



SIRD Bulletin

Supporting Inclusive Resource Development in East Africa



Global Affairs
Canada

Affaires mondiales
Canada



page 1
Foreword

page 1
EALS Undertakes to Champion Implementation of the EAC Gender Policy

page 2
EALS SIRD makes a courtesy call to Arusha Gemstone Brokers Association

page 3
Validation Workshop on Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (ASM) Policy Paper and Community Development Agreement (CDA) Toolkit Under Way

page 4
Promoting Public Awareness and Community Engagement on Extractive Industry Activities Under the SIRD Project

page 4
TLS Advocates Capacity Building in Extractives

page 5
Capacity Building for Paralegals in Kenya, Uganda

page 6
Virtual Round Table Discussion Between Base Titanium Limited & LSK – SIRD

page 7
TLS SIRD Mobile Clinics: Bringing Legal Services Closer to the Community

page 7
Prospective Partnership Between ULS SIRD and Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative Secretariat, Kampala, Uganda

page 8
In the News

SIRD is funded by Global Affairs Canada

Foreword

By Joseph Ssekyewa (PME)



Robinah, centre-right above (in purple-coloured dress) with a representative of the Attorney General of Uganda, SIRD representatives and others

The East Africa Supporting Inclusive Resource Development (SIRD) project team is thrilled to bring to you its 8th edition of the SIRD Bulletin which highlights the news regarding interventions implemented under the SIRD East Africa project during the last quota.

In spite of the continuing disruptions from the COVID19 pandemic, a number of activities aimed at promoting the extractive industry sector in the region were implemented in the last quota. These include regional consultations aimed at streamlining extractive industry laws in all EAC Partner States, legal reform at the national level, virtual public engagements such as radio talk shows, training of paralegals in the sector, as well as physical meetings with communities across the region that is; in Kwale (Kenya), Geita (Tanzania) and Buliisa (Uganda).

All this has been made possible by our partners namely: Global Affairs Canada who provides the requisite financial resources; as well as the project implementing partners in East Africa including the East Africa Law Society, Law Society of Kenya, Tanganyika Law Society and Uganda Law Society. Also acknowledged is the support from the Canadian Bar Association and Canadian technical experts.

EALS Undertakes to Champion Implementation of the EAC Gender Policy

By David Sigano, SIRD PM EALS

In September 2018, the EAC adopted a Gender Policy in order to promote gender equality and women empowerment. This is a significant step which breathes life into the spirit of Article 3(e)

[Turn to Page 2](#)



Suzy Kimutai speaking to the paralegals during the training



Santana Simiyu Advocate from ICJ Kenya facilitating one of the paralegals session



Robinah with a representative of the Attorney General of Uganda, SIRD representatives and others

of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community which regards attainment of gender equality and women empowerment as a critical pillar for the region's economic, social and cultural development.

Two years later, the EAC Gender Policy is yet to be implemented. This calls for intervention of different stakeholders with a view to first of all understanding the hindrances to implementing the Policy, what needs to be done and how we can support in that regard.

It is on this basis that in February 2021, the EALS under the auspices of the SIRD project reached out to the EAC Gender Department both to discuss the challenges impeding implementation of the Gender Policy as well as prospects for establishment of an implementation support framework. This culminated into a meeting between Mr. Morris Tayebwa, Mrs. Generose Minani and Ms. Rebecca Kyarimpa for the EAC and Mr. David Sigano for the EALS.

The meeting highlighted a number of challenges to implementation of the EAC Gender Policy including a limited willingness of those in positions of power to implement the Policy, interruptions in progress caused by changes in leadership of strategic offices, lack of a specific law on gender and extractives issues, as well as the fact that there is still a limited level of awareness about the Policy and how it can be domesticated and utilized.

In view of these challenges, the two parties proposed to cooperate in engaging with key stakeholders likely to influence

implementation of the commitments under the Policy and popularize it in order to generate support for its implementation.

