

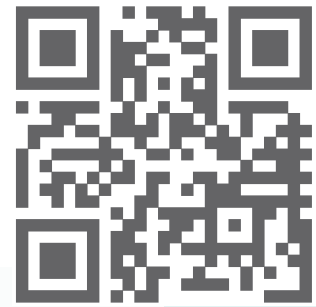
The 2nd Namibia Oil & Gas Conference, 2024

The Role of Social and Resettlement Services as an enabler for Oil & Gas Infrastructure/Logistics - a Case of Uganda's Tilenga Project

Presented by Edgar Mugisha
Managing Partner,
Atacama Consulting

22nd August 2024

About Atacama Consulting



Established: 2005

Business: Environmental and social consultancy

Headquarters: Kampala, Uganda, East Africa.

Footprint: East, West and Southern Africa and South- East Asia

Sectors: Energy, Transport Infrastructure, Agriculture, Mining, Tourism
Manufacturing, Financial services and Health.



Key Assignments

Social & Resettlement services for the Tilenga Project – Planning and implementation of Six Resettlement Action Plans (RAP 1-5)

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the proposed Albertine Graben Refinery Project

Waste Management capability review for the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)

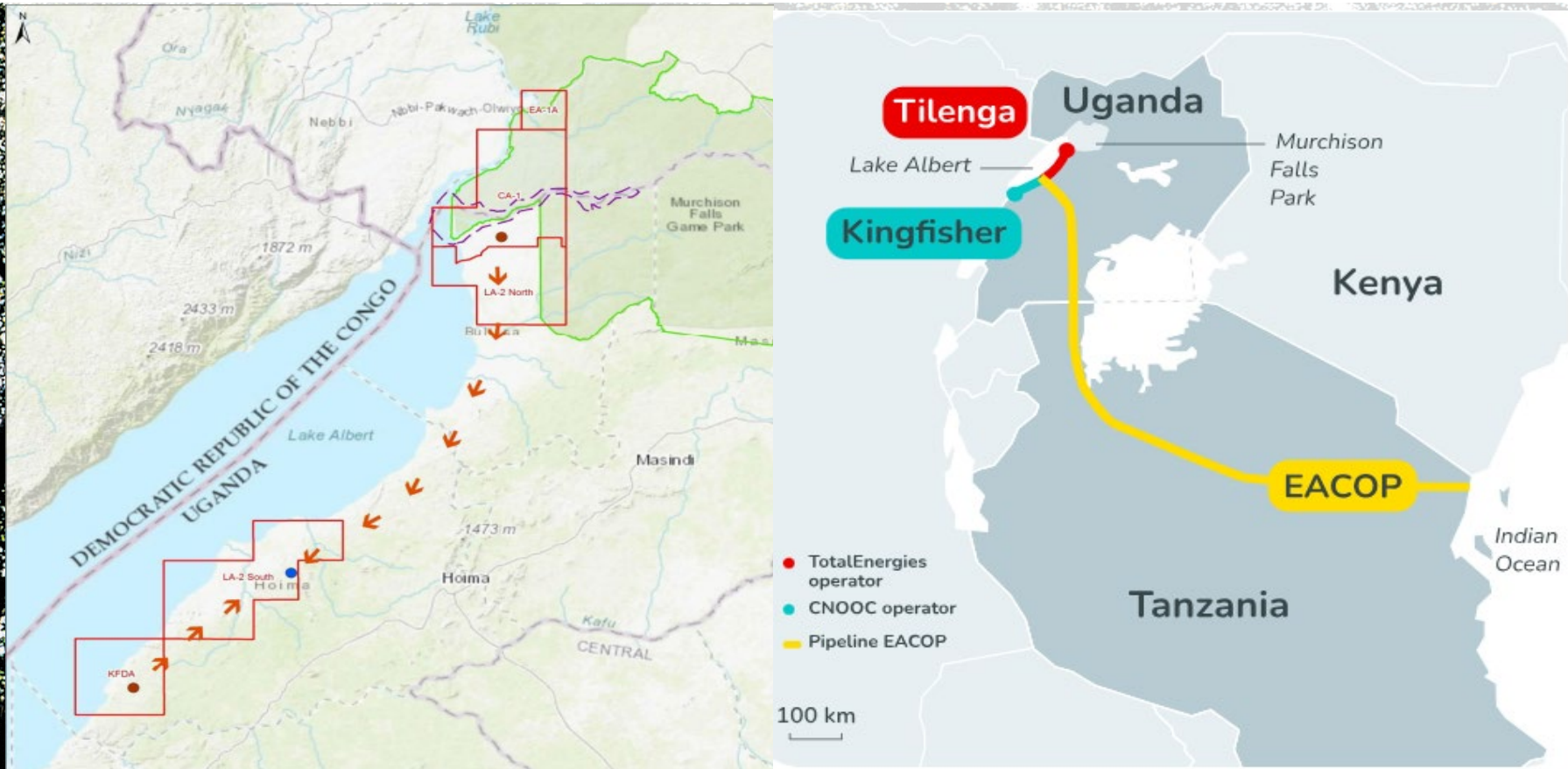
Assessing appropriate technologies for the management of waste from camps, ESIs and Environmental Audits for North & South Nile Exploration and Appraisal drilling projects in EA1/1A, and ESIs for 2D Seismic surveys and Exploration drilling in the Lake Edward Basin.

Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Development Drilling Phase of the Tilenga Project in Uganda.

Archaeological, Historical & cultural baseline study services in Exploration Area 2 (Lake Albert Basin)

Tilenga Project (Case Study)

Location



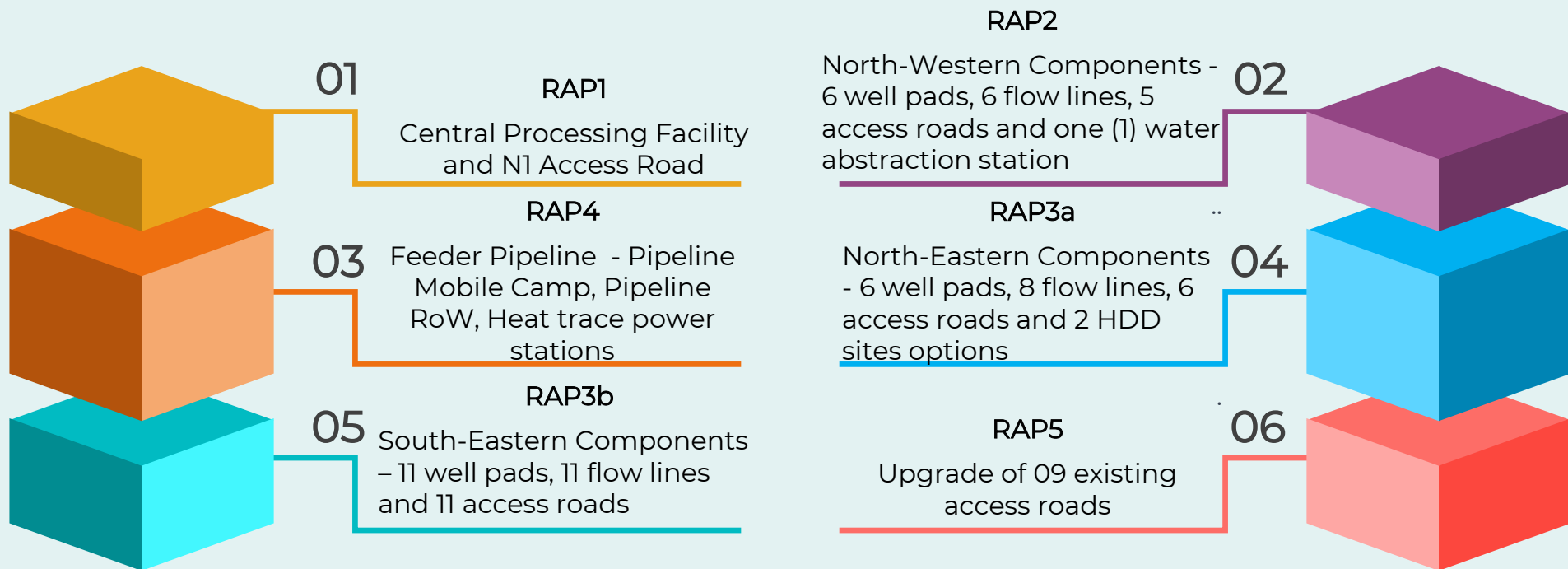
Source: <https://totalenergies.com/projects/oil/tilenga-and-eacop-projects>

Fun Fact: The name of Tilenga was derived from native names for the Uganda Kob - TIL in Luo and ENGAbi in Lugungu.



