteriorating ecosystems. However, these measures are not clearly outlined with the leadership at the Sub-county blaming laxity from central government level as well as their disinclination to promote adequate regulation, monitoring and control. Many laws and regulations are treated with expediency, particularly close to election time. This also happens at local level where political role-players will make promises about, e.g. allowing unfettered access to natural resources (even extremely fragile ecosystems such as protected forest areas and wetlands) if people vote for them. In addition to this, there are bad politics and bad policies. For example the porous border plays a role in perpetrating the poor implementation of appropriate ecosystem management plans due to the sheer increase in numbers of people involved in such practices. Escalating in-migration and uncontrolled settling and resource exploitation being practiced, coupled with the fact that increasing resources are required to be allocated, but aren't, to help monitor and protect all vulnerable areas. 	The Kabwoya Sub-county community

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Thursday 23 November 2017
Time of meeting: 12:00-15:40
Venue: Hohwa Catholic Church, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Hohwa Village Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
Immigrant issues/comments:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orange reflective vests worn by the Environmental Impact Process (EIP) team in the field is literally like a red rag to villagers. In this area, land is an issue and any person seen wearing what appears to be "surveyor" kit is immediately regarded with suspicion. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although CNOOC intends on resettling families from this village for the pipeline as well as the camp, there appears to have been NO engagement with this village to date. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hohwa is a large village with a central "Hub" of shops, some Boda Bodas and a group of young men who are regarded as "Young guns" and who are said to become aggressive with limited provocation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was initially intended that the meeting would be held in the market square on the main road, but was moved to the church to the church by the Hohwa LC1, to ensure that key persons and people from the community could attend without heckling and interruption from the "Young guns". 	
<p>Questions: What do you know about the CNOOC project?</p> <p>Answers: CNOOC is a company drilling oil and making a pipeline (company from China)</p>	
<p>Question: How do you feel about it?</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We do not yet know but we are scared that compensation for land on the pipeline project will not be adequate. They see a development but they do not know how they will end up benefitting. It seems that it has become very hot and it is raining very little since they started drilling. It is not okay that the land department sets compensation because the village does not have a good relationship with the Hoima District. There will be waste from the oil development. How will we be protected from the bad aspects of the development and the dangers from it? What is concerning for us is the fact that the Relocation Action Plan (RAP) will take on board all assets. People were forced to sign off on the RAP asset register even though the inventory was not always accurate. There is concern about the fact that only people who will be impacted directly by the pipeline will be compensated and not the households that form part of the 200m buffering zone on both sides. "If you don't use my land, why do you make me sign?" There is also uncertainty regarding the implications of signing the RAP asset register, with concerns related to whether or not registers had been completed accurately. Concern has been expressed about uncertainties about and the need to understand what the process will be to bring in the machines (excavators, etc) and what the activity footprint will be in respect of the pipeline construction process. 	

Comment	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The camp will increase the fact that the women are left behind and not given opportunities. • Concerned that workers from other areas are brought in and the local people are left behind. • Some companies come in and use the facilities and then leave without paying their bills. CNOOC must protect them from this unscrupulous practice. • There is no clean water source; what will they drink? • There is no health centre; where will they go? • Where will they get food from? • We fear diseases such as HIV/AIDS from workers who live in the camp. 	
<p>Activities included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drawing of community infrastructure and activity maps- women and men independently; 2. Daily activity schedule disaggregated by gender; 3. Historic origin maps/datasheets; and 4. Community question and answer sessions. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS
CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS
COMMENTS REGISTER
NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Thursday, 23 November 2017
Time of meeting: 14:00 – 18:45
Venue: Rugonjo Village, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Rugonjo General Community Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>Questions: What do you know about CNOOC?</p> <p>Answers: It is the company that drills for oil. It helps in road construction, drilling for water sources and in providing youth with sports equipment. It promotes education by supporting learners by giving awards. It is one of the companies that is creating employment.</p>	
<p>Question: How do you feel about the pipeline coming through past the village?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the impacts during the construction of the pipeline is that people are worried about compensation. The people do not know what is going to happen. Some houses are close to where the pipeline will run and they do not know what will happen. It will cause damages during construction, for example no planting can take place. People are concerned about the pipeline catching fire when they cook. Due to the damage caused to the environment, people have heard that wherever there is oil a drought will follow and it becomes a desert. CNOOC brought the community a map showing those in the way of the pipeline that will be compensated. Why then were the neighbours required to sign? When time for payment comes, how will the payment be made, for example will it be cash, bank account etc.? Also, there was an instance of a mother who has two gardens. One at the top and one at the bottom of the pipeline. Why was she only required to sign once? What are you going to do with your waste? Are you going to put it into our gardens and not compensate us? A mother requested that her son should represent her but CNOOC refused to allow this. Before this exercise started (CNOOC), a woman had bought land from a man, cleared it, and planted on it. However, her name was not written up as the landowner. The man whom she bought the land from had his name written down as the owner (this issue has been handed to CNOOC-she has proof of ownership). A garden is owned by two owners and the pipeline goes through it. The land belongs to one and the crops belong to the other person. However, when measurements were taken, the owner of the land was not around and neither were the women whose crops are in the field. In addition, there is someone who has been living on the land, a Kenyan (In a house he built himself). How does compensation work in this instance? There are fears that the pipeline will burst. People near the pipeline are afraid of explosions and fire. How will you monitor these dangers? We do not want to give up our land even if we are compensated. How will you handle a situation like that? If a house is close to the pipeline and it is cracked or damaged through building of the pipeline, will the owner be compensated? How will a pipe burst impact our water sources? Around the pipeline, will there be other activities that can be done, for example can they dig 	

Comment	Name of Person
<p>where the pipe has been laid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pipeline goes through a spring where the community draws water from. What impact will that have (Hand dug wells). Will you replace this spring and will we get something equivalent or better? • During construction, how will we cross from one side of the construction works to the other villages? • I live close to the pipeline and I have children who walk to school. How will the pipeline construction interfere with daily work, crossing to fields that are on the other side, children that are on the other side and children going to school? • On television we see and hear about a lot of things that can go wrong. What are the hazardous situations in other countries? What should we be worried about? You should be telling us. • If I have a garden and the pipe goes through my garden, how will I access my house on the other side? • We have been told to stop planting. We have not been able to plant and we have not been compensated. How will we survive? • Will the pipeline dry up the water in the swamp area? • When you were surveying for the pipeline, nothing was planted. Some residents did not know that they should not plant (was on the radio). Now these residents have a nice crop of cassava on the field. What should they do now? Should they stop growing cassava and other crops or should they continue with the process? How will they be compensated for the crops on their field? • We were told by CNOOC that if they planted post the (very well) advertised cutoff date then we are welcome to eat our crops and make full use of it. • If there were crops in the field when the survey was done and we have eaten them, will we still be paid for them? 	
<p>Question: The last study was done in 2013. How has Rugonjo changed since then? People coming in and going out (influx)</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who were compensated at Kingfisher have come to settle in the village and have built homes here. • Land value has increased exponentially. • Increased incidence of HIV/AIDS (as evidenced from statistics). • Rainfall patterns have changed. • Price of foodstuffs has increased. • More and more people are coming in and asking for land (especially the rich) and registering land. • Chances are that once your land has been lost you may not be able to afford to get another piece of land or even find anything available. • For some of us, all the land we have will be taken by the pipeline. How will we find other land, given the price and scarcity of land? • As a land user, how will you compensate us in respect of our crops? For some of us, when our ground was measured, they did not take into consideration what was on top (what the crops were). 	
<p>Question: Income generation?</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal farming, agriculture. • Fish farming. 	
<p>Question: Do your children ever go hungry?</p> <p>Answers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. If you work hard and cultivate crops, your children will not go hungry. If your children go hungry, it is your own fault. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Thursday, 23 November 2017
Time of interview: 12:00 – 14:10
Venue: Hohwa Catholic Church, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Hohwa Community Members

	Name of Person
<p>1. When asked to draw a map of the Hohwa village and to indicate important features (things that affect their daily life), the women listed the following features and explained how these features are important/affect their daily lives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clinic as a facility for treatment, immunization, family planning and other services; The Forest is used as a source of wood for fuel. The wood is also often sold or used for daily household activities; A borehole is used as a source for clean drinking water; The market is a place of work for most of the community members; the market is where communities buy and sell goods and services The homesteads/settlements in which they live and raise healthy children with appropriate morals. Other features mentioned by the men include the grazing area, waste treatment facility by the oil company, petrol station, church and community playground. <p>2. The youth (males) listed the following main features on their village map:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The roads which allow community members to interact with various people. Community members are also able to use the road to travel to work at various projects, for example the White Nile waste treatment facility located at stone quarry, Kaiso and the Kingfisher oil fields; The waste treatment facility; The trading centre where the male youth travel to for business and leisure purposes; Freeland for grazing, rivers and lodges; The soccer field, church and grazing area for cattle The male youth also indicated a proposed pipeline route on their map. Unlike the women's map, boundaries and neighbouring villages are clearly marked on the men's village map. 	Hohwa community members
<p>3. The Hohwa community members indicated the following general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred around the village as well as which of the above mentioned features have changed or been added since 2012/2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people have moved into the Hohwa village. The migrants mainly come to trade foodstuffs. Others came to work on the road to Hoima and recently, people have arrived to conduct surveys on the proposed pipeline route. The only source of clean water (the borehole), continuously breaks down due to too many users. In most cases, the Hohwa community is without a clean water supply. Migrants have moved into the area with their families, and the only school at Kaseeta is not big enough to accommodate the number of pupils enrolled every year. The number of youth who arrive at the Hohwa village in search of employment opportunities on certain projects become a challenge to the village, particularly if they are unsuccessful in finding employment or once the projects are complete. The majority of the youth migrants do not return to their homes, but rather commit several crimes to earn an income, thus making the 	Hohwa community members

	Name of Person
<p>village insecure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gambling (playing cards and slot machines to get money) has become prominent. Young boys (including minors) are now participating in these risky activities. The number of young boys and girls involved in alcohol and drug consumption has increased. Previously, only men were known to go to bars and consume alcohol. Sex trade/prostitution has increased in the village. Foreigners offer money to women for sex. Bar owners have escalated this habit by travelling to Kampala and importing sex workers to work for them at their businesses. It is often local young girls from the area that have taken up the habit in order to earn an income. Due to an increased number of people coming into Hohwa to settle, for business, farming and building, the price of land has equally increased. Land related conflicts at all levels of the community are equally on the rise. Both male groups indicated that the climate in Hohwa village has drastically changed in the last three years. Rainfall has also not been regular as before. The food industry has grown in the last few years. Drivers of this growth include, amongst others improved road access to the area and an increased influx of people to Hohwa. 	
<p>4. The Hohwa community members indicated the following general and specific social and economic impacts associated with the changes that have occurred around the village since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The improvement of the road to Hohwa has enabled more people to come into the area to do business. For example, agriculture, purchasing and selling food and/or opening produce stores. The arrival of migrants from other tribes such as Congolese and Rwandans has resulted in intermarriages with local people from Hohwa. Children are also born from parents who belong to different tribes. Unfortunately, fathers of these children do not take responsibility for looking after their children, and the fathers also often flee and leave the burden of raising the children to the mothers. The increase in HIV/AIDS in the village has been noticed by both men and women in their submissions. The only health care centre in the Hohwa village no longer has enough medication to accommodate the increased population. The youth and minors are participating in activities that are believed to be morally improper for their lives and futures. For example, commercial sex work and gambling at slot machines for money. Basic services and facilities such as the school, health centre and water source are under immense pressure due to the population influx. Access and availability of these services has become a challenge for local community members due to congestion. Children born to temporary workers often have no form of identity in terms of who their biological fathers are as well as the clan which they belong to. It is often difficult to trace the biological fathers once they have left the village upon completion of a project. Bad weather and strange crop diseases have led to poor crop production. 	Hohwa community members
<p>5. The Hohwa community members indicated the following expectations/anticipations/recommendations regarding the oil and gas developments (camp and pipeline) by CNOOC in the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hohwa community members fear that project-related activities will result in an increased number of people visiting the village, therefore escalating the malicious activities the community currently experiences. Food and housing prices are likely to escalate as the oil and gas activities will attract inevitably more people into the area. The local women's husbands often have affairs with female workers in the camp, thus 	Hohwa community members

	Name of Person
<p>contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS (submission by women).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hohwa community members have fears regarding the land. When land is taken by the projects, compensation for land often does not occur in a manner that is timely and fair (men give experience of the Kaiso Tonya road compensation scenario). • As oil and gas operations increase, the Hohwa community fears that the area may become filthier as various companies have recently disposed of their waste on the community's plots. • The youth in the Hohwa community are requesting employment opportunities on the pipeline project. The community requests that priority be given to the local people of Hohwa. • The women in Hohwa are also requesting employment opportunities on the pipeline project. The women are dissatisfied due to the fact that each time companies arrive to do projects around Hohwa, women are often left out in terms of employment opportunities. The women are dissatisfied with this unfair scenario. • Both men and women at the Hohwa village fear that oil and gas activities are responsible for adverse climate changes. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 23 November 2017
Time of interview: 09:00-11:00
Venue: Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom Hall
Organisation / Institution: Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders indicated the following concerns the Kingdom had regarding oil and gas activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is great concern over how the oil and gas activities are likely to destroy cultural sites. • To ensure that culture is preserved and strongly considered, cultural leaders must be involved in all the oil and gas activities. Bunyoro culture includes language, traditional medicine, cultural sites, land owner ownership and welfare of the people. 	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders
<p>2. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders indicated the following cultural changes noted since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a high influx of people moving into the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. Migrants are from different parts of Uganda and some are from other countries. Migrants moving into the Bunyoro community seek employment and business opportunities related to oil and gas activities. Contractors and other migrants that move into the area voluntarily impart and integrate their culture with the local Bunyoro culture. • New words have been added into the Banyoro language and this has caused the traditional language to change. • There has been intermarriage between the Banyoro and the immigrant contractors working on the oil and gas activities, particularly the Chinese and Turkish. The contractors have fathered children with young girls in Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. These men have then returned to their countries and abandoned their children with young mothers. Furthermore, these migrants cannot be traced and it is against the Bunyoro culture for children to be illegitimate. Due to such incidences, the kingdom consists of people with mixed blood especially between the Banyoro and the Turkish, referred to as "half casts". • It is against Bunyoro culture that the father of the child is unknown to the girl's family. In addition to this, these children will then have no clan in Bunyoro as their fathers are unknown. • In the Banyoro culture, whenever a pair of twins is born, a cultural ritual is performed. However due to the above-mentioned occurrences, many disregard this cultural practice. • English is incorrectly translated to Banyoro particularly in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) document. • There has been a change in the dress code of the youth. The attire of many young girls now includes torn jeans, miniskirts and trousers which previously was prohibited in the kingdom. 	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders

	Name of Person
<p>3. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders indicated the following changes had been noted within the land tenure system since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigrants intrude on the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and settle on the land without the cultural and traditional leaders' notice. They have also been known to conspire with politicians and take the land. • Immigrants obtain land titles through bribing local leaders at the District and do not go through proper channels of acquiring a land title. • The land tenure is changing from customary to freehold and this has increased land grabbing in the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom. • The names of villages in Hoima have been changed from Banyoro words to words in the migrants' language, particularly 'Kyarushesha' and 'Kabaale'. • The community has heard that the planned airport is to be named 'Kabaale' airport. However, the Kingdom would prefer it being named 'Kabalega' or 'Kamurasi' airport to preserve the Bunyoro heritage and tradition since these were the names of previous great leaders (kings) of the Bunyoro Kingdom. 	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders
<p>4. Cultural and traditional leaders in Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom indicated that the impact of the changes on the culture were mitigated in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom has partnered with some of the oil and gas companies. Support has also come from cultures or kingdoms that have oil under their land and experience similar issues. The partnership was mainly created in order to produce a cultural guideline for oil and gas operations aligned with the local culture. 	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders
<p>5. The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders made the following recommendations for the impacts resulting from the oil and gas activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and gas companies should schedule meetings with the cultural leaders of the Kingdom. • CNOOC should do field visits with officials of the Kingdom. • There should be regular communication between CNOOC and the Kingdom. • CNOOC should give support to the initiatives introduced by the Omukama (King) or Queen Mother for youth development. • CNOOC should give an induction to its work force to respect local tradition and cultural beliefs. 	Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom cultural and traditional leaders

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: 23 November 2017
Time of Interview: 11:30 - 13:00
Venue: Hoima District Office, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: District Commercial Officer

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Hoima District Commercial Officer explained the following perspectives regarding oil and gas development in the region, particularly in relation to trade, commerce and industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several positive outcomes from the oil and gas project and related infrastructure development. A few people were employed, while others have become self-employed in the Hoima town service industry. Hence, the service industry is progressing due to the increased demand for goods and services from workers, migrants and the infrastructure development workforce. • Hoima town is now a major transit centre to all the oil fields and the Kingfisher flats down the escarpment. The central location of the town in the oil region places it at a very strong commercial advantage. For example, businesses are able to provide their services to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). • Unfortunately, there are a few negative outcomes for general households and commercial productivity within the region/district. Land takes (unauthorised land appropriation) associated with infrastructure development reduce the available land for crop and livestock farming in areas such as, for example, Kabaale. Land takes could also have a negative impact on food security and trade in agricultural products in surrounding areas. • Mitigation measures that are put in place should not only improve the lives of the project affected people, but the broader regional and district productivity potential as a whole. The investment in programs which improve agricultural technology is crucial in order to increase production, hence improving food security in the region. • Migrants are placing additional strain on existing factors of production. Land and labour prices have increased. The local people are outcompeted in respect to land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship (factors of production). Migrants are also placing additional strain on the limited public social services which indirectly affects the productivity of local community members. • There is an upcoming District policy to encourage and support the formation of business sector Savings and Cooperative Societies (SACCOs). Through the commercial and production sector, the District is trying to bring everyone on board. The SACCOs will strengthen business enterprises and enable them to access some of the opportunities that will come with oil and gas infrastructure development and production. • These SACCOS will be encouraged to establish forums that will serve as periodic platforms to network, share skills and opportunities presented by the oil and gas sector 	Mr John Tumusiime

	Name of Person
<p>and other related infrastructure developments such as roads and pipelines. The platforms will also enable advocacy and troubleshooting within the business/commercial sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the District Commercial Plan, SACCOS will be formed in alignment with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport Cooperatives; - Grain Millers and Produce Dealers Cooperatives; - Farmers Cooperatives' through Hoima District Farmers Association etc.; and • All of the above cooperatives will send a representative to the periodic forums. • The forums will also enable people to overcome some of the challenges (organisational, quantity and quality issues as well as local and regional, markets). • Currently there are two SACCO's in Kyangwali Sub-county (one is for dairy farmers while the other is for financial services. There are three SACCOs in Kabwoya Sub-county (all financial services) and two SACCOs in the Buseruka Sub-county (all financial services). 	
<p>2. The Hoima District Commercial Officer indicated that the following are promising and vibrant commercial enterprises in the District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction and real estate industry; • The service industry (hotels, transport etc). The Micro-Transport (Boda-Boda's) enterprise is employing the majority of the youth around major towns and trading centres in the District; • The processing of crops (Rice, maize and coffee); • The production of coffee, tobacco and tea; • Gambling and sports betting; • The tourism industry (<i>Kibiro</i> Hot Springs, Game Reserves, Kingdom sites); and • Cattle keeping. <p><i>Please note that some farmers have discontinued commercial poultry farming due to the high costs of production. Also, fishing as a commercial enterprise is decreasing</i></p>	Mr John Tumusiime

	Name of Person
<p>3. The Hoima District Commercial Officer indicated the following projections with regard to oil and gas and related infrastructure development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The success rates of a few private enterprises is still low. The informal sector dominates the commercial sector. Thus, in order for the informal sector to improve its productivity and take advantage of the regional economy, it needs to be organised and supported. • Social conflict, particularly crime and land conflicts are increasing, posing a threat to the survival and functioning of commercial enterprises. • The demand and speculation for land is causing people to move into wetlands, forest areas and other fragile ecosystems. Commercial and household production is taking place in unsuitable environments such as wetlands and forests. These environments are likely to be affected easily by climate change impacts and other environmental issues. The challenge related to land needs to be addressed because it is unsustainable for the region. • There are high youth unemployment rates around the Hoima towns. The youth do not have employable skills and unfortunately, training and skills building opportunities are limited in the Hoima District. Furthermore, equal opportunities for the continuation into secondary education are limited or absent in various areas, particularly in the Buhuka Flats. • The Hoima District has an increasing number of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs). Collaborations can be formed with CSOs and CBOs to assist in the improvement of skills building and re-tooling amongst business and farmers' groups. 	Mr John Tumusiime

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Friday, 24 November 2017
Time of meeting: 15:00-16:40
Venue: Bunyoro Kitara Diocese Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Anglican Church of Uganda Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: What has changed since 2015 as a result of CNOOC (or other developments)?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Displacement of people. ii. It has given a good platform to talk about climate change and concerns about climate change. Eco-conservationists are around as a result of oil and gas and this provides a platform for initiating pro-conservation initiatives. iii. Good schools have been established. iv. The hotel industry is booming. v. It will be important that people benefit from production growth. vi. Road infrastructure has improved, with more to come. vii. The lake is easy to reach now, whereas previously it was difficult to reach. viii. Students have benefitted from scholarships. 	
<p>2. Question: What are the negative impacts attached to the in-migration of people</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The local culture has been interfered with and a process of acculturation and modernisation has created a rootlessness with no solid foundation. This impacts behavior, including violence and instability. ii. Recently 52 different tribes were counted originating from different areas (within Uganda and from outside) here in Hoima. iii. There are areas where there are completely new cultures that have been created. There are also no indigenous people left next to the lake. 	
<p>3. Question: Does this cultural mix create conflict?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, it definitely creates conflict, especially when it comes to political issues. Situations arise where people from outside have become political leaders and this has created conflict.</p>	
<p>4. Question: What do you think has been the impact of migrants on church run facilities, such as schools and other social services?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Migrants have boosted the economic sector through activities such as increased agricultural (Basogo) and especially in the Kuku areas. They have brought in good buildings, good schools and have even started villages (collective). ii. Through the country's permissive immigration laws and its porous boundaries, anyone can just come in and settle. iii. There is fighting over land. 	

Comment	Name of Person
<p>5. Question: What are generally perceived negative impacts?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Government has not ensured that their planning and budgeting is adjusted in accordance with local needs. ii. Severe deforestation has occurred, as well as a tremendously negative (destructive) impact on the environment. 	
<p>6. Question: Are there any specific groups that have been advantaged or disadvantaged by the changes that have happened over the past 5 years?</p> <p>Answer: There is a general expectation of benefits and yet there is no attempt (apparently) to identify opportunities and move forward. "People are in a deep sleep". Other than cutting up the forest for charcoal, you do not see stalls on the side of the busy roads selling fruit, vegetables or meat as you would find in other areas. It seems as if there is the expectation by communities that Government shall provide.</p>	
<p>7. Question: What can be done to address the "Big Sleep"?</p> <p>Answer: We need to keep on talking and work together to make a difference. We need to ensure collaboration and actively work towards it.</p>	
<p>8. Question: What has been the church's experience of CNOOC in the area?</p> <p>Answer: CNOOC has always been responsive and have trained the clergy in various developmental projects. The church wants to work in partnership with CNOOC and needs to work holistically with other stakeholders. CNOOC can help with this.</p>	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Friday, 24 November 2017
Time of meeting: 09:30-10:45
Venue: Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Engineering Works Department Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: What are the changes you have noted?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Increased road infrastructure and significant increase in the number of cars. The World Bank did a traffic count in 2016 (Albertine Region Sustainable Development Project). The project was aimed at the development of main as well as gravel roads. ii. Infrastructure: Some town planning has been done, including for shopping and trading centres and other spatial requirements. iii. This department deals with mostly roads and some buildings. Buildings include Kiyngwani, Kisese, Kaboya, Bujehema, Jarosesh (Nooteo). iv. Central roads have been taken over by Central Government as "critical" roads. v. Road schedules and conditions have changed since 2015 as per schedule (Hoima District roads status/conditions). vi. Increased traffic on the roads has key implications for resources that must be allocated for maintenance. There are insufficient resources to maintain, for example, 930km of road network with an allocation of US\$ 540 million (includes opening of new roads). That is an immense short-fall as the actual requirement is US\$ 5 million per km (US\$ 4.6 billion actually needed to do the work properly). Money is allocated directly from the central fiscus. 	
<p>2. Question: Are there any other issues that you have found that impact on your department?</p> <p>Answer: Not that many.</p>	
<p>3. Question: Is there any coordination between the department of roads and the traffic section e.g. related to accidents due to poor road conditions?</p> <p>Answer: There is no contact and no feedback system in place. We do not interact.</p>	
GENERAL COMMENTS BY GERALDINE	
<p>4. Documents Provided: Hoima District Roads Status/Condition.</p>	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Friday, 24 November 2017
Time of meeting: 11:00-12:00
Venue: Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Human Rights Commission Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: What are the most pronounced changes you have encountered since the initial SIA was undertaken in 2013, specifically with regards to human rights?</p> <p>Answer: Current activities include monitoring oil and gas in the Albertine Rift. The most pronounced changes have been around compensation but it appears to have been addressed. With payment of compensation, men tended to get the money and the women would be left without resource. In Belissa there was an issue of dumping waste (by Total) and this was sorted out by all accounts. Also, from an education perspective companies have been involved in educating citizens.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>2. Question: What are the specific human rights concerns related to oil and gas development in general and CNOOC specifically?</p> <p>Answer: The recent Human Rights Commission visit to CNOOC demonstrated that Government has actually done a lot to address issues. However, even the Human Rights Commission did not know this so would not have known if they had not found out themselves.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>3. Question: What human rights related issues have been brought to the attention of the Uganda Human Rights Commission?</p> <p>Answer: There were complaints related to relocation (Sabuko) but this now appears to be sorted out.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>4. Question: What needs to be done?</p> <p>Answer: Sensitisation and dialogue. There are many issues that cause confusion.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>5. Question: Any child related human rights issues?</p> <p>Answer: Definitely yes, but not oil and gas related. Sugar cane and rice related exploitation of children. Also significant neglect of children-in general.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>6. Question: There has been an increase in money spent: Has this resulted in a decrease or increase of human rights violations, or has little change been seen?</p> <p>Answer: Yes, there has definitely been an increase, especially related to cultural roles where women do the work and the men get the money. This has led to increased incidences of men marrying a second wife and abandoning their families etc.</p>	Human Rights Commission

Comment	Name of Person
<p>7. Question: There has been consistent mention that a combination of factors have created a massive influx of people into this area. Any human rights related issues?</p> <p>Answer: In greater Chibali, they have high rates of murder due to land related conflicts as well as due to conflicts within the home. This has definitely increased as the area has opened up.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>8. Question: If you could pick a key intervention to assist in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, what would it be?</p> <p>Answers: There is a lack of empowerment of women. If girl children are not educated then this leaves them at a profound disadvantage. More needs to be done to try and promote this. That is a key mechanism we lack.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>9. Question: Based on our discussions with various stakeholders, we have seen (and discussed) a collaborative “dialogue and planning” model.</p> <p>Answers: This is a critical link that we need to have in place to ensure that everybody can work together towards addressing our problems here. That would really help and make a difference. To have a dialogue with all role players, plan with them and work together in an accountable way to solve the real problems we have would help a lot.</p>	Human Rights Commission
<p>GENERAL COMMENTS BY GERALDINE:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The Human Rights Commission receives all acts on Human Rights complaints brought to them. The Human Rights Commission has not received direct complaints to oil but at least 80% is related to land issues (particularly speculation related).</i> 	Human Rights Commission

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Friday, 24 November 2017
Time of interview: 15:00 – 18:20
Venue: Izahura Pentecostal Church, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Izahura General Community Meeting

	Name of Person
1. The Izahura community indicated the following views and experience regarding CNOOC Uganda: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNOOC is a company that drills for oil in the Kyangwali Sub-county. • CNOOC is an oil company that awards prizes to the best performers in schools around the Hoima District. • CNOOC is a company that is acquiring land for the oil pipeline from Buhuka to Kabaale. 	Izahura community
2. The Izahura community indicated the following exact changes noted between 2013 and 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people have moved into the village (Izahura) causing the population to increase. As a result of the population increase, new structures have been built. For example, residential houses, shops and churches. • Migrants are from within and outside Uganda, but mainly from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. • More land has been cleared causing deforestation and the scarcity of firewood. The price of land has also risen. • Due to the population increase, the demand for food has increased, causing the prices of agricultural products to also increase. • New roads have been built, and the upgrading of deteriorating roads is also being planned. Concerned community members who may be affected by the road upgrades have been engaged with. • Power lines have been built and community members are able to receive electricity in their homes. 	Izahura community
3. The Izahura community indicated the following community's thoughts and feelings regarding the recent developments, particularly the oil pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All projects have a land take component associated to them hence land prices have increased and resultant land related conflicts have increased. Land grabbing has also escalated and ownership of land by local community members is threatened as an increased number of immigrants are moving into the area. • Due to additional studies being undertaken (to determine a market related land price), land and property acquisition processes for the oil pipeline and associated payment have been delayed, resulting in Project Affected People (PAP's) being uncertain about what to do with the affected pieces of land. • Neighbours to the land earmarked for the pipeline are afraid and uncertain because they were asked to sign documents even though they were clearly told that their land would 	Izahura community