Since making the above commitment to constructively engage key stakeholders in order to influence implementation of the EAC Gender Policy, EALS has taken several steps in that direction. For instance, during his tour to Arusha in February 2021, the EALS President together with SIRD project officials from the EALS Secretariat (David Sigano and Achilleus Rwelamira) met with officials (Mr. Geoffrey Osoro and Ms. Dorica Phiri Nkhata) from the EAC's Trade Policy team which handles matters pertaining to the extractive industry.

One of the core issues raised by the EALS delegation was on the extractive industry activities in the region including the need for EAC to maximize value for its extractive industry resources and drive the agenda of ensuring equal distribution of resources harnessed from the industry. It was noted that the EAC has previously made unsuccessful attempts at enacting a regional extractive policy and mining law, this being attributed to issues such as member states' sovereignty considerations.

As part of the way forward, the EALS president promised to undertake more engagement with EAC leadership to secure commitment in the area of extractive industry activities.

EALS SIRD makes a courtesy call to Arusha Gemstone Brokers Association

By *Achilleus Rwelamira, Project Assistant, SIRD EALS*

On 10 February 2021, Mr. Achilleus Rwelamira from EALS SIRD project paid a courtesy visit to Arusha Gemstone Brokers Association leadership at the Arusha Mineral's Market. This meeting was intended to enable the EALS SIRD implementing team to understand details relating to the workings of the Association at both the mining places and at the Mineral Market, the challenges they face as well as what kind of assistance they need in order to operate more efficiently.

During the visit, the EALS SIRD project representative was

received by a delegation led by the Arusha Gemstones Brokers Association, Mr. Jeremiah S. Kivuyo. The Association cited a range of challenges relating to their work including:

- Limited operational space for conducting their business with a small mineral market which cannot accommodate a huge number of people involved;
- Multiple taxation by the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA);
- Limited knowledge of Mining and Tax laws by the members;
- Absence of guidelines on pricing for minerals;
- Lack of adequate capital to run the business; among others.

These interactions are important to provide the SIRD project team with a broader perspective of issues relating to all aspects of the extractives sector and to therefore guide its subsequent interventions. It was indeed agreed that EALS SIRD team and the Association would continue engaging in order to work towards identifying solutions to promote a formalized, productive, inclusive and responsible mining sector.

More importantly, the meeting provided a platform to inform and interest the Association to participate in ongoing SIRD activities including the validation of draft Policy briefs under the EALS SIRD project.

Validation Workshop on Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (ASM) Policy Paper and Community Development Agreement (CDA) Toolkit Under Way

By *Achilleus Rwelamira, Project Assistant, SIRD*

In 2020, EALS SIRD consulted E & E International Consultants to develop ASM Policy Paper and CDA Toolkit. The last quota of the SIRD project saw continued progress on these milestones as highlighted below:

1) Development of an Artisanal and small-scale miners Policy Paper

The Consultant has developed the following final documents:

- A policy paper with actionable recommendations for harmonizing ASM policies, laws, regulations, standards, and codes for the EAC.
- A regional tool kit for engagement between LSM and ASM.
- Recommendations to reshape women's access to and control over the economic and social resources needed to improve their ASM livelihoods, as well as identify possibilities for women's accumulation activities.
- Measures to address illicit trade in minerals.

Below is a summary of the major findings and recommendations made by the Consultants in this regard:

a) Creation of accessible licensing processes across the region for ASM.

It was noted that legal frameworks providing for licensing of ASM are generally complex, costly which negatively affects ASM miners. The following are proposed approaches to make the licensing regimes easy, less costly and rewarding to the miners:

- Decentralizing the process by involving the local government to be in charge of the ASM application and approval process;
- Creating online licensing platforms to enhance transparency and access to information; and
- Providing support services to ASM seeking licenses

b) Providing access to geological data to ASM miners

Most of the geological data is almost exclusively available to LSM relegating ASM to work on trial and error. The Consultants propose putting in place decentralized cadaster systems and GIS technologies with uninterrupted electricity and infrastructural systems. These systems should also be made available to ASM.

c) Providing access to capital to ASM

ASM often lack capital to invest in mining activities. Many of them resort to borrowing money from inequitable channels.

