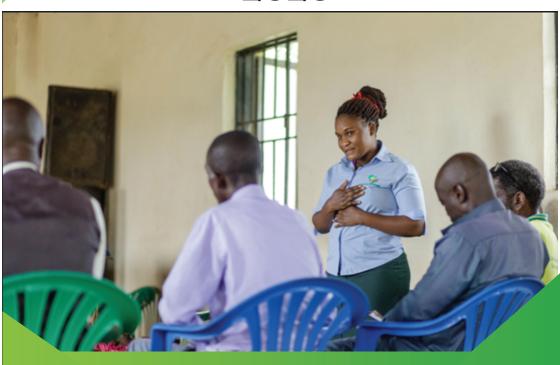


SEPTEMBER 2025



COMMUNITY GUIDE TO SUPPORT MONITORING OF EACOP PROJECT IMPACTS



1. Introduction

Uganda made commercial oil discoveries in 2006 in the Albertine Graben in Western Uganda.

The government of Uganda is today working alongside TotalEnergies from France and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) from China to extract oil from two oil fields in Western Uganda. The oil fields are called Tilenga and Kingfisher.

The Tilenga oil field is operated by TotalEnergies, while the Kingfisher oil field is operated by CNOOC.

TotalEnergies, CNOOC, the government of Uganda and the government of Tanzania are constructing the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) to transport oil from the above oil fields. The EACOP traverses (goes through) Uganda and Tanzania.

The EACOP construction activities could have negative impacts on local communities, and on the environment. These impacts are discussed in the EACOP project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report.

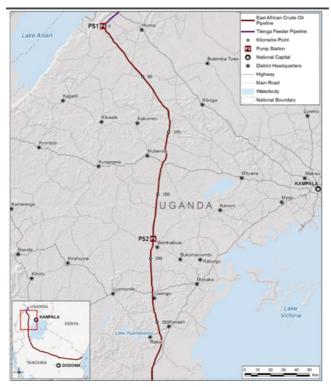
To support Ugandan communities in the districts affected by the EACOP to monitor and report these impacts in case they occur, Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) has produced this booklet.

It is hoped that if communities report any impacts of the EACOP construction activities on people and the environment, the EACOP Company and government of Uganda will act to address them.

2. Key impacts covered in this booklet

The EACOP project presents many potential impacts to people and the environment. This booklet shares only seven potential impacts. The impacts that are discussed in this booklet are also confined to site specific potential impacts that could occur during the EACOP construction phase.

The potential impacts are drawn from Appendix E of the EACOP ESIA report. Read more about these impacts on the pages below.



A map showing the EACOP route in Uganda Source: EACOP ESIA report

3. Tables of potential impacts

The impacts that could be seen during the EACOP construction stage are discussed in the tables below. The districts that are likely to experience the impacts are also shown.

The effects of the potential impacts and the measures that the EACOP Company committed to address them are also discussed.

Potential impact	Districts expected to be affected	Risks of potential impact	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Release of gases, exhausts	-Kakumiro -Mubende -Sembabule -Kyotera *The areas that are expected to be impacted are those where the Main Camp and Pipeline Yards	-Communities could experience an increase in or onset of respiratory illnesses including the common cold or flu as it is called in Uganda, cough, allergies, and asthma among others. -Communities and government could experience an increase in healthcare costs as households and government struggle to address the above sicknesses.	To minimise emissions to air, the EACOP project developers committed to do ensure that vehicles, machines and equipment would: • Be appropriate for the task required • Have a valid maintenance and inspection certificate or log books • Be allocated a unique identifier to be used in a maintenance log • Be maintained regularly in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations to maximise fuel efficiency and help reduce emissions • Not be allowed to idle-engines will be switched off when not in use The EACOP project developers also committed that vehicles or equipment seen to be emitting excessive black smoke will not be permitted to continue work and will be sent for maintenance. The project will monitor and report its greenhouse gas
			emissions annually.





The EACOP construction activities could cause air pollution from cars. This could increase diseases such as asthma, allergies, the common cold and others amongst communities. Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are increasing air pollution in their area.

