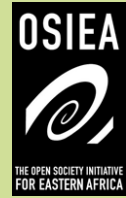




## INFORMATION BROCHURE ON THE EAST AFRICAN CRUDE OIL PIPELINE (EACOP)



### INTRODUCTION

The information in this brochure has been compiled by NAPE from credible sources to be used in engagement meetings and other advocacy processes targeting the EACOP. The information is intended to provide quick reference to NAPE staff, NAPE partner CSOs and EACOP Project Affected Persons (PAPS) during planning and execution of activities targeting the EACOP. - NAPE, JUNE 2022

### ABOUT THE EACOP

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) also known as the Uganda-Tanzania Crude Oil Pipeline (UTCOP) is a mega Oil project intended to transport crude oil from Uganda's oil fields located at the heart of the biodiverse Albertine rift to the port of Tanga, Tanzania on the Indian Ocean. Once completed, the pipeline will be the longest heated crude oil pipeline in the world covering 1443 kms. (296 kms in Uganda and 1147 kms in Tanzania).

Within Uganda, the ECOP covers 296km traversing through ten (10) districts. These are, Kikuube, Hoima, Kakumiro, Kyankwazi, Mubende, Gomba, Sembabule, Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera; involving twenty-five (25) sub-counties and one hundred seventy-one (171) villages.

Within Tanzania, the EACOP traverses eight regions of Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Tanga involving twenty (20) districts.

### PROGRESS ON EACOP:

The Inter-Government Agreement (IGA) for the crude export pipeline was signed in May 2017, following which the Front-End Engineering Design (FEED) for the EACOP was carried out and approved by the Petroleum Authority of Uganda in October 2020.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the project has been completed and approved by the Chief Government Valuer. The RAP Implementation process is ongoing.

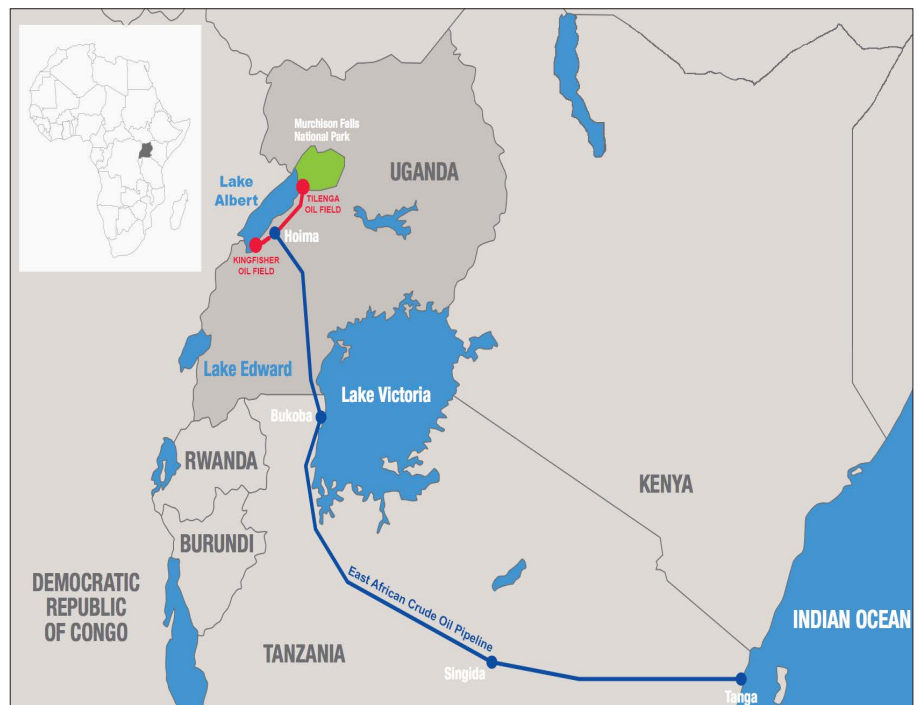
The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) studies for the EACOP were approved and the certificate issued by NEMA in December 2020.

Host Government Agreements (HGA) for both Uganda and Tanzania, Shareholders Agreement (SHA) and Tariff & Transportation Agreement (TTA) were signed in April 2021. These agreements are required to provide a robust commercial and legal structure for the Project which is critical to achieving project financing and project viability for several decades.

EACOP is project financed with the debt equity ratio at 60:40. The process of raising the debt component under project finance for EACOP is underway.

Conditional Letters of Award for the critical contracts (Early Civil Works for Lot 2 in Tanzania, Electrical Instrumentation and Telecommunication Systems (EITS), Pipeline Construction, construction of Above Ground Installations, Tanks Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC), Jetty EPC, Terminal EPC and Thermal Insulation (coating)) for EACOP have been issued to the contractors.

### EACOP ROUTE IN UGANDA AND TANZANIA





This is mainly to de-risk the execution schedule.

Detailed engineering activities including optimization and development of the alignment sheets for the pipeline are ongoing.

#### **OUTSTANDING ISSUES /CONCERNS (ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC) FOR EACOP**

- a) Land acquisition, resettlement, and compensation challenges not addressed:
- b) Absence of complete Environmental management /mitigation plans for the expected mess ups
- c) Threat to key ecosystem resources along its right of way (Open plateaus and wetlands in Gomba and Sembabule Districts, River Wambabya in Hoima, Bugoma Forest in Hoima, Taala Forest in Kyakwanzi, Kasana Kasambya Forest in Mubende, Katonga River Nabakazi river between Mubende and Gomba districts, Kafu River between Hoima and Kakumiro districts, Kibale and Jemakunya rivers among others.

For approximately 90 kilometres, the right of way corridor crosses a substantial zone of wetlands as it approaches the border of Tanzania through the north-western corner of Lake Victoria.

d) Impacts of digging trenches on rivers and wetlands crossed by the pipelines:

The ESIA report does not indicate what the depth, width of the trenches that will be dug and what impacts they could cause on the water system. This may destabilize the water flow, cause contamination and can affect the communities surviving on these water bodies downstream.

e) The Climate Impact Assessment of the EACOP ESIA is wrong:

When you consider the nature of the material the pipeline would transport: a waxy variety of crude oil that solidifies at ambient temperatures and must be heated to at least 50o C throughout the 1443-km length of the pipeline to arrive at a port for international export, consider expected pollution, water usage from Lake Albert, consider destruction of many ecosystems along the pipeline course, you sense a danger of future climatic disasters.

f) The Economic Impact Assessment is wrong and Fails to Discuss Substantial Risks:

The ESIA report of the EACOP mentions the total direct and indirect benefits that will accrue from the EACOP project but unfortunately, no effort is made to weigh these against the substantial risks that will come along with this

*A consultative meeting involving NAPE partners and EACOP affected communities in Kikuube District.*

project expressed in figures. This makes the economic analysis of this project vague.

g) Impacts to surface water have not been assessed:

There is also a challenge of expected oil spills as it has happened for so many years in Nigeria and other oil producing states both in Africa, America and other continents.

h) Transboundary impacts not identified and mitigation measures not presented

i) Limited mitigation measures on heating of the pipeline ( 37 heating points in the 1,445km distance, 35 will be located in 296 km pipeline on the Ugandan side while only 2 will be in 1,147 Km distance on the Tanzanian Side.

j) Unjustified expectations of jobs and economic benefits

This is a high technique project that will most likely not benefit the majority of the affected locals along its route but rather trigger conflicts, sabotage, insecurity of locals, food shortage, and ecosystem destruction like it's the case throughout Nigeria.