



# 11<sup>TH</sup> EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2025 (EAPCE'25)



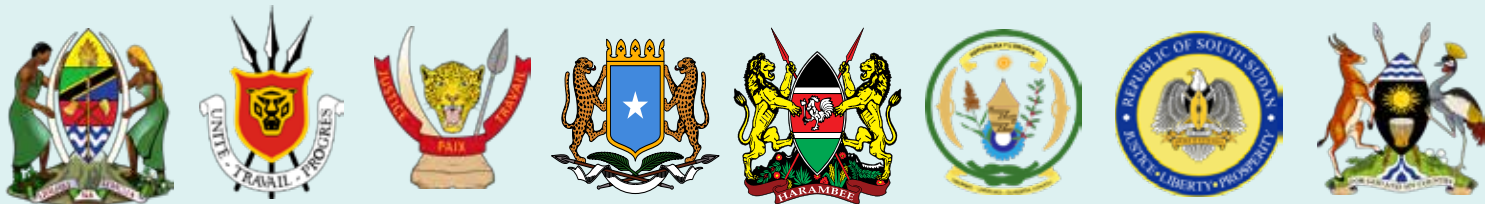
**THEME:**

**Unlocking Investment in Future Energy:  
The Role of Petroleum Resources in the Energy Mix  
for Sustainable Development in East Africa**



**5 - 7 March, 2025**

JNICC | Dar es Salaam, Tanzania





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**[www.eapce25.eac.int](http://www.eapce25.eac.int)**

# Welcome Note

## East African Community Secretariat

On behalf of the East African Community (EAC), I am greatly honored, to extend to you an invitation to the 11<sup>th</sup> East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2025 (EAPCE'25) which will be held at Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional intergovernmental organization of eight (8) Partner States: The Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Federal Republic of Somalia, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Rwanda, the Republic of South Sudan, the Republic of Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania, with tremendous opportunities in the industry along the value chain.

The EAC is home to an estimated 302.2 million citizens, of which over 30% is urban population. With a land area of 5.4 million square kilometers and a combined Gross Domestic Product of US\$312.9 billion, its realization bears great strategic and geopolitical significance and prospects for the renewed and reinvigorated EAC.



*Ms. Annette Ssemuwemba  
Deputy Secretary General  
East African Community*

The work of the EAC is guided by its Treaty which established the Community. It was signed on 30 November, 1999 and entered into force on 7 July, 2000 following its ratification by the original three Partner States - Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

The East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition is a biennial event held since 2003. EAPCE'25 will provide a unique forum for dialogue for all players in the petroleum industry regionally and internationally. Technical papers, paper posters and e-posters, and exhibitions aligned to the Conference theme 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 being planned to give the delegates a rich experience.

The Conference theme is ***Unlocking Investment in Future Energy: The Role of Petroleum Resources in the Energy Mix for Sustainable Development in East Africa***. EAPCE'25 is in line with the broad goal of EAC to achieve economic, social and political integration so as to create wealth in the region and enhance competitiveness through increased production, trade and investment.

The objective of the energy sector development for ***EAC Vision 2050*** is to ensure sustainable, adequate, affordable, competitive, secure and reliable supply of energy to meet regional needs. By 2050, the region targets to transform the energy landscape to be characterized by, among others, access, financial and technical capacity, efficient distribution of petroleum products with sufficient strategic reserves in compliance with environmental requirements.

As the world struggles with an energy crisis, clean energy and diversification being one of the key strategies to reduce supply chain difficulties, there is need for developing targeted policy approaches to promote energy mix and integration. Nuclear power, Solar, Wind and other renewable energy sources have the potential to play a significant role in helping countries securely transition to cleaner energy systems. Important to note is that over 90% of electricity produced in the region is from clean sources.

The EAC Partner States will therefore showcase the potential for petroleum that exists in the region and report on ongoing activities in exploration, development and production. Further, the Partner States will share their respective policy, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as other initiatives aimed at continually improving the enabling and conducive environment for the industry.

EAPCE'25 will offer participants an opportunity to promote their products, activities, technological advancements and hold business-to-business meetings in addition to sampling East Africa's cultural and touristic diversity.