Tilenga Project (Case Study)

Components (Resettlement Action Plans - RAP)



January
2017

December
2023

Supported by Critical Oil Roads constructed by Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA);



Rationale for Social and Resettlement Services – Tilenga Project

To address (avoid or minimise) the socio-economic risks associated with involuntary resettlement, such as landlessness, impoverishment, marginalisation, loss of access to shared services and social disarticulation among others. IFC Guidance Note 5

Project Facility Characteristics

- CPF & well pad construction
- Establishment of Pipeline ROW
- Installation of pipeline
- Widening of existing road / track or new roads (30 meters)



Displacement Impact

- Loss of farmland
- Loss of residential land or dwellings
- Temporary loss of access to grazing land
- Loss of access to water for domestic use



Physical Displacement – Tilenga project



235 Primary Residents



33 replacement plots (in-kind compensation)



04 Boreholes



482 Graves



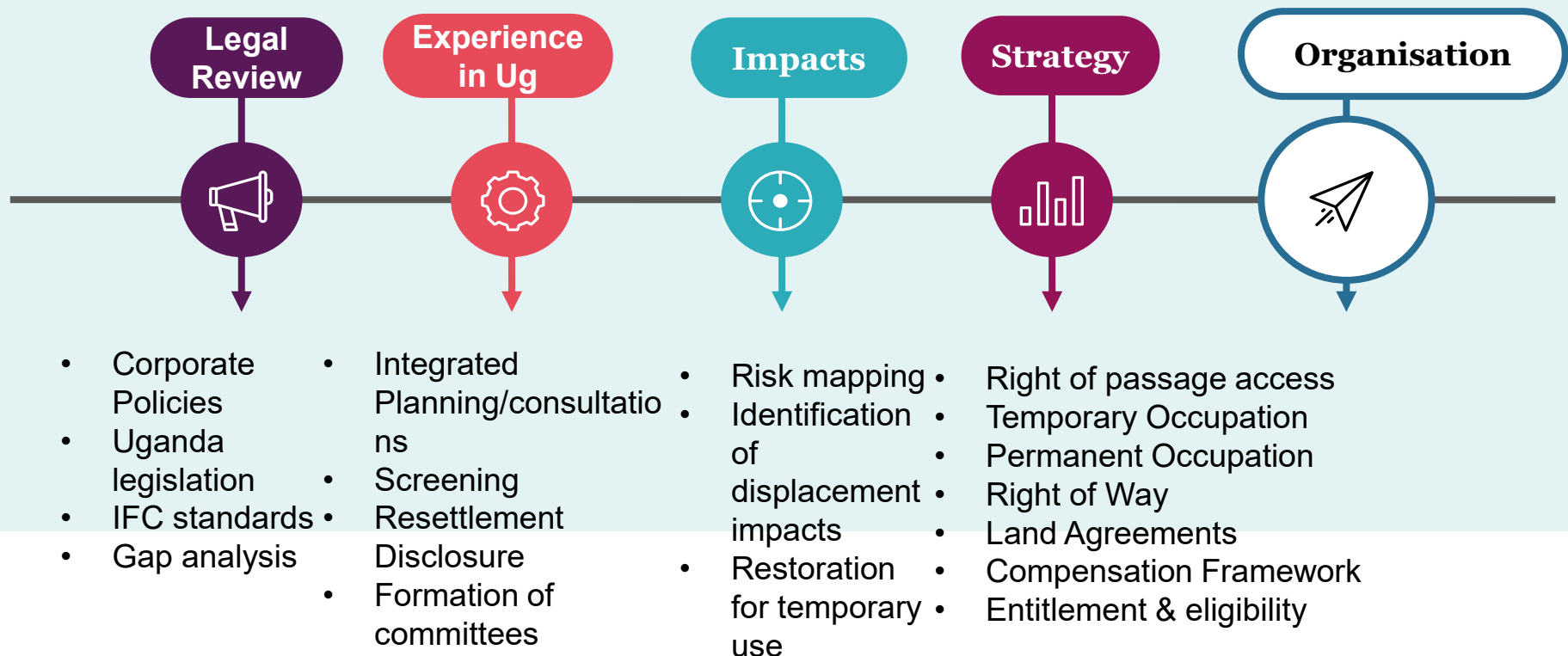
116 Shrines

Objectives/goals - Unfettered site/Land Access

Framework for Resettlement Services- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF), 2016

Objectives:

1. Define terminology, objectives, policies, principles and organizational arrangements for Tilenga's resettlement;
2. Target compliance with Uganda legal requirements and application of IFC standards; and
3. Provide practical guidance to Project personnel in the execution of the Project.

