

EAST AFRICAN  
**CRUDE OIL  
PIPELINE**



# LAND ACQUISITION SUMMARY

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# 01

# Introduction & Purpose



# Introduction & Purpose

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This document summarizes land acquisition impacts and their management for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project in Uganda and Tanzania. It consolidates and summarizes key information from the Uganda Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the nine RAPs prepared in Tanzania (one for each of the eight affected regions and one for the Priority Areas (PAs)).

It presents the impacts arising from Project land requirements across the two countries. Approaches taken in terms of Project Standards, impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation are also described, including land acquisition processes, compensation and entitlements, and livelihood restoration measures.

The document shows that Project Standards, including compliance with national legislation and international financing standards, are consistently applied across the Ugandan and Tanzanian section of the pipeline and that consistent principles and objectives underlie management of land acquisition risks and impacts. Differences in national legal frameworks and factors such as land tenure systems and social characteristics of affected communities between the two countries are discussed, some arising as differences in the nature of land and land acquisition impacts and in approaches taken to mitigating these impacts, for example, in entitlements contained within the RAPs for Uganda and Tanzania.

The document is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** - Overview of the Project.
- **Section 3** - Project Standards applied in both Uganda and Tanzania.
- **Section 4** - Avoidance and reduction of land acquisition and displacement impacts including through routing and design alternatives.
- **Section 5** - Land and Resettlement, including Project land requirements, the livelihoods and land tenure context, national legal frameworks and acquisition processes, measures to achieve compliance with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 (PS5), consolidated displacement impacts, compensation and entitlements.
- **Section 6** – Managing Key Challenges and Concluding Remarks.



# 02

## The Project

# The Project

## 2.1. The Project in Uganda & Tanzania

Total Energies E&P Uganda BV (TEPU), CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) and the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) (“UPSTREAM PARTNERS”) hold interests in the Tilenga and Kingfisher petroleum resource licences in the Albertine Graben. The crude oil produced will be stabilized at central processing facilities (CPF) and transported via feeder pipelines to EACOP pumping station

(PS1) and a planned refinery, both in the Kabaale Industrial Park (KIP), in Uganda. The EACOP Company will develop, construct and operate a pipeline, above ground installations (AGIs) and a marine storage terminal (MST) for the export of the Lake Albert area crude oil reserves to international markets, net of supply commitments to the planned refinery.



The EACOP System is the petroleum export pipeline system from the inlet flange at Pump Station 1 (PS1) to the MST and Load Out Facility at Chongoleani on the East African coast of Tanzania. EACOP Project will include:

- 1,443 kilometer (km) of insulated, electric heat-traced, buried 24-in. pipeline.
- Above-Ground Installations (AGIs) (including pumping and pressure reduction stations).
- Access roads.
- Additional Temporary Workspaces (ATWSs) along the pipeline corridor for the construction phase.
- 16 Main Camps and Pipe Yards (MCPYs) and a pipeline coating facility for the construction phase.
- A Marine Storage Terminal (MST) and Load Out Facility (LOF).
- 

The early works facilities required for the construction phase comprise the 16 Main Camp and Pipe Yards (MCPYs), the pipeline coating facility in Tanzania and the associated construction access roads; these facilities are collectively referred to as the Priority Areas (PAs).

## 2.2. Status of the Project

The following activities for the EACOP Project have been completed to date:

- Routing studies considering environmental, social (including land acquisition impacts), security, physical and economic aspects were conducted, culminated into the reduction of a 50 km corridor to a 30 meter (m) pipeline corridor.
- Front End Engineering Design (FEED) with support from the EACOP Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) contractor and EACOP Project team.



- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for Uganda, Tanzania and the LOF were submitted to the regulators and approved.
- Human Rights Impact Assessment (HRIA) for Uganda and Tanzania.
- Contract evaluation and award for the various construction packages is ongoing.
- RAPs for Project related land acquisition and resettlement programs in Uganda and Tanzania. Resettlement implementation for PAs in Tanzania and RAP disclosure in Uganda are ongoing.







# 03

## Project Standards



# Project Standards

The EACOP Project will be developed to conform to national and international requirements applicable to the development, construction, operation and decommissioning required for projects that have the potential for environmental and social impacts, including those related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. These requirements include:

- Ugandan and Tanzanian legislative, policy, regulatory, institutional framework and permitting requirements, including land acquisition and valuation regulatory requirements.
- International conventions and agreements Uganda and Tanzania have signed, acceded or ratified (e.g. International Labour Organization conventions, African Charter on Human and Peoples' rights).
- International Financing Standards and related Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). These include the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards (IFC PS) and Guidelines, Equator Principles IV, International Management System Standards as well as several other international organizations' standards supporting good practice (e.g. IFC PS 5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement).
- The Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and the Host Government Agreements (HGA) between the EACOP Company and each Government commit the Project to being developed in compliance with Environmental Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) and Human Rights Standards at a national and international level.





# 04

## Routing & Alternatives



# Routing & Alternatives

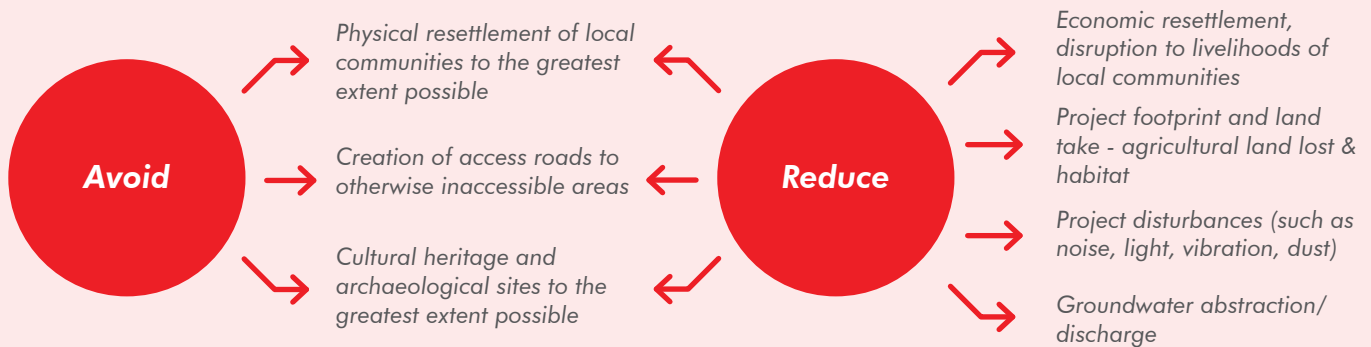
## 4.1. Avoidance & Reduction of Land Acquisition and Displacement Impacts

The Project alternatives considered, and the decisions taken by the Project Company during the pre-FEED and FEED phases have led to the validation of the Project base case. While the base case concept for technology was defined during pre-FEED phase, routing and siting alternatives were analyzed progressively in the context of the engineering, environmental, socio-economic and cultural heritage constraints, this included avoiding physical displacement and minimising economic displacement from land acquisition.

Several alternative pipeline routes were identified during pre-FEED. The routing process began with the identification of a starting point and a flexible end point which was then followed by numerous screening studies. Secondary information was then

used to assess the potential corridors using GIS and three main corridor options were selected, Kenya North, Kenya South and Tanzania. The corridors were further refined by using several constraints criteria including environmental and social, geohazards, constructability and terrain (river crossings and slopes). Further to consideration of the study of the three identified corridors the Uganda-Tanzania one was selected.

With the inputs from detailed mapping, multidisciplinary studies and site visits, the pipeline corridor width was incrementally narrowed down to a 30 m pipeline corridor, reducing the Project footprint. The following main social constraints were applied to refine the corridor:



## 4.2. Alternatives - Land Rights

The Project undertook detailed evaluation of alternatives for securing the land rights for the pipeline corridor, this considered the: IGA land rights principles; EHSS and Human Rights Standards (including minimizing impacts on livelihoods); legal frameworks and land tenure context; potential land use of the corridor during operation; and Government and other stakeholders acceptability.





The option identified in both countries to offer sufficiently secure land rights whilst protecting Project Affected Persons (PAPs) rights to compensation was a lease arrangement where the State acquires all project required land permanently (including for the Coating Yard and MCPYs) and a lease is provided to the Project Company for the required duration.

Different types of land rights were evaluated in Uganda and Tanzania, including Lease, Easement / Wayleave, Licence / Permits options. An easement/wayleave type arrangement or 'acquisition' of temporary access rights was found not to be a viable land right available for the EACOP Project in either jurisdiction under the legal frameworks for construction of a crude oil pipeline.



For all permanent facilities including the main pipeline right-of-way, the pumping stations and the terminal the land lease will be for 66 years (or less if the project ceases earlier). For facilities required only during the construction phase, the Coating Yard and MCPYs, the duration of the lease is intended to be five years; that may change if the land on these sites is needed during the operational phase - for the establishment of solar farms for example.

*The duration of the lease for the Coating Yard and MCPYs is intended to be five years; that may change if the land on these sites is needed during the operational phase - for the establishment of solar farms for example. Some land that cannot be 'leased' will require the provision of a user permit/licence (e.g. wetlands etc.).*



## 4.3. Minimize Project Footprint & Land Take

The Project undertook significant Government engagement to minimize the pipeline corridor width to that technically required in order to reduce the project footprint and displacement impacts. Technically a 30 m width is required for construction and a 10 m width is required for operation to protect the pipeline system. Both Governments expressed aspirations for a much wider pipeline corridor to be acquired and proposed a 60 m corridor. Agreement was finally reached with both Governments to limit the width of the acquired corridor to the technically required 30 m construction width. As the corridor is being acquired permanently this means all PAPs will be compensated for the full loss of land and immovable assets affected in line with EHSS and Human Rights standards.

The Project continues to assess feasible ways to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement through engineering design. This includes ongoing review of the findings of the land acquisition, socio-economic household surveys and livelihoods surveys alongside the design to identify locations where physical and economic displacement impacts could be further avoided, reduced and/or minimized.





# 05

## Land & Resettlement



# Land & Resettlement



## 5.1. Project Land Requirements

The EACOP Project will require access to over 12,800 acres of land for the construction and operational facilities (referred to as 'Project Required Land'). The majority of required land comprises the 30 m wide pipeline corridor. The Project footprint is summarized in the table below. The pipeline corridor footprint includes land required for Additional Temporary Workspaces (ATWS) where the pipeline will cross existing infrastructure or features such as roads or watercourses. Land is required for the AGIs, these include the Pump Stations (PS), Pressure Reduction Stations (PRS), Main Line Block Valves (MLBVs) and electrical sub-stations. The MLBVs and sub-stations will be largely located within the 30 m pipeline corridor.

Project Component	Length of Pipeline (km)	Project Footprint (Acres)
<b>Construction Facilities Land (Priority Areas)</b>		
Uganda:		
Four (4) MCPYs and two (2) new/upgraded construction access roads		217
Tanzania:		
Pipeline Coating Plant		99
Two (2) Main Camps with Marshalling Yards		90
Ten (10) MCPYs and four (4) new/upgraded construction access roads		491

<b>Operational Facilities Land (Export Pipeline, AGIs and new/upgraded permanent access roads)</b>		
<b>Uganda:</b>		
Pipeline Corridor & Pump Station 1 (PS-1) (within Kabaale Industrial Park previously acquired by Government of Uganda (GoU)	1.5	40
Pipeline Corridor, PS-2 and permanent access road	294.5	2,483
<b>Tanzania:</b>		
Pipeline Corridor, PS-3, PS-4, PS-5, PS-6, PRS-1, PRS-2 and permanent new/upgraded access roads to AGIs	1,147	9,223
MST (located on land already acquired by Tanzania Ports Authority )		178
Total Project Footprint (Construction and Operational Facilities)	1,443 km	12,821 acres

## 5.2. Pipeline Corridor – Operational Land Use

The pipeline will be buried within the right-of-way and the topsoil and vegetation restored after construction. The pipeline corridor will not be fenced during operation. Existing vehicle crossings will be maintained. Crossing of the corridor will be allowed by pedestrians, wildlife and livestock. Grazing will generally be allowed in the pipeline corridor and this is an important livelihood activity for the pastoralist communities. There will be no development of structures, planting of deep-rooted trees/vegetation or agricultural activities (e.g., crop production) generally within the pipeline corridor. Where the corridor transects protected areas including forest and game reserves, the Project will restore land cover, maintain a 10 m corridor, and manage the land use to achieve equivalent biological characteristics, and protected area management principles will be applied (i.e., restrictions on access and certain activities to protect wildlife and habitat - grazing may not be allowed in some of these reserves).

The Project's preference was for a lease for a 30 m corridor during construction reduced to a 10 m operational corridor and to allow some resumption of livelihood activities in the pipeline corridor during operations. The option of handing back the 20 m width required for construction only to the Governments and ultimately PAPs was considered in detail and the subject of significant engagement in both countries. However, this was not acceptable to either Government and was also determined not to be technically feasible because of issues such as the land tenure context in both Uganda and Tanzania. For example, in Uganda much of the land is



encumbered with multiple land interests making handing back land very complex and potentially disruptive to the local land market. In the end, agreement was reached with the Governments that the Project can allow some activities to be resumed within the pipeline corridor upon construction completion, including pedestrian crossing, livestock grazing and fishing access. Resumption of these uses will be important particularly for the pastoralist communities. The livelihood restoration programs in Uganda and Tanzania have been developed considering that certain pre-Project livelihood activities may not

be fully resumed along the pipeline corridor. The Project is continuing to evaluate further the management of the pipeline corridor during operation, including opportunities for allowing some productive use of parts of the pipeline corridor during operation.