As a way of ensuring access to capital to ASM, governments are advised to issue small grants to small-scale miners who do not have collaterals. Mining experts should be appointed to assess loans against actual requirements and establishing hire-purchase schemes for equipment and further facilitating government loans enhanced by donors. Alternatively, policymakers should consider mining centers that provide miners with technology and

- capacity training, and establishment of centralized processing centers that give access to technology and equipment.

d) Undertaking capacity building programs

Donors can aim at training national institutions such as survey and geology institutions and universities that assist in ASM training. Transfer of technology such as mercury free technologies, training and seminars, and lapidary and stone carving skills should be encouraged. Miners should be facilitated to form associations and trusts- making out easy mechanisms to train them and raise their capacity.

e) Constant dialogue with ASM and other stakeholders is important in order to ensure implementation, monitoring and enforcement of standards.

f) Governments should also consider creating mechanisms through which formal and informal systems of ASM can complement each other in order to create a hybrid system.

g) Gender data

This is very important to improve inclusion, engagement and support for women in extractives. Gender disaggregated data (GDD) refers to the typical binary distinction of male and female which provides visibility into how programming impacts women and girls. GDD should be encouraged in the ASM sector in order to elevate the inclusion of women in the sector. The EITI standards plus the added efforts in enhancing women inclusion in multi-stakeholder groups (MSGs), contracts and licensing and women involvement in sub-national payments fruitfully leads to efforts of involving women in ASM more meaningfully. Here GDD is only the starting point and not an end in itself.

2) Development of a regional tool kit for development of community development agreements.

Our work on developing a toolkit to be used by communities across East Africa in the development of community development agreements continued, as evidenced by the following summary of outputs.

- An overview of the legal and regulatory environment in which CDAs are negotiated in East Africa.
- Best international Practices in the negotiation of Community Development Agreements.
- Strategies and negotiating positions that communities may adopt; based on successful past examples/case studies.
- Community development agreements tool kit for East African Community member states.
- The legislative requirements for community development agreements in the East African Community.
- Proposed model for community development agreements to be utilized by communities in the EAC.

The next step is for the developed tool kit to be popularized and shared with local communities involved in mining and extractive industry activities across the East African region.

The project will also undertake advocacy in countries that are yet to adopt legal frameworks for negotiation of community development agreements.

Promoting Public Awareness and Community Engagement on Extractive Industry Activities Under the SIRD Project

By *Suzy Kimutai*

SIRD project has continued to enhance knowledge and skills of different stakeholders to the extractives sector on a range of issues including associated opportunities, rights issues and access to justice among others. One of the platforms through which this has been achieved is local radio stations which reach a wider audience. During the last quota, the ULS, LSK and TLS have held radio talk shows focusing on different aspects of the SIRD project.

In the case of Kenya, the LSK hosted a radio talk show in Kwale County, Kenya, where the topic focusing on the Community Development

Agreements (CDA) and the ongoing public engagement meetings that had been called and were being convened by the Community Development Agreement Committees (CDAC) in Kwale County. The show was enriching involving a detailed explanation of the regulations and legal framework applicable to CDA Agreements; role and responsibilities of the CDAC; benefits of the CDA; types of development projects accepted under CDA with an emphasis on special projects for women, youth and persons living with disabilities; as well as community's role and right to be consulted in the process leading up to the final CDA and on

community's monitoring and oversight role thereafter.

The facilitators informed community about the on-going and scheduled CDAC meetings, and asked them to meet together to jointly consider development projects which they would like to see included in the agreement in view of the impending public consultations over projects to be considered for incorporation into the agreements.

