



10TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2023 (EAPCE'23)



THEME:

East Africa as a hub for Investment in Exploration and Exploitation
of Petroleum Resources for Sustainable Energy and Socioeconomic
Development.



9th - 11th May, 2023
Serena Hotel | Kampala, Uganda





Register Now at

www.eapce23.eac.int

Welcome Note

East African Community Secretariat

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I am greatly honoured, on behalf of the East African Community (EAC) to extend to you an invitation to the 10th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2023 (EAPCE'23) which will be held in Kampala, Uganda, from 9th to 11th May, 2023.

The EAC comprises of seven (7) Partner States namely the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. This membership of the bloc presents tremendous opportunities along the value chain in the oil and gas industry.

First held in 2003, the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition has been established as the premier biennial oil and gas event in the region. EAPCE'23 will therefore provide a unique forum for dialogue for all players in the oil and gas industry at both the regional and international levels. Technical papers, posters, and exhibitions aligned to the



*Hon. (Dr.) Peter Mutuku Mathuki
Secretary General
East African Community*

theme of the Conference are lined up to produce stimulating interactions among conference delegates.

Field excursions to selected sites of geological, ongoing project works and touristic importance in the region are also being planned to give the delegates an unforgettable conference experience.

The 2023 edition of the Conference is being convened under the



theme ***“East Africa as a hub for Investment in Exploration and Exploitation of Petroleum Resources for Sustainable Energy and Socioeconomic Development.”*** EAPCE’23 is in line with the Community’s broad goal to achieve economic, social and political integration so as to create wealth in the region and enhance competitiveness through increased production, trade and investment in the oil and gas sector.

The EAC Vision 2050 seeks to ensure sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy to meet regional needs at the least cost. The region will emphasize access, capacity, efficiency and sustainability of energy in the region. By 2050, the EAC has the target of transforming the energy landscape to be characterized by, among other things, efficient distribution of petroleum products with sufficient strategic reserves.

The EAC Partner States will therefore showcase the potential for oil and gas that exists in the region and report on the ongoing activities in exploration, development and production of

the two commodities. In addition, the EAC Partner States will share their policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and other initiatives aimed at continually improving the enabling and facilitative environment for the industry.

Furthermore, EAPCE’23 will offer participants an opportunity to promote their products, activities, technological advancements and hold business-to-business meetings as well as sample East African cultural and touristic diversity.

I therefore take this opportunity to invite you to participate in the 2023 edition of the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition as a Sponsor, an Exhibitor or a Delegate.

We look forward to seeing you at the EAPCE’23.

Peter M. Mathuki

Hon. (Dr.) Peter Mutuku Mathuki,
Secretary General,
East African Community.

Welcome Note

Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda

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I take this opportunity to welcome our distinguished guests and participants from all the seven Partner States and beyond to the 10th Edition of the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition (EAPCE'23) scheduled for 9th to 11th May, 2023 at Serena Hotel in Kampala, Uganda.

The Conference aims at showcasing the East African Community (EAC) as a destination of choice for oil and gas investment opportunities to enhance socio-economic transformation.

Uganda is proud and honoured to host the 10th Edition of EAPCE.

A visit to Uganda, the Pearl of Africa, will offer an opportunity to meet all the key stakeholders in the petroleum industry in the East African Region while at the same time having a treat of the gifted nature of Uganda's flora, fauna and unrivalled weather along the equator.

Uganda's landscape encompasses the snowcapped Rwenzori Mountains, Lake Victoria which is the largest fresh water body in the world and home to the source of the River Nile.



*Hon. Dr. Ruth Nankabirwa Ssentamu
Minister of Energy and Mineral Development, Uganda*

This is a country of warm, friendly and hospitable people who today take pride in the production of the finest Arabica coffee in the world as well as the exclusive tea, among others. Uganda is also known for its world-class sportsmen and sportswomen.

It is also a great tourist destination with Uganda ranked as a top tourist destination and one of the only three countries with about 50% of the world's known population of endangered mountain gorillas.

During your stay in Uganda, please, find time to visit our national parks,



source of the River Nile, the rare tree-climbing lions of Ishasha, white rhinoceros, elephants, bird species, among others.

Uganda made the first commercial discovery of oil in 2006 and it is estimated that the country's in place volume of oil resources to-date is six and half (6.5) billion barrels of oil equivalent, of which 1.4 billion is estimated to be recoverable in the Albertine Graben.

Uganda's oil and gas resources are being commercialized through an oil refinery and crude oil export through the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) that are being developed.

The Final Investment Decision for the upstream projects and the EACOP was announced on the 1st February, 2022 and project developments are ongoing with a target of First Oil in 2025.

These developments are expected to attract approximately United States Dollars Fifteen Billion (USD15B) into Uganda in the next 3 years.

This creates immense investment opportunities in the oil and gas sector and other supporting sectors such

as housing, health, manufacturing among others.

In addition, the country intends to launch the third licensing round during the conference in order to foster continued exploration for additional petroleum resources required to sustain the Refinery and EACOP. This presents additional investment opportunities in areas of exploration, development and production.

Having spent two (2) years in the global covid-19 pandemic that made it impossible to meet physically, I encourage you to register for the Conference and participate in this distinguished event to enable you tap into the immense investment opportunities in the East African region.

I look forward to receiving you in Uganda, the Pearl of Africa.

*Ruth Nankabirwa
Ssentamu*

Hon. Dr. Ruth Nankabirwa Ssentamu
Minister of Energy and Mineral
Development,
Republic of Uganda.

EAPCE'23

Key Dates

► 28 February, 2023

Deadline for Submission of Abstracts

► 17 March, 2023

Authors notified of the abstracts evaluation outcome

► 6 - 8 May, 2023

Pre-Conference Field Excursions

► 8 May, 2023

Pre-Conference Workshop

► 9 - 11 May, 2023

EAPCE'23 Conference and Exhibition

► 12 - 14 May, 2023

Post-Conference Field Excursions





ABOUT EAPCE'23

The East African Community (EAC) comprises of seven (7) Partner States namely the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, with a combined population of over 260 million.

The broad goal of EAC is economic, social and political integration so as to create wealth in the region and enhance competitiveness through increased production, trade and investment. Thus, the EAC seeks to improve the quality of life for the people of East Africa through its mission of widening and deepening integration and a vision of a prosperous, competitive and politically united East Africa.

Given the importance of energy in realizing this vision, the EAC Partner States have agreed to take concerted measures to foster cooperation in the joint exploration and development of energy resources found within the Community and to promote investment within the sector. The EAC Partner States seek to promote exploration and exploitation of both renewable and nonrenewable energy sources in the most optimal way for the mutual benefit of East Africans.

In this regard, the EAC has been holding the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition biennially on rotational basis among the EAC Partner States since 2003 to promote exploration, development and production of oil and gas. The main objective of the Conference and Exhibition is to promote investment in the oil and gas sector by demonstrating to the world the potential that lies within the region and sharing information on the status of development of the sector in each Partner State.

The Conference offers a wide range of technical presentations reflecting developments in the oil and gas industry in East Africa and around the world. The Conference provides a forum for discussing the legal and policy framework and the overall business environment prevailing in the region. It gives stakeholders in the oil and gas sector an opportunity to interact with EAC senior government officials and decision makers.

The Conference and Exhibition programme integrates field excursions to selected sites in each Partner State for delegates to see the rich geological variety that the region possesses as well as the tourist attractions that the region is well known for. The exhibitions and field excursions have become a popular feature of the Conference, attracting more and more participants with each successive Conference.

THEME & TOPICS

East Africa as a hub for Investment in Exploration and Exploitation of Petroleum Resources for Sustainable Energy and Socioeconomic Development.

EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

- i. Licensing regimes
 - ii. Best practice exploration in Sedimentary Basins
 - iii. East African Rift Basins
 - iv. East African Coastal Basins
 - v. Offshore Exploration opportunities
-

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- i. Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Pipelines.
 - ii. Exploring on Exportation and Refining Options for Crude Oil.
 - iii. Natural Gas and LPG Infrastructure development.
 - iv. Value addition in Oil and Gas developments
-

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- i. Capacity Building and training programs
 - ii. Farm in partnerships and multiclient studies
 - iii. Financing for petroleum projects
 - iv. Development of LNG, Pipelines, refinery, CNG, storage facilities and petrochemical projects in East Africa
-

COMMERCIALIZATION

- i. Field Development and Reservoir Management
 - ii. Petroleum Revenue Management
 - iii. Meeting the Regional Petroleum needs
 - iv. Oil and Gas Markets and Impact of global prices
-

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Managing Environmental, Health, Safety, Security and Social Impacts in Oil and Gas Operations | vi. Governance in Extractive Sector |
| ii. Local Content | vii. Managing Stakeholder Expectations |
| iii. Data Management | viii. Energy Integration |
| iv. Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes | ix. Impacts of Covid-19 on the Petroleum Industry |
| v. Technological Advancement | x. Geopolitical Influence on petroleum demand and pricing |
-

CALL FOR ABSTRACTS



Submission Format

Language:	English
Word count:	500
Font face:	Times New Roman
Font size:	12
Line spacing:	1.5



28 February, 2023

www.eapce23.eac.int

- » Specify the author and co-authors where applicable and provide a working email address and telephone number of the author who will present the paper.
- » Abstracts must be submitted in English and limited to 500 words.
- » Each abstract shall be accompanied by the author's biography and a passport size photograph. Biographies shall be limited to 150 words and shall be written using complete sentences in the 3rd person. The biography should contain information on position, career history, education and professional achievements.
- » Multiple abstract submissions are permitted.
- » Please ensure that you check your data carefully before submitting as changes or additions will not be accepted after the Call for Abstracts closes.
- » All abstracts are to be submitted via the online abstract submission form in the EAPCE'23 conference website by midnight of 28th February, 2023 EAT. You will receive a confirmation email confirming receipt of your submission and an attachment with the details you have entered.
- » Abstracts will be reviewed by the Abstracts Subcommittee of EAPCE'23 and authors will be notified of the outcome by 17th March, 2023.



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to
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to
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CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Registration fees for the EAPCE'23 and
other Conference events:

USD **1,000**

International Delegates

USD **500**

EAC Delegates

USD **200**

Students

USD **50**

Pre-Conference
Workshop

USD **1,000**

e-Poster

USD **2,500**

Exhibition Booth

*** 10% Early Bird Discount on Conference Registration and Exhibition Booth - valid to 31st March, 2023**

- **Registration Fees will cater for:**

- Attending Conference Presentations
 - Access to Exhibition and Poster sessions
 - Use of Conference room facilities
 - Country information packages for each Partner State
 - Cultural and Social events
 - Transport from hotels to the conference venue and back
 - Lunch and Dinner
 - Conference Proceedings on CD and DVD
- 

CONFERENCE ACCOUNT DETAILS

All conference payments shall be made to the following account:

BANK NAME: KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK (KCB)
UGANDA BRANCH

ACCOUNT NAME: 10TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM
CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

ACCOUNT NUMBER (USD): 2299881131

ACCOUNT NUMBER (UGX): 2310906999

BRANCH CODE: 4658

SWIFT CODE: KCBLUGKA

INTERMEDIARY BANK DETAILS:

**DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST AMERICA'S
NEW YORK
BKTRUS33**

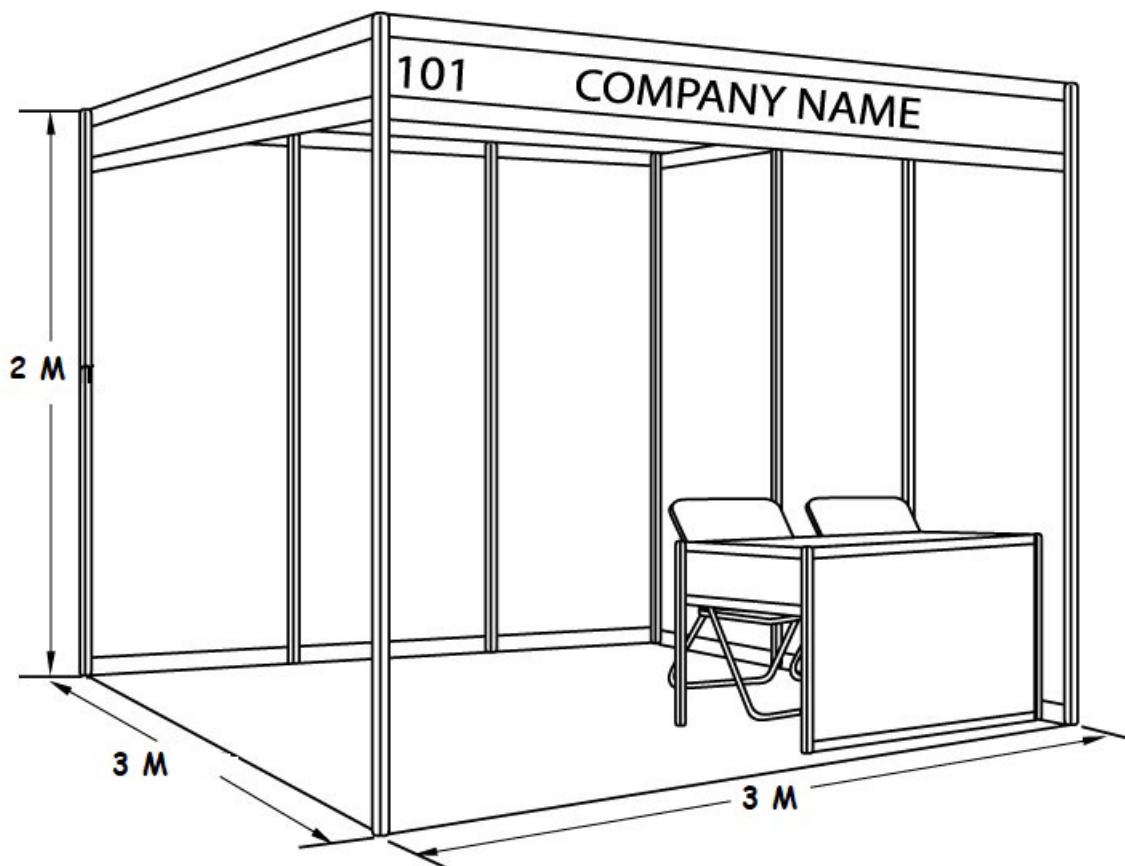




EXHIBITOR INFORMATION

Exhibitor information for EAPCE'23 is outlined below:

1. Size of exhibition booth is **2m x 3m x 2m**.
2. Total number of booths is **60**.
3. Booths will be charged at **USD 2,500** per booth.
4. The exhibition booths will have an open front with the rest of the sides sealed.
5. Exhibitors are welcome to hire one or more booths. The organizing committee will allocate booths on first come first serve basis.
6. Booths will be fitted with power supply, lighting, a table and two chairs.
7. Exhibitors will be required to submit their signage at least one month prior to the opening of the conference.
8. The conference secretariat reserves the right to accept or reject any exhibition proposal.
9. There will be opportunity for limited posters on topics relevant to the theme of the conference and poster space will be allocated on first come first serve basis. Dimension of poster stands will be **1m x 2m**. Posters will be **USD 1,000** per e-poster and **USD 1,000** per poster for the three days of the conference.
10. All exhibitors must be accredited to access the venue.