	Name of Person
<p>not be affected. Thus, most of them are selling their land and leaving their homesteads. Although the reason for signing the documents had been communicated to those affected, there was still a great deal of uncertainty as to exactly how they would be impacted in the longer term. This, coupled with a deep suspicion of the motives of central government and politicians, made them fear that signing the documentation would put them at a disadvantage further down the line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community members at the meeting allege that the pipeline development project will escalate adverse weather changes. The community's fears are based on allegations that since oil and gas projects have begun in the area, rainfall has been unpredictable which has negatively affected production. This observation is, at least in part, based on information provided by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), based on changes believed to have occurred in other countries. Izahura community members expect to get jobs directly and indirectly during the construction of the pipeline. However, the local men in the village fear that workers at the pipeline project will have affairs with their wives and also increase the spread of HIV/AIDS in their village. The nearest health centre to Izahura is approximately over 10km away located in Kaseeta. The government aided school in the area has only two permanent classrooms, but there are over 400 pupils at the school. Hence, the Izahura community believe that operators at the pipeline project will improve education and health services in the area. 	
<p>4. The Izahura community indicated the following community livelihood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major source of livelihood is crop and animal production. The Izahura community mainly produces maize, beans and cassava for crops. Cattle, pigs and goats are farmed at subsistence levels. 	Izahura community
<p>5. The Izahura community indicated that the production constraints include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unstable crop prices. Climate change has led to the weather being unpredictable. This has made it difficult for the Izahura community to predict the weather conditions which affects their crop production. Strange pests and diseases are now present. The most recent being the notorious armyworm diseases in maize crops. Increased livestock theft has left cattle enclosures empty. Increased motor cycle theft after the sale of harvests has threatened investments in the area. 	Izahura community
<p>6. The Izahura community made the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Izahura community members think that Government and CNOOC should intervene and address the changes that affect their livelihoods. Population influx should be regulated to control the number of migrants in the community. More awareness needs to be created in the community on the impacts that are likely to arise from the pipeline project as well as possible/planned mitigation measures. Provision of tree seedlings to address deforestation issues. Farmers need support in fighting pests and diseases. The local community should be given an opportunity to be involved in the execution of planned projects. For example, by providing jobs to the local people. 	Izahura community

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Friday, 24 November 2017

Time of interview: 11:00 – 14:30

Venue: Nyamulimirwa Community School, Uganda

Organisation / Institution: Nyamulimirwa, Kasoga A, Kasoga B, Rwera villages in Butole Parish, Kyangwali Sub-County

	Name of Person
<p>1. The various communities in the Butole Parish indicated the following key changes noted in the region since 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The communities have witnessed climate changes. Hence, the amount of rainfall in the region has decreased which adversely affects production. Forests have been cut down to make space on the land for farming (the community believes that this act is the major cause of prolonged dry spells in the area but also allege that oil and gas activities are responsible for the bad climate). The community members at the meeting indicated that the population in the Butole Parish and Kyangwali Sub-county has significantly increased in the last 3 years. The causes of the population increase in the area include an influx of migrants moving into the villages from other parts of the District and neighbouring countries. The migrants in Butole come from Rwanda, DRC, and Burundi. Migrants also come from other Ugandan Districts, for example mainly from Nebbi, Arua and Moyi Districts. 	Butole Parish Communities
<p>2. The various communities in the Butole Parish indicated the following activities that migrants participate in as well as what the migrants are attracted to within the Butole Parish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of the migrants move into the region to purchase land and do farming. Migrants are seeking a place to settle after refugee life/peace. Other migrants follow their relatives who moved to Uganda as refugees in the 1970s. Migrants move into the region to work on Government projects such as roads, power lines and the most recently the oil pipeline. 	Butole Parish Communities
<p>3. The various communities in the Butole Parish indicated the following exact impacts that the increased population has caused within the Butole Parish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prices of land, food and other utilities has significantly increased. Negative behaviours, for example theft, drug abuse and domestic violence have increased within the village. The various communities have witnessed new developments taking place within the Butole villages. For example, electricity lines, surveys for the upgrading and building of roads as well as the most recent pipeline. 	Butole Parish Communities
<p>4. The various communities in the Butole Parish indicated the nature of the social services in the villages of Kitole as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kitole Parish has a Government aided primary school that is significantly far from most villages (approximately 6km from the Nyamulimirwa village where the meeting 	Butole Parish Communities

	Name of Person
<p>took place).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nyamulimirwa community depend on unsafe seasonal water sources. The only borehole available is unreliable as it frequently breaks down. During dry seasons, the only source of water is the Hohwa spring which is located approximately 8km away. • The Kaseeta and Kyangwali health centres (the only Government aided health centres available) are each located over 10km away from the Nyamulimirwa village. Given the long distances, residents do not receive treatment on time. 	
<p>5. The various communities in the Butole Parish indicated the following feelings they had towards the ongoing CNOOC pipeline project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil and gas activities are likely to bring about increased climatic changes. • Some community members argue that being close to the pipeline is dangerous. • During the land survey and property assessment, households in the buffer area (not really required for the pipeline construction purpose) were asked to sign certain documents which they were uncomfortable about. The majority of these people decided to sell their homes and have left. • Community members in the meeting requested that CNOOC support them by providing tree seedlings so that they are able to replace the deteriorated forest. • The youth representative at the meeting requested that CNOOC consider the local community members when there are employment opportunities. • The community members at the meeting requested that operators in the oil and gas sector, particularly CNOOC speed up the payment process for their land and property. • The women at the meeting introduced a number of groups/associations to which they belong and requested that CNOOC support them to realize their objectives. 	Butole Parish Communities

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Monday, 27 November 2017
Time of meeting: 13:30 - 14:45
Venue: Hoima District Office, Fisheries Division, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: District Fisheries Division Production Department

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: General description required of the fisheries sub-sector. How have things changed over the past number of years?</p> <p>Answer: General remark: Lake Albert is one of the most important lakes in Uganda. Lake Albert is shared by Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda, with the sharing of the lake being approximately 60% Uganda and 40% Democratic Republic of Congo. There are five Districts on the lake, including Hoima. Hoima has four Sub-counties on the lake itself. Effectively each of the Sub-counties has access but only one has riparian use.</p> <p>In 2012, there were a number of fishing activities using different fishing gear (hooks, gill nets, kamaran nets and others). The proportion has now changed in terms of what is used. Fisheries has tried to intervene to ensure that fishing is sustainable. Unfortunately, due to a lack of capacity and competence, the means employed served to only make the matter worse instead of better. A significant increase in "commercial" fishing started after the opening of the roads. In 2014, where there used be seven specialised vehicles (with fridges) per day pulling out Nile Perch. Now, far more time is spent catching far fewer fish due to overfishing. However, increasingly (since 2015) Government has banned all fisheries control. Now you go to the lake and you get nothing. This is not related to oil. It is just irresponsible fishing.</p> <p>The population has also increased so significantly that even the little fish that are left are being diminished even more.</p> <p>The Democratic Republic of Congo actually strictly implements fishing control (apart from the fact that they allow immature Nile Perch) and if Congolese are found breaking the law, there is immediate action (on-going hands on monitoring and control). In some areas of the lake, there are some species of fish that are completely gone. All the fish have shifted to Mazera. People are now selling their boats because there is such a limited return on investment to be there on the lake.</p>	District Fisheries
<p>2. Question: Influx: Have you seen any increase or decrease in the number of people settling in the District, and to what do you ascribe that?</p> <p>Answer: We have seen an increase, not only in fishing but also the provision of services including food, Boda-Boda's and "family care". People are taking advantage of the opportunities, and it is a mixture of people Ugandans and others. There are however far too many Congolese on the lake, with 80% of the fishermen on the lake estimated to be Congolese.</p>	District Fisheries

Comment	Name of Person
<p>3. Question: What other impacts have you identified as a result of the influx of people?</p> <p>Answer: The price of land has gone up massively (at least 3 times) but transport costs have gone down.</p>	District Fisheries
<p>4. Question: What interventions would you suggest that could address the lack of productivity of the lake?</p> <p>Answer: Potential opportunities to reverse damage (initiated in small measure) must be realistic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Registration of ALL stakeholders from single boats to vehicles, etc. ii. Sensitisation. iii. Net size selection of, for example 4mm rather than 8mm. iv. Absolute enforcement, including through confiscation on the water and on the shore. v. Permitting process. vi. Prevention of pollution of the lake. <p>There is however a ban on enforcement, resulting in the fact that people are not even trying to keep to the regulations.</p> <p>Nsonga is trying to address own practices for moving into a more sustainable approach. However, this is being frustrated by others who are not and this leads to immense conflict.</p> <p>The Ugandan side of Lake Albert is being taken advantage of by the Congolese. However, if Ugandans try to fish on the DRC side, the Congolese are extremely aggressive and chase the Ugandans away. The open border Ugandan Policy has created many problems.</p> <p>Enforcement <i>per se</i> is a “No Go” area. There was supposed to be a unit for enforcement on Lake Victoria but nothing on Lake Albert. Silver fish goes to the many towns, for example Kampala but other fish goes to Democratic Republic of Congo.</p>	District Fisheries
<p>5. Question: Pollution of the Lake: You spoke of severe pollution of the lake, is this from industry or from the people?</p> <p>Answer: Pollution on the lake could result from general users disposing batteries in particular but also plastic and everything else. At night it looks as if there is a sitting town on the lake. There is no pollution from industry.</p>	District Fisheries
<p>6. Question: Movement along the lake shore: Would that be the same people moving from one area to another (one village on the shore to another)?</p> <p>Answer: They seem to move towards the area where there is a greater abundance of fish. They also target areas that are less accessible for enforcement teams.</p>	District Fisheries

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Tuesday, 28 November 2017
Time of meeting: 10:00-15:00
Venue: Kyabasambu Catholic Church, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Kyabasambu (Men and youth) Community Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: What has the road brought to you?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It has brought good and bad things. ii. There is a reduction in the amount of land available. iii. There is an increase in stock theft. iv. The increase in the number of vehicles has created a higher number of accidents. 	Kyabasambu Men and Youth
<p>2. Question: From the youth group, how many live with parents/other members of their household or on their own?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The majority of youth live away from their families. They usually rent and often share accommodation with other youth (with there being up to 10 per "household"). ii. Some of the youth live in accommodation rented by their "Bosses" (Fishermen with boats on whose behalf they catch fish). 	Kyabasambu Men and Youth
<p>3. Question: With regards to the stated activity of "Buying girls", where do the girls come from and are there any in this village?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The prostitutes come from Kampala, Hoima and other larger centres. There are no girls who sell themselves in this village. ii. We go to Nsonga for prostitutes and pay anything from US\$5000 to US\$20000 (for VIPs). There are specific villages where one will find prostitutes. iii. There are no men in Kyabasambu village who are involved in organising women for sale (according to some, but not according to others). iv. A key driver of prostitution is the road which has opened the area and allows people easy access. The prostitutes also come and "service" CNOOC staff. Many women come into the area to look for work at CNOOC and when they do not find work, they turn to prostitution. 	Kyabasambu Men and Youth
<p>4. Question: There is movement between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. How often does that happen and for what reasons?</p> <p>Answer: There are none here (of the youth) who have not been to the DRC. They go there to visit family, to sell fish, to visit friends. The Congolese come to Uganda to visit family in Uganda and come to settle with their children who are already here.</p>	Kyabasambu Men and Youth
<p>5. Question: What other impacts have you identified as a result of CNOOC activities?</p> <p>Answer: Light pollution (especially Pad 2) and noise from the generator.</p>	Kyabasambu Men and Youth

Comment	Name of Person
<p>6. Question: What interventions would you suggest that could address perceived impacts?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We are hoping to get a good lawyer who will help us because we are buying water (US\$4000 per jerry can) because CNOOC damaged our water supply line (8 months ago) while they were making a drainage system. ii. The breaking of the water pipe has caused stagnant water that creates health problems for the children who play in it and also for the livestock. Goats and cattle have gotten ill, and there are chickens that have died after drinking the water. The community is very unhappy about this and it is a source of severe concern and unhappiness to the community 	<p>Kyabasambu Men and Youth</p>

FINAL PRINT READY VERSION

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Tuesday, 28 November 2017
Time of meeting: 15:30-18:30
Venue: Kyabasambu Church, Kyabasambu Village, Buhuka, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Kyabasambu (Women) Community Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: How has the road made a difference?</p> <p>Answer: We see cars come and Boda Boda's (motorcycle taxi). Some people had never even seen a car before in their life.</p>	
<p>2. Question: In general, what changes have taken place since 2013?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nothing really has changed. Joblessness remains a problem with youth sitting around doing nothing. The youth occasionally do fishing. CNOOC promotes prostitution and not education. Women have a need to be able to read and write. ii. In June (25/6/2017) someone whom they believed to be from CNOOC (because he said that he represented CNOOC, although he was not wearing a CNOOC uniform) came and told the community that they need to just struggle on and get an education. When they told him that they do not have money for education, he told the community to do whatever they needed to do to make money). iii. They now have a clinic and they are able to attend and give birth there. However, staff at the clinic are tardy and unreliable. iv. Immunisation programmes have been extended to their homes. v. Community roads are still poor and unimproved, and that is a big problem in the area. 	
<p>3. Question: How are women impacted on from the development?</p> <p>Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The women here are not like women elsewhere. They are at a lower level (because they are poor, have not had the opportunity to get an education, and have very limited financial and other resources). Women need to be able to better themselves, the women want their group to be recognized by the district. If opportunities arise, women do not get selected, mainly men and they would like to see that change. ii. The women have tried to start a savings society but they have not been successful. The women need trainers and assistance in order to help them help themselves. iii. The women want to be taught to read and write due to the fact that this is a key skill required when seeking employment. 	
GENERAL COMMENTS BY GERALDINE:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Separate meetings were arranged for men and women due to the number of men who arrived for the morning meeting. Village chief/chairman requested that Golder and Eco & Partner allow the women to arrive later in the day.</i> 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Tuesday, 28 November 2017
Time of interview: 11:00-12:37
Venue: Kyangwali Sub-county Headquarters, Kyangwali, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Kyangwali Sub-county Technical Staff and Political Leadership Consultations