The Public was also informed of the opportunities available under the SIRD project including the Women Advocacy fund and Legal aid.

TLS Advocates Capacity Building in Extractives

By *Nelson Frank*

Between March 2019 and January 2020, TLS SIRD conducted a number of pro bono trainings to sharpen Tanzanian advocates' skills and knowledge on the extractive industry. These trainings were offered to equip lawyers offering pro bono legal services in Tanzania with pragmatic legal knowledge and best practice to enable them to provide inclusive and gender-responsive legal assistance to host communities affected by the operation of extractive industries.

The advocates were trained in diverse aspects of the extractives industry namely: Fundamentals of Inclusive Resource Development; Community Engagement and Development; Land Acquisition Resettlement and Compensation; Environmental Health & Safety as well as Natural Resource Governance.

As of January 2021, a total of advocates 43 advocates (19 female and 24 male) had undergone the training programme. These advocates pledged to be available to provide support to TLS SIRD projects and to participate in different project activities in different roles such as law reform, legal aid, awareness raising during the women's advocacy activity, radio talk show, seeing clients during mobile legal aid clinics as well as sharing the knowledge acquired with fellow advocates.

Already, the impact of these trainings is being felt as a number of beneficiaries are engaged as pro bono lawyers participating in different project activities such as Radio Talk Show and Mobile Legal Aid Clinics to address issues on land rights including women's land rights and compensation, gender-based violence, employment. processes for securing mining licenses among other things.

Capacity Building for Paralegals in Kenya, Uganda

Suzy Kimutai and Gabriel Acaye

Kenya

From 24 to 25 March 2021, the LSK SIRD undertook an intensive training for paralegals in Kwale County. A total of 36 paralegals attended the training which the LSK SIRD delivered in partnership with the Kenyan Chapter of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ).

The training covered various subjects including: Human Rights and Access to Information; An Overview of the important Legal/Policy Frameworks Governing the Extractive Sector with emphasis on the role of Community Leaders; Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms; Occupation Health and Safety in Mining; Classification, acquisition and compensation of land for Mining Project; Resettlement Action Plans; Community Development Agreements; Oversight Role of Community Leaders and Community in general; Client Interview Techniques including best practice in interviewing women and vulnerable clients; Ethics and Standards.

The training also involved practical aspects such as group exercises involving role plays on interviewing vulnerable clients such as Women, Persons Living with disabilities, Victims of GBV, Child Victims, and Persons facing eviction.

Uganda

Similarly, the ULS SIRD undertook a two day (30 – 31 March 2021) training for paralegals in Buliisa District. A total of 30 paralegals (20 males and 10 females) attended this training which was hosted at Adonia hotel. Notably, all of the advocates who facilitated this training are themselves fruits of the SIRD project capacity building for advocates.



Suzy Kimutai speaking to the paralegals during the training



Santana Simiyu Advocate from ICJ Kenya facilitating one of the paralegals session

The training covered among others: an introduction to the Mining, Oil & Gas Industry in Uganda including stages in oil and gas extraction, contracts in the oil and gas sector, the impact of oil and gas to communities, and the role of the local leaders in the extractive industry sector; overview of the important Legal and Policy Frameworks Governing the Extractive Sector with emphasis on the role of Community Leaders; Family law, succession laws, children laws and marriage and divorce in the context of the society; Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR); gender and its dynamics in the extractives industry; client Interview Techniques including best practice in interviewing women and the vulnerable, Ethics and Standards and how to handle clients and remedies to be offered; as well as land Laws - Acquisition, Compensation and Resettlement, in her presentation she discussed an introduction to land laws,

types of land tenure, resettlement Action Plans; and Corporate social responsibility (CSR).

At the end of the training, the SIRD Project manager undertook to provide paralegals with equipment to facilitate their work and to maintain close coordination in order to facilitate proper handling of cases in the communities.