Cancellation of Exhibition Bookings:

- Exhibitors will be refunded **80%** on cancellation of booking on or before **31st January, 2023**.
- There shall be **NO** refund for cancellations after **1st February, 2023**.



PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

This is a provisional Conference Programme and will be updated in due course:

DAY 00

Tuesday

8th May, 2023

Arrival & Pre-Conference events

- Arrival and registration
- Pre-Conference Workshop
- Ice Breaker Reception

DAY 01

Wednesday

9th May, 2023

- Opening ceremony
- Country presentations
 - i. *Republic of Uganda*
 - ii. *Republic of Burundi*
 - iii. *Republic of Kenya*
 - iv. *Republic of Rwanda*
 - v. *Republic of South Sudan*
 - vi. *United Republic of Tanzania*
- Investment Opportunities
 - i. *Capacity Building and training programs*
 - ii. *Farm in partnerships and multiclient studies*
 - iii. *Financing for petroleum projects*
 - iv. *Development of LNG, Pipelines, refinery, CNG, storage facilities and petrochemical projects in East Africa*



DAY 02

Thursday
10th May, 2023

- **Exploration and Development**
 - i. *Licensing regimes*
 - ii. *Best practice exploration in Sedimentary Basins*
 - iii. *East African Rift Basins*
 - iv. *East African Coastal Basins*
 - v. *Offshore Exploration opportunities*
- **Infrastructure Development**
 - i. *Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Pipelines.*
 - ii. *Exploring on Exportation and Refining Options for Crude Oil.*
 - iii. *Natural Gas and LPG Infrastructure development.*
 - iv. *Value addition in Oil and Gas developments*
- **Commercialization**
 - i. *Field Development and Reservoir Management*
 - ii. *Petroleum Revenue Management*
 - iii. *Meeting the Regional Petroleum needs*
 - iv. *Oil and Gas Markets and Impact of global prices*

DAY 03

Friday
11th May, 2023

- **Cross cutting Issues**
 - i. *Managing Environmental, Health, Safety, Security and Social Impacts in Oil and Gas Operations*
 - ii. *Local Content*
 - iii. *Data Management*
 - iv. *Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes*
 - v. *Technological Advancement*
 - vi. *Governance in Extractive Sector*
 - vii. *Managing Stakeholder Expectations*
 - viii. *Energy Integration*
 - ix. *Impacts of Covid-19 on the Petroleum Industry*
 - x. *Geopolitical Influence on Oil and gas demand*
- **Closing ceremony**

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PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN EAST AFRICA





REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI



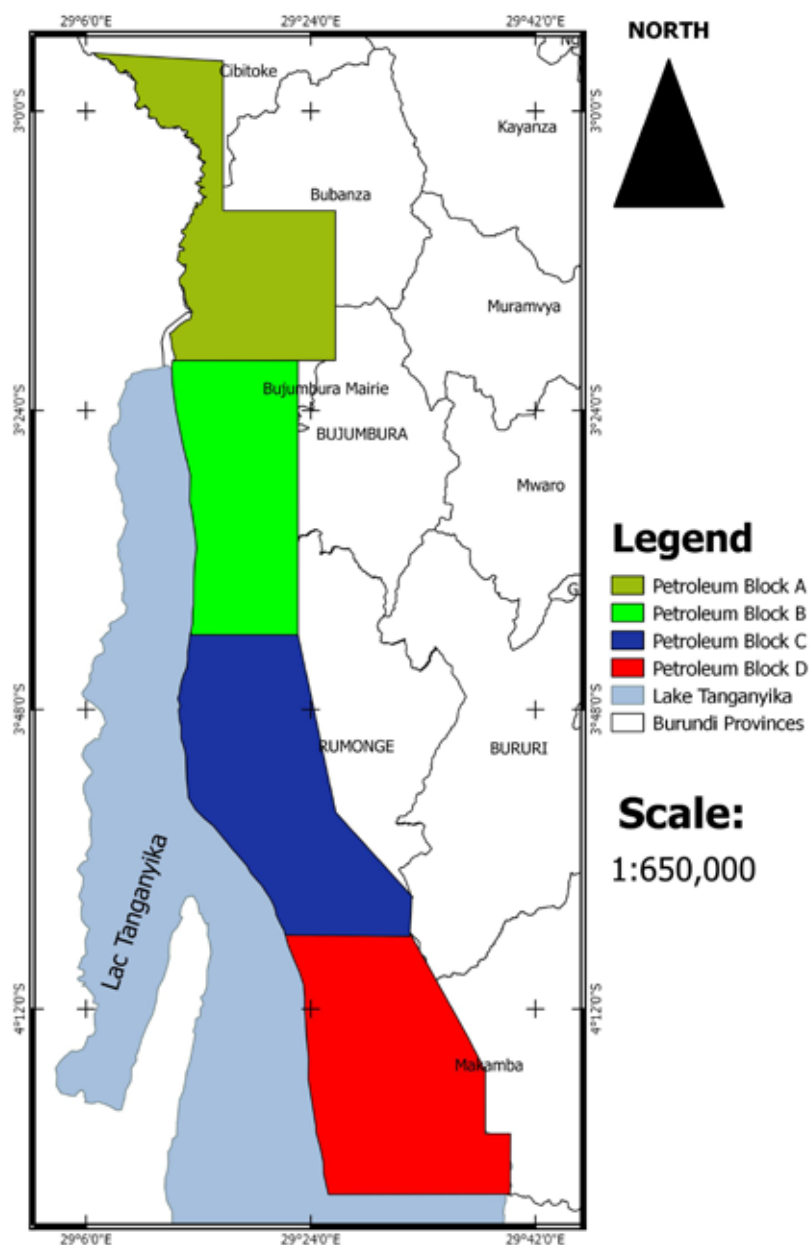
Often called “*The Heart of Africa*” and covers an area of 27,834km². Burundi is landlocked and borders with Rwanda, Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo, thus forming part of the Central African Region.

Various studies have been conducted since 1959 for petroleum exploration both on the Rusizi Basin and in the Lake Tanganyika Basin. These basins are part of the East African Rift System and are located between Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Zambia.

This Rift System is dated from Cenozoic (Tertiary) and is divided into two branches the eastern arm and the western arm. The Lake Tanganyika and the plain of Rusizi belong to the western branch which consists of sedimentary basins marked by deep Lakes (Malawi, Tanganyika).

In Burundi, these basins cover an area of 2,968.1km². Geological studies, gravimetric, aeromagnetic and seismic surveys have been conducted in the two basins and the average sediments thickness is estimated to be more than 3,000 meters.

Map of Burundi Petroleum exploration blocks



Burundi map of proposed blocks of Petroleum exploration

The exploration areas of Rusizi and Lake Tanganyika basins have been divided into four blocks: A (793.1km²), B (697.1km²), C (664 km²) and D (813.4 km²).

Block A is on Rusizi Basin which is onshore while blocks B, C and D are offshore in Lake Tanganyika basin from North to South respectively.

The Government of Burundi continues to encourage oil companies to invest in

petroleum exploration. It is also reviewing the Petroleum Code dated 1976 for attracting more investors. Blocks C & D were granted to A-Z Petroleum Products Limited and Surestream Petroleum Limited respectively for exploration.

However, with the fall of crude prices, fieldwork on these blocks was suspended. The four blocks are currently open and available to potential investors.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



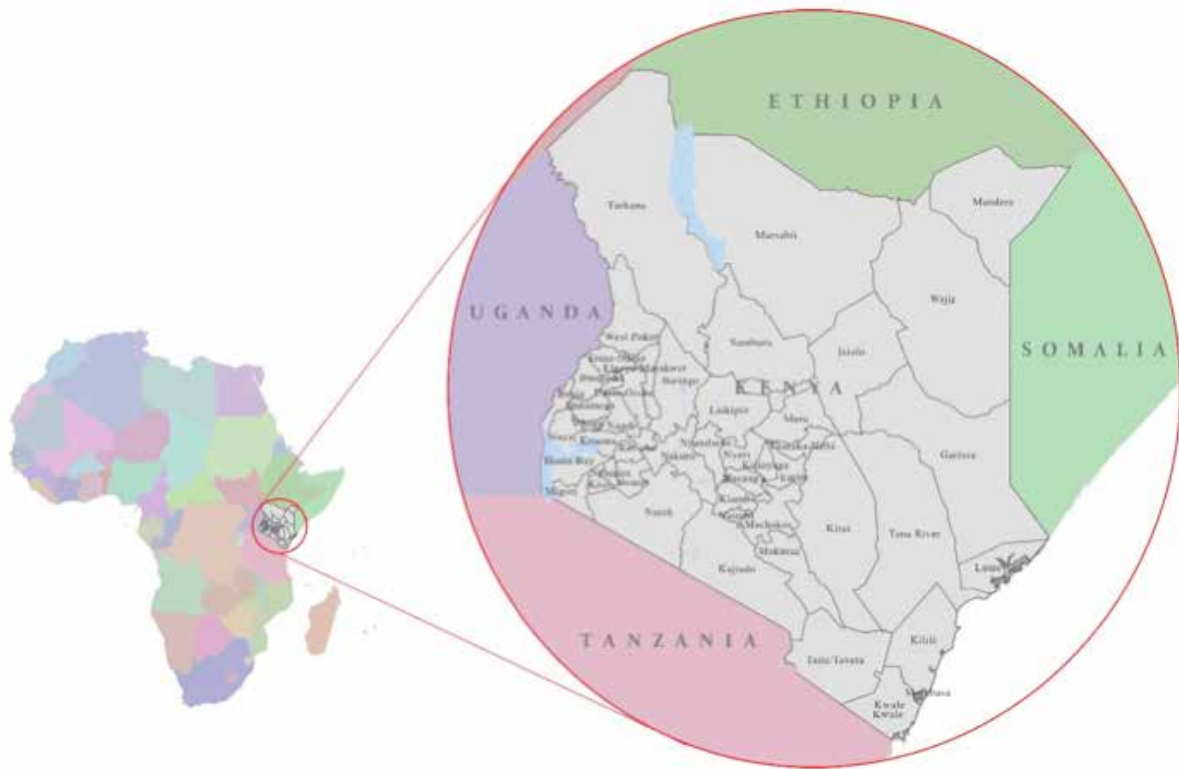
The Republic of Kenya is bisected by the Equator and East longitude 38o. It borders the Indian Ocean to the southeast, Somalia to the East, Ethiopia to the North, South Sudan to the Northwest, Uganda to the West, and Tanzania to the south.

From the coastal margin, the low plains ascend to the central highlands. The Kenyan highlands comprise successful agricultural regions with climatic conditions varying from tropical along the coast to temperate inland to arid in the north and northeastern regions. It covers an area of 582,646km² with a population of over 40 million people and

a Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 7.5 per cent in 2021 compared to a contraction of 0.3 per cent in 2020.

The major sectors contributing to the GDP growth are agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, transport, communication, and fishing among others.

Kenya is endowed with diverse wildlife and thus a considerable acreage of land has been devoted to wildlife conservation habitats. These habitats include the famous Maasai Mara and Tsavo National



Location map of Kenya

Park. All the Big Five animals of Africa are found within these habitats.