Photo sources: Grattan Institute and MSF respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 2: DUST POLLUTION

Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Dust pollution	Areas where the camps	-Communities could	The EACOP project developers
that could	are located in the	experience an increase in or	committed that where
result in	following districts:	onset of respiratory, heart	construction generated dust
worsening air	-Kakumiro	and lung diseases that arise	may affect sensitive receptors,
quality	-Mubende	from dust pollution.	the following mitigation
	-Sembabule		measures will be considered:
	-Kyotera	-Motorists could also	• Dust suppression at
		experience a decrease in	work-sites and transport routes
		visibility while using roads.	• Adherence to Right of Way
			speed limits supplemented by
		-The above could result in	awareness training
		increased road accidents.	• Sheeting of fine materials
			being transported or stored
		-There could also be negative	on-site
		impacts on plant health,	
		which could slow growth; this	
		could impact agricultural	
		productivity.	





The EACOP construction activities could cause dust pollution, which could affect agricultural productivity, and contribute to poor health.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are increasing dust pollution in their area.

Photo sources: National Geographic and Growing with Science respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 3: SURFACE WATER POLLUTION

Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Poor management of	-Hoima	-Communities could	The EACOP project developers
waste and accidental release of	-Kakumiro	experience increased cases of	committed that other than when
oil or chemicals that	-Mubende	respiratory, heart and other	required for crossings excava-
could pollute surface water	-Ssembabule	diseases.	tions, construction equipment
water *Surface water is water found in lakes, rivers, wetlands and others. Some EACOP-affect- ed rivers and wetlands in Uganda include Kafu, Nabakazi, Katonga, Kibale/Bukora and Jeumukunya. The above are located in Hoima, Kakumiro, Mubende, Gomba and Sembabule districts.	-Rakai	-Fishing communities could experience challenges if fish is negatively impacted by oil or chemical spills affecting water. -If livestock such as goats, pigs, cows and others drink contaminated water, their health could be impacted. The health of human beings who eat the above livestock could also be negatively impacted.	and traffic will normally not enter watercourses. Vehicles and equipment will cross watercourses via appropriately sized temporary culverts and bridging arrangements. Surface water that could be affected by runoff from the pipeline route or worksites will be visually inspected on a regular basis and remedial measures implemented if sediment or contamination arising from project activities are





The EACOP construction activities could result in oil or chemical spills in water. This could affect human beings and livestock which would not have access to safe water. It could also reduce fish catches.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities pollute water sources in their area.

Photo sources: National Geographic and Every Pixel respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 3: SOIL EROSION CAUSING WATER POLLUTION

Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Soil erosion and increased suspension of sediments in water, leading to pollution	-Mubende -Ssembabule -Rakai The areas considered most likely to experience this impact include at the camps in Mubende and Ssembabule and Rakai at the pipeline crossing.	-Negative impacts to plants that live on or in water (aquatic plants) and fish, which could harm fishing livelihoods -Destruction of habitats/homes for aquatic wildlife (animals that live in water such as fish, frogs etc)	The EACOP project developers committed that procedures would be developed, incorporating plans for erosion and sediment control and reinstatement. These will be produced before work begins at areas of fragile, sensitive or thin topsoil, side slopes or narrow ridges and at watercourse crossings.
		-Water pollution, making water less safe for communi- ties to use	Sediment interception measures will be installed, inspected and maintained to prevent sediment runoff from the right-of-way or construction sites affecting watercourses, wetlands, waterbodies or environmentally sensitive areas.





The EACOP construction activities could increase water pollution, making access to safe water difficult for communities. It could also affect access to fish and environmental conservation efforts.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are contributing to dirty water in their area.

Photo source: Rusco

POTENTIAL IMPACT 4: POOR SEWARAGE AND OTHER WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT CAUSING WATER POLLUTION

Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
		-Communities could face increased risk to diseases such as cholera and typhoid due to poor management of waste water including sewerage. -Increased household and government expenditure if negative impacts on health are experienced.	
streams and other surface waters.			reused will be preferentially discharged to land. Before any discharge, the soil permeability will be evaluated, and engineered soakaways will be constructed, where required, to avoid impacts on land, surface water drainage and groundwater.









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The EACOP construction activities could result in poor management of sewerage and other wastewater, which could contact ground water. This could increase diseases such as cholera. Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are contributing to water pollution in their area.

