



Role of the Oil and Gas Sector in Fighting Malaria

29th June 2021

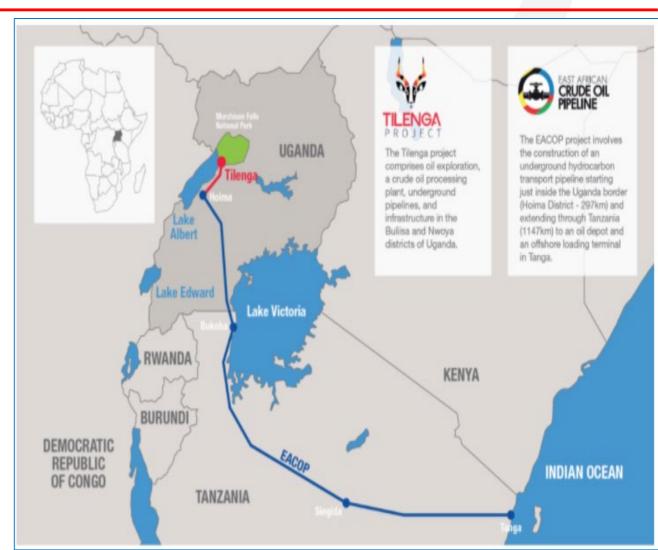
The content of this presentation is proprietary and confidential information of the Uganda National Oil Company Ltd.

It is not intended to be distributed to any third party without the written consent of UNOC.



Agenda

- Petroleum Value chain Projects
- Social Context
- Mitigation Measures
- Challenges to be addressed
- Supporting Management Plans





Value Chain Key Projects

UPSTREAM

Licensing Exploration Appraisal

Development Production

- 1. Manage State Participation
- 2. Launching New Ventures

MIDSTREAM

Transportation Refining Gas processing

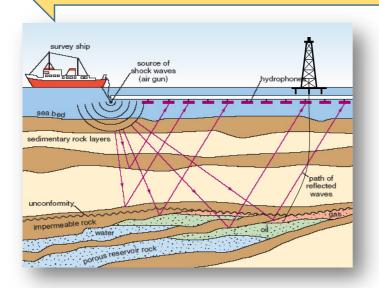
- 3. Refinery
- 4. Kabaale Industrial Park
- 5. Crude Pipeline

DOWNSTREAM

Distribution Marketing Sales

- 6. Storage Terminals
- 7. Downstream Bulk trading

Joint Ventures for Service Delivery









Project Benefits

UPSTREAM PROJECT STATE PARTICIPATION

- Direct foreign investments currently stands at approximately US\$ 3.5 Billion
- Enabling of production of the crude oil and gas resources
- · Generation of revenues for the country
- · Employment (job creation) and
- knowledge and technology transfer for Ugandans

THE UGANDA REFINERY PROJECT

- Improvement of the country's balance of payments,
- · Security of supply for petroleum products
- Petrochemical development through utilization of refinery byproducts such as plastics, fertilizers, polypropylene and Industrial gases
- · Employment creation and knowledge transfer and
- Commercialization option for Uganda's crude oil resources

EAST AFRICA CRUDE OIL PIPELINE

- Access the international oil market and therefore bring revenue,
- Over 5,000 jobs during construction, which will directly benefit the host communities
- Trigger further exploration in the region by providing infrastructure incentive for discovered oil to access the market



KABAALE PETRO-BASED INDUSTRIAL PARK

- Macroeconomic benefits such as, increase in industrial development i.e. fertilizer, polypropylene, plastics, industrial gases, Bulk LPG uptake among others,
- Revenues generated by the government through taxes and duties,
- Optimize synergies with the airport thus boosting Agrobased industries, labour and equipment mobility among others.

STORAGE TERMINALS (KST & JST)

- Enhance security of supply including LPG initiatives
- KST will serve as a distribution hub for forward markets of Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan, DRC and Northern Tanzania
- JST provides a cost-effective alternate route for petroleum products using barges which will not only reduce pressure on the road but also reduce over reliance on the route through Kenya.