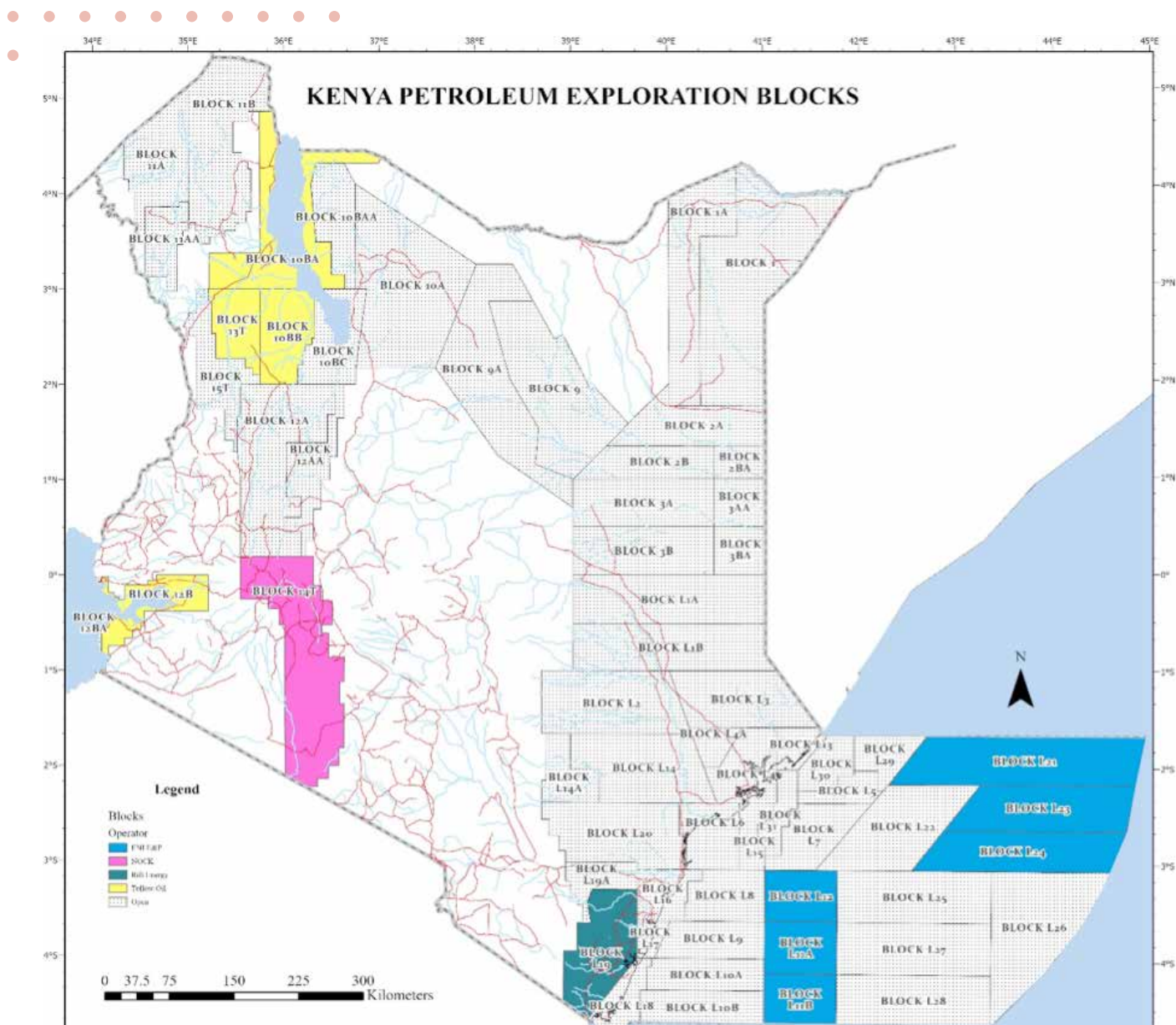
Regionally, The East African Rift system bisects Kenya North-South with the drainage patterns being a function of the surface relief manifestation. Generally, most rivers drain to Indian Ocean, Lake Victoria, and Lake Turkana.

Kenya has four (4) sedimentary basins namely: Lamu, Anza, Mandera and Tertiary Rift covering an area of approximate 500,000km². Exploration started in Kenya in the 1950s. The sedimentary basins are subdivided into sixty-three (63) petroleum exploration blocks out of which twelve (12) are licensed to four (4) oil companies. Fifty-one (51) blocks are open for licensing to investors for oil and gas exploration.

Current Activities

Exploration Activities

Currently, exploration activities are ongoing both in the onshore and offshore blocks, albeit in a reduced phase due to the fall in crude prices. To date, over 80,000-line km of 2D seismic data and approximately 10,000km² of 3D seismic data has been acquired across the various blocks. A total of 94 wells have been drilled. Most of the wells drilled so far are exploratory with a few being appraisal wells, mostly in the South Lokichar Sub-Basin of the Tertiary Rift Basin where oil discoveries have been made by Tullow Oil B.V.



Petroleum Exploration Block Map

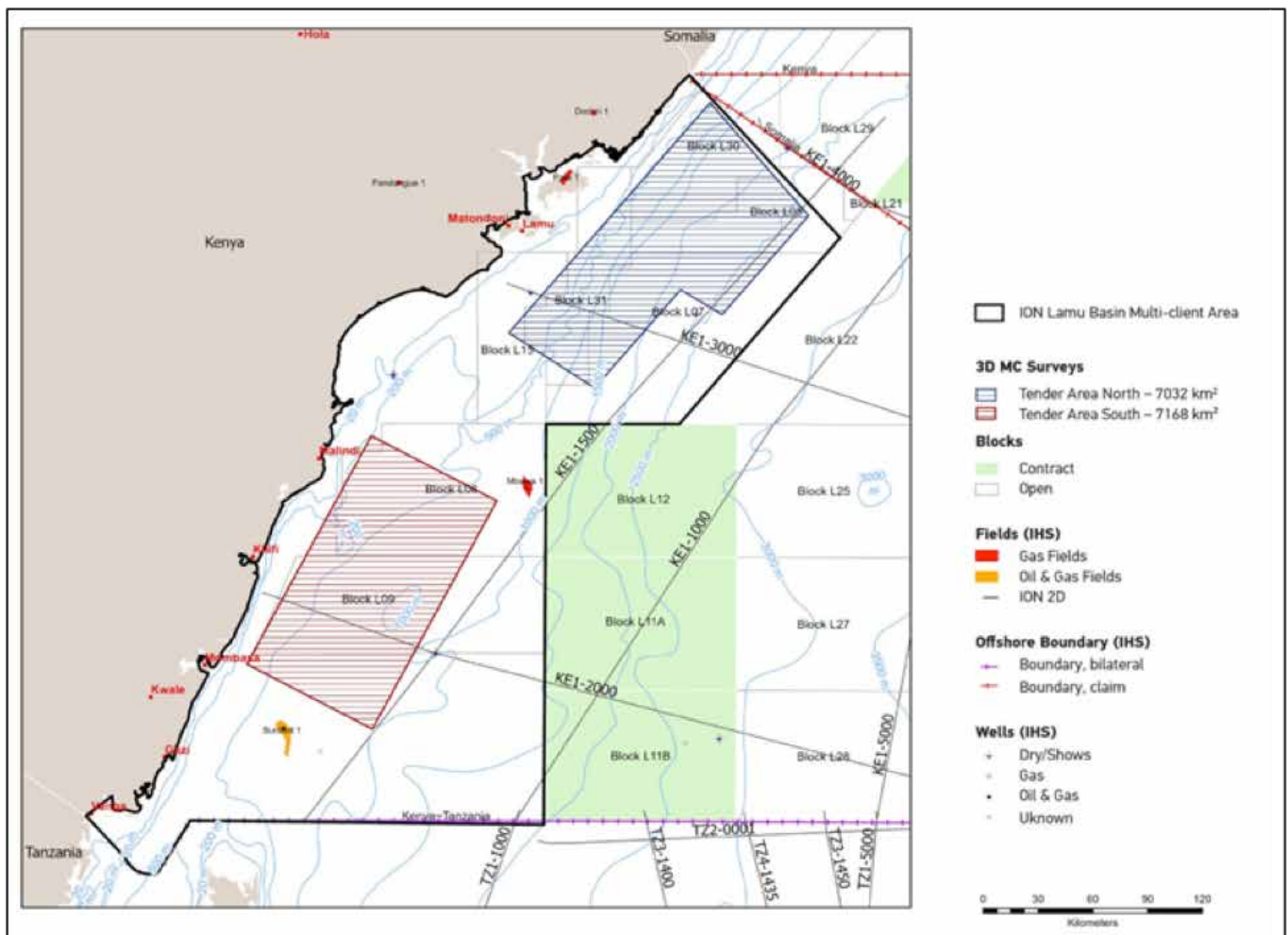
The Field Development Plan for Block 10BB and 13T in the South Lokichar Basin is currently under review. Other areas with oil and gas discoveries include offshore Lamu Basin in Block L8 drilled by Apache Energy Ltd (gas discovery) and Block L10A drilled by BG Group (oil and gas discovery).

The Ministry of Petroleum and Mining plans to conduct bid round licensing of the open shallow offshore blocks of the Lamu Basin in the near future. In readiness for this, the Ministry signed a contract with ION Geophysical for a 3D Seismic Multi-Client data acquisition program for shallow offshore in March 2021. The company will

carry out two seismic projects; one covers new 3D acquisition in the offshore Lamu Basin, the second involves the re-imaging of vintage data. ION will carry out the multi-client work with BGP on the north and south of the Basin.

Midstream Project

To support the South Lokichar development, The Government of Kenya (GOK) entered into a Joint Development Agreement (JDA) with Tullow Kenya B.V., Africa Oil and TOTAL (formerly Maersk) for the development of a crude oil export



Map of multiclient 3D seismic acquisition area

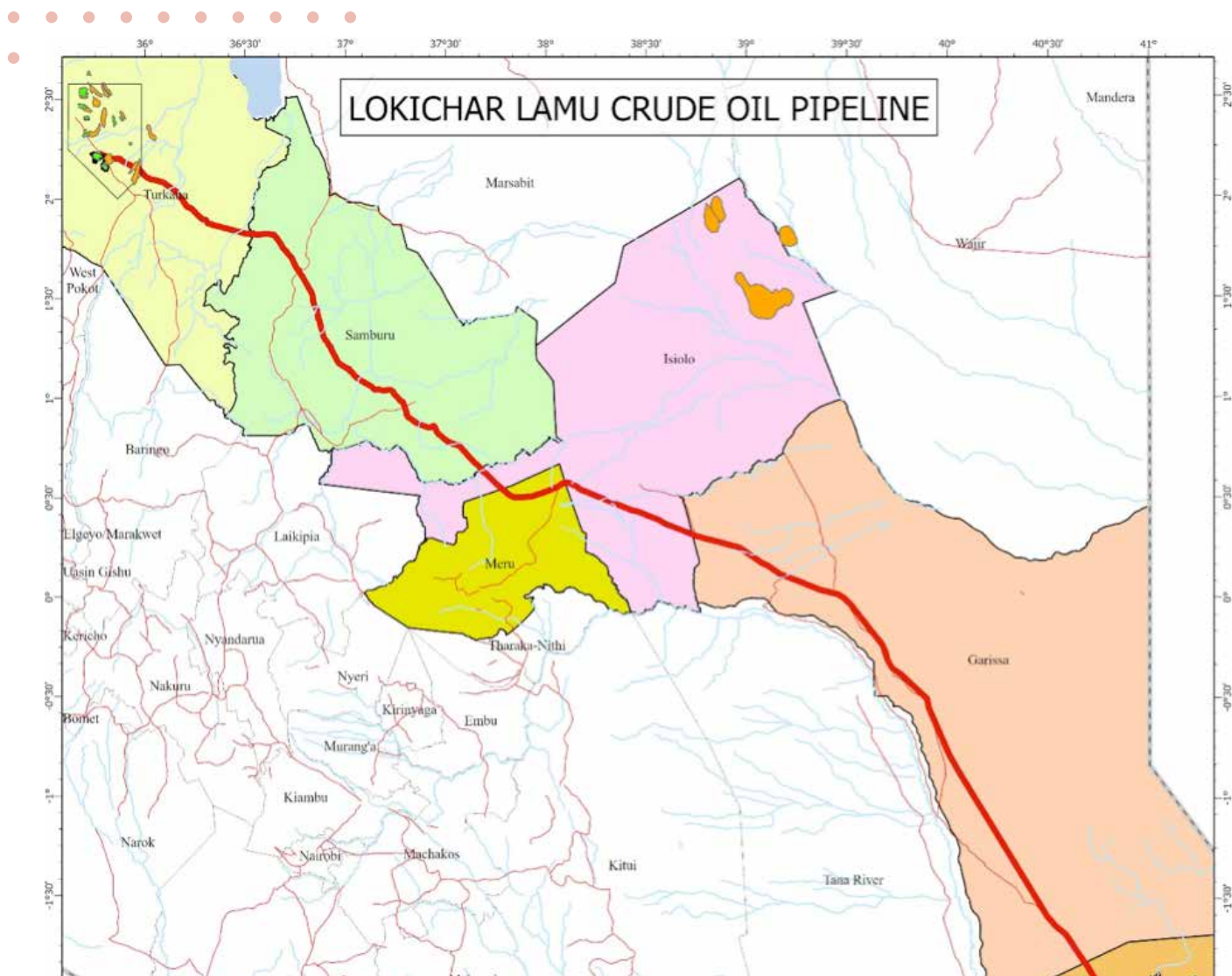
pipeline system to transport stabilised crude oil from the Lokichar Central Processing Facility (CPF) in the South Lokichar Basin to the new port of Lamu, Kenya. This export pipeline system is known as the Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP) project and will follow the LAPSET corridor. The proposed 24" pipeline is designed for a flow rate of 130 kbopd. This equates to an annualised flow rate of 120 kbopd when allowances are made for downtime/availability in the CPF or the pipeline system. The project is at the project development stage (Pre-FID stage). Front End Engineering Design (FEED) was completed; however, it has been updated with respect to the revised development concept. ESIA was completed and approved by NEMA. Conversations on the pipeline are being

carried out alongside the South Lokichar Basin FDP.