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated the general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred around the Sub-county since 2012/13. Some are specific to the Buhuka Flats and Parishes such as Butole along the proposed pipeline route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changes that have been experienced occurred long before 2012. The Sub-county has always witnessed a refugee influx throughout the years. It is recommended that Golder and Eco & Partner consult with the camp commandant about the exact figures of refugees that have been accommodated in refugee camps and that may have settled in Uganda from the refugee camps. Refugees come from across Africa, but mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi. The majority of refugees are staying in the refugee camps, but there are some who relocate and settle within the local community. The refugee's continuously invite their relatives who remained behind to settle in the Sub-county. Refugee influx is the greatest challenge that the Sub-county is faced with. In addition to refugees, there are also migrants. There are high levels of in-migration from other regions of the country particularly from Kabbale and Kisoro. Migrants from Kabaale and Kisoro target land for cultivation, and pastoralists arrive with their animals, targeting land for grazing purposes. There is migration from the Democratic Republic of Congo and other parts of Uganda such as Ntoroko and West-Nile in Uganda over the lake. Migrations from the Democratic Republic of Congo are propelled by social conflicts within the country, and the porous Ugandan borders allow easy access into the country. The Congolese migrants have a specific target on fishing and for a long period of time, fishing has been a pull factor. Migrants arrive in the Sub-county with a specific objective of seeking employment in the oil and gas sector. For a long time, the Buhuka Flats were not easily accessible but this changed recently with the building of the road. The Sub-county has also witnessed a population increase due to natural growth. Various migrant groups such as the Bakiga and Bafumbira do not practice family planning and their fertility rates are very high. The new road to the Buhuka Flats has contributed to an increase in business and commercial trade between the Sub-county and other parts of the 	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants

	Name of Person
country. The volume of traffic and traders travelling to the Flats on a daily basis has also increased.	
<p>2. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated the following general and specific social and economic impacts associated with changes that have occurred around the Sub-county since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local revenue from the landing sites is gradually increasing due to increased levels and sources of taxation. Numerous trading centres have developed in the Sub-county. • The Sub-county has witnessed increased social conflicts, most of these being land related conflicts. Other conflicts include social disaggregation and tribalism, animals eating up people's crops and Gender Based Violence (GBV) which is common among migrant groups. Other crimes include migrants settling and/or cultivating in protected areas such as wetlands and forest reserves. • There are some undesirable outcomes such as increased commercial sex work around the landing sites and towns along the main road from Kyangwali to Kawbwoya. Most migrant fishermen settle at the landing sites without their wives/spouses, and this is seen to be a contributing factor in the increase in commercial sex work. • Household incomes have increased, particularly amongst crop and animal farmers. The demand for agricultural produce is high. The cattle keepers have even formed a cooperative society in Butole Parish which collectively sells their (members) milk. • Public safety is concerned about public health along the new road, particularly regarding HIV/AIDS. Increased accidents have also been witnessed since the opening of the new road to the Buhuka Flats. Community members are concerned that the population influx will compromise their collective efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. • Due to the increased population, public health and education facilities are increasingly becoming overstrained. Medicinal supplies are frequently depleted. The planning and budgeting for public health facilities has not improved to accommodate the increasing population. Schools in the region perform poorly due to the congested learning environment at school, as well as the lack of sufficient educators and textbooks/reading materials. • The increased population in the area makes it more challenging to address the sanitation gap. A few ethnic groups do not believe in using a toilet which contributes to outbreaks of diarrhoea. When it rains, diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks are more frequent at the Kingfisher Flats due to the lack of adequate sanitation. Additionally, the soil also makes it difficult to install sustainable sanitation facilities. Communities need well-constructed and managed sanitation facilities. 	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants
<p>3. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated the following sanitation gaps:</p>	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the Buhuka Flats, only 55% of community members have access to sanitation facilities and the majority of these sanitation facilities are shared. This figure drops when it rains consistently in the Buhuka Flats. For areas above the escarpment, 70% of the Sub-county has access to sanitation facilities. • Community members around Kyakapere and Kyabasambu have refused to construct sanitation facilities. These communities were told that they are going to be resettled by CNOOC and they have expressed an unwillingness to cooperate. Furthermore, households around the landing sites occupy very small plots of land with insufficient space to build both a house and a toilet. Migrants in the Buhuka Flats are target workers and will only stay for short periods of time, hence these migrants are not willing to invest in the construction of houses and toilets. Migrants prefer to use the wilderness and sleep in temporary shelters. 	political leadership consultants
<p>4. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated some social groups that have experienced more impacts than others due to the associated changes that have happened around the Sub-county since 2012/2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With respect to increased incomes, all farmers are benefitting. However, the money is controlled by men. Women have stopped working in the gardens. • Gender-based violence (GBV) is mainly experienced by women. Public administration costs have risen due to increased social conflicts. • Crop farmers suffer as the herdsmen's cattle eat their crops, which is against the law. • Girl children and women are the main victims of commercial sex work. • Local community members are increasingly selling their land, therefore leaving them with less land available for cultivation. • Fishing as a livelihood activity is declining and the Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants are concerned about the decline in fishing. 	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants

	Name of Person
<p>5. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated the following adaptive capacities of the Sub-county given all the changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sub-county has a 5 year development plan. It is however difficult to implement the development plan due to limited resources. Most of the plans are not focused on influx management as there are several stakeholders that should be involved in this, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). • The Sub-county, as Lower Local Government is mainly mandated to deliver extension, education and health services on behalf of the district, and this is what has been planned for. Other services such as water are planned and provided for by the district water office. The planned water services have been zoned according to the livelihood enterprises in the different zones/parishes; Butole (cattle keeping) and Buhuka (fishing) • The implementation of the Sub-county development plan is generally insufficient due to limited resources. 	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants
<p>6. The Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants indicated the following expectations/fears/anticipations/recommendations regarding the oil and gas developments by CNOOC in the Sub-county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased influx of people seeking employment opportunities will result in a population increase, placing additional strain on already limited facilities and resources. To prepare for the population increase, an overall improvement of facilities, logistics and human resources is needed, particularly for primary schools and health facilities. • A few areas along the landing sites are difficult to reach and service, yet more people are settling there or are likely to settle there after resettlement. These areas include Cyenjonjo, Kacunge and Ususa. These areas are likely to become host sites after resettlement. CNOOC and Central Government need to work in a collaborative effort with the Sub-county technical staff and political leadership in order to set up basic health, water, educational facilities and staff quarters in these villages to mitigate the negative impacts likely to be associated with project related displacements from other villages. • The Sub-county technical staff and political leadership indicated that they require CNOOC and other stakeholders to plan for a safe piped water supply system for the Buhuka Flats. Additionally, community sanitation facilities should also be set up as part of the company Corporate Social Responsibility programs. • Communities are concerned about the lack of clear information regarding compensation and resettlement due to project related activities. 	Kyangwali Sub-county technical staff and political leadership consultants

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Tuesday, 28 November 2017
Time of interview: 16:40 18:00
Venue: Kyabasambu Catholic Church
Organisation / Institution: Beach Management Unit Members -Kyabasambu, Kyakapere and Busigi Village

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Beach Management Unit members indicated that the purpose and mandate of the Beach Management Unit was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To register and approve fishermen and their activities along the three landing sites. • To register and collect user fees from boat owners. • To monitor the quality of fishing gear used, for example the type of nets being used and to apprehend those using the incorrect fishing gear. • To monitor several other activities along the beach, for example business, leisure and hygiene related activities. • To support Local Government in enforcing fishing and hygiene regulations. • To promote unity and good fishing practices among fishermen. 	Beach Management Unit members
<p>2. The Beach Management Unit members indicated the following successful achievements before it was dissolved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The security of the fishermen and their fishing gear was greatly improved. • The Beach Management Unit managed to solve conflicts between the fishermen, as well as other people at the landing sites. • Improved regulated entry and exit of people into the fishing activities on the lake. • The welfare of the fishermen was greatly improved. 	Beach Management Unit members
<p>3. The Beach Management Unit members indicated the following key changes in the last five years since 2012/13 regarding the fishing sub-sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been a tremendous decline of fish caught on the lake. In 2010, one boat would collect about 100kg of fish per fishing episode of about 8-10 hours on the lake or even less. In 2017, one boat can collect about 20kg of fish per fishing episode of about 24 hours on the lake. • In 2010, one boat would carry about 100kg of salt for salting the fish while on the lake for three days. In 2017, one boat can carry 20kg of salt for salting fish and still return with some salt unused after the three days. • There are also increased/intensified fishing activities on the lake. • The number of fishermen and volume of fishing gear on the lake has increased since 2010. • There are a number of fish species which have disappeared since around 2010. For example, <i>Lanya (lung fish)</i>, <i>Ngara</i>, <i>Njole</i>, <i>Mpoyi</i> and <i>Wechune</i>. These fish are 	Beach Management Unit members

	Name of Person
<p>very rare, yet they were the most commercially sought after species around the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increased number of fishermen are no longer catching young and premature fish species for example, <i>Nile perch</i>, <i>Tilapia (BuzogoroBudoli)</i>, <i>Lanya</i> and <i>Ngasiya</i>. This is due to the increased demand but diminished supply from the lake. • Formerly undervalued and less sought after species are now being caught as the main catch. For example, the <i>Silver Fish (Muzili)</i>, <i>Mingala</i> and <i>Ragoyi</i>. <i>Large Silver Fish is bought by catering concerns because it can be sold as Nile Perch. Small fish are being sold for food but, very frequently, for animal and poultry feed.</i> • Previously, less investment (time and labour) was required and the returns (catch) would be good. However, in 2017, more time is needed on the lake, more fuel for the boat and the return (catch) is much lower than before 2012. • In 2010, fishermen used to fish in nearby waters. However, due to the decreasing volumes of fish in the lake, fishermen are required to go into the deeper waters, sometimes crossing over into Congolese waters. This has resulted in an increase in trans-boundary conflicts between Ugandans and Congolese over Lake Albert. 	
<p>4. The Beach Management Unit members indicated the following impacts regarding the changes noticed in the last 5 years from 2012/2013 around the fishing sub-sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various fishermen have ventured into other sectors for a source of income. For example, fishermen have ventured into crop farming, harvesting and selling papyrus reeds, mats, grass and building materials such as poles. • Fishermen who have ventured into crop farming are setting up their farms near wetlands and forest reserves. • Social conflicts in the community as well as between Ugandans and Congolese have increased with the majority of these conflicts revolving around fishing on the lake. Theft of fishing gear has also increased. Fishing nets have been stolen with the catch still inside the net on the lake. There is an increase in robberies on the lake and at times on the new road. • Several people have lost out on an income related to fishing. For example, women used to clean and dry the fish. They are now only employed to carry and dry the silver fish. Some women have resorted to informal trade and commercial sex work. 	Beach Management Unit members
<p>5. The Beach Management Unit members indicated the key drivers associated with the declining fishing sub-sector and provided the following recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-fishing and poor fishing methods are common. The number of fishermen and amount of fishing gear must be reduced around the lake. • The promotion of good fishing practice is needed, as well as the enforcement of laws and regulations that encourage good fishing practice. • Fishing holidays should be introduced as is done in the Democratic Republic of Congo, which will allow the lake to have a resting period. 	Beach Management Unit members

	Name of Person
<p>6. The Beach Management Unit members indicated the following expectations, fears and recommendations regarding the CNOOC project in respect of the livelihoods of communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land: the community already has limited land and part of it is being taken by the CNOOC project. There will be an even smaller portion of land left resulting in people not having enough land to build their homes and toilets on. • Compensation: Fear of less or delayed compensation for those who are affected. • Resource accessibility: Some of the land earmarked for CNOOC infrastructure is located where the community collects firewood for cooking purposes and this site is already a challenge for community members to access. Community members face the additional challenge of crossing over the air strip to collect firewood. Grazing land available is also increasingly becoming smaller. • Government needs to draft a special development plan to address the issues of Buhuka Flats. Issues such as land re-distribution, safe and piped water sources for communities, schools and health facilities must be addressed. • Employment: In terms of employment, CNOOC should prioritize the local community members and offer casual jobs to the local people. 	Beach Management Unit members

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Meeting date: Wednesday, 29 November 2017
Time of meeting: 10:00-14:30
Venue: Kyakapere Village, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Kyakapere Community Meeting

Comment	Name of Person
<p>1. Question: Since 2015, do they have any idea how many people have moved into the village?</p> <p>Answer: The chairman is the only one who can answer.</p>	Kyakapere Community
<p>2. Question: Is there any conflict in the area?</p> <p>Answer: No, there is no conflict.</p>	Kyakapere Community
<p>3. Question: Water points: Why is there a tap that does not work?</p> <p>Answer: Kyakapere villagers indicated that they bought drinking water from sources and/or suppliers from up the escarpment. Although there are six taps in the village initially supplied from water piped from the Masika River, they do not work and CNOOC have closed them. Kyakapere sees the water related challenges as punitive and ask: "Why has the Government punished us?".</p>	Kyakapere Community
<p>4. Question: What is the number of households?</p> <p>Answer: There are approximately 600 households, 22 shops, and outside kitchens. There is also the likelihood of shared accommodation. (However, the data provided by the members present at the Community Meeting was contradicted by that provided in the datasheets as well as from other sources.</p>	Kyakapere Community

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Wednesday, 29 November 2017
Time of interview: 11:30 - 12:30
Venue: Hoima-District Headquarters, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Veterinary Department-Buseruka Sub-county, Hoima District.