## 5.3. Land & Livelihoods Context

### Ugandan Land Tenure Systems, Rights and Interests

The legal framework in Uganda establishes and recognizes four land tenure systems:

- **Customary:** The land is held in accordance with the customs and norms of a given locality. The Land Act provides that customary land tenure is governed by rules generally accepted as binding and authoritative by the class of persons to which it applies. A certificate of customary land ownership confirms and is conclusive evidence of the customary rights and interests specified in it.
- **Freehold:** Freehold is a land tenure that derives its legitimacy from the Constitution and written law and involves the holding of registered land in perpetuity or for a period less than perpetuity which may be fixed by a condition. A Freehold title enables the holder to exercise in due regard to the lawful power of ownership of land.
- **Mailo:** This tenure arrangement derives its legality from the Constitution and its incidents from the written law which involves the holding of registered land in perpetuity; permits separation of ownership of land from occupancy or ownership of developments by "Lawful or Bonafide" occupants and enables the holder to exercise all the powers of ownership, subject to rights of the occupants.
- **Leasehold:** Leasehold land tenure is a system whereby the property owner grants the right to another party exclusive possession of land for a stated time period subject to payment of a premium. Under the system, owning land is for a limited period of time usually 49 or 99 years.

The legal framework in Uganda also recognizes interests inherent in land which overlap these four land tenures, including interests of lawful and bonafide occupants and kibanja holders. Land in Uganda can therefore be 'physically encumbered' with overlapping interests held by various

individuals or entities and can also have other land users such as licensees. Over a third of land being acquired in Uganda is encumbered with overlapping interests.

The system of land tenure through which the pipeline traverses and the multiple interests in project affected land is important for the resettlement planning and compensation process. Other than the four tenure systems the pipeline also traverses some land where the tenure is unknown and some Public Land. In total in Uganda, the valued Project affected land for compensation by type of land interest are as follows: Mailo 41%; Freehold 19%; Leasehold 19%; Customary 17%; and unknown 4% (due to factors such as absentee landlords). Public Land which is not valued for compensation accounts for 10% of Project affected land.

Tenure systems and interests held in project affected land vary along the pipeline corridor. In the north, Hoima, Kikuube and parts of Kakumiro district, the customary tenure system predominates. As the pipeline enters the Buganda Kingdom in central Uganda, mailo tenure exists in parts of Kakumiro, and the seven (7) districts of Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera. Some Project affected freehold land can be found in eight (8) of the affected districts and leasehold interests are also present within the pipeline corridor and Priority Area sites.





## Tanzanian Land Tenure Systems, Rights and Interests

Under Tanzanian law, land is categorized as:

- **Village Land:** Land within the boundaries of registered villages, where Village Councils and Village Assemblies have land management powers and customary rights of occupancy are held by households;
- **General Land:** Land that is neither Reserved Land nor Village Land and therefore managed by the Commissioner for Lands; and
- **Reserved Land:** Land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar.

The majority (approximately 86%) of Project affected land in Tanzania is Village Land, most of which is allocated to PAHs who have customary right of occupancy under unregistered customary tenure. Approximately 9% of the affected Village Land is communally used and administered by Village Councils and less than 4% of Project affected land is General Land, the majority of which is held by District Councils. Reserved Land (e.g., Forest Reserves, Game Reserves and road reserve crossings) accounts for approximately 10% of Project affected land.

Uganda	Tanzania
<p><i>Livelihoods Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the pipeline route in Uganda (92%) runs through rural areas.</li> <li>• Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods for PAHs: subsistence crop farming is undertaken by 74% of household members, with only 7% undertaking commercial crop farming. Only a small proportion of household members participate in non-agricultural activities: self-employed activities and wage-based activities.</li> <li>• The most common crops grown on the Project affected land are maize, beans, cassava, banana, coffee, ground nuts, sweet potato, Irish potatoes, rice and fruit trees. This underlines that the majority of households grow seasonal crops and some common perennial crops such as coffee. Other perennial crops such as sugar cane, tobacco, vanilla and tea are less frequently grown.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Livelihoods Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The predominant source of PAH livelihoods is subsistence farming , with around half of households keeping livestock, with higher rates of livestock keeping in Regions such as Dodoma. Brief livelihood profiles of the eight Project affected regions are provided below:</li> <li>• <b>Kagera:</b> Cultivation of crops is the main livelihood activity and livestock keeping is widespread. Banana are predominant food crops in the Misenyi, Bukoba and Muleba Districts, whilst cassava and maize are the predominant food crops in the Biharamulo District. Sugar cane, coffee and tobacco are important cash crops to varying degrees. Livestock keeping is a secondary livelihood activity and includes cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to January.</li> <li>• <b>Geita:</b> A portion of the region is forested, elsewhere agro-pastoral and farming activities are common. For most PAHs agriculture is their main livelihood activity, including crop cultivation and livestock keeping. Other livelihood activities practiced in smaller numbers include fishing, small-scale mining, and small businesses. Maize and rice are the main crops cultivated, other crops grown include cassava, cotton and groundnuts. Cattle, goats and poultry are the most commonly owned livestock. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from September to November.</li> <li>• <b>Shinyanga:</b> The pipeline passes through Kahama Town Council area in Shinyanga. Livelihoods are based on a mix of agro-pastoral and farming activities. Maize, sorghum cassava and rice are important crops. Livestock keeping is a secondary livelihood activity along with small scale industry, and mining and rock quarrying. The pipeline passes through for around 1 km the recently introduced Zongomera Industrial Park, businesses operating in the industrial area include timber milling &amp; sanding, vehicle mechanics, steel fabrication etc. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to February.</li> </ul>



Uganda	Tanzania
<p><i>Livelihoods Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nearly half of households keep poultry with around a third of households keeping pigs and goats. A smaller proportion raise cattle mostly in the drier Districts such as Gomba, Mubende and Sembabule.</li> <li>The pre-project baselines established that 85% of surveyed households suffer from food shortage which is commonly more severe in January, March, April, July, and November.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Livelihoods Context</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tabora:</b> The Region is semi-arid one of the driest in the country, and farmers are vulnerable to drought. The predominant livelihood activity for PAHs is crop farming followed by sale of products from livestock keeping. The commonly grown crops are maize followed by rice, other crops grown include cotton and cassava. PAHs keep a variety of livestock, including poultry, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, pigeons and donkeys. There is some self-employment (e.g. food sellers, brickmaking, stone quarrying, sale of charcoal etc). PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to February.</li> <li><b>Singida:</b> Located in the semi-arid area of central Tanzania, with relatively low and unreliable rainfall. Agriculture is the most important livelihood source, and livestock keeping is practiced as an additional livelihood activity. PAHs plant mostly maize, sorghum, sunflowers along with millet, lentils, cotton, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Livestock animals kept include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, and poultry. Secondary livelihood activities include small businesses, sale of fuelwood, small-scale gold mining and seasonal farm labor. Forests and forested areas provide a variety of ecosystem services, including firewood, charcoal, medicinal plants, wild food products etc. Food shortages are common seasonally and in dry periods with most household food and cash shortages commencing in October and peaking between January and March.</li> <li><b>Manyara:</b> The pipeline passes through the Hanang and Kiteto Districts of Manyara Region and between the two districts the route crosses Dodoma Region. Crop cultivation and livestock keeping provide livelihoods, and like neighbouring regions the main crop is maize. Food crops include maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bulrush millet and cassava, while cash crops included sunflowers, pigeon peas and finger millet. In Kiteto District the presence of the Maasai, who are pastoralists, means more livestock is kept. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to end of March.</li> <li><b>Dodoma:</b> The region is mostly relatively dry, with a single rainfall season. Agriculture and livestock keeping are the most predominant livelihood activities undertaken. Maize, sorghum and millet are main food crops and cash crops include sunflowers, sesame, cow peas and lentils. The main livestock kept include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Other livelihood activities conducted by households include small businesses like kiosks, tailoring, selling horticultural products, etc. For most households, food and cash shortages commence in October, peaking January - March.</li> <li><b>Tanga:</b> This is a coastal region but most of the population is rural. Tanga has relatively high levels of rainfall and agriculture is the main livelihood source, with maize and cassava the main household subsistence crops, as well as crops such as oranges and sisal grown on large commercial farms. Other important crops cultivated by PAHs include coconuts, cashew nuts, mangoes, and bananas. Livestock is also kept and fishing provides food among coastal communities. PAHs generally experienced food and cash shortages from January to June, which peaks in May.</li> </ul>

## 5.4. Gaps with International Financing Standards (IFS)

The Project is obliged to meet the national legal framework and has committed to meet the relevant International Financing Standards (IFS), including IFC PS5 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. There are gaps between the national legal frameworks and IFC PS5. The Project has identified these gaps and committed to measures to address them. These measures have been applied where possible within the Valuation Reports in each country and all measures are contained and committed to within the Project RAPs. Some of the gaps with the Ugandan and Tanzanian legal frameworks are similar, there are though some key differences as described below.

PS5 Requirement	Uganda: Summary of Key Gaps & Measures Taken	Tanzania: Summary of Key Gap & Measures Taken
Eligibility for Compensation – PAPs with/without formal rights/ claims	The multiple interests in land arising from the land tenure system are compensated for under the valuation process in Uganda. Project undertook research into the rates for each type of land interest and apportioned compensation. Project will compensate PAPs with formal and informal rights/ claims.	Legal framework covers those with formally recognized rights/claims, including customary. Informal occupiers do not qualify for compensation under law; Project will compensate PAPs with formal and informal rights/claims identified during the land and asset surveys. Compensation for those 'outside' national standards are included within a Part II IFS valuation (see below).
Household Socio-Economic Survey	No legal requirement for these in either country. Project has undertaken household (HH) socio-economic surveys of PAHs to inform the planning and implementation of compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration, including assistance to vulnerable persons. Additional engagement is ongoing to update household vulnerability assessments due to compensation payment delays.	
Cut-off Dates for Eligibility	Guidelines refer to a cut-off date but there is no legal requirement. Project has established District cut-off dates upon completion of the last valuation survey in each district and individual PAP cut-off dates.	Legally prescribed in Tanzania legal framework at commencement of valuation surveys.
Replacement Cost	Ugandan valuations generally meet replacement cost characteristics. No legal requirement if compensation delayed for interest/uplifts to achieve replacement cost; however, Government guidelines refer to per annum increase for delayed payment. Agreement with GoU has been reached to apply a 15% uplift to compensation due to delays to payment.	Tanzanian valuations do not meet replacement cost characteristics (e.g. no land transaction costs and crops & trees rates not current). Project valuations structured to achieve replacement cost i.e., Part I: Tanzanian Valuations and Part II: Additional Entitlements for IFS Valuations (includes land transaction costs, inflation uplift to crops & trees, in-kind compensation etc.). Application of interest for delays of compensation payment is legally prescribed, Project has committed to re-assessment due to delays. This re-assessment has already been undertaken for the Priority Area valuations and is underway for the pipeline and AGIs valuations.

PS5 Requirement	Uganda: Summary of Key Gaps & Measures Taken	Tanzania: Summary of Key Gap & Measures Taken
Form of Compensation (i.e. In-kind & monetary)	In-kind compensation (e.g. replacement housing) is not considered under the legal frameworks or in practice generally. The Project have in the RAPs (and in Tanzania Part II IFS valuations) committed to offering in-kind and monetary compensation options where appropriate. In-kind options are based on significance of impact on a PAH and their land-based livelihoods, and a household's vulnerability.	
Resettlement Documents	Government requires development of RAPs and to approve them prior to their disclosure. Project have prepared a RAP which was approved by GoU in March 2021.	No legal or sector requirement for RAP for EACOP, except ESIA related request by NEMC. Project have prepared Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and nine RAPs which were submitted to Government of Tanzania (GoT) for comment in 2020
Resettlement Assistance	Resettlement assistance, such as transitional support, relocation support for physically displaced PAHs and PAH support (including for such matters as inheritance), is not legally stipulated. Project has committed to providing such resettlement assistance in RAPs.	
Livelihood Restoration	Livelihood restoration is not legally stipulated as required, however GoU are very interested in its provision to PAHs. Project have prepared a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).	Regulations allow for provision of plants, supplies of grain etc. these are not applied in practice. Livelihood restoration is not legally stipulated. Project have prepared an LRP.
Vulnerable People, Households & Groups	Identification of additional support for these groups is not considered fully within the legal framework. Potentially vulnerable households are identified and support committed to within the RAPs, which contain a Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP). Additional provisions have been afforded to Vulnerable Ethnic Groups who may self-identify as Indigenous People affected by specific sections of the Tanzanian pipeline route.	
Consultation, Information Disclosure & Participation	Some national requirements for consultation and disclosure (e.g. community sensitization, disclosure of compensation rates and schedules to PAPs), participation though does not drive the resettlement process. No special attention is afforded to engagement with certain groups, such as women, during the resettlement activities. Project committed to information disclosure and consultation with PAPs, PAHs and affected groups to encourage their participation in the resettlement process. Specific measures are committed to encourage participation of vulnerable individuals, households and groups.	
Grievance Mechanism	No national requirements for a Project grievance mechanism beyond the legal and administrative remedies available. Project has established a dedicated Project grievance mechanism; this can be accessed at no-cost to the affected people and communities. This does not impede a person's access to remedies under the legal frameworks.	