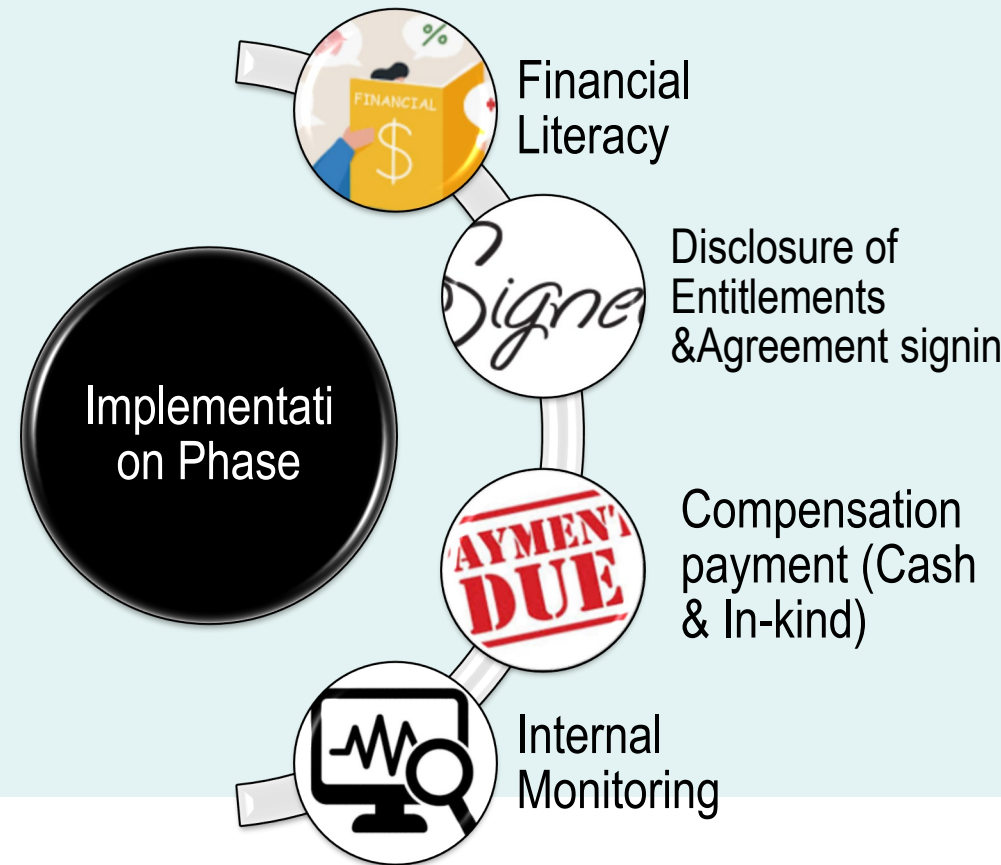


Resettlement Process steps for Tilenga Project

RAP Planning Phase



RAP Implementation Phase



Role of Stakeholder Engagement (SE) in the Resettlement Process

Objective: To ensure that all interested and affected parties are informed and involved in project activities, through information dissemination, dialogue to inform their participation and decision-making.

General Stakeholder Consultation Phases involved in a RAP

Information
Disclosure at the
start of the Project

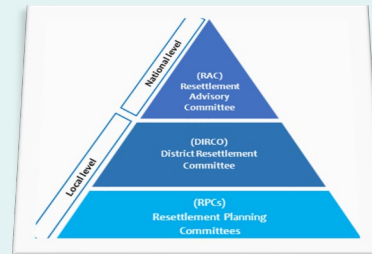


Consultation with
the Project Affected
Communities (PACs)
and Project Affected
Persons (PAPs) about
project impacts