Photo sources: Water and Sanitation for Urban Populations and Pace Hospitals respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 5: DECREASE IN ACCESS TO SAFE GROUND WATER

groundwater for communities due to water abstraction for the project -Kakumiro at the camp -Mubende at the camp and Pump Station 2 -Sembabule at the camp and Pump Station 2 -Risk of increased gender-based violence against women and girls as they search for water -Increase in disease burdens by women and girls to access water levels every two we all sites abstraction of will be deterning to make the camp and Pump Station 2 -Risk of increased gender-based violence against women and girls as they search for water -Increase in disease burdens	ion measure as d in EACOP ESIA
ty water is scarce and derogated to communities cannot wash complaints their hands and maintain other good sanitation provide alter at a conven	I water supplies are to the extent that are made by the as a result of project then the Project will rnative water supplies nient location for the that is not or is less by the project's





The EACOP project construction activities could result in decreased access to ground water from infrastructure such as boreholes for communities. This could increase the distances that women and girls have to move to access water.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities reduced access to water in their area.

Photo sources: Getty and Water Journalists Africa respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 6: LOSS OF HABITAT/HOMES FOR CHIMPANZEES & REEDBUCKS ETC

CHIMPANZEES & REEDBUCKS ETC			
Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Loss of habitat for species of conservation importance and disturbance of wildlife	Bohor reedbuck/Njaza in Luganda is at risk of disturbance).	-If wildlife loses its home or faces disturbances, communities could face increased human-wildlife conflicts. -The conflicts could result in death as has sometimes happened when chimpanzees have taken children. -Further, in September 2025, a chimpanzee in Mubende hit a boda-boda passenger, and he/she fell off the motorbike. -In addition, communities could face food insecurity if wildlife loses its home and food, and resorts to eating community crops. -Negative impacts to tourism, which employs over 800,000 people, could also be experienced if the pipeline harms the conservation of wildlife.	The EACOP project developers committed that as part of the biodiversity management plan, a vegetation removal method to reduce impacts on biodiversity will be developed. This will include but not be limited to measures such as: • Directional felling of trees on land inside the right-of-way • Avoiding damage to trees outside the right-of-way • Identifying areas where strimming, coppicing or other works will be undertaken in advance of clearing Hunting, fishing, unauthorised gathering of products (including plants and firewood) and deliberate disturbance or harassment of fauna will be prohibited for project personnel. Where a section of the right-of-way is through habitats with high biodiversity value (as identified in the baseline appendices of the environmental and social impact assessment), the area will be reviewed to determine if the working width can be reduced to limit impacts as much as possible.







The EACOP construction activities could result in loss of homes for wildlife and disturbances to wildlife. This could increase human-wildlife conflicts and food scarcity.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are contributing to negative impacts on plants and animals (wildlife) in their area.

Photo sources: Daily Monitor and National Geographic respectively

POTENTIAL IMPACT 7: LOSS OF WOODLAND & SWAMP LAND

Potential impact	Districts that could be affected	Risks	Mitigation measure as contained in EACOP ESIA
Loss of bushland, woodland and grassy bushland	-Mubende at kilometer point 178.8 -Ssembabule at kilometer point 191.2 and 201.5 -Lwengo at kilometer point 217.5 -Rakai at kilometer point 276.5	Loss of shrubs/herbs such as the gold star evergreen scrambling shrub (blepharisp- ermum pubescents) that are used in the treatment of diahhrea, dysentery, eye diseases, common cold, allergic rhinitis, skin diseases, menstrual disorders and other disorders	The EACOP project developers committed that preconstruction biodiversity surveys will be undertaken at locations identified in the baseline appendices of the environmental and social impact assessment to record details of habitats and species of conservation importance within the working areas. This information will be used to produce site specific biodiversity management plans that will identify fine-scale route changes (where feasible), mark features for retention and protection, develop biorestoration measures including seed collection, translocation and species propagation and provide details of the specific mitigation measures (such as seasonal construction restrictions) to be implemented to reduce impacts on biodiversity during construction
Loss of swampy grassland or forests	Mubende at kilometer points 93.1, 100.1, 112.6 and 148	Loss of a herb called Kakuba Musulo in Luganda or leucas calostachys, that is used in the treatment of cough, colds, diarrhea and other diseases.	Same mitigation measure as above

The EACOP construction activities could result in loss of herbal medicines that communities use to treat diseases.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are contributing to loss of herbal plants in their area.

The other impacts that are expected during the construction and operations phase is disturbance from noise and vibrations, which may cause stress with the level of impact depending on noise intensity, vibration and human activity.

People and wildlife such as chimpanzees could suffer this impact.

4. Conclusion

Communities should be on the lookout for these and other impacts that may not have been discussed in this booklet. Communities should report these and other impacts as soon as they happen to ensure that they are addressed.

Communities should report to the EACOP Community Liaison Officers, local government leaders and NGOs among others if the EACOP project activities are causing any negative impacts in their area.

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