## 5.5. RAP Program Community Consultation & Engagement

The approach taken to consultation with affected communities and people during the land acquisition process reflects the Project's commitment to meaningful engagement based on principles outlined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). Local government, PACs, Project Affected Households (PAHs) and civil society were prioritized for engagement during resettlement planning. The Project team worked closely with the resettlement planning contractor, social specialists were deployed to support initial community engagement, land surveys, valuation of assets, disclosure of compensation schedules and socio-economic livelihoods investigations.





Dedicated local government engagements were also held at this time in order to increase understanding of the process and solicit leaders' support. During the survey process one to one discussions were held with affected people and households during which further explanation was undertaken. The presence of the spouse was strongly emphasized, and time was taken to go and bring her/him if necessary, to the field which at times generated considerable delay. Further engagement was undertaken during the field validation exercise and also during public disclosure of the results of the land and assets survey, the findings were explained to PAPs who were asked to confirm the content which was presented to them.

Each PAP has been engaged at least 4 times during the resettlement planning process starting with community sensitization meetings during which the land acquisition process and procedures were presented and explained enabling potentially affected households to ask questions and raise concerns. These meetings emphasized the importance of customary landowners and land users, their spouses and the neighboring landowners being present in the field during the land delineation surveys.



A particular focus during resettlement planning was on the engagement of women; additional opportunities were provided for women to receive information and raise concerns / ask questions in what they consider to be a safe environment. These opportunities included individual or small group women-only discussions as well as ensuring that intra household meetings included both male and female household members. Care was taken to avoid division between male and female partners.



Each village was revisited on average six months after the surveys to inform PAPs about any modification in land requirements resulting from the internal assessment of provisional survey findings and grievances received and to determine if any additional queries or grievances had been lodged. During the legally required individual disclosure process in Tanzania, PAPs were given individual and private access to their compensation schedules, entitlements and compensation amounts. PAPs were asked to sign an acknowledgment letter to confirm that they had seen their individual schedule and given the opportunity to raise any concerns or grievances again at this point. Spouses were encouraged to be present during this disclosure and time was allowed for them to finish any activities and attend. In Uganda, individual disclosure takes place only after government approval of valuation reports so there is some delay which is explained to PAPs on a regular basis during Project team engagement.

During all of these key engagement processes and stages, attention was given to maximize participation and understanding. If any groups were identified that did not sufficiently understand the Kiswahili or Luganda languages, stakeholder engagement teams included persons who speak the relevant local languages. Where required, assistance was provided to transport vulnerable persons, such as the elderly, to engagement meetings, or the Project engagement teams have met with these persons at their place of residence for focused discussions, for example for the socio-economic survey and livelihood investigations.



In communities where Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self identifying as Indigenous People were affected by land acquisition, locally respected community members facilitated entry to the communities with the support of the Project field teams who had established relationships with these communities. To facilitate livelihood investigations, consultants having already worked with these groups provided facilitation. Translation was necessary to ensure understanding and involvement particularly of elders and women and when possible, female translators were used during engagement with women from vulnerable ethnic groups.





Affected people and communities were presented the Project Grievance Management procedure which was set up in 2018; the different ways to raise a grievance were explained as well as the main steps of the procedure. Leaflets explaining the grievance procedure in local languages including Maasai were developed and left in communities and the number of the toll-free hot line widely shared.

## Examples of Project Engagement materials

Mfumo huu unaeleza nini cha kufanya kama una lalamiko linalohusiana na Mradi wa Bomba la Mafuta Chafu la Afrika Mashariki (EACOP). Mfumo huu utahusisha malalamiko yanayohusu wakandarasii wote wanaofanya kazi kwenye Mradi.

**Nini kinafanyika lalamiko linapokelewa?**

Kupitia mfumo huu, mtu binafsi, shirika, jamii au taasisi yoyote itaruhusiwa kuleta lalamiko linalohusiana na Mradi.

Kama unaoamini kuwa Mradi wa Bomba la Mafuta Chafu la Afrika Mashariki (EACOP) unahusika na kitendo chochote ambacho si cha kinywano, unaruhusiwa kufikisha lalamiko lako kwa Alisa Mahusiano wa Mradi au alia yeyote atakayekwa karibu nawa.

**HATUA ZITAKAZOFUATWA KUTUTUA LALAMIKO/MALALAMIKO**

**Hatua ya kwanza**

- Kama lalamiko litapatiwa uhumbuzi haraka, Alisa Mahusiano atahitaji kazi na kuhakikisha imetungwa.
- Makubaliano ya pamoja ya kumaliza lalamiko yakifika, mlalamiki atata sahihi kwenye fomu ya makubaliano ya kumaliza kwa lalamiko, mlalamiki atapewa nakala ya fomu hiyo.
- Malalamiki ataruhusiwa kaja na shahidi wakati wa kupewa majibu ya

**Hatua ya pili**

- Kama lalamiko halitapatiwa uhumbuzi haraka, mlalamiki atajaza fomu ya malalamiko, na atasubiri fomu nyingine ya kukiri kupokelewa kwa lalamiko lako baada ya mda wa siku saba (7).
- Il kujindusha, uchunguzi wa lalamiko utafanyika kwa mda wa siku kumi na tano (15).
- Baada ya uchunguzi, majibu yatafanywa utakaleza.

**Angalizo:** Matakao ya uchunguzi yakibitishwa kwa lalamiko si la mwingi, mlalamiki atapewa barua inayotaka maelezo ya kina kuhusiana na uchunguzi uliyofanyika hadi kukisha lalamiko.

**HATUA ZA KUKATA RUFAA**

**Hatua ya kwanza**

- Kama mlalamiki hakubaliani na majibu ya uchunguzi kwa mda wa mwezi mmoja, kamati inayohusuliika malalamiko itakutana.
- Kamati hi itahusisha wawakilishi wa mradi, wawakilishi kutoka serikali. Kamati itapita upya majibu alyopewa mlalamiki na kukitaji mibadala ya ulumbuzi.
- Malalamiki alikubali majibu ya kamati, atata sahihi kwenye fomu ya kumaliza lalamiko.

Malalamiki atata sahihi kwenye fomu ya majibu ya uchunguzi na pia atapewa

**EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE**

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN KEY ACTIVITIES**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT**

Purpose: The purpose of these engagements is to build strong relationships and foster active participation of stakeholders in the RFP process at national, district, community, village and PRA levels.

Activities: 1. Develop a list of stakeholders; 2. Conduct interviews with key stakeholders; 3. Hold focus group discussions; 4. Hold community meetings; 5. Hold public hearings; 6. Hold public consultations; 7. Hold public exhibitions; 8. Hold public displays; 9. Hold public information campaigns; 10. Hold public information sessions; 11. Hold public information meetings; 12. Hold public information workshops; 13. Hold public information seminars; 14. Hold public information forums; 15. Hold public information conferences; 16. Hold public information symposiums; 17. Hold public information colloquia; 18. Hold public information roundtables; 19. Hold public information luncheons; 20. Hold public information dinners; 21. Hold public information cocktails; 22. Hold public information receptions; 23. Hold public information openings; 24. Hold public information inaugurations; 25. Hold public information dedications; 26. Hold public information inaugurations; 27. Hold public information inaugurations; 28. Hold public information inaugurations; 29. Hold public information inaugurations; 30. Hold public information inaugurations.

**VALUATION OF ASSETS**

Purpose: To generate an inventory of all assets (including land, buildings, and other assets) owned by affected persons and communities and to determine their value.

Activities: 1. Conduct a household survey; 2. Conduct a community survey; 3. Conduct a village survey; 4. Conduct a district survey; 5. Conduct a national survey; 6. Conduct a regional survey; 7. Conduct a provincial survey; 8. Conduct a territorial survey; 9. Conduct a local survey; 10. Conduct a sub-local survey; 11. Conduct a micro-local survey; 12. Conduct a hyper-local survey; 13. Conduct a micro-hyper-local survey; 14. Conduct a hyper-micro-local survey; 15. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 16. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 17. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 18. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 19. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 20. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 21. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 22. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 23. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 24. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 25. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 26. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 27. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 28. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 29. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 30. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey.

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

Purpose: To determine and analyze the socio-economic conditions of the affected communities, and to determine the impact of the project on their socio-economic conditions.

Activities: 1. Conduct a household survey; 2. Conduct a community survey; 3. Conduct a village survey; 4. Conduct a district survey; 5. Conduct a national survey; 6. Conduct a regional survey; 7. Conduct a provincial survey; 8. Conduct a territorial survey; 9. Conduct a local survey; 10. Conduct a sub-local survey; 11. Conduct a micro-local survey; 12. Conduct a hyper-local survey; 13. Conduct a micro-hyper-local survey; 14. Conduct a hyper-micro-local survey; 15. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 16. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 17. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 18. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 19. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 20. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 21. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 22. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 23. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 24. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 25. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 26. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 27. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey; 28. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 29. Conduct a micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-local survey; 30. Conduct a hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-hyper-micro-local survey.

**GRIEVANCE REDRESS**

Purpose: To develop a grievance redress mechanism that is accessible, transparent, and effective in addressing the grievances of affected persons and communities.

Activities: 1. Develop a grievance redress policy; 2. Develop a grievance redress procedure; 3. Develop a grievance redress system; 4. Develop a grievance redress mechanism; 5. Develop a grievance redress framework; 6. Develop a grievance redress structure; 7. Develop a grievance redress organization; 8. Develop a grievance redress institution; 9. Develop a grievance redress authority; 10. Develop a grievance redress body; 11. Develop a grievance redress committee; 12. Develop a grievance redress council; 13. Develop a grievance redress board; 14. Develop a grievance redress tribunal; 15. Develop a grievance redress court; 16. Develop a grievance redress court of appeal; 17. Develop a grievance redress court of final appeal; 18. Develop a grievance redress court of cassation; 19. Develop a grievance redress court of revision; 20. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 21. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 22. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 23. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 24. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 25. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 26. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 27. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 28. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 29. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal; 30. Develop a grievance redress court of extraordinary appeal.

**CADASTRAL SURVEYS**

Purpose: To establish the project footprint, identify the affected land parcels, and determine the land ownership and tenure status of the affected communities.

Activities: 1. Conduct a land survey; 2. Conduct a land inventory; 3. Conduct a land mapping; 4. Conduct a land registration; 5. Conduct a land titling; 6. Conduct a land certification; 7. Conduct a land consolidation; 8. Conduct a land reclamation; 9. Conduct a land rehabilitation; 10. Conduct a land restoration; 11. Conduct a land regeneration; 12. Conduct a land revitalization; 13. Conduct a land rejuvenation; 14. Conduct a land renewal; 15. Conduct a land renovation; 16. Conduct a land reconstruction; 17. Conduct a land reconstruction; 18. Conduct a land reconstruction; 19. Conduct a land reconstruction; 20. Conduct a land reconstruction; 21. Conduct a land reconstruction; 22. Conduct a land reconstruction; 23. Conduct a land reconstruction; 24. Conduct a land reconstruction; 25. Conduct a land reconstruction; 26. Conduct a land reconstruction; 27. Conduct a land reconstruction; 28. Conduct a land reconstruction; 29. Conduct a land reconstruction; 30. Conduct a land reconstruction.