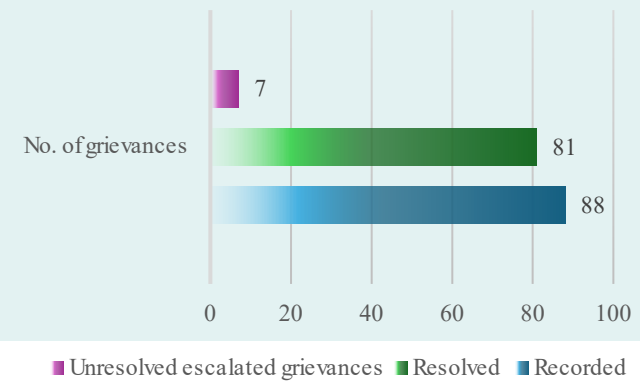
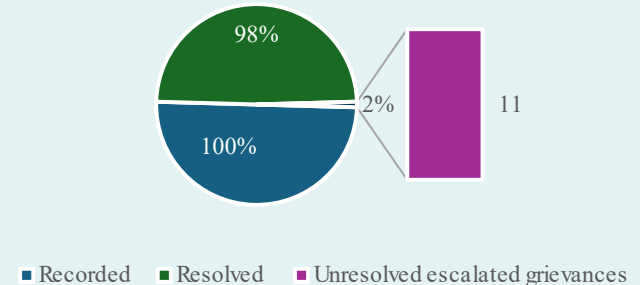


Negotiation of
Resettlement options
and Livelihood
Restoration studies

Disclosure of RAP
Documentation



RAP2-5 Planning grievances



Stakeholder Engagement was continuous throughout the Resettlement services duration to ensure all parties sing from the same song sheet – Melodious Choir.

RAP2-5 Implementation - Grievances

Role of Land Survey and Asset valuation in the Resettlement Process

Aerial Surveys

Land Cadastral Survey

Asset Inventory Survey

Socioeconomic survey

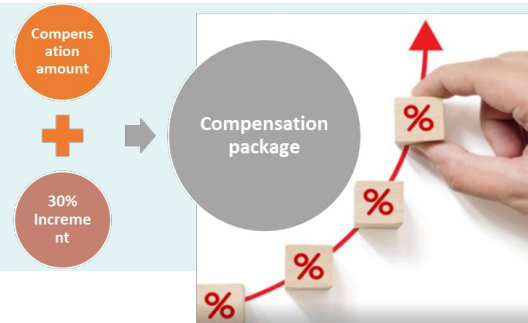
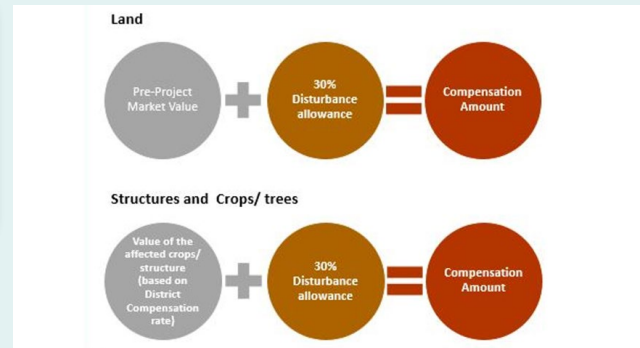
Valuation Report Preparation



5,573
Project
Affected
Persons
(PAPs)



Full Replacement Cost Approach



Data Collection - Baseline

Compensation Process in Resettlement

01

Data verification,
drafting of
agreements & Financial
Literacy
Training (FLT)

02

Disclosure of
entitlements &
signing of
compensation
agreements

03

Payment of cash
compensation

Replacement land

Resettlement
house
construction

04

Sign
Acknowledgement
of receipt

Processing of
Land Titles



100% agreements drafted



97% PAPs completed FLT



98% agreements disclosed



96% agreements signed



- **Joint disclosure, Spousal consent, Translation into local languages**

Resettlement Process – Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood Restoration

Obligation that is auditable

Based on mitigating economic displacement impact

Seeks to replace livelihoods assets that were lost or transition households to a new livelihood. Livelihood improvement is considered only if losses are successfully mitigated.