Virtual Round Table Discussion Between Base Titanium Limited & LSK – SIRD: Building Partnership to Assist Persons in Kwale County who are Affected by the Mining Operations of Base Titanium Limited

Suzy Kimutai

The LSK – SIRD held a virtual discussion with the Base Titanium Limited on Tuesday 9 February 2021. The meeting sought to form linkages between the two organizations on areas of collaboration and partnership in order to bring about better outcomes to benefit the community in Kwale County which is affected by mining operations of Base Titanium Limited.

The meeting was attended by: Jennifer Johnson – SIRD Project Director; Camille Vezina – Community Engagement Specialist; Ayokunle Ogundipe – SIRD CBA Project Manager; Suzy Kimutai – SIRD LSK Project Manager; and Collin Forbes - General Manager, Base Titanium Ltd., Environment & Community Affairs

The SIRD Project Director highlighted the following areas where she felt that the project could play an important role in ensuring positive results: -

1. Building the capacity of Community Development Agreement Committee members, (particularly community representatives to the committee) in the areas of compliance with the CDA regulations, gender mainstreaming, negotiations and financial management.
2. Strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to resolve conflicts, she informed Base GM that the project had trained several advocates in Kwale and in the Coastal region who were available to work with Base on matters of conflict resolution.

On his part, Mr. Colin Forbes informed the SIRD delegation that the Company's current mining license was coming to an end but they had applied for a special mining licence to extend operations to the Mafisini area which, he noted, is subject to the current freeze on issuance of mining licences. He mentioned that as part of its practice, Base has in place a Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) framework which will be updated and followed when dealing with PAPs once the special mining licence is issued. He stated that negotiations with affected community were underway and that the final parts of the RAP including compensation were in the tail end of the process. He however stated that there were features of the plan which would require expert/technical advice, including plans to ensure that gender mainstreaming issues were fully addressed.

Regarding Base Titanium's ADR policy, Colin admitted that it was outdated and that there was plans to update and revise it to incorporate the principles of Voluntary Security Guidelines within the next 6 months. He stated that they wished to continue with what has worked well and review aspects that were not working well. He noted that in the past, lawyers in Kwale had not been following the laid down grievance resolution mechanism in place to resolve company-community disputes and had instead been taking the grievances to court which had caused some cases to be thrown out. He noted that this was changing and that communities with grievances against the Company were now following the correct procedure of taking the complaints to the Liaison Committees in the first instance.

Resolution passed

Out of this engagement, the following areas for collaboration were agreed upon:

1. Capacity building on CDAC members on CDA Regulations, gender mainstreaming and financial management
2. Capacity building of Msambweni Liaison Committee members on matters of ADR and gender mainstreaming as well as carrying out public legal education informing community on functions, location and mandate of the liaison committees in Company-Community dispute resolution.
3. Strengthening Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to resolve conflicts, she informed Base GM that the project had trained several advocates in Kwale and in the Coastal region who were available to work with Base on matters of conflict resolution.
4. Technical Assistance to review Base Titanium's ADR policy with the aim of identifying gaps and making recommendations on how to strengthen the process.

SIRD PM drafted and submitted the draft report to SIRD CBA and Base Titanium's teams, discussions are ongoing to finalize on the foregoing matters.

TLS SIRD Mobile Clinics: Bringing Legal Services Closer to the Community

By Nelson Frank

As part of the efforts to bring legal services closer to Communities affected by the extractive industry, TLS SIRD conducted two (2) mobile clinics in Geita. These trainings were conducted on 2 January 2021 at Magenge Ward and on 3 January 2021 at Bingwa Village Lwamgasa Ward. The clinics specifically sought to: scale up legal services to the community in Extractive Industries; meet and help clients particularly women who are highly in need of legal assistance on diverse issues such as women involvement in mineral sites, human rights violations, revenue collection arising from mining activities; and to assist the society with legal education particularly on effective advocacy in mining concerns.