Mwananchi Gas Project: Liquified Petroleum Gas Distribution

In the downstream sector, the Government has initiated a project dubbed, 'The Mwananchi Gas Project'. This is an initiative by the Ministry whose objectives are: -

1. Reduce use of biomass and kerosene as the primary source of household cooking fuels
2. To facilitate access of LPG to low-income households.
3. To enhance LPG penetration in the country
4. Scale-up uptake of LPG from 10% to 70%



Lokichar-Lamu crude oil pipeline route

The project will be rolled out in two models. Model 1 will distribute 6kg LPG-filled cylinders fitted with burners and grills. In the first phase of this model, 60,000 units will be distributed to eligible beneficiaries at the subsidized cost of Kes. 1,950/unit across the 11 sub-counties of Nairobi County. In the next phase, the focus of distribution will be country wide.

Model 2 will entail the distribution of 6kg cylinders fitted with a compact valve and accessorized with a 1.5 m hose pipe, 2-burner table-top cooker, and a smart meter. As with Model 1, Model 2 will be piloted in Nairobi County and thereafter be enhanced to cover the rest of the country.

The smart meter will help beneficiaries to monitor their consumption and at the same time mimic their daily fuel consumption by allowing the purchase of LPG amounts that the beneficiary can afford. The Ministry in collaboration with National Oil Corporation of Kenya is in the process of rolling out Phase I of the project.



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



The country of thousand hills and green forests, Rwanda is situated in East Africa and located at the western branch of the great East Africa rift known as the Albertine Rift. The country is bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Rwanda's stunning scenery and warm, friendly people offer unique experiences in one of the most remarkable countries in the world. It is blessed with extraordinary biodiversity, with incredible wildlife living throughout its volcanoes, montane rainforest, sweeping plains and numerous lakes throughout the country.

The west of Rwanda that touches the rift valley has many unique, endemic species and is bursting with life. Chimpanzees, golden monkeys and other primates live alongside hundreds of brightly-colored birds, orchids and butterflies.

Rwanda's economy has been booming for the last recent years. Technology, modern infrastructure and quality of services are the backbone of this high paced development. Mining follows Tourism in being one of key sectors that contribute to the national revenues of Rwanda while energy Innovation closely follows behind.



Rwanda Location Map

Hydrocarbon Exploration in Rwanda

The exploration of hydrocarbons in Rwanda started in 1971. Initial exploration studies included geochemical and the overall analysis revealed the presence of a geologically interesting basing worth exploring more.

The main exploration efforts that followed comprised of 2D seismic data acquisition surveys in 2012 at lake Kivu basin, gravity and magnetic studies, and oil-prospecting geochemical survey in 2017-2018. The results from geophysical studies showed that Lake Kivu basin is half graben and consists of a large main basin and four smaller, "separate basin".

The depth of the basins sediments is in the range between 3 km to 4.5 km.

In 2021, the country contracted an American company to conduct a more advanced 2D seismic campaign in order to image with a higher resolution deeper layers of Lake Kivu Basin and better understand the geological settings of the basin. Main prospects of the basins were mapped for exploratory drilling in the near future.

Owing to the above endeavors, the country remains committed in pursuing the full potentiality of the lake Kivu Basin and welcomes investors for further explorations of highly potential basin of the region.



Methane extraction platform at Lake Kivu

Methane Gas Extraction in Rwanda

Lake Kivu is located on the border between the Republic of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo and covers an area of 2400 km². The lake is estimated to hold 60 km³ (2.1 TCF) of exploitable methane gas that is shared between the two countries.

The reserve of natural gas was found to be commercial valuable for generating electricity or converting the produced gas into other industrial uses. Consequently, in 2015, the country successfully launched the first commercial project of extracting methane to generate 26 MW of electricity and industrial projects are being developed for local and regional use. Currently, there are three methane gas extraction operators involved into extraction for different methane use applications notably, the gas to power and CNG.

Being among fastest growing economies and the most conducive and easy to do business in Africa, Rwanda has successfully been able to attract investors willing to strive in a safe environment. In addition, a new petroleum policy and update on petroleum in development will allow a competitive ground for international petroleum companies to invest in sector.

Investment Opportunities in the Oil and Gas Sector

There exist numerous oil and gas investment opportunities in exploration, exploitation, infrastructure development and capacity building.

Oil and Gas Exploration investment opportunities include further exploration programs for Lake Kivu Basin such as exploratory drilling and 3D seismic survey through Public Private Partnership.

Methane gas and Carbon dioxide exploitation investment and commercialization opportunities with related infrastructure development, include petroleum refined products storage facilities, CNG distribution centers, etc.

Prospectively, PSA regime is adopted for possible exploitation and commercialization.



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



Uganda has 6 sedimentary basins out of which the Albertine graben is the most explored. The graben forms the northern most part of the western arm of the East African Rift System, stretching from the border with South Sudan in the north to Lake Edward in the south a distance of over 500km. Other sedimentary basins are Hoima basin, Lake Kyoga basin, the Kadam-Moroto basin, Lake Wamala basin and Lake Victoria basin.

Within the Albertine graben, a total of about 6,000-line km of 2D seismic data and 2,000km² of 3D seismic data has been acquired. In addition, since 2002, 121 wells have been drilled in the graben out of which 106 wells have encountered

oil and/or gas in multiple reservoir intervals in the subsurface, representing a remarkable drilling success. To-date, 21 discoveries of oil and gas have been made in Uganda in excellent quality reservoir sands and many of the wells drilled have intersected significant net oil pay which is sometimes in excess of 30m. The oil is generally light to medium gravity (API of approx. 15° to 33°) and sweet, with low Gas-Oil Ratio (GOR) and some associated wax. The discovered resources are currently estimated at a STOIP of 6.5 billion barrels with 1.4billion barrels recoverable of oil and about 500Bcf of gas.

Approximately 12% of the petroliferous Albertine graben is currently licensed

to international oil companies. The companies are TotalEnergies (Exploration & Production) Uganda B.V (Total) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CNOOC). These companies have been issued with production licenses. CNOOC is operating two (2) production licenses and Total is operating seven (7) production licenses. Government of Uganda has exercised its rights in the contracts to take up its 15% participating interest in the production licenses and this is being managed by the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) on behalf of Government.

These current petroleum resources are being commercialized under two projects i.e., the Tilenga project that is being operated by Total and the Kingfisher Development Area that is being operated by CNOOC Uganda Limited. These projects have progressed hand in and currently, the IOCs have commenced the process of construction of the central process facilities, pads and land acquisition for this infrastructure is being finalized.



Central Processing Facility construction in Tilenga Project

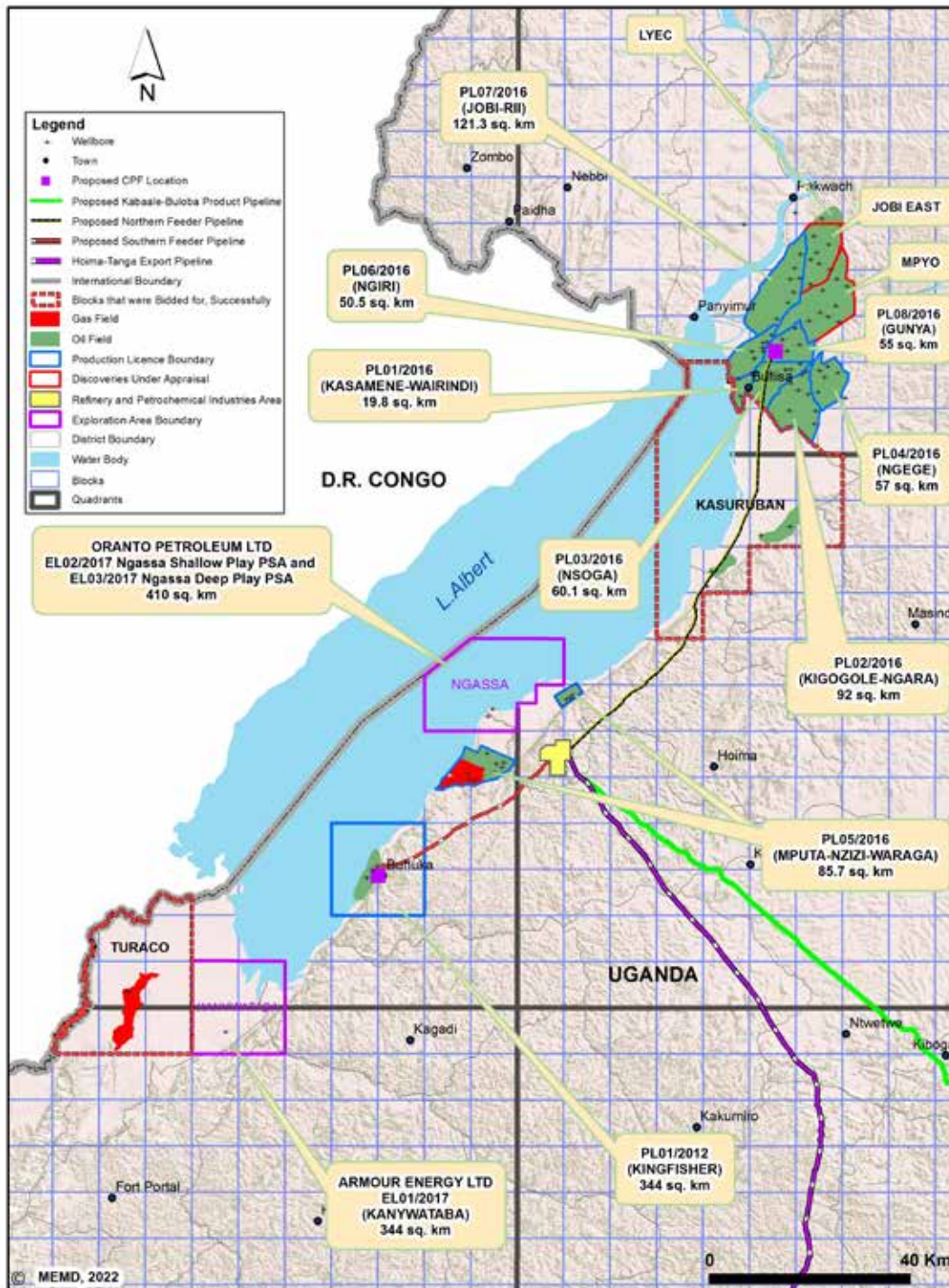
In addition to the production licenses, three (3) exploration licenses were issued in 2017 to two (2) companies; Oranto Petroleum Limited and Armour Energy Limited. This followed the successful conclusion of the 1st licensing round in Uganda that commenced in 2015. The 3 exploration licenses cover the Ngassa Shallow Play and the Ngassa Deep Play licensed to Oranto Petroleum Limited, and the Kanywataba Exploration Block licensed to Armour Energy Limited. Currently, Government of Uganda is finalizing the second licensing round that was launched at the 9th East African Petroleum Conference Exhibition in Mombasa, Kenya. This is also being finalized.

Government of Uganda has also commenced petroleum exploration in other prospective basins other than the Albertine graben. This has started in Moroto-Kadam basin, North Eastern Uganda in the Karamoja region. This is majorly intended to increase the resource base of the country that will feed into this planned infrastructure.



Pad 2 construction in Kingfisher Development Area

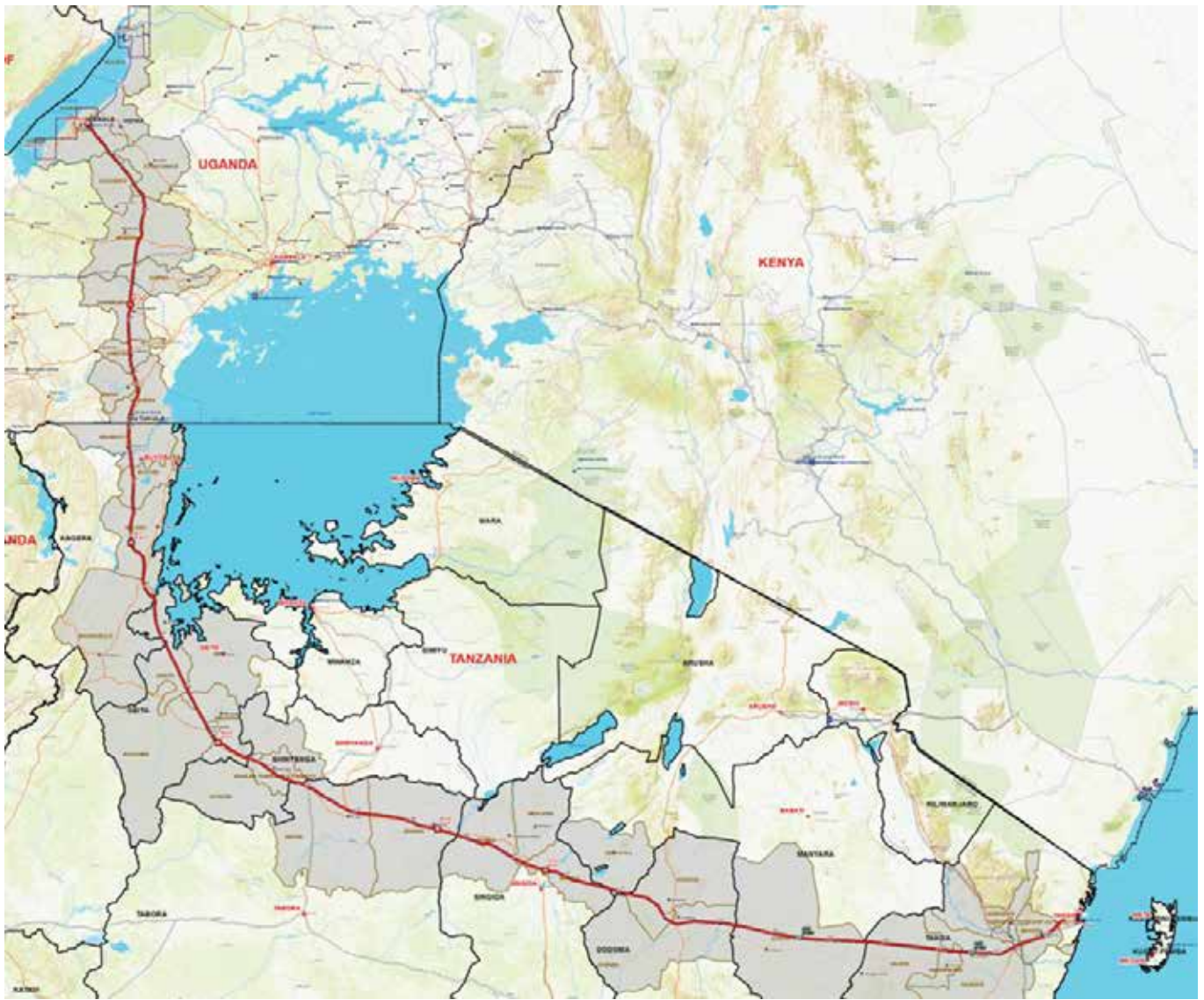
STATUS OF LICENSING AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE ALBERTINE GRABEN OF UGANDA