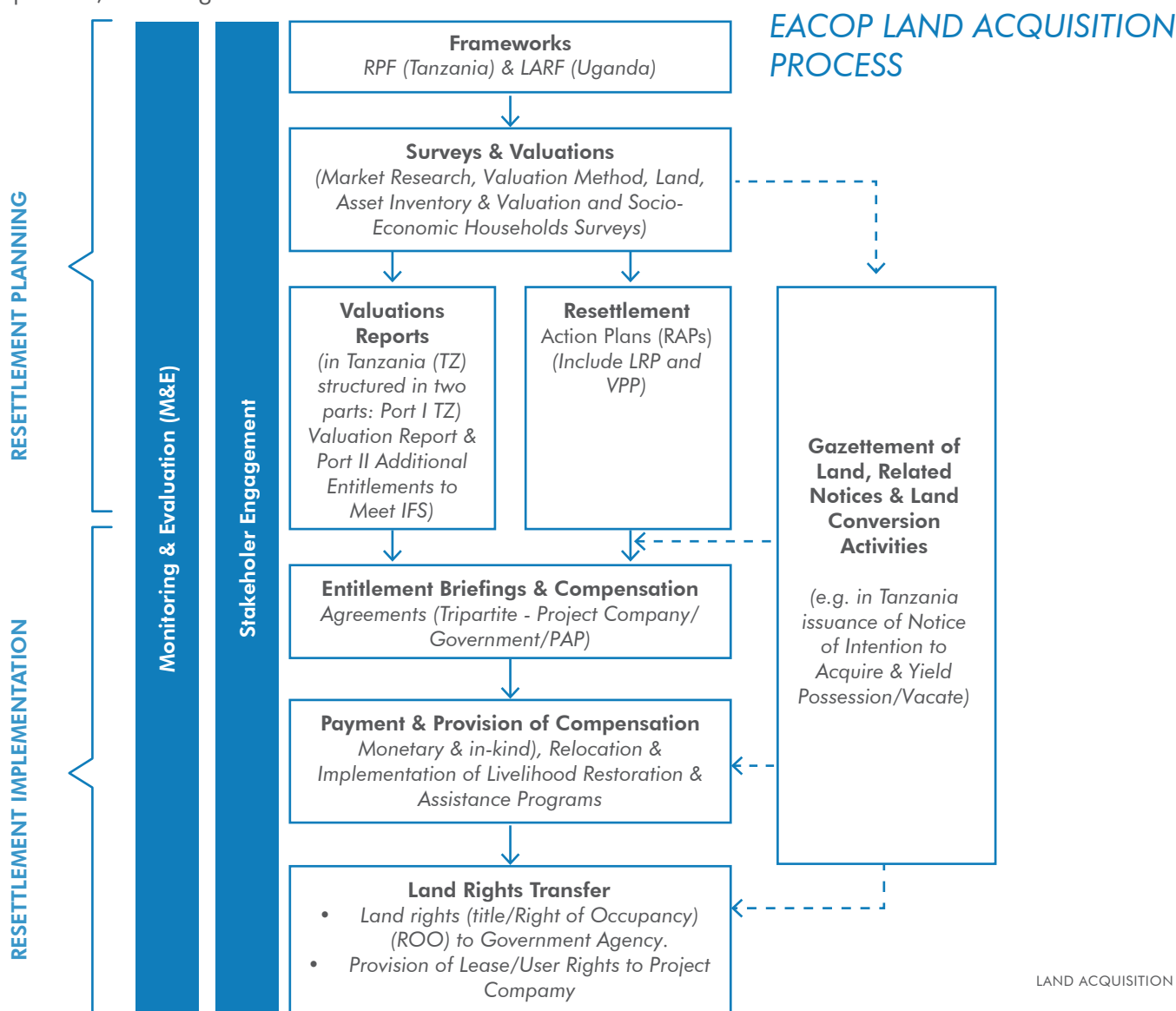


## 5.6. Land Acquisition & Resettlement Process

The IGA was signed in May 2017 by the Governments. The IGA formally established the principles for the Project land rights, including compliance with EHSS and Human Rights standards at a national and international level. Land and resettlement working groups were established with each Government by the Project. Based on the established IGA land rights principles a land acquisition and resettlement process was developed, which complies with national requirements and IFC PS5. The process in each country mapped out the roles and responsibilities of the Governments and the Project Company.

The EACOP Project's legal and contractual relationship with the two Host Governments is set out in the UG and TZ Host Government Agreements which were signed in April and May 2021 respectively. Some aspects of these HGAs also required Enabling Legislation in the UG and TZ Parliaments. This process was completed in the second half of 2021, and the two HGAs came into full force and effect on 15th Feb 2022 concurrently with the EACOP Company itself (the FID date).

The signed HGAs formalise the agreement on the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement process, including:



- Land acquisition shall be undertaken in a manner consistent with: the EHSS and Human Rights Standards at a national and international level; agreement has been achieved to undertake a consensual process (withstanding use of compulsory powers) and avoid initiating compulsory acquisition steps to the greatest extent possible; the resettlement documents (i.e. RPF and RAPs/LRPs); and shall include consultation with local communities and other stakeholders.
- Management of the land acquisition and resettlement process, including formalizing agreements over roles and responsibilities.
- Project will pay and provide compensation to PAPs (monetary & in-kind).
- Project may agree to allow pedestrian, livestock access and access for fishing to land .
- In Tanzania, land procured prior to the HGA (e.g. MST) shall be subject to joint review and measures taken to ensure conformity with the EHSS and Human Rights standards.

Land for the Project construction and operational facilities will be acquired on a permanent basis. The Project Company under the legal frameworks in each country is unable to acquire land or obtain a land right in perpetuity. Each Government will use compulsory purchase powers to acquire the land legally and then provide to the Project Company leases (or user rights) for the required duration to the Project Required Land.

The Project Company is managing the land acquisition process in compliance with the national legal requirements and international financing standards (e.g. IFC PS5) working in collaboration with the relevant Government Authorities. The process in each country includes the implementation of the measures to bridge the gaps between the national legal framework and IFC PS5.

## Roles & Responsibilities (Project Company & Governments)

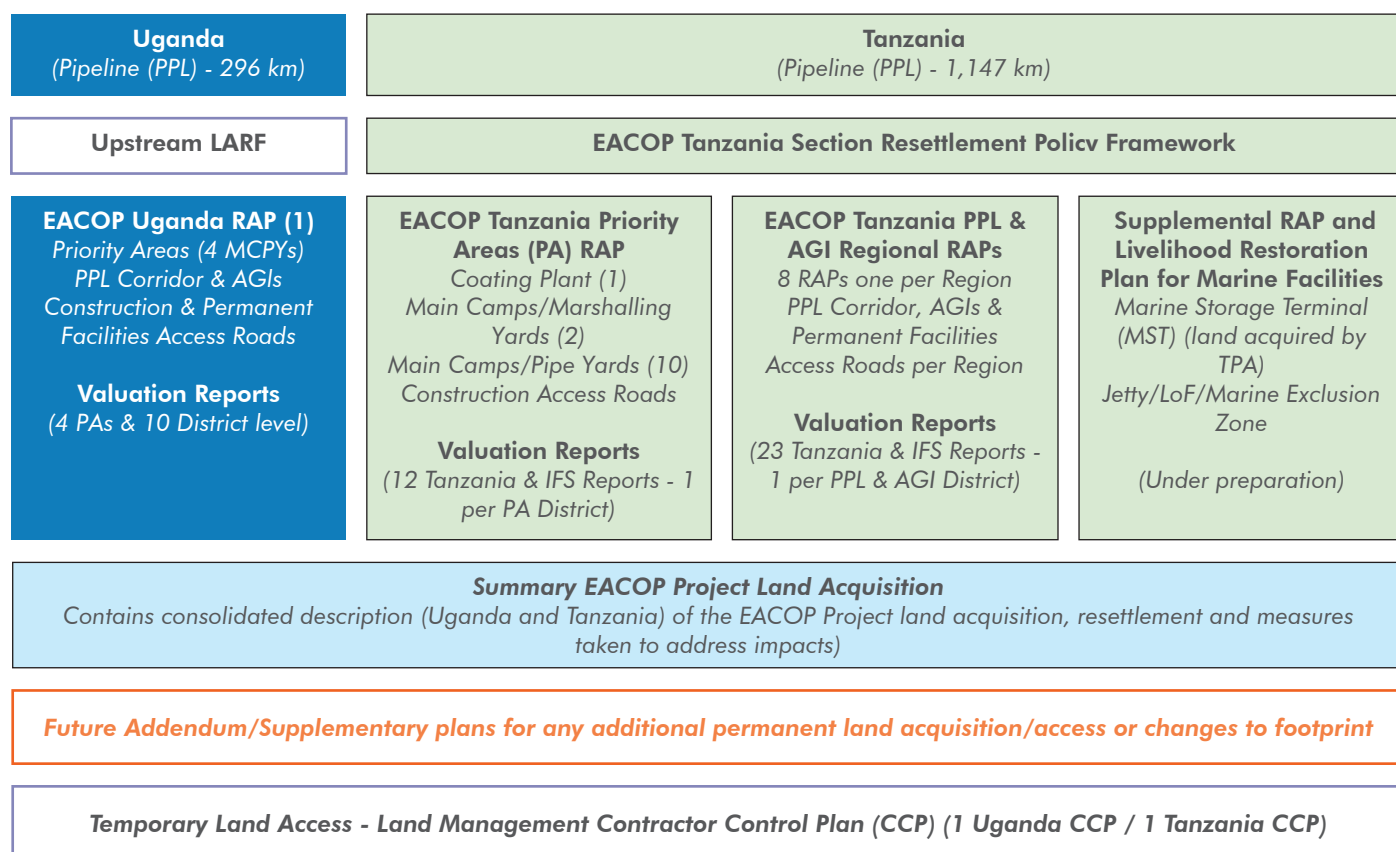
Land Acquisition Process Activities	Project	Uganda (GoU/State)	Tanzania (GoT/State)
RPF & Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF)	Upstream project prepared & disclosed Uganda LARF. Project Company prepared & disclosed Tanzania RPF.	Approved LARF.	Commented on draft RPF prior to finalization.
Surveys & Valuations	Prepare valuation method & research. Rates reports (Tanzania) Undertake surveys (Land, Valuation, HH Socio-economic). Cut-off date.	Approve valuation method. Provide approved rates for the valuation, including District rates. Permission to survey and oversight.	Provision of base rates. Approve valuation method (TZ) & rates reports. Permission to survey and oversight.
Valuation Reports	Prepare Valuation Reports. <i>Uganda:</i> Submit to Chief Government Valuer (CGV) for review & approval. Disclosure of schedules to PAPs after CGV approval. <i>Tanzania:</i> Submit to Chief Valuer (CV) TZ report. Disclosure of schedules to PAPs and local government sign-off before CV approval.	Review & comment on draft Valuation Reports. CGV approval of Final Valuation Reports.	Local Government sign-off. CV approval of TZ Valuation Reports.

Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs)	Prepare Draft RAPs. <i>Uganda:</i> Submit to GoU for comment and approval. <i>Tanzania:</i> Submit to GoT for comments period. Finalize RAPs, disclosure, consultation and M&E.	Review draft RAPs & provide comments. Approve Final RAP.	Review Draft RAPs and provide comments prior to finalization.
Entitlement Briefings & Compensation Agreements (CAs)	Open bank accounts, provide money management training to PAHs. Draft CAs, prepare any land forms & pre-approvals. Lead Entitlement Briefings. Party to Tripartite CAs (signing). Identify cases where further compulsory powers may need to be engaged and facilitate.	Approve CAs template. Can attend Entitlement Briefings. Party to Tripartite CAs (signing). Undertake other actions under Ugandan Land Acquisition Act (LAA) for cases only where requested by Project.	Approve CAs template. Can attend Entitlement Briefings. Party to Tripartite CAs (signing). Undertake other actions under Tanzanian LAA for cases only where requested by Project.
Payment & Provision of Compensation, Relocation & Livelihood Restoration & Assistance	Payment of monetary compensation. Delivering notice to vacate to PAHs. Provision of in-kind compensation. Relocation of PAPs, provision of PAP support and implement Vulnerable Peoples Plan. Transitional Support. Livelihood Restoration.	Oversight of compensation payments and relocation process (Central & Local Government).	Oversight of notice to vacate, compensation payments and relocation process (Central & Local Government).
Gazettement of Land, Related Notices & Land Conversion Activities Land Rights Transfer	Provide information & coordinates for Gazettement. Provide any land documents from PAPs for transfers, re-issue of titles & return to PAPs (more steps in Uganda). Sign lease(s). Crossing Agreements / applications for permits and other user rights.	Actions necessary for Gazettement & Notices. Activities for land rights transfer (i.e. title) to State. Provision of lease and other user rights / crossing agreements to Project. The Government gazetted the Project required land in November 2019.	Actions for Gazettement & Notices. Activities for land rights (i.e. Right of Occupancy (ROO) transfer to State. Provision of lease(s) and other user rights / crossing agreements to Project. The Government gazetted the land required for the Priority Areas construction facilities and access roads in April 2019; the gazettement for the pipeline corridor and AGIs is in progress.



## Resettlement Documentation

The structure and content of the resettlement documentation was informed by the schedule for land access, Project scale (e.g. the Tanzanian section is 1,147 km), geographical and administrative structure (including the Tanzanian regional authorities' role), and engagement and participation. All the frameworks and RAPs are prepared and disclosed. The approach for land acquisition for the Ugandan section of EACOP is based on the relevant principles contained in the Upstream LARF. The main Valuation Reports have all been prepared and have either been approved by or are lodged with the relevant Chief Government Valuer at the time of preparing this Summary.



## EACOP RESETTLEMENT DOCUMENTATION

The Project will develop a Supplementary RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for the marine facilities site in Tanzania. The Project will undertake a review of the acquisition of the Project Required Land in the KIP and implement any relevant supplementary actions.

## Resettlement Implementation Arrangements

Following completion of RAP planning the Project Company will proceed with the full RAP implementation activities, in collaboration with the various Government agencies. The implementation will commence with the Priority Areas (PAs) in each country with some selected access roads to AGIs. The Coating Plant site in Tanzania being the first critical land access required for the Project schedule. The following key activities comprise implementation of the RAPs in each country:

- Opening bank accounts with PAPs (including joint accounts with spouses or individual accounts with spousal consent) and basic financial literacy training at the time of account opening - accounts have been opened for the Tanzania PAs;





- Money management and household budgeting training for PAHs, key elements provided prior to payment of compensation.

- Targeted engagement with physically displaced PAHs to review relocation options and preferences (e.g. backwards relocation in remaining land/farm or on alternative land to determine replacement land requirements and any temporary accommodation needs.
- Grave relocation.



- Identification and purchase/securing of replacement land for Physically Displaced PAHs and for eligible PAHs agricultural land.



- Preparation activities for entitlement briefings and compensation agreements signing-this includes preparing the Tripartite Compensation Agreements, land forms, disclosure of approved valuations and strip maps (as required in Uganda after approval by CGV) and some targeted work to update PAH vulnerability assessments due to Project delays.