A total of 231 people attended the two clinics that is: 125 persons (50 females and 75 male) at the first clinic and 106 persons (50 females and 56 male) at the second session.

Throughout these two clinics, the advocates facilitating the sessions enlightened community members on legal issues such as Mining Laws and Regulations, different kinds of royalties which are required to be charged, procedures for one to secure a mineral license, how small scale mining can be of benefit to the country by aligning the revenues collected with the development of host communities and involvement of local government authorities officials so as to create strong cooperation between miners and local government authorities. The community members were further informed of a legal aid fund under the SIRD project for vulnerable persons especially women, as well as to access it.

During the engagements, the participants raised an issue of existence of child labor in the mining areas as well as some children being sexually assaulted with many of the cases going unreported. The facilitators highlighted the legal prohibition of these practices and encouraged the participants to report such occurrences through the established structures.

Prospective Partnership Between ULS SIRD and Extractives Industry Transparency Initiative Secretariat, Kampala, Uganda

By Gabriel Acaye

On 9th March 2021, the ULS SIRD project manager held a meeting with the Extractives Industry Transparency initiative secretariat in Kampala. This meeting was intended to strategize on a partnership with the EITI secretariat and identify possible activities that the two parties can partner on. The meeting, which was attended by Mr. Saul Ongaria from the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) and Mr. Edwin Kanakulya from the Uganda EITI secretariat, was hosted at the MoFPED offices.

The SIRD project manager intimated the SIRD Project's intention to offer assistance to the EITI secretariat in implementation of its work plan with specific regard to Activity 1.2 namely to Research, analyse and present information for the Scoping Study on Legal framework and fiscal regime for both mining and petroleum in Uganda



Robinah, centre-right above (in purple-coloured dress) with a representative of the Attorney General of Uganda, SIRD representatives and others

and Activity 1.3 which is to Prepare two facts sheets on Contract and licence allocations including explanations on commonly used technical terms and 'procedures and practices' in contract and licence allocations for petroleum and mining. The proposed assistance, he noted, would be continuous for the project life and shall be offered by the Ugandan SIRD

trained policy advocates and the Canadian Technical Assistance team who are knowledgeable in this area of study and are able to undertake a range of studies envisaged under the project.

The meeting ended on the understanding that the MoFPED would further internally discuss the proposed partnership and revert to the SIRD project team on the way forward.

Stories of Change: Frustration turns to fulfillment through SIRD legal empowerment in Uganda

Robinah Bagadira is a 53-year-old single mother who for as long as she can remember has been tilling crops on her 2.63 acres of land in Kasinyi village, Ngwedo sub-county in Buliisa district. Her crops' yield provide Robinah and her children with subsistence and income, as well as a deeper sense of pride in having a voice in a largely patriarchal society.

In 2018, Robinah's encounter with extractive industry operations threatened to permanently disrupt her vision of a stable future for herself and her children. Her land, and that of 622 other project-affected persons occupying a combined 800 acres, was compulsorily acquired by the Government of Uganda to harbor the future Central Processing Facility (CPF) of the Oil & Gas project in Buliisa.

Robinah was disillusioned and frustrated that the government's unilateral compensation offer of UGX 3.5M per acre seemed

arbitrary and unfair. "Some assets, such as fences and crops like maize and cassava on my land, are not included in the compensation assessment form" - Robinah said to the Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO) Executive Director.

The SIRD project has been supporting communities in Buliisa; particularly women and vulnerable groups affected by extractive industries, in the form of access to pro bono legal services through its partnership with the Uganda Law Society (ULS), and CBO partner BIRUDO. BIRUDO mobilised support from ULS in the form of legal representation for Robinah and eight other families that had rejected the government's valuation of their land and assets on their land.

The government eventually settled in mediation with Robinah and 8 other families. Robinah agreed to and was paid UGX 12,800,760; a nearly 40% increase from the government's initial offer and representing the full value of Robinah's previously excluded assets. Robinah's hopes for hers and her children's future have been restored, along with a newfound knowledge of her legal rights, and where to turn to assert them if infringed.

