
**EFFECTS OF CRUDE OIL PIPELINE PROJECT ON THE LIVELIHOODS OF THE
PEOPLE IN KABWOYA SUBCOUNTY, KIKUUBE DISTRICT**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL
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DECLARATION

I BUSINGE DANIEL undersigned hereby declare that this research report has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for the award of any Degree or any other qualification

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report titled “Effects of crude oil pipeline project on the livelihoods of the people in Kabwoya sub-county, Kikuube district” has been done under the guidance of:

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DEDICATION

This research report is hereby dedicated to my dear Mum, Mrs. Nakaima Purukeria and my lovely sister Ms. Alinaitwe Margret and brother Mr. Murungi Fred. I continue to dedicate this report to my guardians, Pr. Kasigazi Julius and Tukamwesimira Naboth for their endless support throughout my academic journey. May God enrich you with inordinate blessings and shield you always. I further dedicate this research to my course mates of Natural Resource Economics and Fisheries and Water Resource Management most especially Mwesigye Lucky, Judith Lokwakol, Rukia Asizo, Lota Brian, Otigo Moses, Koni Joshua and Loyori William for their cooperation and guidance during campus time and the time of producing this research work.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation.
EIA	Environmental Impact assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment.
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GoU	Government of Uganda.
NRE	Natural Resource Economics
FWR	Fisheries and Water Resource Management
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
GHGs	Greenhouse gases.

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to analyze the effects of crude oil pipeline project on people's livelihood and environment in Kabwoya sub-county, Kikuube district. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to select respondents in various areas of Kabwoya sub County. Primary data was collected using closed and open ended questionnaires, and personal observation while secondary data was collected through reviewing existing literature in journals, reports, news articles and books. Data was later entered in Microsoft excel, coded, cleaned and analyzed.

Findings showed that the activities of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project that have so far been carried out and those in progress have negative effects on people's livelihood and the environment. The study area was dominated by small holder/subsistence farmers losing their chunks of land to the project leading to reduced food security. It was also noted that even the mode of compensation which was delayed did not correspond to the current valuation of property more so land which was valued 3 million UGX yet the current rate is 10 million UGX per acre. It was further noted that incidences of land grabbing by Ugandan tycoons are on the increase in the area making fear dwell in people's hearts. Therefore, this has continued the impoverishment of people's livelihood despite the poverty incidences among some families. On the other hand, trench excavation for the pipes to be buried has led to a massive destruction of biodiversity and ecotones. This in turn has accelerated soil erosion and displacement of various animal species. Increased number of vehicles in the area poses a threat of accidents to the natives and increased emission of greenhouse gases from exhausted pipes to the atmosphere hence global warming a great contributor to climate change.

In conclusion, there has been diversion from what people expected and the reality on ground. This has been so through the impoverishment of their lives as a result of the project with many being marginalized.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Back ground of the study

The EACOP is the pipeline intended to bring crude oil from Albertine graben to a port, where it can be exported to world markets. It is primarily a project of the three joint venture oil companies namely China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), Total, and Tullow with the Uganda National Oil Company and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation as shareholders (Ogwang, 2019).

A pipeline is a tube or system of tubes used for transporting crude oil or gas from a field or to a refinery. Pipeline can also be a line of pipe equipped with pumps and valves and other control devices for moving liquids, gases, and slurries (fine particles suspended in liquid). Uganda like any other country is endowed with various natural resources of which crude oil forms a significant proportion. The country's oil reserves have undergone two geological phases of exploration which include, exploration during colonial times and that after independence. Oil in Uganda has a history that goes back to the late nineteenth century, when local communities discovered oil seepages in the Albertine region. Such finds were documented by Emin Pasha in 1877 and by British colonial administrator and explorer F. Lugard in 1890, the latter being quick to declare ownership of them (Sebastian, 2020). In 1925, the British colonial administration conducted a geological survey to map possible oil deposits. This survey provided the first official confirmation of the presence of hydrocarbons in the Albertine Graben and generated international interest in commercializing oil reserves in Uganda (Kiiza, 2021). However the political turmoil and insecurity that followed Ugandan independence put a brake on exploration activity until the early 1980s, when President Obote resumed power (Sebastian, 2020). The new government restarted exploration and was assisted by the World Bank to fund aeromagnetic surveys over the Albertine region though this

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