Status of Licensing in the Albertine Graben of Uganda

The Government of Uganda together with the international oil companies are currently undertaking the developments necessary for the commercialization of the discovered petroleum resources. The commercialization is planned to include development of a 60,000bbl/day modular refinery and development of a heated

crude oil export pipeline. The refinery development is currently on progress with a Project Framework Agreement having been concluded with the lead investor. Front End Engineering Design and ESIA studies for the refinery development project are being finalized.



Map showing the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline

Following the conclusion of the process to identify the least cost route for transporting Uganda's crude oil to the East African coast to access the international market, it was agreed that the export pipeline route will be through Tanzania to Port of Tanga. The two countries signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for the development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). The two governments concluded the Host Government Agreements (HGA) with the Project Developers and all the enabling legislation is in place. Front End Engineering design for the pipeline has been completed and Resettlement Action Plan for the route is also being finalized.

The East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline traverses a distance of 1445km from Hoima in Uganda to Tanga in Tanzania and will be the longest heated pipeline in the world. Other in-field pipelines are planned to be developed in the country. These include; gathering lines from fields to Central Processing Facilities (CPFs), feeder pipelines from the CPFs to collection hub, product pipeline from refinery to central market in Kampala and product pipelines linking Uganda to East African countries.



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

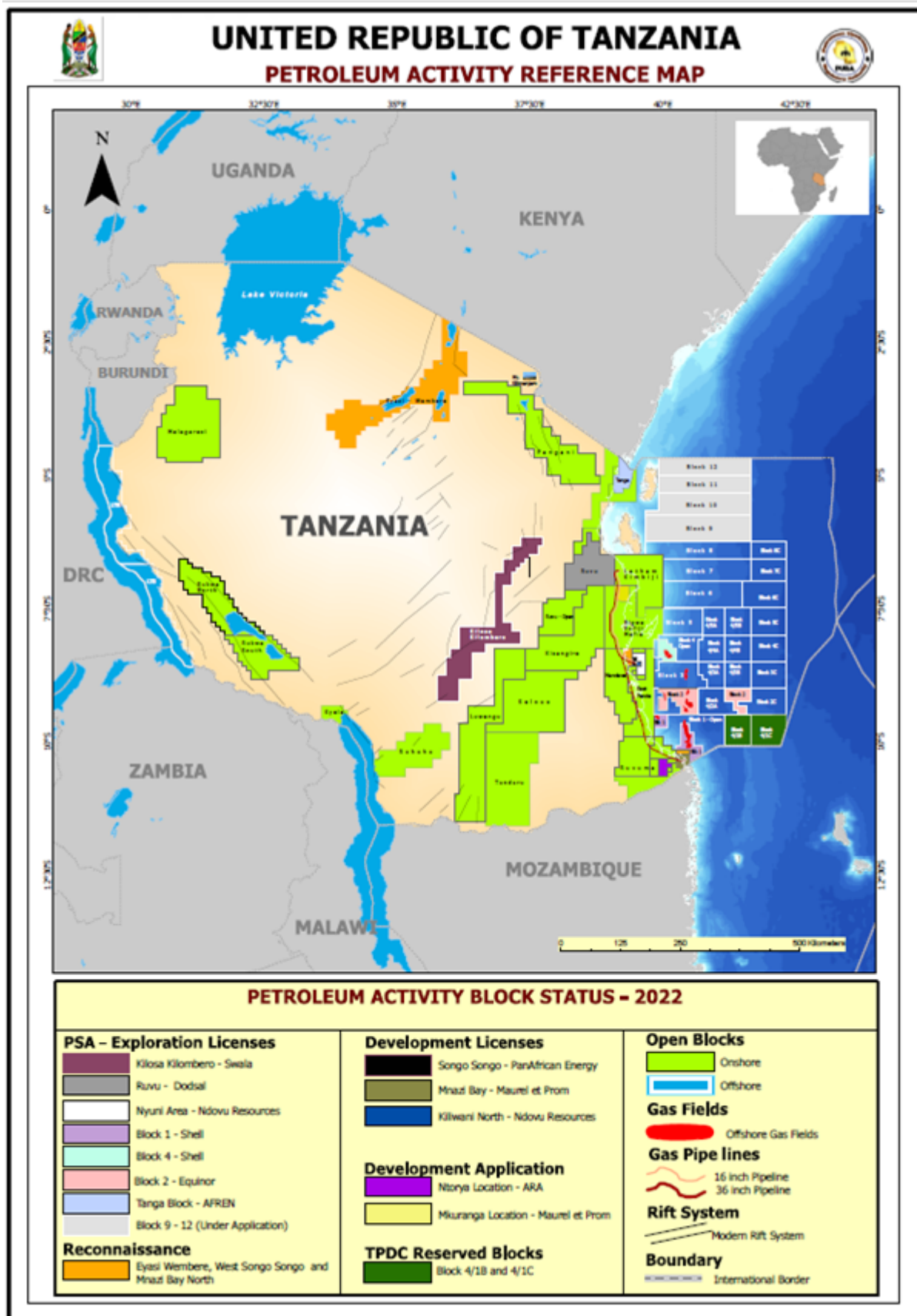


Tanzania has been exploring oil and gas for over sixty (60) years. To date, a total of ninety-five (95) exploration and development wells have been drilled in the coastal basins, deep sea, and inland basins. Currently, there are eleven (11) active Production Sharing Agreements (PSAs) which are operated by nine (9) Companies. Exploration, development, and production activities as well as HGA negotiations for the development of offshore resources through an LNG, are ongoing.

The first onshore natural gas was discovered at Songo Songo Island in 1974 followed by Mnazi Bay in 1982, Mkuranga in 2008, Ruvu in 2017, and Ruvuma in

2018. These discoveries amounted to 10.41 TCF of Gas Initial in Place (GIIP). Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay gas fields have been developed and are producing gas for power generation, industries, households, and CNG for vehicles since 2004 and 2006, respectively. Significant offshore gas discoveries amounting to 47.13 TCF GIIP were made between 2010 and 2014.

Following the enactment of the Oil and Gas (Upstream) Act No. 6 of 2016, Zanzibar started an exploration of oil and gas in 2016 by establishing two institutions namely; Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) and Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company (ZPDC) as



Tanzania Activity Map

upstream sector regulator and commercial entity respectively. The Government of Zanzibar entered into a Production Sharing Agreement (PSA) with RAK GAS to explore and develop the Oil and Gas resources in Pemba – Zanzibar Block. The preliminary 2D seismic interpretation result has shown the presence of approximately 3.8 TCF of natural gas.

Open Acreage

The rift basins of Lake Tanganyika South, Kisangire, Mandawa, and deep sea relinquished blocks are currently unlicensed. On the other hand, the Government of Zanzibar has started the preparations for the first licensing round for the Eastern deep offshore area of Zanzibar to welcome new investors to Zanzibar.

TPDC Blocks

TPDC has earmarked five blocks (Eyasi Wembere, Mnazi Bay North, West Songo Songo, Lake Tanganyika, and Blocks 4/1B & 4/1C. The Government has shown its intention to award exploration licenses for these Blocks to provide TPDC with exclusive rights to undertake petroleum exploration on its own or through joint venture arrangements. In light of this, TPDC is conducting various studies to understand the hydrocarbon potential of these Blocks. Further, TPDC plans to drill the first exploration well in Mnazi Bay North Block in 2023. Based on the fact that exploration activities require high capital investment and high technology associated with operational challenges, TPDC invites a strategic partner with

both technical and financial capability to execute the committed work plan in the exploration and development of the hydrocarbon resources in these Blocks.

Gas Production

Currently, Tanzania is producing about 218 mmscfd of natural gas from Songo Songo and Mnazi bay Gas fields for Domestic use mainly for Power Generation.

Midstream and Downstream

The Government of Tanzania built a National Natural Gas pipeline (551km) from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam and SongoSongo to Somangafungu with a capacity of 784 mmscfd of natural gas and two processing plants at SongoSongo and Madimba with a capacity of processing 350 mmscfd and gas receiving facilities at Somangafungu and Kinyerezi. Further, Tanzania has two processing plants owned by Songas and Maurel & Prom and TPDC with a capacity of 110mmscfd and 10 mmscfd respectively.



Gas Processing Plant, Madimba Mtwara

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• • • • • • • • • •

Additionally, there are other two transportation pipelines; one owned by Songas from Songo Songo to Dar es Salaam (232km) with a capacity of transporting 105 mmscfd, and another owned by M&P and TPDC from Mnazi Bay to Mtwara (27km) with a capacity of transporting 70 mmscfd.

The produced natural gas is utilized in Tanzania mainly for power generation where 1021.32 MW which is equivalent to 60.27% of the total country's power generation is from natural gas. More than fifty-three industries and nine institutions use natural gas for heating and power. Furthermore, about 1379 households are connected with natural gas and more than 1000 cars use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The government of Tanzania is planning to distribute gas in other regions such as Morogoro, Dodoma, and Mwanza. Likewise, Tanzania considers expanding the natural gas transportation pipelines and distribution network locally and regionally to countries such as Uganda and Kenya.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

The LNG project is being implemented following significant deep-sea gas discoveries made in Tanzania offshore basin, in Blocks 1, 2, and 4. Currently, Government and International Oil Companies (Shell, Ophir, Pavilion, Equinor, and ExxonMobil) are in the initial stage of negotiating the Host Government Agreement for developing the discovered gas for domestic use and export through the LNG project. The LNG project will be implemented in Lindi Region.

East Africa Crude Oil Project (EACOP)

The Government of Tanzania through TPDC participates in the implementation of the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline project with an estimated length of 1443 km from Kabale, Hoima - Uganda to Chongoleani, Tanga – Tanzania. In Tanzania this pipeline will cover 1147km passing through eight 8 regions (Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Manyara, Dodoma and Tanga) and 24 districts (Misenyi, Bukoba Rural, Muleba, Biharamulo, Chato, Geita, Mbogwe, Bukombe, Kahama, Nzega, Igunga, Iramba, Mkalama, Singida DC, Kondoa, Chemba, Kiteto, Hanang, Simanjiro, Kilindi, Handeni, Korogwe, Muheza and Tanga City).

Tanzania participates in this project with a fifteen percent (15%) share. The other shareholders include Total Energies (62%), CNOOC (8%), and UNOC (15%). The project is currently under Early Civil Works (Coating Yard, Main Camps & Pipe Yards, and Chongoleani Marine Storage Terminal), Entitlement Briefing and Compensation for pipeline corridor, detailed final engineering designs and procurement of pipelines and long lead items, and project financing process.





CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS





PRE-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US\$)/ Person
Kenya	Tertiary Rift Basin	6 - 8 May, 2023	1,200
Rwanda	Lake Kivu and Akagera National Park	6 - 8 May, 2023	800
Uganda	Central and Northern Albertine Graben, Uganda	6 - 8 May, 2023	900
Tanzania	Southern Circuit	6 - 8 May, 2023	1,000 (residents) 1,200 (non-residents)

KENYA

PRE - CONFERENCE

TERTIARY RIFT BASIN

6th - 8th May, 2023



Geothermal Development Complex

closer view of Mount Longonot caldera that stands at 2500m above sea level.

Stop 3: Lake Bogoria National Reserve

Delegates will then be driven all the way to Lake Bogoria National Reserve (Stop 3). The Lake has exceptionally diverse bird fauna, including rare and endangered species.

The lake is internationally recognized as an Important Bird Area KE 045 and it is listed as a Ramsar Site No.1097, on account of the numbers and diversity of birds, including many rare and endangered species. Records indicate as many as 370 species at Lake Bogoria. These include 13 globally threatened and 8 regionally threatened species. In addition, the lake holds huge congregations of lesser flamingos that feed on the high production of blue-green algae. Such congregations are globally unique and constitute one of the world's



Lake Bogoria



ITINERARY

DAY 1: 5th May 2022

Arrival of delegates in Nairobi.