Projects **MUST** continue until the objective of restoring livelihoods is reached

Transitional food support – 06 months



Access to Water



Crops:

- Agricultural extension
- Re-establishment of food basket (dry rations)

Capacity building for farmers



Livestock:

- Animal husbandry & livestock training

Small Business Support



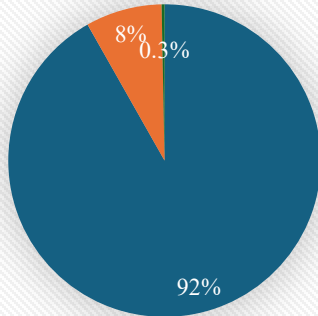
Tree Nursery

Adult Financial literacy & Alternative Vocational training



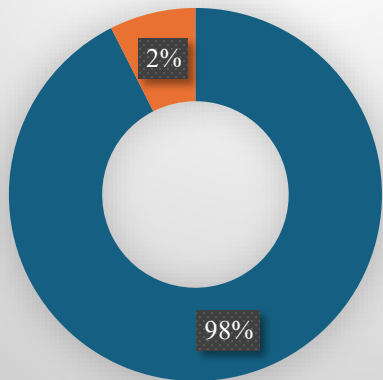
Role of National Content in Resettlement Process

Human Resource



Local Hire from community National Personnel Other Country

Procurement of Goods & Services.



National
Other Country

National/staff capacity Building



Supplier Development workshops



Status of Tilenga components post completion of resettlement

Before



After



Central Processing Facility



Road Upgrade – 30M Right of Way (RoW)