BULK TRADING

- Build National Strategic Reserves
- Generate revenue through trading and taxes
- Support the KST and JST projects, and
 - Build capacity in trading operations, in anticipation of future handling of bulk petroleum products once the Uganda Refinery is completed



Social Context

- Malaria is one of the most reported diseases in Uganda and is a major public health problem reported in the Albertine
- Uganda has the 6th highest number of annual deaths from Malaria in Africa at 10,500 deaths annually
- Social economic impacts include out of pocket expenditures for consultation fees, testing, drugs, transport and subsistent at health facilities estimated at USD 0.41 to USD 3.88 per person per month
- To the economy loss of workdays, reduced productivity and decreased school attendance
- Malaria is prevalent in the Albertine especially along Lake Albert in the fishing and sand mining communities
- Malaria transmission occurs throughout the year in the Albertine and peaks in June, August November and January when there are heavier rains.
- In a 2015 Social Health Baseline Survey indicated that 50% of visits to the Buliisa District health centers were diagnosed with Malaria

6th highest Malaria deaths in Africa

Very High Transmission
Rate

#1 illness reported by health facilities in the Albertine



Mitigation measures

Community and workforce Malaria Control Programs

Prevention

- Sensitization and awareness on causes and prevention
- Targeted interventions to control mosquito breeding
 - Avoidance of stagnant water
 - Project waste management
 - Indoor residual spraying
- Distribution of mosquito nets
- Encourage use of repellent natural and manufactured

Treatments

Surveillance in the community,

- Training programs for all staff and contractors in malaria control
- Qualitative & Quantitative data collected as baseline in the ESIA Process
- Update the data from the District Health offices to monitor

Stakeholders

- Ministry of Health
- District Local Government
- Schools
- Village Health Teams (VHT)
- NGOs and CBOS
- Malaria Consortium and Infections Disease Institute
- Oil & gas companies plus contractors and sub contractors
- Other contractors in the area for
- Tourism stakeholders



Challenges to be Addressed

■ At Health Facilities

- Drugs
- Infrastructure
- Equipment
- Personnel
- Housing

Misuse

Mosquito nets not used for the right purpose (it is reported that 90% of HH have mosquito nets) Malaria Indicator Survey 2014 and SHBS 2015

- Collaborate to Support Ministry to Health to ensure that right budget allocation is put in place to support the fight against Malaria
- Private Sector to focus support through the obligations of their respective ESIA obligations
- Ensure initiatives undertaken in a sustainable manner so that the District and Ministry of Health can take over



Overview of Supporting Management Plans









		A STATE OF THE STA	
Strategies & Mechanisms	Social	Biodiversity	Physical Environment
Social Management Strategy	Labour Management Plan	Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services Action Plan	Physical Environment Monitoring Plan
Influx Management Strategy	Cultural Heritage & Archeology Management Framework	Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services Management Plan	Surface Run Off and Drainage Management Plan
National Content Framework	Community Content, Economic Development and Livelihood Plan	Alien Invasive Species Management Plan	Emissions and Dust Control Plan
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Community Health, Sanitation, Safety and Security Plan	Site Clearance Plan	Noise and Vibration Management Plan
Biodiversity Strategy	Tourism Management Plan	Site Restoration Plan	Waste Management Plan
H3SE MS	Community Road Safety Plan	Wetlands Management Plan	Hazardous Chemicals Products Management Plan
	Transport Management Plan		Water Resources Management Plan
	Contractor Social Management Control Framework		Landscape and Visual Management Plan
	Gender Management Plan		



ESIA, ESMP & Supporting Plans

Tilenga Certificate issued April 2019 Kingfisher ESIA issued EACOP ESIA Issued KIP, KST, Refinery, ESIAs on track

Supporting management plans:

Overarching Plans & Strategies Social/livelihood restoration plans Biodiversity Physical Environment



THANK YOU.

WWW.UNOC.CO.UG