- Entitlement briefings and compensation agreements signing – generally with a 2-week reflection period between. Entitlement briefings undertaken with PAP, spouse and (where appropriate) other household members or PAP representatives. Third party advisory services will be able during entitlements briefings and compensation agreements signing to provide PAHs with independent support should they request it.
- Payment of compensation (by Project Company) and issuing of notice to vacate. Provision of in-kind compensation and resettlement assistance (e.g. replacement housing, replacement land (for eligible PAPs), support to secure replacement land (if requested), relocation support for physically displaced PAHs and vulnerable PAHs, transitional support (i.e. food baskets) and livelihood restoration programs).
- Stakeholder engagement and grievance management during RAP implementation.
- Steps for the transfer of land rights to the GoU and GoT and provision of leases (or other user permits/licences) to the Project.

## 5.7. Land Acquisition Impacts

In Uganda, the pipeline route traverses ten (10) districts, 27 sub-counties and 3 town councils and 171 villages. In Tanzania, it traverses eight (8) regions, 27 District Councils and Town Councils / City Councils and 231 villages / mitaa<sup>2</sup>.

UGANDA		TANZANIA	
Districts:	No. of Villages:	Regions:	No. of Village/Mtaa:
Hoima	1	Kagera	31
Kikuube	20	Geita	37
Kakumiro	25	Shinyanga	16
Kyankwanzi	8	Tabora	30
Mubende	26	Singida	32
Gomba	3	Manyara	12
Sembabule	32	Dodoma	23
Lwengo	19	Tanga	50
Rakai	17		
Kyotera	20		
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>

The physical and economic displacement impacts arising from Project land requirements are summarized below:

	Uganda	Tanzania	Total
Pipeline length	296 km	1,147 km	1,443 km
Project land requirements	2,740 acres	10,081 acres	12,821 acres
Land being compensated for	2,321 acres	9,306 acres	11,627 acres

The land required but not being compensated for is generally government owned land which is not being acquired (e.g. pipeline will run under existing infrastructure crossings such as roads, rivers etc.). However, eligible land interests and assets on this land will be compensated. Reflecting the predominantly linear nature of the Project, the majority of impacts on land holdings will affect only small proportions of PAP land parcels, as shown in table below.

<sup>2</sup> Rural Wards are subdivided into Villages. Urban Wards are subdivided into Mtaa (streets in Swahili). Some Mtaa may still be classified as villages as Town Councils not yet authorized to make Mtaa. In Tanzania, villages are generally formed of a number of smaller hamlets - caution should be taken in drawing direct comparisons between Tanzania and Uganda with respect to the number of villages.



Losses from PAP Land Parcels	
Uganda	Tanzania
• 41% lose less than 0.25 acres from land parcel;	• 25% of PAPs lose less than 0.25 acres;
• 59% of lose less than 0.5 acres from land parcel;	• 44% of PAPs lose less than 0.5 acres;
• 77% of lose less than 1 acre from land parcel; and	• 69% of PAPs lose less than 1 acres; and
• 93% lose less than 3 acres from land parcel.	• 95% of PAPs lose less than 3.5 acres.

**Number of PAPs:** There are a total of 13,305 PAPs affected by Project land requirements: 3,792 PAPs (29%) in Uganda and 9,513 PAPs (71%) in Tanzania. Of these PAPs, 11,132 (84% of the total) have land interests affected: 3,096 (28%) in Uganda and 8,036 (72%) in Tanzania.

There are 72 public institutional interests affected in Uganda. In Tanzania, there are 35 government institutions (e.g. District land holdings) with affected interests and 201 local Village/Mitaa Authorities with communal interests which are affected. The Project is compensating for loss of such communal land and assets.

**Vulnerable PAHs:** In Uganda 919 PAHs and in Tanzania, 3,624 PAHs have been identified as vulnerable or potentially vulnerable from

consideration of pre-existing vulnerability factors and potential project-induced vulnerability factors.

**Vulnerable Ethnic Groups:** Three ethnic groups that meet international definitions for indigenous peoples and are consistently recognized as Vulnerable ethnic groups self identifying as indigenous peoples by credible international organizations and experts – the Maasai, Akie and Datoga (Barbaig and Taturu) – are affected by the Project's land acquisition. The impacts on individual land and assets on households from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Self Identifying as Indigenous Peoples everywhere this is mentioned that in Manyara region and particularly in Kiteto district, a third of individual and village land affected by the Project is in communities of vulnerable ethnic groups.

Region	Overall PAPs	PAPs: vulnerable ethnic groups	Physically displaced PAPs: vulnerable ethnic groups/all physically displaced	Affected land: vulnerable ethnic groups (acres) (% of all affected land)	Affected village land: vulnerable ethnic groups communities (acres)
Tanga	1680	119	7/54	176 (11%)	98 (6%)
Dodoma	823	31	0/19	16 (2%)	1.5 (0.1%)
Manyara	493	152	11/25	402 (33%)	366 (30%)



**Physically displaced households:** In total, 529 PAHs will experience some degree of physical displacement (198 PAHs in Uganda and 331 PAHs in Tanzania), less than 5 % of total PAHs.

**Affected dwelling structures:** The 529 PAHs experiencing some degree of physical displacement own a total of 623 affected dwelling structures (219 in Uganda and 404 in Tanzania).

**Economic Displacement:** Considering that most affected households in Uganda and Tanzania use land for livelihood activities, the majority of PAPs (> 90%) will experience some level of economic displacement and the majority own crops and/or economic trees.

**Community Buildings:** Project land acquisition program will affect a small number of public / communal buildings. In Uganda, these comprise two classroom buildings, three church house structures and two mosques. In Tanzania, community structures affected comprise: one unfinished dispensary, one abandoned school latrine structure, one school/church meeting room structure, three church structures and one church toilet structure.

**Graves:** A total of 1,550 affected graves have been identified: 499 in Uganda and 1,051 in Tanzania. (In addition, 168 unmarked graves were recorded in Uganda during the surveys and these will be further investigated during RAP implementation).

#### **Game and Forest Reserves/Areas:**

In Uganda, the pipeline route crosses the Taala Central Forest Reserve (CFR) in Kyankwanzi District. The affected 36 acres are modified with most of the indigenous vegetation logged. Within the affected area of CFR is a community informally using the

land with 50 PAPs and seven households whose dwellings lie within the pipeline corridor.

In Tanzania, approximately 100 km of the pipeline route crosses protected areas affecting 828 acres. Around 400 acres of land affected in these protected areas is where communities were recorded as residing during the surveys as the village boundaries and protected areas boundaries overlap. Consequently, some of the Project required land within such areas has been heavily modified by human activity notably agriculture, livestock and charcoal production among others.

- Minziro Forest Reserve (a re-route of the pipeline corridor is being undertaken to avoid the Minziro Forest Reserve)
- Ruiga River Forest Reserve (61 acres affected);
- Biharamulo Game Reserve (now gazetted as part of Burigi-Chato National Park) (257 acres affected);
- Biharamulo Forest Reserve (101 acres affected);
- Swagaswaga Game Reserve (34 acres affected – all the affected area is overlapped by registered villages);
- Kitwai Game Controlled Area (101 acres affected – all the affected area is overlapped by registered villages); and
- Handeni Game Controlled Area (272 acres affected - all the affected area is overlapped by registered villages).

The pipeline also traverses some other local government managed and community forests which have been surveyed and affected land and assets included in the Project valuations these include: Mpera Community Forest (Shinyanga region); Mwakalundi Community Forest (Tabora region); Mgori Community Forest (Singida region); and Kimana, Amei and Loolera village forests (Manyara region).

## Summary of Project Land Impacts

Districts (UG) and Regions (TZ): Pipeline (PPL) & PAs	Land Area Affected (acres)	Land Area being Compensated for (acres)	Number of PAPs	PAPs losing Land (Land-holders)	Physically Displaced PAPs	Replacement Houses	Graves	Vulnerable & Potentially Vulnerable PAPs
<b>UGANDA</b>								
Hoima	74	34	92	73	8	12	4	26
Kikuube	252	233	410	338	43	48	12	88
Kakumiro (including MCPY-01)	311	269	377	323	15	16	12	98
Kyankwanzi	120	73	227	145	13	8	25	40
Mubende (including MCPY- 02)	612	519	661	553	59	62	50	176
Gomba	139	133	44	25	1	1	0	9
Sembabule (including MCPY-03)	534	434	483	393	20	22	33	114
Lwengo	216	198	565	452	18	19	115	129
Rakai	163	142	371	316	7	7	82	83
Kyotera (including MCPY-04)	319	286	562	478	14	15	166	156
<b>UGANDA TOTAL</b>	<b>2,740</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>3,792<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>3,096</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>919</b>
<b>TANZANIA</b>								
1. Kagera (inc. MCPY-05 & MCPY-06)	1519	1285	2179	1839	119	128	184	824
2. Geita (inc. MCPY-07 & MCPY-08)	1422	1212	1480	1291	45	50	73	459
3. Shinyanga	417	408	615	512	12	14	25	194
4. Tabora (inc. Coating Yard, MCPY-09 & MCPY-10)	1397	1384	985	891	28	42	83	486
5. Singida (inc. MCPY-11)	1197	1176	1258	1138	29	43	230	340
6. Dodoma (inc. MCPY-12)	874	846	823	765	19	24	146	339
7. Manyara (inc. MC-13 & PY-13)	1256	1256	493	409	25	29	4	214
8. Tanga (inc. MCPY-14, MCPY-15 & MCPY-16)	1821	1739	1680	1191	54	59	306	768
<b>TANZANIA TOTAL</b>	<b>9,903</b>	<b>9,306</b>	<b>9,513</b>	<b>8,036</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>3,624</b>
<b>UGANDA and TANZANIA TOTAL</b>	<b>12,643<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>11,627</b>	<b>13,305</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>4,543<sup>5</sup></b>

<sup>3</sup>In Uganda PAPs may hold more than one interest in Project-affected land and may also be licensees on affected land, plus a few PAPs own land / assets in more than one village. Effort has been made to reduce double-counting of PAPs but some may have been counted more than once in the PAP numbers in the RAP. Work is ongoing to remove any double counting in order to confirm the exact number of PAPs.



## 5.8. Compensation Approach & Entitlement Framework

The compensation approach for loss of land (i.e., monetary compensation and/or replacement land), shelter (i.e. physical displacement) and other immovable assets (e.g. crops, trees, other structures, graves etc.) and other in-kind entitlements for livelihood restoration, relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support is based on:

- Significance of impact (e.g., physical displacement; primarily a linear Project footprint so many PAHs lose small pieces and have remaining land etc.);
- Vulnerability (pre-existing and project-induced from Project displacement impacts from land acquisition); and
- Feasibility of compensation measures.

The eligibility criteria identify 'who' is eligible to receive compensation and assistance based on the requirements of national legislation and IFC PS5. The three categories of displaced people who are eligible for compensation under IFC PS5 are covered by the Project eligibility criteria in both the Ugandan and Tanzanian valuations and RAPs:

- (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;
- (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Cut-off dates for eligibility have been established in both countries. This means only landholdings and assets present prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation:

- Uganda Cut-off Dates: There is no requirement for a cut-off date in the Ugandan legal framework. Project has established per District 'General' cut-off dates at end of the valuation surveys and individual PAP cut-off dates when each PAP signs their valuation assessment form. At the end of the surveys the general cut-off dates were established for each PA site (June 2018) and for each District affected by the pipeline (March - May 2019).
- Tanzania Cut-off Dates: The cut-off date is

legally prescribed as the commencement of the valuation surveys. At the commencement of the surveys the cut-off dates were established for each PA site (March 2018) and for each village affected by the pipeline (May-November 2018).

The findings of the socio-economic and asset valuation surveys together with the eligibility criteria and compensation approach have been used in both countries to develop Entitlement Frameworks contained in the RAPs. These Entitlement Frameworks define what type of compensation (e.g. monetary and in-kind compensation options (e.g. replacement housing)) and resettlement assistance each category of affected eligible person is entitled to depending on the extent of their impact/loss from the Project land acquisition. The frameworks cover:

- All groups of affected people, including land right/interest owners, licensees (Uganda), tenants, informal users, grazers/pastoralists and other natural resource users, communities (e.g. communal village land in Tanzania), institutions and vulnerable PAPs/groups.
- All types of impact/loss associated with each group, including loss of land, loss of dwellings/shelter, loss of assets (immoveable), loss of livelihoods, loss/ impacts on public utilities & community facilities, loss of forests and other natural resources, and loss of cultural heritage resources; and
- All types of compensation and assistance to which each eligible group is entitled.

In both countries under the national law PAPs must be offered the monetary compensation option, so some eligible PAPs will select between a monetary compensation option or the in-kind compensation option (e.g. replacement housing). During the entitlement briefings, compensation options for each PAP (and their spouses) will be explained, including the benefits of certain in-kind compensation options.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes the 178 acres of land affected at the Marine Storage Terminal in Tanga.