	Name of Person
<p>1. The veterinary extension officer indicated the following changes observed in respect of livestock in the Buseruka Sub-county since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The veterinary department has not maintained livestock records for some time. However, since 2010 the livestock numbers have been increasing in the Sub-county, particularly down the escarpment in Tonya Parish. The number of households engaged in livestock keeping (cattle and goats) has also been steadily increasing. However, it is important to note that migrants keep livestock on a large scale. The quality of the grass in the rangelands has deteriorated. Additionally, the grass is always short throughout the rainy season. This is one of the indicators of a declining ecosystem (rangeland) with serious implications for the sustainability of livestock in the Sub-county and specific Parishes which keep livestock. Livestock farming has now exceeded the carrying capacity of the rangelands (down the Buhuka Flats). A considerable increase in livestock farming has been noticed in the Tonya Parish. The Sub-county Local Government currently has two large cattle markets (operating weekly) at Buseruka and Kabaale. This is a good source of revenue for the Sub-county. Cattle is being brought in from other Districts and countries. For example, one of the livestock keepers brought in cattle from the north-western part of Tanzania after which the community experienced a foot and mouth disease outbreak. Hence, livestock related disease outbreaks have increased over the last five years. 	Veterinary extension officer
<p>2. The veterinary extension officer indicated the following key factors associated with the observed changes in the livestock sub-sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free communal grazing land has attracted pastoralists into the area. In the Tonya Parish, there is easy access for anyone to graze. The pastoralists who have settled in other parts of the Sub-county where land is not communal have either bought the land or rent the land and stay for some time. 	Veterinary extension officer
<p>3. The veterinary extension officer indicated the following key challenges the livestock sub-sector faces in relation to the oil and gas development in the sub-county:</p>	Veterinary extension officer

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department does not think that there should be a strong impact on the sub-sector. The greater challenge is related to environmental changes that are already being experienced in the Sub-county. When it is the drought season, the pastoralists migrate to other parts of the country because it is difficult for their cattle to graze. The pastoralists need to prepare themselves well in advance for the drought because migrations are more expensive than simple adaptive measures. For example, water storage, harvesting and keeping a relatively smaller number of cattle. CNOOC and other joint venture partners could possibly address the drought issue through community support programs. Through the Sub-county, the Tonya Parish could possibly receive support in terms of growing a pasture along the three rivers that pass through the Parish into the lake. Simple irrigation equipment can be used to nourish the grass on a wider area along the river banks from which the animals can graze. As part of the community support programs, livestock farmers need to be organized in order to be assisted. However, organisation is a major challenge particularly among the pastoralists. Some of the pastoralists' children do not attend school. Child labour is a continuous issue that must be addressed, with the primary challenge being the seasonal migration of pastoralists. Government however should ensure that these children attend school. 	
<p>4. The veterinary extension officer indicated the following regarding the estimated figures of the livestock in the Sub-county:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no specific updated data on livestock in the Sub-county. The veterinary department only has estimates from the immunisations carried out in 2017. Furthermore, the estimates are only for the Tonya Parish where mass immunisation has been done. 	Veterinary extension officer

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CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS
COMMENTS REGISTER
NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Thursday, 30 November 2017
Time of interview: 16:20-18:07
Venue: Nsonga Village Meeting Tree, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association, Nsonga, Nsuzu, Kiina, Kyabasambu and Kyakapere Village

	Name of Person
<p>1. The fishermen indicated that since its commencement, the purpose and mandate of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enforce better fishing methods and unity among fishing communities in the five villages of Nsonga, Nsuzu, Kiina, Kyabasambu and Kyakapere. To encourage and enable fishermen to save a portion of their income and use the accumulated savings over a year, to invest in other enterprises besides fishing for diversified livelihood sources. To promote education among the fishing community through sensitizing parents to ensure that children are taken to school. To sensitize the fishing community on the dangers of HIV/AIDS. The organisation of a fishing community and to encourage community members to participate in protecting the environment. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association
<p>2. The fishermen indicated that since its commencement, the achievements of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association was fully registered as a community based organization at the District level. The Association managed to attain office space from where their work takes place. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association
<p>3. In terms of any fishing related training, the association indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The association has never had any fishing related training. However, the Sub-county Community Development Officer organised a meeting and informed the members of the forthcoming cage fish farming meeting by the World Bank which will benefit the groups. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association
<p>4. The fishermen of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association indicated the following key changes noted in the last five years since 2012/13 around the fishing sub-sector community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a tremendous decline of fish catch on the lake. In 2013, one boat would catch about 800kg of fish or even more of Nile Perch within a period of 21 days or less on the lake. In 2017, one boat can collect about 50kg of Nile Perch within 21 days or more on the lake. Poor fishing methods have intensified on the lake. For example, the use of electrified lights to attract and catch Mukene fish, under sized nets, small inched hooks and monofilament nets. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure on the lake mostly by the foreigners who use poor fishing gear. Of the total population that are practicing poor fishing techniques, approximately 99% are foreigners and only 1% are Ugandans. Prior to 2012, fish breeding places/lagoons were preserved by the indigenous fishing communities without any fishing activities taking place. In 2017, due to the increased number of foreigners, mainly consisting of Congolese and Rwandans in Ugandan fishing villages, fish breeding places/lagoons have been turned into fishing grounds resulting in total destruction of fish populations due to under sized nets being used. From 2013, a number of fish species have disappeared. For example, Kisinja, Ngasiya, Lanya (lung fish), Ngara, Mpoyi, Wechune (Yellow fish) and Biisa. These fish are very rare, yet they were the most commercially sought after species around the community. A greater number of fishermen are catching young and premature fish species such as the Nile Perch, Tilapia (BuzogoroButo) and Ngasiya. The reason for this is the increased demand for food and less supply from the lake. Formerly undervalued and less sought after fish species are now being caught as the main catch. For example, the Silver Fish (Muziri), Mingala, Ragogi and Ukoki (Insects in the water) which are mixed with silver fish to make chicken feed. All of the above mentioned fish served as fish feeds in the lake prior to 2013. Previously, less time and labour was required as investments and the returns (catch) would be good. However in 2017, fishermen need more time on the lake, more fuel for the boat and the returns (catch) are much less than prior 2012. Prior to 2011, fishermen would fish in the nearby waters. Currently, fishermen go into the deeper waters, sometimes crossing over into Congolese waters. Fishermen then face the danger of being kidnapped and a ransom between UGX3,000,000 and 10,000,000 is asked from their bosses for the release of the fishermen. Trans-boundary conflicts between Ugandans and Congolese over Lake Albert have also increased. 	

	Name of Person
<p>5. The fishermen of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association indicated the following impacts resulting from the changes noted in the last five years since 2013/13 around the fishing sub-sector community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in income: The community's income has decreased tremendously due to declined fish catches. Community members have now changed from consuming 3 meals to 1 meal per day. Parents have no money to pay school fees, particularly for children who qualify to join secondary school. Hence an increase in high school dropouts and affected girls turning to sex work. • Household facilities: Households can no longer attain improved housing facilities for themselves. • Increased theft: Theft incidences both on water and on land have increased. • Family breakdown: increased cases of domestic violence where most wives have lost love for their poor husbands and others have divorced and re-married to other men with money. • Industry transformation: Various fishing community members have ventured into crop farming, harvesting, selling papyrus reeds, mats, grass and building materials such as poles and tying ropes. • Conflict: Social conflicts have increased in the community as well as between Ugandans and Congolese. For example, Ugandans have been kidnapped together with their fishing materials by Congolese and a ransom between UGX3,000,000 and 10,000,000 is demanded from their bosses for their release. The kidnapping process has resulted in the loss of many fishermen lives. The theft of fishing gear has increased. Fishnets are often stolen with the catch inside the net on the lake. There is increased robbery on the lake and sometimes within settlement yards and along feeder roads. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association
<p>6. The fishermen of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association indicated the following key drivers associated with the declining fishing sub-sector community and provided recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congolese and Rwandan migrants who have settled on the landing sites have over-fished on the lake and continue to use poor fishing methods. The use of lights as one of the fishing tools on the lake needs to be banned. Foreigners involved in such destructive activities should be deported. • All fishing activities within fish breeding places/lagoons need to be banned in order to protect the lagoons from any kind of intrusion. • The use of all poor fishing gear needs to be banned permanently. As foreigners strongly depend on bad and poor fishing practices on the lake, the banning of such poor fishing practices will discourage foreigners causing them to leave the country. • The Government should provide adequate security and protect the borders in order to prevent the misuse of resources and facilities in Uganda. • The Government should provide appropriate and correct fishing nets on credit to the fishermen, particularly to those who have not benefited from the oil and gas development. • Good fishing practices need to be promoted. Additionally, laws and regulations on bad fishing equipment need to be enforced on a more stringent basis by the Government. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association

	Name of Person
<p>7. The fishermen of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association indicated the following expectations, fears and recommendations regarding the proposed CNOOC project in respect of the community's livelihood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation: The people affected by the project are most likely to face a challenge of inadequate and untimely compensation. This is due to the lack of transparency in any communication made regarding compensation. • Conflict and insecurity: Fear that insecurity is likely to occur in the region. For example, in other countries where oil and gas has been extracted, these countries are often characterised by rebellious activities and wars. • Fishing: Oil and gas activities have also contributed to the low fish catch. For example, the previous offshore seismic survey work involved the use of explosions which is a practice in contradiction to the Fish and Crocodile Act of Uganda. Additionally, too much light around the CNOOC camps causes the fishermen to miscalculate the distance travelled on the water on their way to fishing (usually end up past the borders). Thus, the fishermen are often kidnapped by the Congolese who use it as a business opportunity as previously mentioned. • Noise and vibrations: The noise and vibrations from generators and other equipment have also scared the fish away from the nearby waters. • Land: The community currently has a limited amount of land and part of it is being taken by the CNOOC project. There is going to be very little land left, hence people may not have enough land left to build their houses and toilets. • Transparency: CNOOC is not transparent about their entitled shares. None of this crucial information on the shares has been made public to the directly affected people in Buhuka. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association
<p>8. The following suggestions were recommended by the fishermen of the Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association to mitigate the indicated fears:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNOOC should provide emergency rescue boats with all the necessary equipment to reduce the common water accidents on the lake. • Clear and timely information should be provided by CNOOC to the community. The provision of accurate and clear information will reduce rumours and confusion amongst project affected people. • The fishing equipment used by the fishermen is made in China. Considering that CNOOC is also a Chinese company, it is suggested that CNOOC assists in the provision of appropriate fishing equipment. CNOOC should also know that all people cannot be employed in the oil and gas sector. • A Buhuka CNOOC football club needs to be formed. Football pitches in the areas that CNOOC operates in also need to be upgraded. For example, a football pitch in Kyakapere village was affected by the pipeline route. It is unfortunate that every year CNOOC organises the 'Amasaza Cup' despite there being no CNOOC Football Club. • To address the issues of the Buhuka Flats, the Government needs to implement a special development plan. Challenges such as illegal migration from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda into Uganda, land re-distribution, safe piped water sources for the community, schools and health facilities in the Buhuka Flats need to be addressed in the development plan. 	Lake Albert Nile Perch and Tilapia Fishers Association

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none">In terms of employment opportunities from CNOOC, priority should be given to the local community members.	

FINAL PRINT READY VERSION

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Thursday, 30 November 2017
Time of interview: 12:10 – 14:06
Venue: Nsonga Trading Centre, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members

	Name of Person
1. The village chairman expressed thanks to CNOOC for taking trouble to regularly update them of company developments.	Village chairman
<p>2. The Nsonga LC 1 Executives, the Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members indicated the following general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred around the sub-county since 2012/13, particularly those specific to the Buhuka Flats and Parishes such as Butole along the pipeline route:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main road to Kyakapere and other landing sites have been completed. Unfortunately, formerly closed villages/landing sites are now exposed and easily accessible by anyone. • Traffic: Motor vehicles are now able to access the landing site. • An increasing number of people from various parts of the world approach Nsonga and other villages at the lakeshore for business purposes. • Land: An increased amount of land has been fenced off by CNOOC to carry out its activities. Local community member will now have less land to build their homes, toilets and plant crops. • Over population: Additional houses are being built by both newcomers and residents. Hence, the area will become congested as there is already a limited amount of land available. • Mixture of cultures: A variety of languages are now spoken in the Nsonga landing site than before. This is caused by migrants moving into the area. • Water: The community water pipeline has been damaged thus, the community no longer has a clean water source. • New businesses have been opened for example, slot machines for gambling. 	Nsonga LC 1 Executives, Buhuka Parish chief and community members
<p>3. The Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members indicated the following general and specific social and economic impacts associated with changes that have occurred around the sub-county since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNOOC operations have polluted the grazing land and fishing lagoon. Waste water is discharged through a manmade trench. The community's animals ingest the polluted water which causes disease to the animals. There is also a reduction in the amount of fish caught in the lagoon where waste water is disposed of. • Previously, Heritage Oil disposed of their drill waste and stored it at a place called Kiina, using a large portion of land. It has been noted that grass has not grown on that piece of land over a period of eight years since the disposal of waste took place. • A construction company called 'Gang' used to carry out their operations in the valley and would extract sand from the lakeshore which caused ditches. The ditches have 	Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members

	Name of Person
<p>caused the floods to destroy community homesteads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The increased number of fish traders has caused overfishing. Hence, certain fish species in the lake are depleted. • Concern by Nsonga residents that although they gave CNOOC land to undertake their developments, the company has always turned its back on requests from Nsonga for help. • The upgraded road to the landing site has enabled fish consumers to easily transport fish from the landing site to external markets for example, Hoima and Kampala. • The road upgrade has made the delivery of food items and other merchandise to the landing sites easier. Due to this, the amount of food available for landing site residents has increased. • The demand for fish has increased, causing the fish industry to become threatened as fishermen are now using inappropriate fishing gear to try and meet this increased demand. • More people have moved into the landing site. Within the Kyakapere village, sex workers are spreading diseases. 	
<p>4. In terms of social groups that have experienced a greater impact than others due to the associated changes that have occurred around the sub-county since 2012/13, the Nsonga LC 1, Council executives, Buhuka Parish chief and community members indicated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The indigenous residents at Kyakapere who depended on fishing for their livelihood often used appropriate fishing gear. However, the indigenous residents are now having to compete with an increasing number of immigrants who use nonselective fishing methods that are gradually depleting the fish in the lake. • Immigrants arrive into the area with large herds of cattle and the limited amount of land cannot accommodate such large herds. Hence, pastoralists are left with less land for their animals to graze on. • Road construction works have severed a community water supply pipeline. Kyabasambu and Kyakapere villages have no clean water supply. Thus, there are frequent cases of community members suffering from waterborne diseases. 	Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish chief and community members
<p>5. The Nsonga LC 1 Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members indicated the following expectations/fears/anticipations/recommendation regarding oil and gas developments by CNOOC within their resident area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth at Kyakapere are expecting jobs from the ongoing oil and gas operations. • The community requests that compensation issues must be well explained to them. • The community at Kyakapere feels that the compensation rates are unreasonable due to the fact that the amount paid to compensate for a house is much less than the amount used to build the same house. CNOOC activities are putting them in poverty. • There is concern that various community members have been relocated repeatedly, thus community members feel a sense of insecurity around making sustainable future plans for their families. • Various community members/project affected people are concerned about the delayed compensation for land, although other property has been paid for. 	Nsonga LC 1, Council Executives, Buhuka Parish Chief and Community Members

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Monday, 1 December 2017
Time of interview: 11:24-13:10
Venue: Buhuka Primary School, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Herdsmen in the villages of Buhuka Flats

	Name of Person
<p>1. The herdsmen indicated the following general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred around the Sub-county since 2012/13. Specifically, in the Buhuka Flats and Butole Parish along the proposed pipeline route.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The herdsmen pointed out that the oil and gas company's camps were being moved from Nsunzu to Kyabasambu. • The camps, airstrip and other facilities were continuously expanding in size and number. • Due to companies continuously fencing off more land in the Flats, the herdsmen have witnessed a decrease in size of land available for the animals to graze. • The upgrade of the main road to the Buhuka Flats has resulted in the Flats becoming more accessible. The community has also witnessed an increased amount of motor vehicles in the region. • An increased number of houses are being built by both migrants and residents. • The region previously had regular rainfall. The community has, however, witnessed frequent dry spells and a decreased amount of rainfall in the past few years. • The community has witnessed an increase in the number of migrants that have moved into the region. The migrants have bought land, constructed their homes and settled in Buhuka. • The community's livestock enclosures and residential houses have been displaced by oil and gas activities without the owners receiving compensation. • Community members have been denied access for their cattle to graze in various areas such as along the airstrip. 	Buhuka herdsmen
<p>2. The herdsmen indicated the following general and specific social and economic impacts related to the changes that have occurred around the Sub-county since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first oil and gas operators in the valley (Heritage Oil and Gas Company) disposed of drill waste in some areas of Buhuka. Grass has never grown back on the areas where the waste was disposed of. Hence, the areas where the community's cattle used to graze has been reduced. • The production of milk and meat from the cattle has been reduced due to the lack of nutritious grass for the animals to graze on. • Strange livestock diseases have emerged and killed a large portion of the community's herds. • It is often difficult for the herdsmen to keep their animals from reaching restricted areas for example the air strip, around the camps and the main road. The herdsmen's lives are in danger as these areas are guarded by military men who physically assault 	Buhuka herdsmen