DAY 2: 6th May 2023

Stop 1: Big Five Viewpoint

Delegates will depart from Nairobi, making a first stop (Stop 1) at the Big Five Viewpoint, to observe the step faulting of the eastern branch of the Great East African Rift Valley. From here delegates will also have a beautiful distant view of Mount Longonot on the rift floor to the northwest, and Mount Suswa to the south.

Stop 2: Flyover Viewpoint

The next stop (Stop 2) will be at the Flyover Viewpoint where delegates will have a



most spectacular wildlife phenomena. The lake shore configuration and fresh-water points provide a favorable environment for these assemblages and at times more than 1.5 million flamingos can be counted. Lake Bogoria sometimes supports the highest population of greater flamingos in the Rift Valley alkaline lakes.

The lake is known for scenic views including hot Springs, Geysers, and springs. The hot springs have high temperatures, are highly mineralized and are sourced from shallow aquifers in contact with lava intrusions. The springs are found in three main clusters, Loburu, Chemurkeu and Mwanasis-Kibwu-Losaramat areas.

The hot spring at the Loburu and Chemurkeu have a shallow aquifer with temperatures of about 100oC, while the southern Mwanasis-Kibwu-Losaramat hot springs have a deeper lying aquifer with temperatures of about 170oC. All the springs are alkaline with a pH above 8.0. There are numerous other smaller hot springs, geysers and fumaroles in the Lake area.

Thereafter, delegates will be driven to Lake Bogoria SPA Resort where they will be spending the night. The Hotel is renowned for being the only one in Kenya with a naturally heated spa pool, associated with hot springs and its therapeutic values.



Kapthurin Formation

DAY 3: 7th May 2023

Stop 4: Kapthurin Formation

Delegates will drive west wards towards Kabarnet stopping at the Kapthurin formation (Stop 4) near Marigat town to observe the fluvial deposits. The Kapthurin Formation is a suite of Middle Pleistocene sediments exposed west of Lake Baringo. In addition to being visible, to be younger than the Kabarnet trachytes, kapthurin beds are thought to overlie the Lake Hannington phonolites. Their primary component is a boulder, coarse torrent-wash, with supplemental silts and tufts, which thicken.

They are a significant component of the deposit a few miles outside the current area, which is considerably to the north.



Kerio Valley along the scenic zig-zag road



Stop 5: Kerio Valley at Eastern Viewpoint

Delegates will then be driven to Kerio Valley along the scenic zig-zag road, through a thick tropical forested Kabarnet Hills via Karbarnet town before stopping at the edge of the Eastern Escarpment (Stop 5) of the Kerio Valley at Eastern Viewpoint to observe the Elgeyo Escarpment with beautiful meandering Kabarnet-Iten road.

Delegates will start descending along a meandering road and stop at the Cheploch Bridge (**Stop 6**) where a thick exposure of about 40m of Kabarnet trachyte can be observed in a deep canyon that has been dissected by the Kerio River.



Section of the Kabarnet Trachyte at the Kerio River Bridge

At the Kolol Viewpoint (Stop 7), Basement rocks of the K-feldspar-rich pegmatite rocks are exposed with numerous slicken slides. Delegates will also be able to view the Kerio Valley as well as a distant view of the Cheptuket-1 well pad a well 3083m TVD drilled by Delonex in the year 2016.



Kolol View Point



Tambach Formation consisting of inter-bedded shales and sandstones

Delegates will view the Miocene Tambach Formation (Stop 8) which is the potential reservoir and source rocks in the region. More than 20m thickness of the section is exposed consisting of inter bedded shales and sandstones. Delegates will be driven northwards along the valley to the top of the Elgeyo Escarpment at the Iten View Point. After lunch delegates will be driven to Nyaru for a view of the Elgeyo Escarpment and Kenya Fluorspar mines and back to Eldoret for the night.



Delegates depart for Kampala from Eldoret International Airport.

DAY 4: 8th May 2023

Delegates Depart for Kampala from Eldoret Airport.

Fees: US\$ 1,200 per person:

Costs include transport, accommodation, meals, and park fees.

Delegates should also ensure that they come with the appropriate field gear e.g., field boots.

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UGANDA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Central and Northern Albertine Graben, Uganda

6th - 8th May, 2023



Murchison Falls



Some of the attractions of the Murchison Falls National Park

ITINERARY

A three (3) days pre-conference field excursion to the central and northern part of the Albertine graben is planned to provide an opportunity to the delegates to observe the geology of these areas, discoveries, developments in the Industrial Park including the International Airport and field developments and tour the famous Murchison Falls National Park.

DAY 1: KAISO-TONYA GEOLOGY AND DISCOVERIES

Delegates will leave Entebbe for Hoima town located in the central part of the Albertine Graben. The first day will be spent in the Kingfisher Development area and Kaiso-Tonya area. Kaiso-Tonya lies in a faulted large-scale relay ramp (synthetic

transfer zone) formed by overlapping synthetic boundary faults controlling the southern and northern Lake Albert depocenters. The area at the same time is an accommodation zone. Between these two major faults lies other three sets of faults that have accommodated the associated stresses trending E-W, NE-SW and in the N-S directions. Kaiso-Tonya geology has been divided into four Formations namely; Nkondo, Warwire, Sebugoro and Kaiso.

Stop 1: will be at the Kingfisher Development area majorly to understand the development activities that are leading for the first oil.

Stop 2: will be made at Kabaale Industrial Park to discuss the refinery, Kabaale International Airport and basin wide developments of the discovered resources in Albertine graben.



Kabaale International Airport Runway



Stops 3 & 4 will be made in the Nzizi and Mputa fields in Kaiso-Tonya. Mputa discovery is important to the Albertine graben and the EARS as it was the first commercial oil discovery in East Africa.

Stop 5 will be made to discuss the Kabyosi oil seep.



Kaiso-Tonya structural setting and geology

The delegates will head to Hoima town and spend the night.

DAY 2: BULIISA-WANSEKO GEOLOGY AND DISCOVERIES

Stops1–2 Petroleum exploration operations in Butiaba-Wanseko area

Stop 1: The team will drive from Hoima town and make a stopover at the top of the escarpment to study the geometry of Northern Lake Albert basin, view the Waki dome and its associated rift margin prospects.

Stop 2: A stop at Kasamene-1 crude bitutainer will be made. Kasamene field is estimated to hold a STOIIP of over 300mboe. Three wells have been drilled with Kasamene-1 flowing a cumulative flow rate of 3,550bopd on testing. Similar sands of properties of the Victoria Nile Delta play have been encountered in the Kasamene-2, 3 and other wells in this part of the Albertine Graben. The fields in this area were appraised by extensive drilling, acquisition of both 2D and 3D seismic data and Extended Well Testing (EWT) before submitting Field Development Plans to Government.



Figure 7: Drill Stem Testing at Kasamene (right) and well log section (left).

Stop 3: will be at the Central Process Facility construction site in Tilenga Project to understand the progress of the development activities in the area.

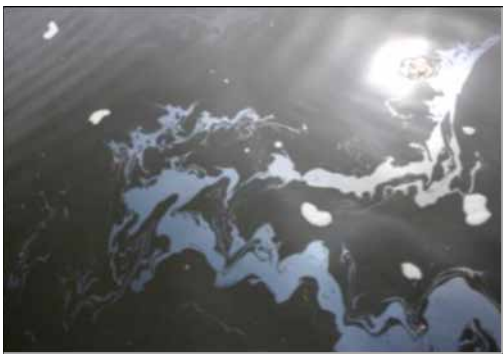


Stop 4: Boat ride on the Victoria Nile

Participants will take a boat ride in the late afternoon on the Victoria Nile to see the Paraa seep and the bottom of Murchison falls. From the boat, reservoir quality sandstone exposures will be seen along the riverbanks and the Paraa oil seep on the surface of Victoria Nile.



Nyamsika sandstone exposure on the banks of the Victoria Nile



Oil film on the Victoria Nile

From geochemical studies, the Paraa oil seep is a Type-1, Mid-mature, lacustrine source. The manifestation of hydrocarbons on the surface (on Victoria Nile) confirms the presence of a mature source rock, which has generated and expelled oil.

DAY 3: GAME DRIVE IN MURCHISON PARK & RETURN TO ENTEBBE

Participants will have a game drive through the Murchison Falls National Park early in the morning before returning to Entebbe via Masindi, in preparation for the conference in Kampala, Uganda.



Some of the attractions of the Murchison Falls National Park

Fees: US\$900 per person.

Costs include transport, accommodation, meals and park fees. Delegates should ensure they carry appropriate field gear e.g. field boots.

Contact:

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Petroleum Exploration, Development and
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RWANDA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Akagera National Park and Lake Kivu

6th - 8th May, 2023



Akagera National Park



Methane Gas extraction Plant

in Musanze and head for a final excursion to visit the caves on the way back to Kigali.



Musanze caves

DAY 1

The delegates will be picked up from Kigali and will visit Masoro LPD storage Plant. Then delegates will drive to Lemigo hotel for lunch and head to Akagera National Park in East, 106 km from Kigali. There the delegates will explore beautiful landscapes and different wildlife. From there, the visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy the exquisite scenery at Ihema Lake

DAY 2

The excursion will take us to north west in Rubavu to visit the new methane extraction platform in lake Kivu where the delegates will be taken through the technology of extracting methane gas dissolved into the lake Kivu. On the second stop from Rubavu, delegates will first go for a lunch

Fees: US\$800 per person.

Cost will cover local transport, meals and access to excursion venues

Contact information

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TANZANIA

PRE - CONFERENCE

Southern Circuit

6th - 8th May, 2023



Lions at Selous Game reserve

ITINERARY

The EAPCE'23 Pre-Conference field excursion is a 3-days trip from 6th to 8th May 2023. The trip will provide an opportunity of understanding the structural and stratigraphic framework of the northern part of the Selous failed rift basin with some insights into Ruvu basin Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments along the way. The delegates will also see the attractiveness of the Nyerere National Park (the Selous) including its diverse and highly populated wildlife, grassland, and tree species. Lastly, the delegates will have a boat trip from Hippo Lodge through the Rufiji River where they will enjoy the fresh breeze and the nature of wildlife.



Elephants at Selous Game Reserve

DAY 1: 6TH MAY 2023

DAR ES SALAAM TO METAMORPHOSED DOLOMITIC MARBLES AT CHANGA VILLAGE, MOROGORO

The trip from Dar es Salaam to Changa, Morogoro will take through Neogene sediments in Dar es Salaam and early Cretaceous sediments in Chalinze areas with a good look at the Jurassic Sediments-Basement rocks contact at Msolwa area. Further, it will take through the Basement rocks with magnificently looking Uluguru Mountains on the way.



Msolwa quarry with good exposé of sand limestone overlain by Shale

The team will have a brief stop at Msolwa Bridge viewing inferred contact between the basement and Karoo. The Msolwa Bridge is one kilometer from the Msolwa quarry junction. The Jurassic/Basement contact with highly weathered basement rocks occurs near the bridge.



Thereafter, delegates will have the opportunity to see the good scenery of the Uluguru mountain chains of the Mozambique Orogenic Belt when driving to Kisaki via Morogoro town. At Changa, Village delegates will observe good-quality white marble at an abandoned marble mine.



The outcrops seen: Metamorphosed dolomitic marbles observed in abandoned mine at Changa Village. The marbles are extensively distributed and well exposed in this area

DAY 2: 7TH MAY 2023

NYERERE NATIONAL PARK (THE SELOUS), TAGALALA HOTSPRING, RUFJI RIVER, LAKE SIWANDU AND DRIVE BACK TO DSM

The delegates will drive to Nyerere National Park (the Selous). While tour in the game reserve the delegates will have an opportunity to observe key petroleum elements of the basin including Karoo shales and intercalation of siltstone and coarse-grained sandstone Fuga Hill and Kidahi road cut respectively.



Karoo outcrops, Olive greenish grey shale exposed at Fuga hill and Kidahi area



Karoo outcrops, Olive greenish grey shale exposed at Fuga hill and Kidahi area

Thereafter, delegates will tour to Tagalala Lake to observe magnificent view of the lake with diverse. Then tour to Tagalala hot spring to observe hot water pool and bitumen embedded within the sandstone breccias as a good indication for the existence of petroleum system.



Hippos at Lake Tagalala

The tour around Behobeho area to Ndovu Lodge will further provide an opportunity to recognize the natural potential of the Selous Game reserve by observing varieties of wildlife



Giraffes at Nyerere National Park (the Selous)

Delegates will have trip to Lake Siwandu for game drive and a boat trip along Rufijiriver and will drive from Ndovu Lodge to Maji ya Wete hot spring viewing the bubbling hot water and associated precipitates and volcanic cone shaped vents/mudpots created by the hot springs.



Lake Siwandu; one among (8) eight ox-bow lakes of Rufiji river which are found in the game reserves

Finally, from Maji ya Wete hot springs, delegates will drive back DSM for the flights to Uganda for the Conference.

Fees: US\$1,200 per person non – residents, US\$ 1,000 per person for East African residents

Includes meals, transport, accommodation and park entry fees.

Final Fees to be confirmed based on the applicable fees during the period of May 2023.

