International Best Practices and Land Access in Exploration Activities: Tullow Experience in Uganda
Setting the Scene

Land and Livelihoods in Albertine Graben
• Biodiversity hotspot.

• Rural, subsistence farming community.

• Population influx, big expectations.

• Shrinking natural habitat, fragmented protected areas;

• TUOP operators in EA2
• Most of land is held under customary tenure (i.e. ownership rest with the clan);
• Individuals exercise their rights of access through affiliation and clan lineage;
• One third of the land is in environmentally sensitive areas (i.e. MFNP)

Less than 5% of the land is registered
LAND USE IN THE ALBERTINE GRABEN

- Substantial increase in small-scale farming;
- Grazing areas
- Urban settlements and rural growth centres
LAND USE IN THE ALBERTINE GRABEN

Environmentally protected areas

Landing site

Grazing

Small gardening
Tullow Uganda Operations Pty (TUOP)
Land Access Approach for Petroleum Explorations
Seismic Activities from December 2010

- Total 2D/3D areas ~ 374 sq km;
- Total line clearance: ~ 7500 km;
- Total estimated cultivated land: 96 sq km
- 56 villages impacted villages and > 50,000 affected plots
- Impact on crops and other livelihoods
• Drilled 40 Exploration well pads measuring 100x100;

• ‘Temporary’ land use (i.e. 2 years) and after P&A;

• More than 10 km of access roads
KEY CHALLENGES IN EARLY STAGE

• First major project ‘onshore’ for TUOP – no formal SP and Communities Organisation;

• ESIA as a simple ‘permit’ or certificate;

• Raising communities expectations and unsolved legacy issues from previous licensees’ explorations activities on payments for compensation;

• Early Stakeholder Engagement as an ‘event’;

• Increasing land speculators and land grabbers in the area;

• Lack formal approach for temporary acquisition and resettlement for petroleum exploration activities from the Government
Integration of Best Practice in Uganda and Internationally in order to

• UNDERSTAND and ADAPT a strategic approach to the wide range of issues linked to exploration activities:
  – Land acquisition and increased land prices;
  – avoidance of physical displacement;
  – Influx and in-migration;
  – Raising Community expectations;
  – Local and Socio-economic and power changes;

• “COMPENSATE” in the form of benefits that:
  – Support access to alternative livelihoods;
  – Are tangible (quick wins).

• Consider TIMING of Engagement for Land Access in line with project phases and planning
Tullow Uganda Operations Pty (TUOP)
Revised Land Access Approach
REVISED LAND ACCESS APPROACH

Ensure an uniform, multi-functional and timely delivery of compensation and land access for exploration phases and temporary access.

Ongoing Strategic Stakeholder Engagement

Stage 1: (Notification, Early Assessment and Community Engagement)

Stage 2: (Crop Evaluation, Demarcation and Compensation Agreement)

Stage 3: Field Activities and Temporary Occupation

Stage 4: Rehabilitation and Community Repossession

Stage Gate 1: Max 60 days

Payment

Decommissioning and Engagement Plan

Ongoing Engagement and Monitoring
## REVISED LAND ACCESS PROCESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Main Activities</th>
<th>Timeframe (approx)</th>
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| 1     | • Feasibility of site in terms of avoiding unacceptable social, environmental impacts and mitigate non-technical risks;  
       • Introduction of process and compensation matrix to PAP  
       • Recognition clan/individual rights and ownerships;  
       • Finalise assessment of major social and env risks in cooperation with PAPs and local authorities;  
       • Acceptance from Community Leaders to proceed work in the area                                                                                                                                  | 10 days           |
|       | **STAGE GATE:** If site is feasible, approval from leadership team                                                                                                                                             | 5 days            |
| 2     | • Land requirements clearly identified;  
       • Clan/individual ownership surveyed and mapped;  
       • Valuation of affected crops with PAPs, CGV and local authorities;  
       • Negotiation of compensation terms and  
       • Preparation of Compensation Agreement                                                                                                                                                    | 30 days           |
| 3     | • Field works start (line cutting, temporary disturbance, line cutting, exploration drilling, etc)                                                                                                            | **Ongoing Engagement, Monitoring and Evaluation** |
| 4     | • Decommissioning and Engagement Plan  
       • Rehabilitation of disturbed land;  
       • Exploration WPs would be P&A while access roads will not upon PAPs Request                                                                                                                      |                   |
• Cross-functional/department process;
• Clearly defined **Accountabilities** for each stage of Process;
• Ad-hoc Community Engagement and Acceptance for all phases of the process;
• Information gathered in **Step 1** as a base of Community Acceptance Plans;
• Strong Involvement with National/Local authorities during Evaluation and Compensation
• **Monitoring, Reporting and Tracking** System
COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE PLANS

Ex: Influx and Land use planning

Training of District Land Planning Authorities and community leaders on:

- Good land governance
- Conflict management
- Notion of accounting
- Land planning and zoning
- Risks linked to land grabbing speculation
COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE PLANS
Ex: Vulnerable People Intervention

• Vulnerable Screening Procedures: Assessment at community level during Social Baseline Data and Mapping Procedures

• Targeted intervention for vulnerable population as community benefit packages

• Internal ‘gender’ champion designed
LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD

• Establish the right balance between over committing to a project and neglecting all social risks;

• Strategic Early Stakeholder Engagement (phasing) in line with project phases;

• Multi-disciplinary team to identify site-based risks for each function and recommendations for mitigation;

• Inclusive participation of PAPs and Local/National authorities in negotiation and compensation process
**LESSONS LEARNT AND WAY FORWARD**

Ex: Livelihood Restoration Pilot Project

**Key Challenge:** Cash compensation is the preferred option for PAPs – Shift towards Livelihood Restoration

**Two level approach**

**Community level (2015)**
- Pilot Project – Increase awareness of inclusion of Land-based/fishing livelihood programs instead than cash compensation

**Local/National Authorities Level**
- Bridging the gap between MEMD and MAAIF on via ad hoc engagement
THANK YOU!