Sample Photos – Cont'd

Before & After



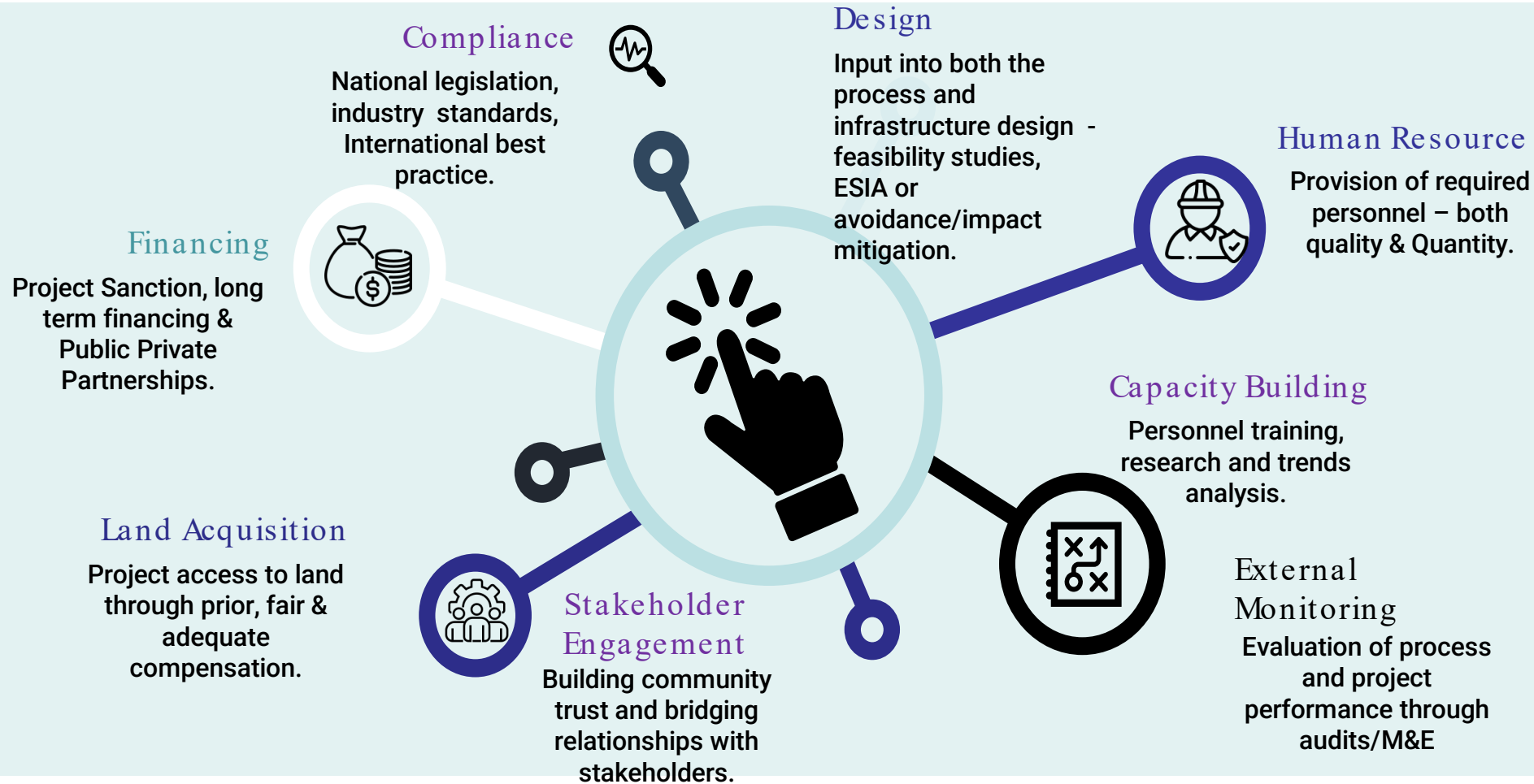
Resettlement Housing



Oil Well pad

Source – Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU)

Benefits of Resettlement services as enablers for O&G Infrastructure Development



Challenges experienced – Tilenga Project

Challenge

Mitigation

Negative Perception about
O&G Industry/Mistrust –
Oil Curse!



Continuous Stakeholder
sensitization, Collaboration with
other stakeholders

Stakeholder readiness to
participate in project activities –
unavailable/delayed consultations



Prior communication of project
schedule, adjust basing on
stakeholder readiness

Slip in Project Schedule
arising from changes in
project requirements



Regular monitoring of project
activities, update of assumptions
and communication of changes

Inconsistent
Communication by
different contractors



Development and distribution of
IEC materials, FAQs and
sensitization campaigns run on
radio

Challenges Cont'd– Tilenga Project

Lack of requisite documentation by PAPs



Collaboration with Government agencies for National IDs
TotalEnergies processed Letters of administration for deceased PAPs.

Delayed Grievance Resolution



Collaboration with 3rd parties (elders, Opinion leaders) and update of valuation methodology (Watermelon) by Ministry of Land

Land disputes management



Escalation of unresolved cases to Government of Uganda for management.

***Success is due to our stretching to the challenges of Life.
Failure comes when we shrink from them ~ John C.
Maxwell***

The Namibia Oil & Gas Context (Onshore)



New prospects - Owambo Basin Project Old

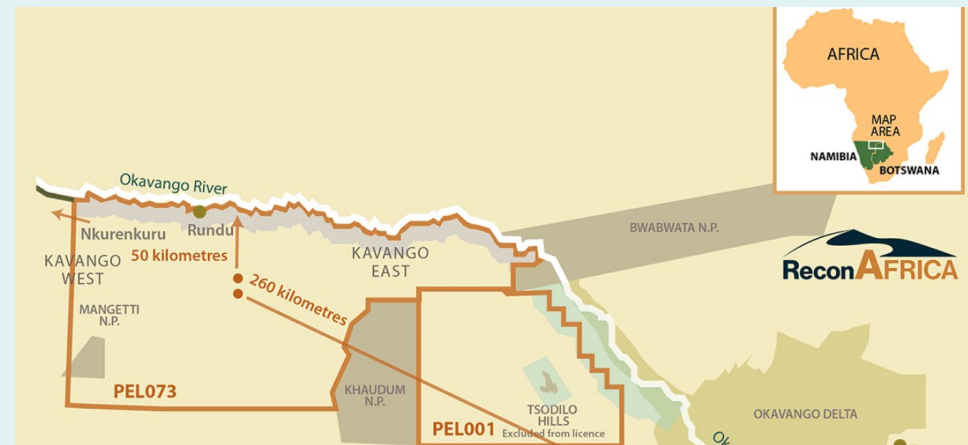
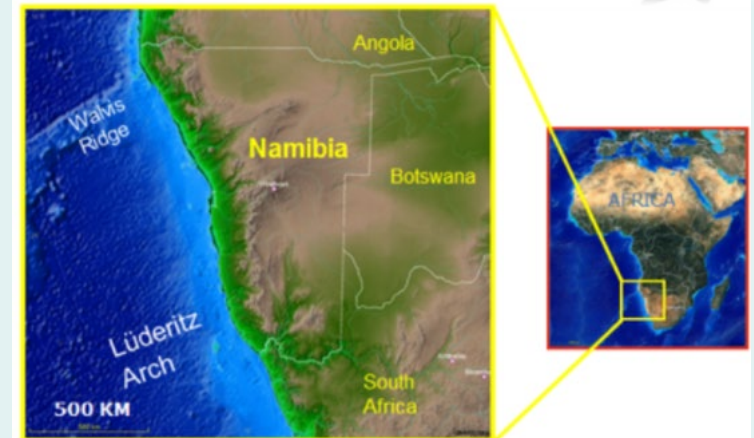
- **200 km of 2D seismic**

- ☐ Contract Award – May 2024
- ☐ Seismic Results – Sept/Oct 2024

New licence: negotiation process completed for **Nama basin** (onshore Central Namibia), PA expected in **Q2 2024**.