Contact:

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POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US\$)/ Person
Burundi	Nyakazu Fault	13 May, 2023	830
Kenya	Coastal Region	13 - 14 May, 2023	1,000
Rwanda	Bugarama Graben and Nyungwe National Park	13 - 14 May, 2023	650
Uganda	Southern Albertine Graben	12 - 14 May, 2023	900
Tanzania	Northern Circuit	13 - 15 May, 2023	1,000 (residents) 1,200 (non-residents)

BURUNDI

POST- CONFERENCE

Nyakazu Fault

13th May, 2023



Traditional Drummers

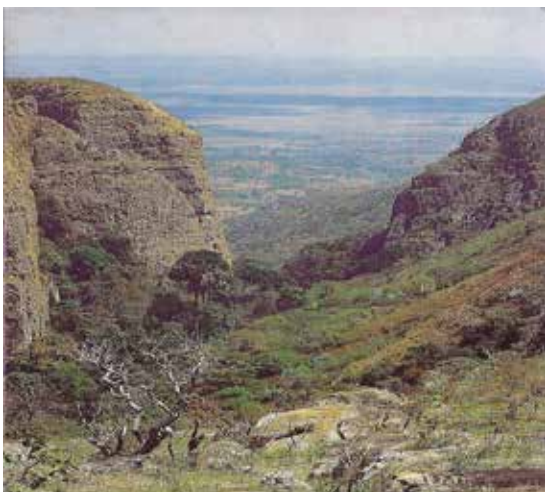


Hippopotamus of Rusizi Park



Karera Waterfalls

Delegates will depart around 09:00 am from Bujumbura to the Southern source of the Nile about 115km from Bujumbura, in Bururi Province.



Germans Fault of Nyakazu

After visiting the Source of the Nile, delegates will visit the faults of Germans and Karera water falls in Rutana Province.

After Karera, delegates will then head to Gitega where the distance is about 100km from Bujumbura, the political town of the country which is located in the central region of Burundi, where they will visit two sites: Gitega National Museum and the Traditional drummers at Gishora site.

Delegates will spend the night at Gitega Town.

Fees: US\$830 per person.

Cost- will cover local transport, meals, access to Rusizi Park and accommodation.

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KENYA

POST - CONFERENCE

Lamu Basin, Coastal Region

13th - 14th May, 2023



Giraffes at Tsavo National Park

ITINERARY

The purpose of the field excursion will be to see the potential source and reservoir rocks within the Lamu basin. Delegates will be driven northwestwards from Mombasa along Mombasa Kilifi highway. Rock types to be encountered include the Mazeras Sandstone (potential reservoir), Maji ya Chumvi beds (potential source rocks) and the Taru Sandstones (potential reservoirs). There will be several stops along Mombasa Road after which delegates will be driven through the Tsavo East National Park for a game drive.

DAY 1: 12th May 2023

Arrival of delegates in Mombasa



Jurassic Kambe Limestone Exposure showing characteristic karstic weathering surfaces and vuggy porosity development

DAY 2: 13th May 2022

Stop 1: The Jurassic Kambe Limestone Exposure.

The exposure is 17km from Kilifi-Mombasa tarmac road. The outcrop shows a calcarenite member of the Kambe Limestone with well bedded calcarenite facies that displays well exposed vuggy and dissolution voids as well as fracture porosities. Kambe Limestone is one of the potential reservoir rocks in the Lamu Embayment. Other potential reservoir units include the Mazeras sandstone of the Permo-Triassic age (or Karroo), Frere town limestones (Cretaceous) and Tertiary rift carbonate buildups and fluvial/deltaic sandstones (of Tertiary age).

Stop 2: Kaydee Quarry

A visit to the Kaydee Quarry where Mariakani sandstone rocks are mined to produce ballasts that is used for the roads and building construction industry.



Exposure of Mazeras Sandstones at Kay Dee Quarry showing good examples of planner and cross-bedded sandstones

Stop 3: Maji ya Chumvi Beds

Delegates will be able to view the Maji ya Chumvi siltstones at one of the several small quarry sites near Maji ya Chumvi town.

Maji ya Chumvi beds contrast with the Taru grits by their dominance with the argillaceous components. They overlie the Taru grits with a slight disconformity. They are characterized by thinly bedded shales in silty sandstones or fine sandstones so that they easily split into slates or slabs along the shale partings.



Maji ya Chumvi siltstones are mined for use as dimension or decorative stone

Maji ya Chumvi beds can be divided into two series: the lower beds and the upper beds. The Lower beds consist of shales with variable colours that range from bluish, black, red brownish, and are comparatively easily eroded than sandstones. They form broad valleys along their strike with drainage pattern clearly illustrating variations in their lithological successions. The Upper series of the Maji ya Chumvi rocks start with the first appearance of siliceous sandstone beds as upward from shales to silty shales. In the south around Samburu town, soft yellow-coloured sandstones and hard yellow and white quartzitic layers are found interbedded with the soft blue micaceous shales.

Stop 4: Taru Grits Formation

The Taru Grits Formation at the Taru Quarry. They comprise of the Lower Duruma sandstones and are largely composed of four units namely Basal unit, the Arkose unit, the sandstone group, and the Calcareous unit. It is essentially a fluviatile formation derived directly from the Basement system rocks further west.



Taru Grits exposed at the Taru Quarry with interbedded carbonaceous shale

From Taru, delegates will be driven to Voi where they will spend night.

DAY 3: 14th May 2023

Delegates will be driven from Voi to the Tsavo East National Park for a game drive.

Stop 1: Tsavo East National Park

Tsavo National Park was established on 1st April 1948 with an area of 21,812km². It is the largest Park in Kenya. In May 1948, Tsavo National Park was divided into East and West for administrative purposes. The two Parks are divided by Nairobi–Mombasa railway/ road. Tsavo East is a very popular park as is indicated by the high numbers of tourists visiting it per year. Some of the attractive scenic features includes large herds of game such as elephants, giraffes, zebras, antelopes, birds, reptiles, insects, and flora all worth watching.



Group of Zebras at Tsavo National

Stop 2: Mazeras Formation

This will be stopover near Mazeras town to view an exposure of the Mazeras formation, one of the potential reservoirs in the Lamu Basin. The shale intercalation can act as a source and seal rock.



An exposure of intercalation of Mazeras Sandstone and shales on a road cut near Mazeras town

Thereafter delegates will be driven to Mombasa where they will spend the night.

Fees: US\$1,000 per person

Cost- includes transport, accommodation, meals, and park fees.

Delegates should also ensure that they have appropriate field gear e.g., field boots.

Contact:

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Telephone: +254 20 310 112

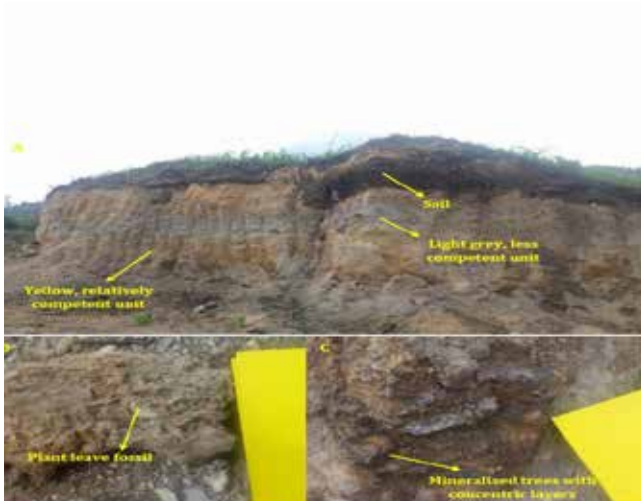
Cell phone: +254720 116 524

RWANDA

POST - CONFERENCE

Bugarama Graben and Nyungwe National Park

13th - 14th May, 2023



(A) layered outcrop of carbonate rocks;
(B) and (C) Plant fossils

DAY 1

Delegates will depart Kigali Serena Hotel and head south west to visit Bugarama graben and Hydrothermal manifestations (hot springs and the travertine deposit).



hot-springs



Suspension bridge

DAY 2

The next day, the excursion will take place at Nyungwe National Park. The mountainous region is teeming with wildlife, including a small population of chimpanzees as well as other species of primate, including Lhotse's monkey endemic to the Albertine Rift. Memorable and photogenic moment will include walking up to the Isumo waterfall or along the Canopy Walk suspension bridge.



Isumo Falls

Fees: US\$650 per person

Cost- will cover local transport, meals and access to excursion venues

Contact information

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Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board

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UGANDA

POST - CONFERENCE

Southern Albertine Graben

12th - 14th May, 2023



Queen Elizabeth National Park



Birding in Queen Elizabeth National Park

ITINERARY

A three (3) day post-conference field excursion to the southern Albertine Graben is planned to take delegates through the Semliki Basin and Lake Edward-George basin, with the magnificent Queen Elizabeth National Park. The field trip will give the delegates the opportunity to observe the spectacular geology of these areas, visit the Sempaya hot springs and enjoy a tour of the Queen Elizabeth National Park.

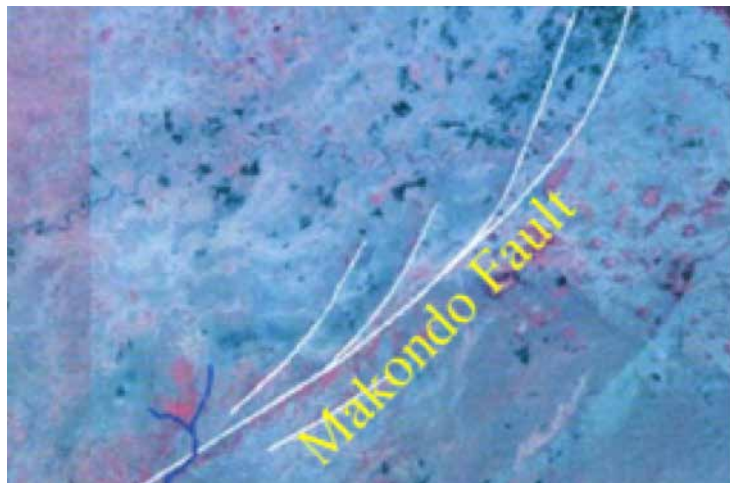
DAY 1: GEOLOGY OF SEMLIKI BASIN

Semliki basin is a half graben controlled by Congo master fault. On the Uganda side, a flexural opposing fault system exists. Data that has been acquired by Government of Uganda (gravity and magnetic) and oil

companies (seismic and well) show thick sediment accumulations (depocenter) of up to 4km around the southern end of Lake Albert (Ntoroko area). This sediment burial could have generated and migrated hydrocarbons from potential organic rich source rocks into the surrounding structures that have been mapped. The south of the basin is occupied by the Rwenzori mountains which is regarded as the source and/or barrier to sediment escape from Semliki basin. Pickford and Senut (1994) dated surface exposures from this basin to be of Middle Miocene to recent whereas conflicting ages of Early Miocene (Lukaye, 2009) and Early Pliocene (RPS Energy, 2008) have been suggested for the Turaco well sections on the basis of palynomorphs. Subsequent mapping by the Department of Petroleum Exploration and Production indicates that these sediments are fluvial lacustrine deposits that have been grouped into Nyabusosi, Nyakabingo, Nyabugoro, Oluka, Kakara, Kasande and Kisegi Formations based on lithological properties and depositional environment.

Stop 1: Kichwamba observation point and Mungu ni Mukubwa.

Generally, a trip to Semliki has the most marvelous and breath-taking views. You will experience the thrilling meandering



Makondo Fault

DAY 2: THE GEOLOGY OF LAKES EDWARD AND GEORGE BASINS

These basins represent the Southern domain of the Albertine graben and trends in the NNE-SSW being the dominant trend and the NNW-SSE trends being minor. The two sub-basins are generally two opposing half grabens with the major boundary fault on the Congo side, the NNE-SSW trending Lubero Fault controlling the area of maximum subsidence coincident with the present-day location of Lake Edward. Lake Edward is connected to lake George by Kazinga channel which is believed to be a remnant of an older river that drained westwards.

Delegates will depart from Fort Portal at 7.00am and drive to Lake Edward-George basins.

Stop 5 and 6: Bunyaruguru crater lakes

The Western arm of the East African rift system is essentially amagmatic. Volcanic provinces are aerially and volumetrically

small leaving the majority of the western rift devoid of magmatism. In the Albertine graben, two volcanic provinces of quaternary age have been observed; the Katwe-Kikorongo and Bunyaruguru-Fort portal provinces. At Bunyaruguru, several crater lakes and volcanic ash are evident.



One of the crater lakes in the basin

The volcanic rocks mainly tuffs and ashes are beautifully exposed in the vicinity of the recent explosion craters as well as along the eastern basin margin faults. Some of the tuffs can be seen in some locations to have been folded by later Neogene compression regime.

Stop 7: Ishasha-DRC Border Fault System

At this point, the delegates will be shown a series of surface expressions of tilted fault blocks that have been imaged by seismic data in the subsurface. The hydrocarbons Prospectivity of this basin will be discussed. Delegates will depart for a night in Mweya safari lodge.

DAY 3: GAME DRIVE IN QUEEN ELIZABETH NATIONAL PARK (8.00-11.00AM)

Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP) covers an area of 770 sq. miles (1995sq.km). Road access from Uganda's capital city of Kampala is 206 miles (420km). By air, it can be accessed through the landing strip at Mweya Safari Lodge for light aircraft or a larger airstrip at Kasese town. QENP lies in the fertile equatorial area that is especially scenic, with two lakes connected by a channel overlooked by a high peninsula. It also has volcanic craters, grassy plains and tropical forest with high biodiversity rating in the world. Formerly called the Rwenzori national park, QENP returned to its royal colonial name. The wide bio-diversity contains the most astonishing number of species-almost 100types of mammal and 606 different birds, with Kazinga channel alone housing the world's largest concentration of hippos.