	Name of Person
<p>the herdsmen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of land remaining in Buhuka cannot adequately sustain the cattle that community's keep. The Herdsmen are likely to lose most of their livelihood due to land shortages. • The cows and herdsmen are knocked over by speeding vehicles resulting in fatalities. • A portion of the lake water has been contaminated by sewage discharge from the camp owned by CNOOC. • A large number of the herdsmen's cattle are stolen by cattle and goat wrestlers who enter the Buhuka Flats with big lorries and steal the cattle. • Herdsmen such as Francis Rutaisire have been repeatedly resettled by oil and gas developments. The continuous resettlement causes a disruption in the local people's livelihoods as they are not able to plan for sustainable futures. • The local community land management association negotiates on behalf of the herdsmen regarding compensation for land taken by oil and gas operations. However, the local community land management association is not helpful in regard to hastening land compensation issues, yet the herdsmen continue to be displaced. • A local community member, Baziza Francis found himself surrounded by CNOOC project facilities which were continuously developed. He finds it difficult to move his animals in and out of his compound where the cattle enclosure is located. He asked to be compensated and move away but CNOOC told him they are not interested in the space which his house occupies. 	
<p>3. The herdsmen provided an indication as to whether some social groups have been more impacted than other social groups due to the associated changes that have occurred around the Sub-county since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is concern that various community members have been relocated repeatedly and they feel a sense of insecurity to make sustainable plans for their families. • Some community members/project affected people are concerned about delayed compensation for land, although other property have been paid for. • The Local Association of Communal Land owners will not effectively represent herdsmen to sustain their livelihood in the Buhuka area. • The oil and gas activities will continue degrading the environment, hence worsening climate change. The herdsmen fear that they may face difficulties in maintaining their cattle which is a crucial component of their livelihoods. Thus, they fear that their livelihoods will be compromised when their cattle die from starvation. 	Buhuka herdsmen

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Friday, 1 December 2017
Time of interview: 14:45-17:00
Venue: Kyabasambu Catholic Church, Buhuka parish, Kyangwali Sub-county.
Organisation / Institution: NsunzuVillage General Community Consultations

	Name of Person
<p>The Nsunzu Community members indicated the following knowledge that they have regarding the oil and gas project in their area:</p> <p>I had known oil and gas as a project that was meant to help people in the affected villages develop.</p> <p>I had also known that every person in the oil and gas project affected villages would easily participate in the development of the sector and to my surprise, no local person is involved in the project planning and implementation.</p> <p>We are always called for meetings to inform us what is going to be done and not seek our view on how to do it. CNOOC has always said that whatever it is undertaking is on behalf of the Government, so the project is not for the people but for Government.</p> <p>I was a person who led the struggle to open up the road through the escarpment from Ikamiro to the Flats before CNOOC came for its oil and gas exploration and extraction work. This community road cost us a lot of money.</p> <p>When CNOOC developed a plan to properly open up the road, they used the exact route that we had established and I thought CNOOC would compensate us for our earlier efforts to open the road for the community. I even raised this issue with CNOOC in that I was contacted by the then Community Liaison Officer(CLO) and Kahwa Mugat's son who took me to the camp with the documents/detailed expense of whatever we did in the hope of opening a community road. These documents were received by CNOOC while in the camp and up to now no further response has ever been given.</p>	Mr. Ogenwroth William
<p>"I feel like crying after seeing CNOOC in our village. We welcomed CNOOC knowing it would be a good development partner yet CNOOC intended to sacrifice us to the Chinese. We were collecting very mature/established stones prior to the road construction phase. When the Chinese came and found us with the good stones that we had collected, they convinced us to load the stones onto their trucks. The stones were then taken to the crushing point with a promise that we would be paid later. Ever since our stones were taken, there has been no further response. We tried to follow up regarding our payment but all was in vain. We reached the Residence District Commissioner [RDC] who also investigated the matter and established that we had collected stones equivalent to 10 full lorries and each was worth UGX600,000. At this stage, we have still not received our money. So we do not know what CNOOC thinks about this complaint!"</p>	Mr. MuherezaMpagiNdahura
I appreciate the oil and gas discovery and development efforts being undertaken in	Mr. EriyaKamugisa

	Name of Person
<p>this area.</p> <p>This place was full of wild animals, and nobody used to slope (climb down) from Ikamiro [The point where the tarmac road start towards the slope] to the Flats. Bicycles would remain at Ikamiro. I was one of the people who used to carry fish on my head through the escarpment so I know the reality of how tough it was.</p> <p>I very much appreciated the road opening. However, the road looks to have been opened only to benefit CNOOC and not the public. The tarmac stops at the gates of the CNOOC Camps. The community feeder roads have remained unimproved though the company has continued with various consultation sessions and almost the same issues emerge.</p> <p>Why does CNOOC consult us and then fail to respond to our requests?</p>	
<p>I am really appreciative to CNOOC for having provided us with the opportunity to share information on the oil and gas industry.</p> <p>As a community, we have received no benefit despite the fact that we have been very cooperative with CNOOC. Our requests are never adhered to. We just hear that oil and gas was discovered in our area and to signify this, camps and many vehicles have been seen in Buhuka.</p> <p>We have been deceived by CNOOC on several issues, especially during engagements and consultations where our signatures and photos are captured.</p>	Mr. Alex Unencan
<p>Oil and gas development came to grab our land. Before these activities, we had enough land and it was clearly managed by ourselves. Due to CNOOC's increasing activities, they continuously request different pieces of land from the community.</p> <p>Oil and gas development activities have negatively affected our culture, for example cultural sites have been destroyed [Bunyoro Kitara cultural site's artefacts like pots were taken].</p>	Mr. Wancan Hassan
<p>We have also attained some of the benefits from oil and gas. The industry has enabled us to attain a school, road and air strip. However, before construction of the road, we were practicing agriculture within the base of the escarpment. We were eventually told to stop during construction. We were promised to be taken back and that we would be able to continue our agricultural activities after the road construction. We were assured that we would receive gardens that had already been ploughed and protected with a chain link fence. Up till now, this has not been done.</p>	Mr. Ufworu Piracel
<p>We really benefited from Heritage Oil (the company that initiated the oil development before CNOOC took over) as it provided us with the school and water.</p> <p>Since CNOOC started operations in our area, we have only received lies.</p> <p>During the road construction, the community water tank was completely destroyed by a big stone that rolled from the construction site and hit it. We have tried since 2015 to ensure that CNOOC reconstruct/repair the destroyed tank and also treat the water, but all our attempts have been unsuccessful. Due to negligence by CNOOC, we now suffer from typhoid and other water related diseases. We are consuming very dirty water from the spoilt tank.</p>	Mr. Urombi Ibrahim

	Name of Person
<p>My concern is that CNOOC used to inform community members that it would compensate the owner for the property to be destroyed and even pay for land during permanent acquisition.</p> <p>When the time came to compensate individual owners of the land, CNOOC turned against them and preferred to compensate the Communal Land Association. This is something we do not understand and we have no interest in it. It came to our understanding that CNOOC wants to betray us and maybe it does not want us to get what we are entitled to.</p> <p>Even when it comes to someone who is eligible for resettlement, he/she is not given a chance to choose where to construct his/her house.</p> <p>Finally, I see CNOOC as a collaborator of human rights violations especially if it cannot accord individual rights to land ownership.</p>	Mr. Ukum John

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Tuesday, 2 December 2017
Time of interview: 11:00 - 12:00
Venue: BCLA Headquarters, Nsonga Office, Hoima, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA)

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) indicated the circumstances and motive for the formation of the BCLA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main motive of forming the Buhuka Communal Land Association was the increasing individualisation of land by a few people (individuals 'buying' or taking land and registering it in their own name) while several others were being silently displaced. Various people were going to Hoima to apply for land titles yet the land was for the whole community. To stop this, the community opted to form a community structure to represent the land interests of all the community members. Individualisation of land had started to displace others and deny community members access to grazing land and wood fuel areas due to the "fencing off movement", where people would fence off pieces of land as private property excluding others from having access to it.). The Buhuka Parish was originally a game reserve with a few isolated illegal landing sites. The former village chairpersons and other local leaders applied to Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) for recognition and degazettement. The request was then passed to Parliament and the area was eventually degazetted in 2001. Around the same time after degazettement, a few community members and few immigrants applied for individual plots at the Sub-county and the District through the village leaders. The "enclosure or fencing off movement" was then started in the area and other community members were denied access and movement through portions of land/areas. Previously, this was not the case. Hence, social conflicts emerged as the local people destroyed the fences of the fenced off land. For example, the fence around the land of Mr. Saad Bulenge was destroyed by the local people around 2003. About 10 other people had applied for individual plots of land and fenced off their lands. This resulted into a court battle between the 11 individual plot owners and the community members represented by a selected committee. When oil exploration started by Heritage Oil, there was still a pending court case between the individual land/plot applicants/owners and the general community. Heritage Oil agreed to work but maintained the status quo pending court judgment after consulting all the community members. Tullow Oil also found the conflict still in court and agreed to work while respecting the status quo. Even CNOOC also found the conflict still in court and agreed to also respect the status quo pending court judgment. Most of the exploration activities were done while the conflict was still in court and all related compensations at that time were held back/pending until when the court judgment was made. Around 2006, after a lengthy court process, community members and defendants agreed to settle out of court. All parties agreed to form a Community Land Association to deal with all the land related issues in Buhuka on behalf of the community 	Buhuka Communal Land Association

	Name of Person
<p>members. Thus, individual owners agreed to surrender back their applications and interests to the Buhuka Community Land Association.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An executive team consisting of 21 members was created with the purpose of these 21 members to act as leaders of the Community Land Association. Furthermore, as part of the out of court settlement, the association was registered at the District as a Civil Society Organisation/Community Based Organisation with directives from the court. Land that had been previously registered had to be registered again under the Buhuka Community Land Association. • The Buhuka Community Land Association took the CNOOC contractors to court due to delayed compensations. The court once again ruled for an out of court settlement and directed the Buhuka Community Land Association form a committee of trustees who would then receive compensation on behalf of the association. A board of five trustees was formed (for two years only) and registered with the high court to handle the negotiations with CNOOC contractors regarding pending compensation issues. The idea for the formation of the trustees was presented to the Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD). • The MLHUD contested the issue of trustees and the whole set up of the Buhuka Community Land Association. Hence, the MLHUD began to technically assist, advise and support community members in terms of the formation of a communal land association according to the Land Act, 1998 and the land regulations. • In 2014, due to the stalemate of compensation issues and the delay in completing the formation of a communal land association, the local people in Buhuka boycotted all CNOOC engagements. Thus, the MLHUD began to speed up the process of formalising the formation of Buhuka Communal Land Association. • In July 2016, the MLHUD together with the Hoima District Local Government and local leaders called for a general meeting including CNOOC and all community members. It was at this meeting that members from the five villages agreed to form the Buhuka Communal Land Association comprising members from Nsonga, Kyabasambu, Kyakapere, Nsunzu and Kiina. 	
<p>2. The Buhuka Communal Land Association (BCLA) indicated its institutional set up as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an executive committee of nine members (according to the Land Law) represented from the five villages that make up the association. Out of the nine members, three are supposed to be women. • Each village elects and sends nine members/representatives which are referred to as the 'village committee'. It is then the village committees that elect the nine executive members for the BCLA. • The executive members hold office for three years and are eligible to stand for only one more term. • An annual general meeting is held, this meeting is comprised of all BCLA members. The BCLA is the only institution that has power to admit any new member into the association following the procedure indicated in the constitution and land regulations. • Within the BCLA executive, there are sub-committees set up to manage special interest areas of the association, these sub-committees then report back to the executive members on a regular basis. Within the BCLA, there is one pastoral committee, two land committee's and three fishing committees. 	Buhuka Communal Land Association
<p>3. The BCLA collaborates with the local leadership and other stakeholders in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local leaders (LCI's) in the area and Sub-county leaders (LC III's) are invited to the BCLA executive and general meetings as observers. • The BCLA has been collaborating with the Kyangwali Sub-county Local Government 	Buhuka Communal Land Association

	Name of Person
<p>(LCIII), Hoima District Local Government and MLHUD in preparation for the launch of the Buhuka Physical Development Plan (BPDP) that was launched in 2017. The BPDP has all the inputs of the BCLA and has catered for the Buhuka community development interests by zoning physical development into special areas such as grazing zones, fishing zones and leisure zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is mandatory that the BCLA works towards the community development of Buhuka as well as the development of the local people. The BCLA regularly contributes to the Kyangwali Sub-county development plan. For example, when the BCLA was compensated for gravel/murum (UGX 231 million), the funds were used to construct Buhuka HC III. 	
<p>4. The BCLA indicated its spatial mandate as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BCLA mandate covers 921 acres. All survey and freehold titles were being processed in 2017. Further, the BCLA mandate does not include Kyenjonjo, Kacunde and Kyanyanja. However, the BCLA constitution states that individual members can apply for consideration of individual interests on land. Individual plots of land can be certified by the BCLA executive once it has been approved by the village committees. 	Buhuka Communal Land Association
<p>5. The BCLA indicated that the spatial mandate relates to compensation for the project affected persons (PAPs) in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BCLA does not disenfranchise the individual rights of PAPs over property. PAPs would be compensated for developments on the land. The compensation for land will take into consideration the landholding rights for the BCLA and the executive will call for a general meeting to decide on how the compensation for land should be spent. In 2017, the BCLA controlled 21 acres of land and CNOOC was interested in using approximately 170 acres. The BCLA will allocate land to all those whose dwellings have been affected so that they may develop other dwellings. In cases where grazing grounds have been affected, the BCLA will zone out other zones to offset the limitation (redistribution) or alternatively purchase additional land elsewhere for grazing, based on the decision made from the general meeting. The above mentioned method is the only way to guarantee that communal rights are not lost or subsumed. 	Buhuka Communal Land Association
<p>6. At the time of registration, the total membership of the BCLA was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nsonga= 927 Nsunzu= 481 Kiina= 582 Kyakapere= 587 Kyabasambu=268 Total= 2 845 	Buhuka Communal Land Association
<p>7. The BCLA indicated that some of the challenges it experiences in relation to resettlement issues include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a long period of time, the Buhuka community lived on a game reserve illegally. Buhuka community members were still uncertain of tenure insecurity related to that time. Community members are uncertain about their futures. Some of the Buhuka community members do not know how BCLA is governed and its representative mandate. The community has gone through troubled and lengthy periods of time to form the BCLA, however the BCLA been some source of confusion. The objectives of the BCLA requires funding and commitment. However, funding remains a challenge. The BCLA needs to continue mass sensitization about the BCLA and get all community members to understand the purpose and objective of the BCLA. The BCLA needs funds to implement their community development plans as stated in the BCLA constitution and work plan. There are high levels of migration. Some of the community members migrated and disappeared for some time. When some returned, the BCLA had been formed and had 	Buhuka Communal Land Association