<https://www.monitorexploration.com/>

ReconAfrica: ...engaged in exploration and development of oil and gas in Northeast Namibia and Northwest Botswana—the “Kavango Basin



Namibia's oil story gets more amazing

Lessons for Namibia

1. Knowledge sharing /Benchmark from IoCs
 - such as TotalEnergies
2. Data management/record keeping – Integrated Management System (***Agiloft Contract Management system***)
3. Transparency/Consistent engagement with stakeholders
4. National Content/Supplier Development – ***National Upstream Petroleum Local Content Policy, 2021 (draft)***
5. Deployment of Technology – data collection, Databases, Artificial Intelligence (AI)
6. Security (Physical & Cyber) of infrastructure.
7. Update legal regime – Namibia Land Policy reform (from ‘willing buyer –willing seller’ for huge agricultural farms)

Environmental NGOs Warn Oil Giants: Hands Off Okavango Delta and Kavango Basin Drilling

MAY 30, 2023 | BY VALENTINA STACKL | AFRICA, BLOG POST, FEATURED, LETTERS, NEWS, PRESS RELEASES



Theft of an Estimated N\$1 Million of Fuel At NOSF

Posted on 15 February 2024

Source -
NAMCOR

Conclusions



Collaboration with other players

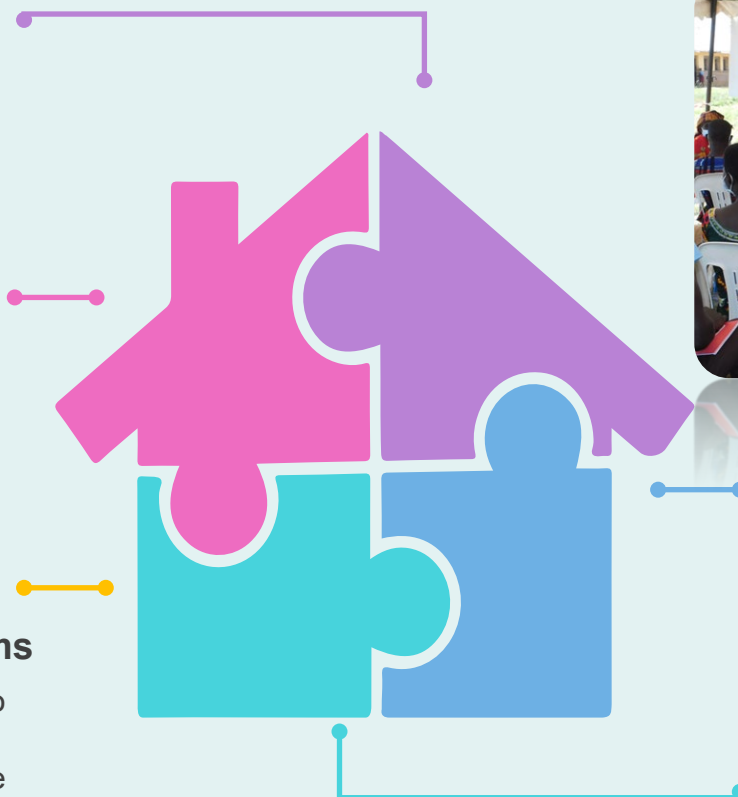
Include stakeholders such as civil society and private sector right from the onset of any infrastructure project.

Continuous Improvement

Seek feedback from stakeholders and use it to improve the design/plan, process and execution.

Financial Services – customized payment platforms

Partner with financial institutions to create/customize products for stakeholders along the O&G Value chain – bank accounts, alternatives/BOL and financing of LR projects



Human Resource

People are a key ingredient to success – enhance skills through capacity building and uptake of technology.

Social License to Operate (SLO)

It is NOT and one-off but must be maintained post land acquisition to mitigate against vandalism of infrastructure

THANK YOU!

edgarmugisha@atacama.co.ug

Tel: +256 752998545

www.atacama.co.ug