<sup>5</sup>Precise numbers of vulnerable PAPs evolve over time as the Project monitors vulnerability status and PAPs move in or out of vulnerability

## 5.9. Valuation Process

The valuation process defines how impacted land and assets have been valued for compensation. The Project Valuers prepared valuation methodologies to meet both national legal requirements for approval by the relevant Chief Government Valuer and to ensure replacement cost characteristics were achieved in Project valuations to meet IFC PS5 requirements. The approach to the Ugandan and Tanzanian valuations does differ due to the difference in the legal framework and measures required to bridge the gaps with IFC PS5:

- Ugandan Valuations & Additional Entitlements to meet IFS: Ugandan valuations generally meet replacement cost characteristics, so a PAP's monetary compensation option to meet IFS are generally covered in the Valuation Reports approved by the CGV. The land rates analysis in Uganda has covered the different types of land tenure and interests held and the apportionment of compensation where affected land is encumbered by multiple interests. The Ugandan RAP describes the additional in-kind and resettlement assistance entitlements PAPs are eligible for under the international financing standards.
- Tanzanian Valuations & Additional Entitlements to meet IFS: As Tanzanian valuations do not fully meet replacement cost characteristics; the Project valuations have been structured therefore to achieve replacement cost comprising:
  - » Part I: Valuation Report & Compensation

Schedules for Tanzanian Legal Requirements (approved by Chief Valuer).

- » Part II: Valuation Report & Compensation Schedules for Additional Entitlements for IFS (shared with the Chief Valuer for information). Part II valuations include the transactions costs for land, inflation uplift on crops and trees, in-kind compensation options (e.g. replacement housing, replacement land), livelihood restoration and category of vulnerability. Part II valuations approach affords an opportunity to apply uplifts for delays, deal with villages/PAPs within protected areas/reserves, resolve informal user entitlements etc and other ad

The Project has committed to re-assessment of compensation amounts due to the delay of payment in both countries since the valuation and cut-off to ensure replacement cost requirements are met and to acknowledge the disturbance from the delay. The re-assessment in Tanzania will include the addition on interest to compensation amounts as prescribed under the legal framework and additional uplifts to achieve replacement cost characteristics. Government guidance in Uganda states that compensation values should be reviewed annually at 15% if it has not been paid within one year from the project cut-off date and it has been agreed with the GoU that the 15% uplift is to be applied to the Project valuations.

### Valuation Reports for Compensation under Ugandan Legislation ( also reported in RAP )

- **Land** (Market value and transaction cost, rate approved by CGV, land compensation apportioned between landlords and land interest holders where there is multiple interests in land).
- **Building & Structures** (district rates for temporary & semi permanent structures; permanent structures based on replacement costs; PAPs can salvage materials).
- **Crops & Economic Trees** (district rates for perennial crops and trees. Seasonal crops were not assessed for compensation as PAPs will be given ample time to harvest).
- **Disturbance Allowance** (30% on top of values for land, structures, crops, trees, graves and other relevant assets).
- **Accommodation Allowance** ( 36 months rental where dwelling on affected land and is in use at time of valuation).
- **Transport Cost.**
- **Graves & Shrines** (visible graves and shrines compensated using District rates).
- **Residual Land** (uneconomic residual land to be survey and valued in a separate valuation report using criteria agreed with CGV).
- (Assets eligible under Uganda legal framework within wetlands, rivers, forests, etc also valued).

### Additional Entitlements under IFS ( Committed to in RAP)

- **Relocation Costs Graves and Shrines.**
- **In-kind Compensation Options for eligible PAPs:** Replacement Land (Support to secure for eligible PAPs depending on significance of impact and vulnerability) & Replacement Housing (for eligible physically displaced PAHs).
- **Livelihood Restoration Entitlements** (livelihood support depending on significance of impact and vulnerability e.g. agricultural improvement programs etc.).
- **Transitional Support** (e.g. part of LR program and includes provision of food baskets to PAPs post displacement up to harvest, period depends on impacts and vulnerability).
- **Assistance to Vulnerable Person and Households** (additional in-kind support for vulnerable persons and households).
- **Relocation Assistance.**
- **Assets within Project affected Land Owned by Informal Users.**



### *(Part I) Valuation for compensation under Tanzanian Legislation*

- **Land** (informed by market research using indicative base land rates from chief valuer).
- **Buildings and Structures** (replacement cost of building or structure, depreciation not taken into account)
- **Crops and Economic Trees** (market value based on type, growth rate quantity and age using government 2012 crop rates for the relevant zone).
- **Disturbance Allowance** (based on fixed deposit rates from commercial banks and benchmarked with other major projects).
- **Accommodation Allowance** (36 months rental where dwelling on affected land and is in use at time of valuation).
- **Transport Costs** (cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within 20km from place of displacement).
- **Loss of profit** (Net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts for 36 months for eligible affected businesses).
- **Graves** (full exhumation costs, costs for placatory and expiration rites, transportation and re-interment costs).
- **Orphaned Land** (offered for compensation where remainder of land is 20% or less of a PAPs land parcel or less than 0.5 acres (outside city, municipality or township).

### *(Part II) Valuation for additional entitlements under international financing standards (IFS) & RAP*

- **Transaction Costs on Land** (to achieve replacement value 10% percent was added to land rates for transaction costs).
- **Inflation Adjustment for 2012 Crop & Economic Tree Rates** (approved crop and tree rates are for 2012 so inflation % applied up to date of valuation).
- **Disturbance Allowance** (Disturbance allowance applied also to additional entitlement under IFS).
- **In-kind Compensation Options for eligible PAPs: Replacement Land** (for eligible PAPs depending on significance of impact and vulnerability) & replacement housing (for eligible physically displaced PAHs).
- **Livelihood Restoration Entitlements** (Livelihood support depending on significance of impact and vulnerability eg. agricultural improvement programs).
- **Transitional Support** (part of LRP and includes provision of food baskets to PAPs post displacement up to harvest, period depends on impacts and vulnerability etc).
- **Assistance to Vulnerable Persons and Households** (additional in kind support for vulnerable persons and households).
- **Assets within Road Reserves/ Powerline wayleaves** (compensation for extension to these not previously compensated by authorities. Compensation for assets within these present at cut off and not speculative).
- **Informal Users** (compensation for affected assets present at cut off).

## 5.10. Compensation for Agricultural & Residential Land



### Agricultural Land

The majority of PAHs have land-based livelihoods, IFC PS5 requires ‘where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based or where land is collectively owned, the client will, where feasible, offer land-based compensation’. The standards note that payment of monetary compensation may be appropriate in a number of scenarios, including where livelihoods are not land-based and where livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected land (e.g. less than 20%) and the residual land is economically viable. International good practice guidance does acknowledge challenges with the provision of replacement land, including: in some areas unused agricultural land is increasingly rare and that alternative strategies may be required; and projects trying to secure replacement land can

result in disruption to land markets and / or land allocation mechanisms, especially where these are customary processes and administered by traditional land chiefs / traditional land allocation systems.

Guidance suggest that where it is not possible to offer replacement land projects provide ‘opportunities that enable affected persons to restore their livelihoods and standards of living to levels equivalent to, or better than, those’ pre-displacement. That projects could screen out households who may not need land-for-land replacement. Guidance refers that land-for-land replacement can be achieved by two options, (i) by individual households securing their own replacement land, with the project/ local authorities in a facilitating role (this option can be less disruptive and is applicable to the Ugandan and Tanzanian Project context); or (i) by the project securing replacement agricultural land.

In developing the compensation strategy for replacement agricultural land in both countries the Project has considered the above challenges, guidance and the following principles:

**Significance of Impact; Vulnerability of a household** (i.e. pre-existing and project-induced factors); and **Feasibility of offering replacement land** (i.e. availability of productive land, ability of Project to secure replacement land, PAHs preferences, economic viability, local land markets and potential disruption to local/traditional/ customary land allocation practices and markets).

Whilst these principles have been applied in both Uganda and Tanzania, due to the very different land context there are some differences in the compensation approach and entitlements. In both countries eligible PAHs will be entitled to livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support in their compensation packages, with additional entitlements offered to PAHs where replacement land cannot be feasibly offered and / or PAHs who are potentially vulnerable.

Entitlements for Loss of Agricultural Land:

## EACOP UGANDA (296 km) - ENTITLEMENTS FOR LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Replacement Agricultural Land Criteria considered:

- **Significance of impact:**  
Due to linear land take many PAPs lose a small fraction of land and/or have remaining land: 55% of PAPs have  $\leq 20\%$  of their land parcels/interests affected; 78% of PAPs lose  $< 1$  acre; 59% lose  $< 0.5$  acres; 41% lose  $< 0.25$  acres. Monetary compensation only will be offered to those PAPs who lose  $\leq 20\%$ , along with relevant livelihood restoration package. The majority of the freehold, leasehold and mailo landlord PAPs hold significant land holdings so their livelihoods are not fully dependent on the affected land. Some of this land is encumbered by other people, so these landlords are not necessarily using it for their own livelihood purposes. Therefore, it was determined PAPs holding freehold, leasehold and mailo land rights could be offered the monetary compensation option.
- **Vulnerability of PAHs** (both pre-existing and project-induced vulnerability factors).
- **Feasibility of Agricultural Replacement Land Option:**
  - » The feasibility of replacing the different types of land rights and interests along the route was assessed.
  - » In eight Districts (Kakumiro, Kyankwanzi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai & Kyotera) there are multiple interests in the same piece of land, making replacement land in some areas not feasible to offer. Given the land context securing alternative land could result in disruption to customary local land markets and risk propagating detrimental speculation. The least risk option has been determined to be provision of additional livelihood restoration support, including options for enterprise development and vocational training for alternative income opportunities.
  - » Support to securing customary land affected in 3 districts (Hoima, Kikuube and Kakumiro) for PAPs who are vulnerable and/or would have limited land remaining is considered feasible

### Compensation approach for agricultural replacement land:

- The Project will offer monetary compensation at full replacement value for loss of agricultural land and the relevant livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance and transitional support package. The package of support a PAP is entitled to will depend on the significance of impact on them and their vulnerability.
- The project are and will continue to undertake further field studies to identify those PAPs who are most at risk of being land vulnerable and unable to access adequate replacement land for agriculture and housing, considering the differing circumstances and land use pressures occurring along the pipeline and around AGIs. The group of PAPs where there are potential risks of land vulnerability are those holding very small lawful/bonafide occupant and kibanja land interests, and specifically the very small percentage of these PAPs who do not have more than one land parcel (majority of PAPs during the surveys reported to hold more than one land parcel on which they perform livelihood activities). The Project will develop and implement a Land Vulnerable PAP Assistance Plan which will include tailored support and measures to provide a safety net for such potentially land vulnerable PAPs. Measures will be tailored to avoid disruption to land markets and potential associated risks related to this.
- Support for securing agricultural replacement land would be offered to potentially vulnerable PAPs/PAHs with customary land tenure only (relevant for the three districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Kakumiro). The type of support the Project offer will depend on the PAP preferences and needs, it could comprise legal services, land survey and liaison with relevant Government authorities. Potentially vulnerable PAHs and those with limited remaining land will be eligible for additional livelihoods restoration and transitional support.



## EACOP TANZANIA (1,147 km) - ENTITLEMENTS FOR LOSS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

### Replacement Agricultural Land Criteria for the Priority Areas considered:

- Agricultural replacement land criteria differ for PAs and Pipeline (PPL) in Tanzania. The PAs are a block land take, with PA PAPs generally losing a higher percentage of their farms. PA affected villages sustain some of the largest per village Project land take.
- The replacement land option is offered to physically displaced households, and those who lose land and are classified as potentially vulnerable. The PA vulnerability criteria includes pre-existing factors (e.g. female headed households, elderly headed households) and project-induced factors namely, if the household's primary livelihood activity is agriculture and the household's total agricultural remaining land after displacement is  $\leq 2.5$  acres.
- For the PAs the Project will secure replacement agricultural land for eligible PAPs who select this option. Purchase of replacement land is on a 'willing seller, willing buyer' basis. Project cannot purchase land, replacement land will be purchased on behalf of PAPs via a Replacement Land Trust arrangement. The Project has already identified replacement land in the vicinity of the PA sites.

### Replacement Agricultural Land Criteria for the Pipeline & AGIs considered:

- Significance of impact: Due to linear land take the majority of PAPs lose a small fraction of land and/or have remaining land : 69% of PAPs lose  $< 1$  acre; 44% lose  $< 0.5$  acres; 25% (a quarter) lose  $< 0.25$  acres; and 5% lose  $> 3.5$  acres (Institutional/Large Commercial Farms);
- Vulnerability of PAHs (both pre-existing and project-induced vulnerability factors); and
- Feasibility of Agricultural Replacement Land Option: The availability and productivity of land was assessed across the route. Over 80% of Tanzania's arable land available to households is already utilized. With over two thirds of the Project affected Districts having less than 20% of unutilized arable land available and a number of Districts having less than 5% available. This illustrates the challenge of identifying replacement land along the PPL corridor and how potentially disruptive this could be to local land markets.

### Compensation approach for agricultural replacement land for the Pipeline & AGIs:

- PAP losses  $<$  Acre Equivalent (AE) ( $\sim < 1$  acre) in a District are difficult to replace, fragmented from other landholding so unlikely to support livelihood restoration. These PAPs are offered monetary compensation and livelihood restoration, with additional livelihood restoration programs where the households are potentially vulnerable;
- PAH losses  $>$  AE ( $\sim > 1$  acre) in a District  $<$  Average Farm Size (AFS) in a District are small holder farmers and households ( $\sim 26\%$  of PAHs) who may require replacement land or additional support to restore livelihoods. These PAPs are offered monetary compensation option and support to secure replacement land, both options include livelihood restoration, with additional livelihood restoration programs where they are vulnerable; and
- PAH losses  $<$  AFS in a District are predominantly from commercial scale farmers or institutional organisations who are offered monetary compensation and livelihoods programs (where relevant).
  - » Residential plots and agricultural land for physically displaced PAHs will be secured in the same way as for PAs. For other eligible PAHs (not physically displaced) Project will offer facilitation and support to PAPs to secure the agricultural land rather than intervening directly. Support may comprise: e.g. surveying, engagement support, purchase agreements, support for tenure security (e.g. registering / village land book etc). Very vulnerable households maybe provided with more interventions (e.g. Project secure replacement agricultural land) on a case-by-case basis.