	Name of Person
to convince other members about the returnees. This complicates the admission and registration process. Usually, the village committees verify such members before they are presented to the executive and general assembly for consideration and admission.	
8. The BCLA suggested the following recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The BCLA needs to be supported to carry out mass sensitization on collaboration with CNOOC and implement its work plans. • Any other developments in the area should recognize and take into consideration the interests of BCLA. There are synergies out of this collaboration and recognition which are critical for the development of ownership and sustainability. The BCLA already has a good record. For example, the BCLA constructed the Buhuka health Centre III which is a landmark project for the Buhuka community that was physically and socially isolated for a long period of time. 	Buhuka Communal Land Association

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS
CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS
COMMENTS REGISTER
NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Saturday, 2 December 2017
Time of interview: 11:20-13:06
Venue: Kiina Tree Shed Meeting Point
Organisation / Institution: Kiina landing site community

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting was opened with a prayer led by the area church leader, followed by remarks from the Village Chairman (VC1) who expressed thanks to CNOOC for taking trouble to regularly update them of company developments. The VC1 urged members to point out any issues affecting them in relation to CNOOC operations. The CNOOC representative introduced the team from both Golder Associates and Eco & Partner and pointed out that the purpose of the meeting was to consult with the community as part of the process to update the Social Impact Assessment. The meeting was aimed specifically at identifying any gaps from the previous study, as well as to identify changes that may have occurred between 2013 and now. The consultant initiated the meeting by engaging in group work with men and women separately, whereafter discussions were held. 	
<p>1. The Kiina Community identified and wrote down/mentioned the following important features that have had an effect on their social/economic welfare around the Kiina landing site village:</p> <p><u>Women</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees from where we get firewood; River where we get drinking water; Vegetation on the escarpment which is a source of poles and grass for house construction (in this community, women are the ones responsible for looking for house construction materials especially grass for thatching); Boats that we use to go to the health centre and to the market; and The market place, because it is a centre where one can regularly buy and sell all the food and other products that we need that is close to the different villages and convenient. Also a place to meet people and interact. <p><u>Men</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagoon where fish breed from which we eat and sell; The river which provides us with drinking water; The escarpment which is the only source of wood for building and fishing materials; The land where we graze animals and grow crops; Livestock (cows, goats and sheep). The livestock is our wealth; and The road that takes you in and out of this village. 	
<p>2. The Kiina Community indicated the following activities they participate in to sustain their livelihoods/their source of income/what they do to support themselves and their families:</p>	

	Name of Person
<p><u>Women</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of firewood from the hills and selling it to communities surrounding the Kiina Village Landing Site; • Selling of charcoal; • Collecting and selling building materials particularly reeds, grass and poles; • Offering labour to help build mud houses; • Hair dressing (for a few who have the skill); • Providing labour in the construction and maintenance of rental houses (for other women who are sufficiently wealthy to invest in building houses for rent); • Cooking and selling of food; • Vending clean drinking water (Lake water is not clean enough for community to drink the water, hence vendor collects water from a river north of the landing site 2km away and sells it raw at the lakeshore households); • Buying, processing and selling fish; • Tending bars (Bar maids) within Kiina; • Manual laundry services; • Mending clothes with sewing machine; and • Working in restaurants in Kiina. <p><u>Men</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing; • Providing paid transport services as BodaBoda's; • Livestock keeping for the cattle owners; • The youth offer their services of carrying heavy luggage from one landing site to another; • Hair dressing (barbers); • Gambling on slot machines and cards; • Growing vegetables and fruits (done on a very small scale because most of the land is used for cattle grazing on a free-range basis); • Brick making; and • Charcoal burning. 	
<p>3. The Kiina Community indicated the following challenges experienced while working to sustain their livelihoods:</p> <p><u>Men and women</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road connecting Kiina to the other landing sites is impassable during rainy seasons; • Unreliable tenants for rental housing business (tenants run away without paying); • Unruly behaviour in bar businesses. The drunkards fight and break bottles. They even commit murder in bars; • Cattle theft in large quantities; • Strange animal and crop diseases (they're strange and unknown) • High taxes on fishing by Government special forces; • Uncontrolled bush burning by people which reduces grass for livestock and construction; • Prolonged dry spells which limits growth of pasture; • Lack of a nearby health centre to get treatment especially for those of us living with HIV/AIDS (we miss the collection of our drugs because of lack of transport to go to Kyangwali Health Centre, located 25km away); • Pirates with heavy machine guns from DRC make the lake insecure for fishermen; • High levels of crime in the Kiina Village landing site (no police and or army detachment) makes it difficult to do business; 	

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of clean drinking water; • High prevalence of diseases especially malaria, cholera, intestinal worms, bilhazia and HIV/AIDS. These diseases are costly to treat and in most cases they cause fatalities; • Lack of a Government school in the area makes it difficult to educate our children. Hence, most of them turn into juvenile delinquents at an early stage; • Absence of Government led community development programmes in Kiina to help sensitize and support community and individual effort. Such programmes could include adult literacy training, operation wealth creation or women's saving and credit schemes; and • Massive hyacinth infestations on the lake blocks access to and from other landing sites. 	
<p>4. The Kiina community indicated the following ideas/proposals they recommend to address the challenges mentioned by both men and women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace our clean water supply/source that was destroyed by the road construction contractor so that we can have clean drinking water. We can then save on money spent to pay for water and treatment. • Government should extend medical/health care services to Kiina especially care for HIV/AIDS patients. • CNOOC should support us to improve access to the road from the Kiina landing site so that they remain connected with the rest of the villages. • The Government should prioritise clean drinking water, health and education programs. According to the Kiina chairman LC1, these three are key elements to drive the community towards development. 	
<p>5. The Kiina community indicated the following impacts the oil and gas activities had on their lives/social economic/welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNOOC has supported us by bringing the village together to discuss issues affecting our lives, particularly land which had been titled /registered by land grabbers. CNOOC helped us form an association (BUCOLA) which is managing communal land disputes in our Buhuka Parish. • CNOOC engaged and provided correct information regarding land ownership in relation to oil and gas activities when many politicians were conniving with land grabbers to have communities in Buhuka evicted from their land. • CNOOC destroyed our water supply pipes and we no longer get clean water. Our cry to have the pipes fixed have not been answered for a long time. • CNOOC holds meetings on a regular basis in Kiina, we make requests for various things like improvement of our road and a school. However, they promise to respond but they do not do anything. 	

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Tuesday, 2 December 2017
Time of interview: 15:00-17:00
Venue: Hanga IIB Trading Centre, Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-County
Organisation / Institution: Village General Community Consultations

	Name of Person
<p>1. The Hanga IIB village community members indicated the following general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred around the village since 2012/13, particularly those specific to the pipeline and other infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013, the community received sufficient and reliable amounts of rainfall, however in 2017 the community faced prolonged drought which affected their crop farming activities. • The community has witnessed a change in weather and rain patterns, i.e. increased temperatures and unreliable rainfall. Prior to 2013, temperatures and rainfall remained normal and stable. • Increased diseases and mortality rates among community members. Public health facilities are not within close proximity to the community. Private clinics with poor services are available to those who can afford the high rates. • The community's borehole was damaged and the community no longer has access to safe and clean drinking water. The local people have to compete with animals for water from the natural water stream in the village. • Crop yields have declined. In 2013, the community used to harvest between three and four sacks of beans from one garden. However, in 2017, the community is harvesting less than two basins of beans. • Increased pests and diseases in the crops. Prior to 2013, the community did not have frequent crop diseases, however in 2017 the crops are infested with new diseases such as the armyworm which affected almost everyone who had planted maize in early 2017. 	Hanga IIB village general community

	Name of Person
<p>2. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following general and specific impacts that have resulted from the changes that have occurred around the village since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food prices have increased due to the low food production yields in tandem with increasing demand for food (as a result of the increasing number of people as well as decreasing production). Thus, the cost of living is very high. • The low crop yields has decreased people's income levels, hence it is difficult for community members to obtain household necessities. • It is very expensive to purchase safe drinking water from suppliers. Considering that most households are low income earners, they have decided to continue consuming water from the stream which is very unhealthy, thus exposing the community to water borne diseases, particularly typhoid fever. • The mortality rates in the community are high due to the community not having access to a health facility within close proximity. • Increased theft has resulted in the loss of crops, poultry, cows and goats among others. Thus, poverty has intensified among hardworking community members. 	Hanga IIB village general community
<p>3. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following views about CNOOC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community is aware of CNOOC as a Chinese company that explores and drills for oil and gas in the Buhuka Flats. • The community knows CNOOC as a company that engages with community members at the Hanga IIB tree/trading centre. • The community knows CNOOC as the one company that is constructing an oil pipeline through 25 people's land. 	Hanga IIB village general community
<p>4. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated their expectations/fears/anticipations/recommendations regarding the oil and gas developments by CNOOC in the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community is concerned that dense bush is likely to grow along the pipeline route as they will not be allowed to go near the pipeline after construction. During the dry season, the bush may catch fire and burn the communities' homes and gardens. • Community members fear that their land will be permanently acquired by CNOOC for the pipeline. Furthermore, the money that the community members will be compensated with will not be enough to enable them to purchase land elsewhere. The reason for this is that land sellers will increase the value of land significantly knowing that project affected people were compensated. • The community have fears that some of the community members will be resettled. • Community members suspect that CNOOC may delay the compensation process for the project affected people. If this occurs, people's programs will be interrupted because their plans are dependent on the compensation. • A community member enquired about his/her small piece of land of which the surveyed pipeline route divided it into two parts and how he/she will access either of the parts for crop farming activities particularly during and after construction. • Community members requested that the signing of any land transaction agreement be done once the compensation payments have been done. The community enquired as 	Hanga IIB village general community

	Name of Person
<p>to why they are asked to sign before any payments have been made and where they stand regarding this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community was asked to stop growing long lasting crops, for example bananas and cassava among others. Community members enquired as to whether the discontinuation of such crops will cause hunger/food insecurity in their homes considering that they entirely depend on such crops for food. The community is not willing to sell their pieces of land and they do not want any party to come and purchase their land. Therefore, the community members enquired as to why CNOOC determines the price that the land should be sold at. 	
<p>5. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following recommendations to overcome the above mentioned fears:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CNOOC should stop constructing the pipeline and opt to transport the crude oil on existing established roads with trucks. This will prevent land being taken for the pipeline. CNOOC should ensure that compensation takes place early enough to ensure that the local people can utilise the compensation money to fulfil their intentions early enough. CNOOC should provide the community with support services alongside the pipeline development, for example safe drinking water for domestic consumption. The community is requesting that CNOOC upgrades the road network to benefit both the company and community. Assuming that the community did not have a road to Hanga IIB trading centre, the community enquired as to how CNOOC would have travelled. CNOOC should conduct a comprehensive study on the causes of the weather and general climate change in the region. CNOOC should provide the community with the findings from this study and create interventions to reduce climate change. For example, a program to plant trees in the region. CNOOC should develop food security programs, for example providing the community with seeds for food crops. The community requested that CNOOC provides them with timely information regarding compensation and any other matter which concerns the community. 	Hanga IIB village general community
<p>6. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following different crops which are harvested in the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community commonly grows maize, ground nuts, bananas, cotton, cabbage, onion, tobacco, beans, watermelon, sugar cane, pineapple, cocoa, cassava, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and avocado. However, commercial tree species such as eucalyptus and pine are also grown in the community. Male response: The men in the community mainly grow tobacco, cotton and coffee for cash. Female response: The women in the community mainly grow beans, cassava and maize to benefit their families in the form of both food and cash, particularly when their produce is sold in the market or at home. 	Hanga IIB village general community

	Name of Person
<p>7. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following challenges that farmers in the community experience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beans require a lot of maintenance which makes it very expensive for the farmers to grow it in bulk. • The maize crops have been invaded by recently discovered armyworm which also requires a lot of investment to obtain insecticide. • Prolonged drought and weather/season uncertainty has resulted in the drying up of premature crops in gardens. Sometimes the weather has led to declined crop yields. • Tobacco requires a high input of capital for bush clearing, ploughing, weeding and several treatments to ward off pests and diseases. • Farmers in the community have received low prices for their agricultural products hence their income has been reduced significantly. 	Hanga IIB village general community
<p>8. The Hanga IIB village general community indicated the following recommendations to overcome the above mentioned challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For additional farm inputs, farmers usually have agricultural loans from banks as well as agricultural companies who purchase the farmers produce. • Farmers have no control over the price of their produce, for example tobacco/cigarettes where the prices are determined by the buyers. 	Hanga IIB village general community

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Monday, 4 December 2017
Time of interview: 11:00 – 13:30
Venue: Nsunzu community meeting shed, Uganda
Organisation / Institution: Nsunzu LCI Community Elders

	Name of Person
The meeting for the Elders in Nsunzu Community was conducted at Nsunzu, with men and women sitting together and answering some structured questions.	Nsunzu LC1 and Community Elders
<p>1. The Nsunzu Community elders indicated the following general and specific social and economic changes that have occurred in the Buhuka Flats since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people have moved into the villages. Originally residents were mainly of the Bakobyia and Alur indigenous groups. The Bakobyia and Alur would come from the Democratic Republic of Congo to (DRC) to offer labour for fishing and to do some trade. Now all tribes live in the Flats. • The Buhuka community used to have vast land for their cattle and goats, however land has become scarce and individuals are claiming ownership of the land. The Buhuka community elders hear that titles have been registered for the land by unknown people. The elders consider this unfair because land originally belonged to their ancestors and had no boundaries, however individuals want to own it now. • For the first time, motor vehicles have reached the Buhuka Flats. Previously, people would often die without knowing or seeing a car unless one climbed uphill to the market at the top of the escarpment where there were vehicles. • More houses have been built along the lakeshores. Fewer people live in the compound (the village area set back from the Lake, as per the requirements of NEMA). • New developments have occurred, for example a decent road and a permanent school have been built. • A few local people have been employed in the CNOOC camp. • There is no longer enough land for community members to build their homes and toilets, for their cattle to graze or for agricultural production. • There is less rainfall, hence the region is drier and the seasons have changed. It rains either later than expected or it does not rain at all. The temperatures are also overly high. • The appearance of strange diseases to cattle and goats. • The dress code for young girls is inappropriate. Instead of dresses, girls (including married women) now wear tight pants. • The chairman used to know all people living and working in the village however, there are too many people now and he does not know them at all. 	Nsunzu LC1 and Community Elders