Robinah is pictured centre-right above (in purple-coloured dress) with a representative of the Attorney General of Uganda, SIRD representatives and others in Entebbe after mediation on February 19, 2021.

In the News

Uganda, Tanzania sign of Pipeline Project Agreement (April 2021)

KAMPALA (Reuters) -Uganda, Tanzania and oil firms Total and CNOOC on Sunday signed agreements that will kickstart the construction of a \$3.5 billion crude pipeline to help ship crude from fields in western Uganda to international markets.

France's Total and China's CNOOC own Uganda's oilfields after Britain's Tullow exited the country last year. The signatories have now agreed to "to start investment in the construction of infrastructure that will produce and transport the crude oil," said Robert Kasande, permanent secretary at Uganda's ministry of energy.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni and Tanzania's new leader Samia Suluhu Hassan, on her first official visit, attended the signing of the three accords at State House Entebbe, 40 km south of the Ugandan capital Kampala. The agreement included: a Host Government agreement for the pipeline, a Tariff Agreements and transportation agreement and a shareholding agreement (for the pipeline company).

Partners in the pipeline agreement Total and China National Offshore Oil Corporation also witnessed the signing of the agreements. The signing of the agreements paves way for the construction of the 1,440 km crude oil pipeline from Uganda's Albertine region to the Tanzanian seaport of Tanga. The 3.55-billion-U.S.-dollar pipeline will be the longest electrically heated pipeline in the world. It is heated because of the waxy

nature of Uganda's oil. Uganda has so far discovered over 6.5 billion barrels of oil.

The Tanzanian President Hassan after witnessing the signing said the project would not only benefit Uganda and Tanzania alone but the entire region. "The project will bring revenues to the regional countries and more than 10,000 jobs will be created," she said.

She also said the EACOP will unlock the regional potential and attract more investors to east Africa. "Our region is well-endowed with abundant resources. In order to fully and effectively exploit these resources, we need infrastructure," she said.

Ugandan President Museveni said the pipeline will transport 230,000 barrels per day and therefore South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo could take advantage and use the facility. "This pipeline could turn out to be a very important project that could serve the entire region in the long term. We could build a return pipeline to carry gas from Tanzania to Uganda and the entire region," Museveni added.

Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni signed on Sunday the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project agreement with his Tanzanian counterpart Samia Hassan Suluhu.

"The EACOP Tripartite Project Agreement has been signed by all parties with commitment for realization of the Equal project; for the benefit of all people of Uganda and Tanzania in the spirit of

East Africa,” said Sam Kuteesa, Uganda’s foreign minister.

The agreement, signed in the Ugandan capital Kampala, paves the way for the construction of a 1,440 km crude oil pipeline from Uganda’s Albertine region to Tanzanian seaport of Tanga.

Extraction will take place at two oil fields: the Kingfisher field, which is operated by China National Offshore Oil Corporation Ltd, and the Tilenga field, operated by Total S.A.

Uganda last month suspended the signing of the agreement

to mourn the death of then Tanzanian president John Pombe Magufuli.

The \$3.55 billion pipeline could be the longest electrically heated crude oil pipeline in the world. Once completed, more than 10,000 job opportunities will be created during execution, according to Suluhu.

Environmental activists say the project poses risks to protected environments, water sources and wetlands in both the countries due to CO2 emissions from the burning of oil through the pipeline



SIRD Bulletin

Supporting Inclusive Resource Development in East Africa



THE CANADIAN
BAR ASSOCIATION



Global Affairs
Canada

Affaires mondiales
Canada



Chief Editor: Joseph Ssekya

Editors: David Sigano and Jennifer Johnson

Contributors

Suzy Kimutai (LSK), Nelson Frank (TLS), Gabriel Acaye (ULS), David Sigano (EALS) and Achilleus Rwelamira (EALS)