## Residential Land

Households who are physically displaced and eligible for replacement housing will be offered replacement land of equivalent size and as a minimum a standard residential plot. There are two main options available for securing the residential plots for replacement housing construction:

- **Construction of Replacement Housing on PAHs remaining / existing land:** The pipeline affects only a small percentage of many PAHs land parcels so in these cases it may be possible to construct the replacement housing on this remaining land (e.g. backward relocation in a household's existing farm). This is the Project's preference as it minimizes the disturbance to households. Also, some PAHs have alternative land parcels not affected by the Project, for example at the Coating Plant a number of the physically displaced households have alternative land where they have expressed a preference to have their replacement housing constructed. Where this option is available and selected by a household the Project will review with them their remaining agricultural productive land and the technical aspects to ensure land is suitable for replacement housing construction.
- **Construction of Replacement Housing on a New Residential Plot:** Where a household has insufficient remaining / alternative land the Project will offer and secure a residential plot. As far as possible, replacement residential plots will be located within the PAHs current village or local area near their current homestead. This is to minimize impacts on the community, cultural, schooling, health and support networks the households rely on. In Tanzania, the Project has agreed the use of a Replacement Land Trust to secure replacement land. A trust is where the replacement land is purchased from vendors on a 'willing-seller, willing buyer' basis, the Project pays and the land is held in trust for the eligible PAHs until it is assigned to them if they select this option. In Uganda, given the various different land tenures the Project will have to work directly with each PAH to secure a residential plot. This will probably need to be freehold, leasehold or mailo tenure in certain



Districts.  
The  
Project will be  
responsible for providing  
additional financial assistance to PAHs who hold  
other types of land interests (i.e. kibanja, lawful  
and bonafide occupants).

## 5.11. Replacement Housing

**Physically displaced households:** In total, 529 PAHs will experience some degree of physical displacement (198 PAHs in Uganda and 331 PAHs in Tanzania).

The 529 PAHs own a total of 623 affected dwelling structures (219 in Uganda and 404 in Tanzania) and of these 623 houses, 566 are eligible for a replacement house (177 in Uganda and 389 in Tanzania). A further 33 dwellings belong to 29 physically displaced households in Uganda who are licensees, with no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy and for whom eligibility for an in-kind replacement house will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. There are also 9 houses in Uganda constructed in Government forest reserve land which are not eligible for replacement. These PAHs though will be eligible for full replacement cost compensation for lost assets, relocation support and access to the Project livelihood restoration

programs. In Tanzania, all physically displaced PAHs are eligible to be offered replacement housing. Fifteen of the PAHs own two very small dwelling structures whose combined floor area is less than the smallest replacement house type. In these cases the PAH will be offered the smallest replacement house type plus cash compensation for their smallest structure.

**Nature of affected dwelling structures:** In Tanzania, approximately 75% of affected dwelling structures are constructed from materials such

as grass thatch or corrugated sheet metal roofs, with mud and wattle walls, and earth floors. The remaining dwelling structures are more permanent constructions with burnt brick walls, cement screed floors and corrugated sheet roofs. The nature of affected dwelling structures in Uganda is similar with 75% being traditional in character.

**Sizes of Affected Dwelling Structures:** Project affected dwelling structures are generally small and self-built by PAHs.



In Uganda, approximately 84% of the existing dwelling structures are less than the 41 m<sup>2</sup> of the smallest replacement house size, Type 1) and many are much smaller (approximately 30% are less than 15m<sup>2</sup> and 50% are less than 20m<sup>2</sup>). Similarly, in Tanzania, 87% of affected dwelling structures are smaller than 39 m<sup>2</sup> (house type C) and 62% are smaller than the 25 m<sup>2</sup> of the smallest replacement house type.

**Replacement House Designs:** The floor area of the affected dwelling structures will inform eligibility for various replacement house designs. The final number of replacement houses constructed will depend on the number of eligible households that choose replacement house(s) in preference to a cash compensation option.

In Uganda, in compliance with GoU requirements, three standard replacement house designs have been developed with 41 m<sup>2</sup>, 49 m<sup>2</sup> and 54 m<sup>2</sup> floor areas, excluding external living spaces / verandas. There are a small number of houses larger than the Type 3 house that are proposed to be designed and built on case-by-case considering these PAPs requirements. These are the same as the replacement house designs used for the Upstream Tilenga Project and each house has separate kitchen and latrine/ablution structures, as well as features such as rainwater collection tanks. In Tanzania, eight replacement house designs have been developed by a Tanzanian architect based on a housing study across the pipeline corridor. These range in size from the 25m<sup>2</sup> (Type A) to 145m<sup>2</sup> (Type H) – see table below. Each house has separate kitchen and latrine/ablution structures, as well as features such as rainwater collection tanks and solar power packs.



Generally replacement houses will be constructed in the same village where the PAPs were living prior to displacement.

Uganda		
Replacement House Type (area m2):	No. of houses:	% of Uganda total
Type 1 - 41 m <sup>2</sup>	179	85%
Type 2 - 49 m <sup>2</sup>	12	6%
Type 3 - 54 m <sup>2</sup>	19	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100%</b>

Tanzania:		
Replacement House Type (area m2):	No. of houses:	% of Tanzania total
Type A - 25 m <sup>2</sup>	240	62%
Type B - 33 m <sup>2</sup>	67	17%
Type C - 39 m <sup>2</sup>	30	8%
Type D - 47 m <sup>2</sup>	22	6%
Type E - 58 m <sup>2</sup>	14	4%
Type F - 75 m <sup>2</sup>	9	2%
Type G - 105 m <sup>2</sup>	4	1%
Type H - 145 m <sup>2</sup>	3	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 5.12. Vulnerable Peoples Support

International financing standards require that special attention is given to vulnerable individuals and groups in resettlement planning and implementing. As per IFC PS 1, disadvantaged or vulnerable status can stem from an individual's or group's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status. Additional pre-existing factors to be considered include gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy, sickness, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and dependence on unique natural resources.

### Project Definition of Vulnerable Persons or Households:

For the purposes of the EACOP RAPs and Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) contained in the RAPs, vulnerability is defined as:

- Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts;
- People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others;
- Reduced ability to cope with the change and, if not provided with additional assistance, may be disproportionately affected by displacement;
- Limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits; and
- Vulnerable Ethnic Groups with different cultures/ways of life who have been marginalized, excluded, discriminated against and/or dispossessed of traditional lands and territories.

<sup>6</sup> The 210 houses in Uganda include 33 houses belonging to 29 physically displaced households who are licensees and for whom eligibility for an in-kind replacement house will be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

**Vulnerable Ethnic Groups:** In Uganda and Tanzania, assessments of whether the Project impacts vulnerable ethnic groups were undertaken as part of separate human rights impact assessment commissioned by the Project and undertaken by LKL Consulting Ltd. In Uganda, current information suggests that the Project does not impact on land used by Vulnerable ethnic groups self identifying as indigenous people. The Project will consider if this is still the case in the light of any new information that becomes available during early project activities and during construction. In Tanzania, three ethnic groups that are consistently recognized as Vulnerable ethnic groups self identifying as indigenous people by credible international organizations<sup>7</sup> and experts – the Maasai, Akie and Datoga – are affected by the Project's land acquisition and will be affected during construction and operations.

**Categorization of Vulnerability:** In identifying vulnerable individuals and households the following 3 categories are used by the Project:

- **Category 1:** Vulnerable PAPs/PAHs - who will immediately be placed on the Vulnerable Households Register (VHR) and they qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihoods support.
- **Category 2:** Potentially Vulnerable PAPs/PAHs - households will qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihood support but will need further verification before being placed on the VHR.
- **Category 3:** At-Risk PAPs/PAHs who will be placed on a "watch list" and be subject to further monitoring during and after relocation. They may also be given access to specific livelihood restoration programs. This is a safety net for PAHs.

The number of vulnerable and potentially vulnerable households identified during resettlement planning in Uganda and Tanzania is summarized below:

	Category 1 PAHs Vulnerable	Category 2 PAHs Potentially Vulnerable	Total Cat. 1 and Cat. 2 PAHs (Vulnerable / Potentially Vulnerable)
Uganda	663	256	919
Tanzania	1,549	2,075	3,624
Total	2,212	2,331	4,543

**Support & Assistance to Vulnerable Households:** Support and assistance to ensure participation of potentially vulnerable people and households was provided during RAP planning, surveys and engagement meetings. Support and assistance during RAP implementation will include:

- Additional livelihood restoration, transitional support and resettlement/relocation entitlements.
- Access to a livelihood restoration program may be given to female household members identified during the further engagement as 'at-risk'.
- Scheduling of consultation and disclosure of information, including visiting the home of the affected person/household.
- During disclosure, entitlement briefings and compensation agreement signing additional engagement support is likely to be required for vulnerable households including the option of undertaking the Entitlement Briefings and Compensation Agreement signing at the PAPs home. Spouses (who are predominately female) will be required to attend and when possible sign a spousal consent; the Project will set up joint bank accounts for PAPs and their spouses.
- Financial management training sessions will be provided to men and women from all households prior to them receiving compensation as one strategy to reduce risk of Gender Based Violence.
- Transitional support and livelihood restoration structured to ensure vulnerable members of households receive support, rather than being targeted only to the household head.
- Transportation support will also be provided for physically displaced vulnerable households.
- Targeted monitoring of vulnerable PAHs will be included in RAP monitoring and evaluation.

The VPPs will be implemented in parallel to RAP implementation and conclude only when the livelihoods of vulnerable people and households have been restored to at least pre-Project levels (as determined by a completion audit). The VPPs may be updated during RAP implementation.

<sup>7</sup> Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Self Identifying as Indigenous Peoples

## 5.13. Food Security & Transitional Support

Transitional support will be provided to physically and economically displaced PAPs and PAHs to complement compensation payments and to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain levels of food security and standards of living once access to Project affected land has been lost. The nature and extent of the transitional support will be tailored according to the severity of impacts (highly impacted or only partially impacted) and the vulnerability of the household. These early support components include:

- Transitional support in the form of food baskets and other provisions to ensure households are food secure during the transitional period.
- Financial management training for all households receiving cash compensation to provide households with the tools and skills to manage the cash they received; and
- Monitoring vulnerable and highly impacted households to ascertain whether the support provided is adequate.
- Regular assessment of households to determine whether they require ongoing transitional support.

The components of transitional support include food rations that are based on a percentage of a PAHs nutritional requirements and in line with a typical United Nations World Food Program food basket providing cereal, rice, pulses, oil, and salt. Since all households will still have some livelihood generation capacity, assistance will be with at least 50% of the household nutritional requirements for the first 6 months, continuing over the remaining period for certain eligible households.

Households receiving transitional support will be assessed to determine whether they are eligible to remain on the transitional support program. An assessment will be undertaken at six (6) months, 12 months, and 18 to 24 months, if required (expected only in exceptional cases) to determine which households may still need transitional support. There will be flexibility to continue transitional support for as long as is necessary until households have had adequate opportunity to restore livelihoods.

Experience has shown that while transitional support is critically important in ensuring household food security, care must nevertheless be taken to ensure that households do not become dependent on transitional support in the longer term and that they are actively encouraged and motivated to re-establish their livelihoods. The amount provided to eligible PAHs will be dependent on and tailored to the numbers in each affected household (as recorded in the household survey) and ages of household members to establish nutritional requirements. In addition, medical and educational / school support is also offered in Tanzania to certain eligible PAHs targeting physically displaced PAHs who have to relocate.





## 5.14. Livelihood Restoration

The LRPs focus on the restoration and potential enhancement of the livelihoods of PAHs. The overall aim of the LRPs is to ensure that there is a measurable improvement in the lives and livelihoods of eligible PAHs. The LRPs include:

- Sustainable livelihood packages that enable PAP and PAH to move beyond dependence on external resources;
- Providing livelihood restoration support for those receiving monetary compensation;
- Leveraging off existing skills and interests whilst providing an environment for the development and enhancement of new skills; and
- Promotion of socio-economic self-reliance.

**Key themes for livelihood restoration:** Reflecting the socio-economic context of PAHs and the fact that agricultural livelihoods predominate in affected areas in both Uganda and Tanzania, as well as preferences expressed by PAHs, key themes in livelihood restoration include activities to enhance Food Security:

- Agricultural Improvement Programs.
- Enterprise Development & Vocational Skills Training Programs.
- Financial Literacy & Money Management Training.

**LRP Phasing:** In both Uganda and Tanzania delivery of the LRPs involves phasing interventions:

- Transitional support - food baskets and financial literacy training to support the immediate food security needs for affected households.
- Immediate Livelihood Restoration and support, focusing on the immediate restoration of directly impacted livelihoods and the enhancement of food security.
- Additional Livelihood Enhancement in the

longer term, involving other agricultural improvement programs, enterprise development and vocational training. This subsequent phase will offer additional programs to improve and diversify livelihoods. Diversification will help households to move away from livelihoods based on a single source – for example rain-fed maize cultivation.