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people have been resettled (moved from one piece of land to another to allow CNOOC developments to take place). There has been a supply of tap water, which was never in the village before (however, it is currently not functioning). 	
<p>2. The Nsunzu Community Elders stated that the following impacts had resulted from the changes that have occurred in the Buhuka area since 2012/13:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of land for grazing and settlement has decreased. There is competition for land and land related conflicts have increased. Individuals who have negative characteristics and lifestyles have moved into the Buhuka area. Hence, unknown habits have emerged for example, commercial sex has been introduced among children in the Buhuka community. Cattle theft is increasing. This is attributed to the improved road that allows vehicle access to the Flats. Some of the youth have been employed in the CNOOC camps and are now able to sustain their livelihoods. More food reaches the valley and it is easier to get to the escarpment to do business than before. More children go to school. Road accidents have claimed some lives, particularly when heavy trucks are on the road. Male workers from the CNOOC camps impregnate the women in the community and then flee without taking responsibility for their children. Grandparents often have to carry the burden of looking after grandchildren. Elders also argue that CNOOC camp workers and the migrants in the Buhuka Flats are responsible for increased spread of HIV/AIDS in the area. There is less grass for animals to graze on. The reason for this is the prolonged dry season. The milk production from the community cattle has decreased. The contractor that built the road damaged the community's water pipe hence, the community no longer has access to clean drinking water. There are restricted areas that have CNOOC facilities and community members are prohibited from accessing such areas. For example if community members are found grazing their livestock in the air strip, soldiers physically assault them. There is concern from the elders that the community cultural shrine was displaced by CNOOC and their traditional priest, Bitanihirwe William, was relocated from the Flats. The elders argue that this has contributed to the prolonged dry spells and low fish catch because nobody intercedes with the forefathers on behalf of the community. 	Nsunzu LC1 and Community Elders
<p>3. The Nsunzu Community Elders indicated their views regarding the activities of the Buhuka Community Land Association (BUCOLA) as well as how the Association manages community land affairs and if the Association meets their expectations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BUCOLA was formed with support from CNOOC. The Association has assisted the Buhuka community in managing land grabbers by going to court where titles of land grabbers were cancelled. According to the elders, this was helpful because the land grabbers did not belong to the Buhuka community, hence they were unknown to the community. The Nsunzu community elders want BUCOLA to expedite the process for land compensation, because compensation for other items of the people resettled was made, but land has not been paid for as yet. However, some elders are dissatisfied with the way BUCOLA is tackling issues associated with managing communal land. For example, BUCOLA wants to also manage resources by stopping people from mining sand (some of the elders have 	Nsunzu LC1 and Community Elders

	Name of Person
been mining and selling sand as a source of livelihood).	
<p>4. The Nsunzu Community Elders indicated the following expectations/ fears/ anticipations/ recommendations regarding the oil and gas developments (pipeline) by CNOOC. The elders also provided recommendations as to how their fears can be mitigated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dry spells are likely to only get worse, thus their cattle will die from the lack of grass. • Some residents have been separated from their clansmen particularly those resettled during road construction. Others have been resettled repeatedly, this has not been good for them to be moved more than once in a period of five years as it makes it difficult for them to settle and plan their future. They are uncertain as to whether they will be resettled again. • The Buhuka community always has grievances with CNOOC but do not know where to report these grievances to, as the camp is guarded by soldiers. Hence, the community does not have access to speak to anyone from CNOOC regarding their grievances. • CNOOC is acquiring too much land, hence the community fears that their children and cattle will not have any land left. • Workers in the camp are always taking away the daughters of the community through marriage and spreading HIV/AIDS (submission by an elder). The number of orphans is increasing and the community does not have enough money to buy them food and clothes. • CNOOC should fix the community's water source destroyed by the road contractor, so that the Buhuka community can have access to clean drinking water again. 	Nsunzu LC1 and Community Elders

NOTIFICATION AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT UPDATE PROCESS

CONTINUATION OF THE CNOOC: KINGFISHER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ESIA PROCESS

COMMENTS REGISTER

NOVEMBER 2017

Interview date: Monday, 4 December 2017
Time of interview: 11:37-15:46
Venue: Buhuka Primary School, Nsonga Village, Buhuka Parish, Kyangwali Sub-county
Organisation / Institution: VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders

	Name of Person
<p>1. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following ways in which the VGSLA/SACCO have evolved in the region (their origin and how they have changed over time):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The idea to start our group was generated by me. I informed and invited my fellow women in the village to attend the meeting with me. This was done together with the support of Local Council 1 Chairman. • In this meeting, I shared the idea of us starting to save a portion of our income and extend soft and affordable credit services amongst ourselves since we were hardworking and there were no external financial services available in Buhuka. • All participants agreed to the great idea. We immediately made decisions on meeting and a saving date, membership fee (UGX 10 000) and Savings (UGX 2 000) per week. • From then, we are now 10 members who are fully registered and we have saved UGX 500 000. 	Mrs Doreen Bahikya
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am a member of the Nsonga Women Health and Sanitation Group that was formed in 2013. The group started as a result of an idea by one of the women in Nsonga Village to bring women together who could voluntarily participate in cleaning and ensuring good hygiene of the village. • While we continued with our voluntary work of keeping Nsonga town clean, we approached the Sub-county Administrative Assistant (SAS) to help us formalise and legalise our group's operation. • With support from SAS, we managed to have our group registered at the Sub-county and at the district as a fully-fledged Community Based Organisation with a mandate to undertake sanitation issues and other women empowerment projects. • As we progressed with our work, we decided to clean around the CNOOC camp. We collected plastic bottles, polythene bags, cow dung and even slashed off tall grass (cut the high grass) which I believe was a very good act in the eyes of CNOOC Management. • In 2014, CNOOC eventually donated sanitation support equipment to us. These included three wheelbarrows, ten hand hosepipes, 18 pairs of gumboots and ten pangas. • Prior to the commissioning of Kingfisher road by Rt. Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda, our group was hired by CNOOC to clean around the camp at the cost of UGX 2 800 000 and we received our payment instantly. • With the support from the Sub-county Administrative Assistant/Sub County Chief, we were able to apply and received a grant worth UGX 5 000 000 from the Community Driven Development [CDD] program to purchase an engine boat. • On top of the UGX 5 000 000 we added UGX 2 800 000 from the group's treasury and on 18 December 2016, we bought a brand new engine boat that we rent out to our clients at an average of UGX 500 000 per month. 	Mrs Kahwa Sarah

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have managed to inspire others and we have initiated one new female group in Nsonga which is still under our mentorship. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am a former chairperson of Tukolehamu Savings and Credit Group which was started as a result of my own initiative in 2007, particularly after receiving advice from one of the government officials that we were supposed to form a group if we wished to benefit from the then National Agricultural and Advisory Services (NAADS). In our first meeting we agreed on a number of issues and these included membership fees (UGX2 000), savings per month (UGX10 000) and various rules and regulations that we used to register the group at the Sub-county. As we continued with saving a portion of our income per month, we received a cow in 2007 from the Sub-county under the NAADS program. The cow was not healthy and eventually died in 2008. We continued with our saving program and later bought eight goats which produced and increased to 24 goats after a period of two years. In 2010, during one of the meetings, members agreed to share the 24 goats amongst themselves. Hence, each member managed to receive two goats. After this sharing exercise, members also agreed for each individual to start operating independently since everyone had received start-up capital that they did not have before. Thus, this marked the end of our group. 	Mr John Businge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am a member of the Tweimukye Women's Group that was formed in early 2017 to foster savings and provide access to affordable members-based credit services. To join this group, you are required to subscribe with UGX 20 000 and continue saving UGX 5 000 every Friday. Above all other things, we operate under defined and documented set of rules and regulations that govern the members. We have managed to register with the Community Development Office at the Kyangwali Sub-county. We are now ten fully registered members. We commenced with our savings and credit scheme in July 2017 and we are doing very well. 	Mrs Scovia Tusiime
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am an orphan and I was inspired by the one week of Financial Literacy and Livelihood Training provided by CNOOC at the Buhuka Primary School in March 2017. With the knowledge attained throughout the training, I had to mobilize my colleagues, particularly the orphans in the Kyabasambu village to come together and accepted us to join and started up Kyabasambu Orphans and Fishers Youth Group. We now have a total of UGX 2 680 000 saved, we are ten fully registered members. Our set of rules and regulations to govern the members is already in place. We are preparing to register at both the Sub-county and the District. 	Mr Julius Nkumire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I belong to the Mwitanzige Farmers Group that started in April 2016. The overall objective is to end poverty through creating an opportunity for members to save a portion of their incomes and access affordable financial services. We immediately began the savings and credit scheme and shared our accumulated savings in December 2016. We continued saving a portion of our income with the group from 26 January 2017 up to now, and we shall be sharing our accumulated savings on 20 December 2017. 	Mr Gerald Oguti
<p>2. The Lake Albert Fishing Association is planning to start cage fish farming out of the collections from members. Members received training in cage fish farming under the Gulu University (Hoima branch), a World Bank funded project. Our group is fully registered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Twagalane group-Nsonga is involved in goat rearing with 36 goats and two cows currently (2017). We have eight members and have a plan of registering as a cooperative society. The Buhuka Fishing Association is involved in the fish business. 	Lake Albert fishing Association

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tweyombeke group is involved in planting trees. BUKOLA (Buhuka Communal Land Association) has been established to manage communal land in an integrated manner. 	
<p>3. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following role of the VGSLAs's and other SACCO's that have a Savings Component, as well as how the organisation has changed the livelihood of members and other people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They help us to get school fees for our children, particularly out of accumulated individual savings and affordable credit. They assist us in terms of receiving an income to build houses. We use a portion of our accumulated savings especially after sharing at the end of the cycle. They are sources of capital to start businesses. We use part of our accumulated savings especially after sharing at the end of the cycle to start individual or group managed businesses. The organisation provides us with money to manage emergencies. For example, a death or sickness. Propels people to work hard and receive what they save. Promotes unity and cooperation among community members since they have common activities that all the group members subscribe to. VGSLAs have assisted to reduce poverty among the community by encouraging us to work hard as the way of receiving what we save. When we have received loans from the group, we are usually obliged to struggle and pay back the loan. In doing this, I find myself rightly investing and diversifying my sources of income. Information sharing has increased among the community members. Provision of additional capital to individual businesses. Increased capacity for lobbying They assist members to meet their basic necessities. 	
<p>4. The GVSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following social groups that are benefitting more and those that are left behind as well as the reasons for this occurrence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saving groups are mostly benefitting the women and youth because they are the social groups who have the burden of looking after and taking care of the home. Elderly people have been left behind because they think that they are about to die and see no need of joining these groups. The elderly also do not have enough energy to participate in these groups. Furthermore, the elderly depend on their children for survival. 	
<p>5. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following challenges they face within the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is very difficult to register a group at the district. It costs UGX 100 000 to register at the district. The Community Development Offices (CDO) are located very far from our places of residence. Insecurity for our savings. Our savings will be at great exposure to robbers, particularly when the boxes are kept at members' homes. Lack of commitment among some members to attend group meetings. Lack of refresher training sessions. Persons who have taken out loans but have defaulted in respect of repayment of loans (defaulters). 	

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non obedient members. • Untrustworthy treasurers. • Lack of sufficient capacity to access grants. • Poor time management by some members and a lack of commitment by a few members who leave the groups. • Dishonesty among members. • Lack of confidentiality among the members. • Property ownership by the group is difficult. • Dishonest leaders who fail the group. • Poor planning. For example, the group may choose a wrong enterprise. • Fraudulent business attendees that steal the business money. • Price fluctuation. • Conmen. • Reduced and unreliable source of income, particularly among fishermen. • Emergencies such as chronicle illnesses. • The migration of a few members. • Someone may be robbed and fails to save. • Discouragement from non-group members who want to see others fail. 	
<p>6. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following recommendations for the community to overcome the challenges they face:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation and working together in unity. • Having regular meetings. • Some groups received training from the Sub-county Community Development Officer (CDO). • Observing rules and regulations set up by the group. • Respect for one another, particularly regarding the group members listening to their chairperson. • Leaders need to be a local person and not someone who comes from other regions. • To have three different keys of three different padlocks on the saving box is kept by three different individuals and the one keeping the saving box has no key. 	
<p>7. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated whether or not they work with CSOs/NGOs in the region and how they do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWESO (Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans) has built the capacity of the members and initiated the saving programme. • UCOBAC (Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare) supports orphans and other vulnerable people. It also provides micro finance services. Further, it developed one savings group with 16 members. 	
<p>8. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the ways in which VGSLAs/SACCOs have been impacted by oil/gas activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The oil and gas activities have assisted the Nsonga Women Health and Sanitation group by providing us with sanitation equipment. • We concluded a contract with CNOOC to clean around the camp in March 2016 during the commissioning of the Kingfisher escarpment road. CNOOC paid some good money and we invested in buying an engine boat as a group and we hire it out. • The Kingfisher road opening has eased the group's businesses through improved transport network, especially for those who deal in the Mukene trade (silver fish) • Increased market due to increased population in the area. The improved road network has increased the inflow of people into Buhuka Flats. 	

	Name of Person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boosted savings by the youth especially those employed by CNOOC. • The Kingfisher road opening has denied business opportunity to the boat owners who used to transport fish and other goods on the lake to places like Panymor, Sebagoro, Butiaba and Ntoroko. • The destroyed gravity water flow scheme during the construction of the Kingfisher escarpment road has endangered the groups' members' lives. Members now spend much of the income that they would have saved in the group on treatment of disease like typhoid. • In regions such as Kyabasambu, members spend much of their time fetching water from far places, hence arriving late for the group meeting and sometimes others completely fail to attend meetings. • Seismic survey activities in the waters of Lake Albert led to declined fish catch. This has really affected the income of the various group members hence reduced capacity to save. 	
<p>9. The VGSLAs/SACCOs stakeholders indicated the following recommendations for VSLAs/SACCOs to improve their performance in the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNOOC should strengthen the groups since VGSLAs/ SACCOs in Buhuka are in a remote area and have no access to external funding. • Linkages to financial services, for example banks. • Provide seed capital to boost the group's activities. • Try as much as possible to provide feedback. CNOOC is very poor at doing this, therefore it should improve on the matter. • The communal water tank should be reconstructed and provide safe water for drinking because we are dying of typhoid and bilharzia. 	
<p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting ended by a speech from CNOOC representative Mr Zac Lubega. • The chairman LC II thanked CNOOC and the consultants. 	

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