Climbing lions in QENP

Other wildlife includes; warthogs, buffaloes, rare aquatic sitatunga antelopes, beautifully horned Uganda kob, giant forest hog, waterbuck, topi, elephant, leopard etc. Kyambura (or Cham-bura) gorge on

the northern eastern boundary of the park has thick canopies and vines dangling down to the soft forest floor inhabited by chimpanzees. The maramagambo forest, south of the Kazinga channel is the home to large number of chimpanzees plus a number of other monkey species.

The pouting shoebill (or whale-headed) stork and myriad of other birds and mammals are best viewed from a boat on Kazinga channel. Specialties at QENP include a beautiful sunset over the water, warthogs and hippos mowing the lawn at the Mweya Safari Lodge, boat ride on Kazinga channel, chimpanzees in Kyambura/Chambura gorge and beautifully positioned safari lodges.

Delegates will set off for Kampala at 11am

Fees: US\$900 per person.

Costs include transport, accommodation, meals and park fees. Delegates should ensure they carry appropriate field gear e.g. field boots.

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Mobile: +256 781163590/703463009
Email: t.sserubiri@petroleum.go.ug

TANZANIA

POST - CONFERENCE

Northern Circuit

13th - 15th May, 2023

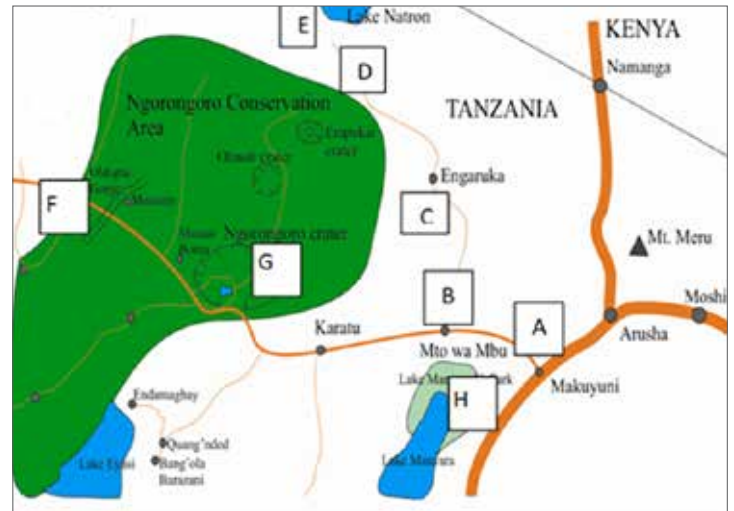


Tree climbing Leopard found at Tarangire National Park

INTRODUCTION

The EAPCE'23 Post Conference Excursion to the Northern Circuit will be conducted for three days from 12th to 14th May, 2023. The excursion route will pass through the Neogene Lake Beds and older extrusive rocks that contain olivine basalts and volcanic tuffs in the Eastern branch of the East African Rift System. The delegates will be able to view the Gregory Rift System, the Engaruka Crater, Oldonyo Lengai Mountain (Mountain of God), Lake Natron, the Olduvai Gorge (the locality of the Human Ancestor - *Australopithecus boisei*), the Shifting Sands, the famous Ngorongoro Crater and the Tarangire National Park.

The trip will also offer an opportunity to view an extensive exposure of the East African Rift System (EARS) which is one



A sketch map showing Geo-tourism sites in the Northern Circuit of Tanzania

of the famous geological wonders of the world, a place where the earth's diverging tectonic forces are presently trying to create new plates.

On 12th May, 2023 the delegates will be picked from Kilimanjaro International Airport to Arusha for the night at Kibo Palace Hotel.

DAY 1: 13TH MAY, 2023

The delegates will have breakfast at the Kibo Palace Hotel, then drive from Arusha City to Makuyuni town where the delegates will have a far view of the Gregory Rift and the Manyara Lake. At this location, the delegates will closely view the exposed Oolitic and fossiliferous Limestone outcrops (Lake Beds). At Mto wa Mbu, delegates will have a close view of the Gregory rift escarpment.



A close view of the Gregory fault escarpment at Mto wa Mbu area



Thereafter, the delegates will drive parallel along the plane of Gregory border fault to Engaruka. On the way, the delegates will be able to see the older volcanic rocks (basalts) and younger pyroclastic materials (ashes, tuffs and agglomerate). The delegates will stop at Engaruka Crater (Shimo la Mungu) where the stratigraphic succession of volcanic ashes are exposed. Few kilometers ahead, delegates will have a close view of the active Oldonyo Lengai Mountain ("The Mountain of God"), a mountain of Carbonatite volcanic composition.



Oldonyo Lengai, active Carbonate Volcanic Mountain

The delegates will have a picnic lunch near Masamburai village and drive to Lake Natron to view a large group of Flamingos around the lake and view the Engare Sero Hominid footprints prior to driving back to Lake Manyara Serena Hotel for a night.



Lake Natron flanked by a big group of Flamingos.

DAY 2: 14TH MAY, 2023

Delegates will have breakfast at Lake Manyara Serena Hotel, then drive to Oldupai Gorge, a very important site for anthropological history. It is a famous area for the fossils of early human evolution. At this area, delegates will see the skull and bones of earlier humankind and a very well preserved oldest sediment succession ranging from 2.1 Ma to 600,000 years ago.



An area around Olduvai Gorge showing a well preserved sedimentary 1.2 Ma - 600,000 years succession of sedimentary beds.

The delegates will also have an opportunity to see the magical shifting sands and have an experience of cultural aspects of life styles in the wild with wild animals and the traditional houses from Maasai tribe at the Maasai Boma area.



Crescent shaped strongly magnetic shifting sands.



Cultural Aspects of Maasai Tribe Maasai people



A view of Ngorongoro Crater and the lake within as seen from the rim of the crater.



Masai Boma

On the way back, delegates will have a Game drive in the Ngorongoro Crater which is one of the seven world heritage sites. The delegates will have an opportunity to learn its geological evolution and be able to see the occurrences of both Salt and fresh water lake environments and Volcanic rocks within the Crater (Figure 8). Also, the delegates will see different wild animals grazing with Maasai domestic cows.

Delegates will have a picnic lunch inside the Crater near the fresh water Lake then drive outside the Crater along the rim of the Ngorongoro Crater and spend a night at Ngorongoro Crater Serena Hotel.

DAY 3: 15TH MAY, 2023

This is the last day of the field excursion. The delegates will have breakfast at Ngorongoro Crater Serena Hotel and head to Tarangire National Park where they will see the giant baobab trees, different bird species and plenty of wild animals such as elephants, lions, leopards, cheetahs, antelopes, gazelles, buffaloes, zebras and warthogs. The delegates will then drive straight to Kilimanjaro International Airport for departure in the evening.

Fees:

**US\$ 1,200 per person non – residents,
US\$ 1,000 per person for East African residents**

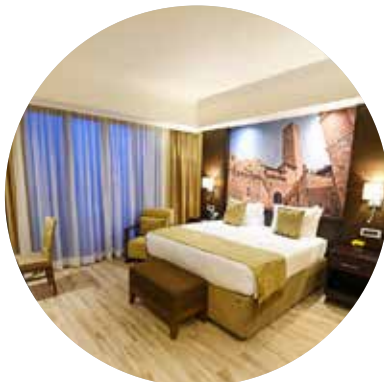
Includes meals, transport, accommodation and park entry fees. Final Fees to be confirmed based on the applicable fees during the period of May 2023.

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ACCOMMODATION



KAMPALA

HOTEL NAME	ROOMS	HOTEL NAME	ROOMS
 Sheraton Kampala Hotel https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/ebbsi-sheraton-kampala-hotel/	150	 Lake Victoria Serena Golf Resort & Spa https://www.serenahotels.com/serenalakevictoria/en/default.html	150
 Kampala Serena Hotel https://www.serenahotels.com/serenakampala/en/default.html	230	 Skyz Hotel Nagulu https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/ebbns-protea-hotel-kampala-skyz/	141
 Munyonyo Commonwealth Resort https://www.munyonyocommonwealth.com/	50	 Golden Tulip Hotel Kampala https://www.goldentulip.com/en-us/hotels-uganda	122
 Speke Resort Munyonyo https://www.spekeresort.com/	400	 Kabira Country Club https://www.kabiracountryclub.com/	80

HOTEL NAME	ROOMS	HOTEL NAME	ROOMS
 Méstil https://www.mestilhotels.com/	50	 Golf Course Hotel http://www.golfcoursehotel.com/	200
 Royal Suites https://royalsuitesug.com/	60	 Grand Imperial Hotel https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/GrandImperialHotel.html	103
 Hotel Africana and Convention Centre https://www.hotel-africana.com	200	 Silver Springs Hotel https://silverspringshotelug.com/	100
 Protea Hotel Kampala https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/ebbka-protea-hotel-kampala/	60	 Fairway Hotel https://fairwayhotel.co.ug	100
 Imperial Royale Hotel https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/ImperialRoyaleHotel.html	200	 Speke Hotel https://www.spekehotel.com/	50

HOTEL NAME**ROOMS****HOTEL NAME****ROOMS**

50

Metropole Hotel

<http://www.metropolekampala.com/>



68

The Mackinnon Suites

<http://the-mackinnon-suites.kampala-hotels-ug.com/en/>

ENTEBBE

HOTEL NAME**ROOMS****HOTEL NAME****ROOMS**

51

Best Western Premier Garden Hotel Entebbe

https://www.bestwestern.com/en_US/book/entebbe/hotel-rooms/best-western-premier-garden-hotel-entebbe/propertyCode.75601.html



180

Laico Lake Victoria Hotel

<http://lvhotel.co.ug/>



200

Imperial Resort Beach Hotel

<https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/ImperialResortBeachHotel.html>



50

Protea Hotel Entebbe

<https://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/ebben-protea-hotel-entebbe/>

HOTEL NAME**ROOMS****HOTEL NAME****ROOMS**

274

Imperial Golf View Hotel

<https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/ImperialGolfViewHotel.html>



200

Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel

<https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/ImperialBotanicalBeachHotel.html>



93

Imperial Apartments

<https://www.imperialhotels.co.ug/ImperialApartments.html>



33

Lake Heights Hotel

<http://lakeheightshotel.com/Lake-Heights/Index.aspx>



10TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2023 (EAPCE'23)



REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete the form and send by Email or Fax to the Conference Secretariat before 30th April, 2023

For more information, please do not hesitate to contact Wilson M. Tumushabe, Tel: +256 782 716261 / +256 701 121372, Email: w.tumushabe@petroleum.go.ug / tumushabewm@gmail.com

Personal Information (Please Type or print clearly in CAPITAL LETTER)

*TITLE: ☐ Mr. ☐ Mrs. ☐ Ms. ☐ Prof. ☐ Dr. ☐ Others (Please Specify:.....)

*I WILL ATTEND AS: ☐ Delegate ☐ Student ☐ Speaker
☐ Exhibitor ☐ Committee Member

* First Name:	* Last Name:	Other Names:
* Nationality:		
* Organization:	* Position:	
* Postal Address:		
*Tel No:	* Email:	

I would like to Register my participation in (Please tick your choices):

East Africa Petroleum Conference & Exhibition 2023 (EAPCE'23), 9th-11th May 2023	
Pre-conference Workshop	
PRE-CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS	
Pre-conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Tertiary Rift Basin	
Pre-conference Field Excursion - Rwanda: Lake Kivu and Akagera National Park	
Pre-conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Southern Circuit	
Pre-conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Central and Northern Albertine Graben	
POST -CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS	
Post-conference Field Excursion - Rwanda: Bugarama Graben and Nyungwe National Park.	
Post-conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Lamu Basin, Coastal Region	
Post-conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Northern Circuit	
Post-conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Southern Albertine Graben	
Post-conference Field Excursion - Burundi: Nyakazu Fault	
My Company shall be exhibiting in booth no.....	
I am likely to be accompanied by my spouse	

Conference Registration:

Category	Amount (USD)
International Delegates	1,000
EAC Delegates	500
Students	200
Pre-conference Workshop	50
Posters	1,000
Exhibition Booth	2,500

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Bronze	USD 10,000 – 19,999
Copper	USD 4,000 – 9,999

Please Note That:

- The registration form can also be downloaded from the conference website: www.eapce23.eac.int
- Delegates can also register online on the conference website.
- Sponsorship information and incentives are available on the conference website.



10TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2023 (EAPCE'23)



PAYMENT DETAILS

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES ARE PAYABLE TO THE FOLLOWING BANK ACCOUNT:

BANK NAME:	KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK (KCB) UGANDA BRANCH
ACCOUNT NAME:	10TH EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION
ACCOUNT NUMBER (USD):	USD 2299881131
ACCOUNT NUMBER (UGX):	2310906999
BRANCH CODE:	4658
SWIFT CODE:	KCBLUGKA
INTERMEDIARY BANK DETAILS:	DEUTSCHE BANK TRUST AMERICA'S NEW YORK BKTRUS33

All Bank Transfers must be marked Clearly with delegate name/ invoice number

The payment receipt is produced upon reception of cash remittance notice/advice

Please tick your preferred option ☐ Cash ☐ Debit Card ☐ Credit Card

Credit Card: Please debit my credit card (Tick and Complete Details)



Please return this registration form to: **Eng. Dr. Ogwang Geoffrey**
Ag. Commissioner Midstream Petroleum
Department
Chairperson, National Organizing Committee (EAPCE'23))
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
P.O. Box 9, Entebbe, Uganda
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