### **Livelihood Restoration Packages & Program**

**Options:** In Tanzania and Uganda, PAHs/PAPs have been grouped depending on the significance of impacts and their vulnerability. Entitlement to Livelihood Restoration and Transitional Support Packages, along with resettlement assistance, is linked to the Group into which PAHs/PAPs fall, reflecting factors such as percentage of land parcel lost, PAH vulnerability and whether they will be physically displaced.

In Tanzania, livelihood restoration programs are outlined in each of the Regional RAPs and tailored to the regionally specific livelihood setting, priorities and opportunities. These programs reflect the predominance of agricultural livelihoods. The specific programs in each Region will be developed further following engagement with PAHs on their preferences. The Ugandan RAP outlines potential livelihood restoration programs including land-based and non-land-based activities. The District livelihood plans will identify the specific program options to be offered per district. These District plans are being developed in consultation with District stakeholders and affected communities and are designed to link to existing government, district and NGO support initiatives. Programs in each Country reflect the predominance of agricultural livelihoods and that many PAHs have indicated they would like to continue with their current mainly land based livelihood activities.

## *EACOP Uganda Livelihood Restoration Programs/Options*

### **Phase 1 & 2 – target food security:**

- Food security program – development & planting of vegetable gardens.
- Core Agricultural Improvement Program - improved cassava or maize production) (Crops to be confirmed at the District level).
- Financial literacy and money management training.
- Transitional Support: Food baskets for eligible households for periods of typically 6 to 12 months depending on needs.

### **Phase 3 Support:**

- Further Agricultural Improvement Program options, such as:
  - » Improved agricultural production;
  - » Improved livestock (cattle/goats/other small ruminants) program;
  - » Small-scale poultry or piggery program; or
  - » Improved Bee-keeping practices.
- Enterprise development (and vocational skills training).

## *EACOP Tanzania Livelihood Restoration Programs/Options*

### **Phase 1A & 1B – target food security:**

- Core Livelihood Restoration Activities (LRA) Programs:
  - » Land preparation and planting of replacement agricultural land.
  - » Maize and rice improvement program. (Option of other main crops may be considered in certain Regions/Districts – e.g. Cassava).
- Household budgeting and money management training.
- Transitional Support: Food baskets for eligible households for periods of typically 6 to 12 months depending on needs.

### **Phase 2 Support:**

- Further Livelihood Restoration Activities (LRA) Program options, such as:
  - » Crop diversification.
  - » Poultry production program.
  - » Livestock improved husbandry program.
  - » Improved beekeeping practices.
- Enterprise development (and vocational skills training).

In general, in both Uganda and Tanzania, one or more livelihood restoration options will be available to:

- Households permanently losing access to dwellings and land.
- Households losing parcels of land.
- Households losing crops and trees.
- Households identified as vulnerable.

For livelihood restoration to be effective and lasting, programs and activities will recognize and build on:

- Local climatic conditions and livelihood potential.
- Local livelihood activities, including those traditionally practiced in particular cultural and ethnic settings.

- Livelihood support programs already in place, and the organizations involved.

During RAP implementation, PAHs will be briefed on the livelihood restoration options available to them and they will select their options at Compensation Agreement signing. Local delivery bodies will be procured to deliver the livelihood restoration support. The Project will support PAHs in accessing and participating in the livelihood restoration support and monitoring will take place to assess how PAH livelihoods are restored and preferably improved. The livelihood restoration programs are expected to run for at least 2 to 3 years after relocation until all PAH livelihoods are restored.

## **5.15. Management of Temporary Land Access**

Most of the land required for the Project is being acquired on a permanent basis by the relevant government agencies and leased to the Project. Temporary land access will likely be required for

additional temporary workspace at crossings and lay down areas etc. This falls outside of the involuntary resettlement process and is undertaken on a purely consensual basis. Whilst

the Contractor identifies the need for, timing of, and planned locations for temporary land access, it is obliged to undertake land access according to the requirements set out in the Land Management Contractor Control Plan (LMCCP).

The LMCCP requires that temporary land access avoids impacts such as physical displacement, loss of business, economic trees, cultural heritage or access to community resources and restricts the contractor from temporary land access within protected areas such as game or forest reserves and does not extend beyond a period of one year.

The Contractor, liaising with the EACOP field based teams, will engage the local leader on its land needs so that they can help identify possible temporary land access options, confirm the designation and current use of that land and identify land owners (customary or formal) and users (with or without user rights) including those using the land for grazing or fishing related processes in coastal areas. They must be engaged with according to the principles set out in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. If those who will be affected by temporary land access give their agreement, a pre-use assessment will be undertaken by a Contractor valuation expert recording all assets to be affected. Landowners and users will be entitled to a monthly access fee for the duration of the rental period and will be paid damages for any crops or other assets lost or damaged. Damages will be paid after completion of a post-use assessment during which a precise calculation of the actual damages caused can be made. Upon conclusion of the rental period contractor, valuation expert and landowner will jointly verify completion ensuring that all access fees and damages have been paid and the land has been restored.

The calculation of access fees and damage payment will be broadly aligned with the permanent land acquisition program to avoid generating financial incentives for people to stop farming and to rent out their land. To arrive at an appropriate monthly access fee, the Valuation expert will consider the land rates identified in the RAP market

survey reports making adjustments for inflation and consideration for the dates of any base rates used. Similarly, for crops and trees, rates should be based on official valuation rates adjusted for inflation if necessary.

Contractor must identify with support of the village leader any vulnerable persons or households for whom a loss of assets or resources, and/or disruption of access to assets or resources, may have a disproportionate impact on their livelihoods, due to their vulnerability and/or livelihood dependency on these activities. In this case use of their land may be inappropriate. However, for some vulnerable households that could benefit from a temporary land access arrangement on their land, they may require some additional support during the land access process and completion.

Within the context of Temporary Land Access the term “vulnerable groups” is given to individuals, households, or groups of people that may require some additional support to participate in (and benefit from) the land access process based on their gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status within their community. Contractor will confirm with Project Community Liaison Officer whether there are any Vulnerable ethnic groups self identifying as indigenous people in the area proposed for temporary land access. If so, this will require reinforced engagement measures to ensure that potential impacts have been avoided and that the landowners identified have full decision-making ability over the land concerned.

Once the agreed period for Temporary Land Access has ended, land will be cleared of Contractor waste and equipment will be removed. Preservation of land condition will also include topsoil conservation in some areas to preserve the quality of the affected land. Undertaking these measures will enable owners / users of land to continue using it in the same way they used it before the Temporary Land Access. The Contractor will apply the requirements of the Reinstatement Management Plan.



## 5.16. Land Acquisition & Resettlement Schedule

The high-level land acquisition and RAP implementation schedule is shown below. Livelihood restoration will be a longer term activity commencing when PAPs relocate and continuing for 2-3 years until livelihoods are restored:

Activity	2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>TANZANIA - Physically Displaced PPAs</b>								
Entitlement Briefing & Comp. Agr. Signature								
Replacement Land Identification & Acquisition								
Compensation Payment								
Replacement Houses Construction								
Notice to Vacate								
Conversion of Land /Lease Agreement								
<b>TANZANIA - Economically Displaced PAPs</b>								
Entitlement Briefings & Comp. Agr. Signature								
Compensation Payment								
Notice to Vacate								
Conversion of Land /Lease Agreement								
<b>UGANDA - Physical Displaced PAPs</b>								
Entitlement Briefings & Comp. Agr. Signature								
Replacement Land Identification & Acquisition								
Compensation Payment								
Land Titling /Transfer of land rights Replacement Houses Construction								
Notice to Vacate								
Lease Agreement								
<b>UGANDA - Economically Displaced PAPs</b>								
Entitlement Briefings & Comp. Agr. Signature								
Compensation Payment								
Notice to Vacate								
Land Titling/Transfer of land rights								
Lease Agreement								

## 5.17. Monitoring & Evaluation

Project Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems will be used to assess implementation of the RAPs in Uganda and Tanzania. This includes internal, external and participatory monitoring and reporting processes to ensure complete and objective information is provided. Indicators will be selected to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities and will aim to provide feedback to the Project as well as to relevant stakeholders on RAP implementation. The M&E process will be linked to the household level socio-economic and asset surveys undertaken for the development of the RAPs. This process will also confirm the levels of success of livelihood restoration measures and for that reason M&E of the impacts of resettlement will continue for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed.

Four main types of M&E will be undertaken:

- **Process Monitoring:** internal monitoring that tracks and reports on the impacts of the resettlement implementation on the PAPs, PAHs and communities.
- **Compliance Monitoring:** which establishes whether resettlement implementation is meeting the objectives defined in the RAPs, undertaken during implementation and after resettlement.
- **Completion Audit:** conducted by independent third parties to verify that implementation of the RAPs met the necessary standards and restored or improved the livelihoods of PAPs. This is anticipated to take place around three years after relocation of households.
- **Ex-post Evaluation / Post-Project Evaluation:** undertaken by qualified independent parties, in a timeframe determined by and approximately three years after the completion audit.



# 06

## Managing Key Challenges and Concluding Remarks

# Managing Key Challenges and Concluding Remarks

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The EACOP land and resettlement program presents number of challenges. The key challenges and how these are being managed is summarized below:

- **Delay to payment of compensation and relocation of PAHs:** The Project has undertaken successful engagement with PAHs during the valuation surveys and subsequently to encourage them to keep farming their land parcels until compensation is paid, whilst not encouraging speculative activities. The Project will review all compensations at the time of payment to ensure they still meet the provisions of replacement cost and apply uplifts and interest (in Tanzania) to compensations for delay where deemed necessary. The Project and representatives from ministries and agencies in both governments have established Land Acquisition Working Groups to discuss and agrees matters related to compensation payment.
- **Managing project affected communities and households' expectations on timing and compensation payment through to RAP implementation completion:** The management of these expectations in Uganda are acknowledged to be affected potentially by the separate but related Upstream land and resettlement programs. Regular engagement and updates for PAPs by the EACOP field and land teams as well as contractors aims to address this. The EACOP team also works closely with the upstream teams adopting consistent messaging and approaches where appropriate (e.g. the EACOP replacement house designs are the same as the Tilenga Upstream Project replacement house designs).
- **Long Linear Route:** Given the long linear route, a key challenge is managing the coordination, resourcing, and logistics to ensure the timely delivery of resettlement workstreams along the 1,443 km linear pipeline route, particularly in the lead up to land handover to Contractors. The Project has established an experienced team to manage these challenges. Significant resources and investment have been dedicated to and continues to be on the engagement and community relations activities rolled out across the route. Eleven Regional RAP implementation teams of over 100 team members will be based in the field as well as an additional 15 decentralized teams including over 70 stakeholder engagement, livelihood restoration and grievance management specialists.
- **Residential Plots:** Constructing replacement houses which are distributed along the pipeline corridor is a long duration RAP activity on the Project's critical path. Therefore, the Project is focusing in the early stages of RAP implementation on identifying and securing residential plots and commencing the construction of 599 replacement houses. Targeted engagement and support for physically displaced households is a focus of the RAP program in both Tanzania and Uganda.
- **Replacement Agricultural Land:** Securing replacement agricultural land for physically displaced households and providing support to eligible households to secure replacement agricultural land. Given the challenges of limited agricultural land availability in sections of the pipeline in both countries, and specifically in Uganda related to multiple interests in land, the Project has committed to provide support for eligible PAPs to secure replacement land if they request it, but also to additional livelihoods support to households. The Project has also committed to prepare a targeted Land Vulnerable PAP Assistance Plan in Uganda as an additional safety net. In Tanzania for the block Priority Area land take, the Project has agreed a replacement land trust approach to secure land with the Government and has already identified and secured replacement agricultural land in these areas.
- **Vulnerable Households:** Monitoring households and potentially vulnerable households who during RAP implementation may experience circumstances increasing their vulnerability to displacement impacts. During RAP planning the Project has identified potentially vulnerable households. The Company is securing a team of field-based Vulnerability Officers across the pipeline route to specifically monitor and support these households during RAP implementation.



- **Delivering Livelihood Restoration:** Delivering livelihood restoration support, food security and transitional support to households affected in varying degrees across a long linear route is a key challenge of the RAP implementation. The Project has prepared LRPs in the RAPs and is now developing more detailed livelihoods programs at the district level whilst working to find implementing Partners for these programs who are focused on livelihood restoration as opposed to social investment.
- **Government Previously Acquired Land:** For Project Required Land previously acquired by the Governments, namely at the MST in Tanzania and KIP in Uganda, the Project will undertake further review of the land acquisition program and implement any required measures so outcomes are consistent with IFC PS5.
- **Contractor Temporary Land Access:** The Project has a Land Management Contractor Control Plan (LMCCP) which all Contractors will need to follow for any temporary land transactions to ensure contractors comply with IFC PS 5 and RAP commitments including appropriate restoration of land post use.

EACOP have undertaken rigorous assessment of the impacts arising from Project land requirements. Commitments to manage the impacts and challenges of the land acquisition and resettlement program are presented in the RAPs and Valuation Reports. Delivering these commitments will ensure the EACOP Project is developed in compliance with EHSS and Human Rights Standards at a national and international level as agreed between the Project Company and each Government in the Host Government Agreements.







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