We extend a warm welcome to all Petroleum Industry Stakeholders including International Oil/Energy Companies, whether longstanding partners and or those exploring opportunities within the East African Community, to join us at the East African Petroleum Conference 2025 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Whether as sponsors, exhibitors, delegates, or potential investors and business partners, your presence will enrich the discourse and foster collaboration in this dynamic industry.

We eagerly anticipate your participation and the opportunity to forge valuable connections in this vibrant region.

*Annette Ssemuwemba*

**Annette Ssemuwemba**  
Deputy Secretary General  
East African Community

# Welcome Note

Ministry of Energy, Tanzania

66 I take this opportunity to welcome all our distinguished guests from the East African region and beyond to the 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2025 (EAPCE'25) scheduled to take place from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2025 at the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC) in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

This Conference aims at promoting the East African region's petroleum potential; showcasing the latest developments and available investment opportunities; legal and regulatory frameworks within the value chain of the Petroleum sub-sectors in the region; and exchanging information, experience, and technological developments in the oil and gas industry.

Tanzania is proud and honoured to host the 11<sup>th</sup> edition of EAPCE.

Tanzania, has a total area of 945,000km<sup>2</sup> of which 534,000km<sup>2</sup> (56%) is sedimentary basins that are lucrative for oil and gas exploration. However, the country remains under-explored.



*Hon. Dr. Doto Mashaka Biteko  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Energy  
United Republic of Tanzania*

In this regard, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar launched its first Licensing Round on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 for eight (8) offshore Blocks, while Tanzania Mainland is set to launch a 5<sup>th</sup> Licensing Round in early 2025.

Exploration investment opportunities also exist for IOCs to partner with Tanzania in Eyasi Wembere, West Songo Songo, Mnazi Bay North, and Blocks 4/1B & 1C.





In its exploration initiatives, Tanzania has discovered approximately 57.54 Trillion Cubic Feet (TCF) of Gas Initial In Place (GIIP) out of which 10.41 TCF is onshore that is currently used for power generation, heating for industries, households, and vehicles. The remaining significant discovery, estimated at 47.13 TCF, made in the offshore part is planned to be developed through LNG.

Attending the Conference will offer an opportunity to interact with key stakeholders in the petroleum industry in the East African region; while having a treat of the endowed nature of Tanzania including the beautiful Isles of Zanzibar; the Ngorongoro Crater; the Serengeti, Ruaha, Tarangire, Mikumi, Gombe, Saadani, Burigi–Chato, Mkomazi, Arusha, Udzungwa and Mahale National Parks; the attractive relief features like Mount Kilimanjaro, Mount Meru, Uluguru and Usambara Mountains; the rift valley, and the Serengeti plains.

The Zanzibar Archipelago together with Mafia Islands, locally referred to as “Spice Islands” offers spices, raffia, and touristic areas with top attractions including Cheetah’s Rock, Nakupenda Beach, Nungwi Beach, Mnemba “swimming with dolphins” and the Stone Town among others.

Please plan to be one of our delegates to the Conference and field excursions, and during your stay in Dar es Salaam, please find time to visit our several touristic attractions.

*Hon. Dr. Doto Mashaka Biteko*

**Hon. Dr. Doto Mashaka Biteko**  
Deputy Prime Minister &  
Minister of Energy  
United Republic of Tanzania

# EAPCE'25

## Key Dates

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► 30 September, 2024

Deadline for Submission of Abstracts

► 31 December, 2024

Authors notified of the abstracts evaluation outcome

► 1 - 3 March, 2025

Pre-Conference Field Excursions

► 4 March, 2025

Pre-Conference Workshop

► 5-7 March, 2025

EAPCE'25 Conference and Exhibition

► 8-11 March, 2025

Post-Conference Field Excursions





# ABOUT EAPCE'25

The East African Community (EAC) comprises of eight (8) Partner States namely the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Federal Republic of Somalia, 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 300 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 cooperate in 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 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 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

## Unlocking Investment in Future Energy: The Role of Petroleum Resources in the Energy Mix for Sustainable Development in East Africa

### EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

- i. Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes
- ii. East African Rift and Coastal Basins
- iii. Offshore Exploration Opportunities
- iv. Field Development and Reservoir Management

### MID & DOWNSTREAM OPPORTUNITIES

- i. Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes
- ii. Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Pipelines and Storage.
- iii. Refining Options for Crude Oil.
- iv. Natural Gas Distribution
- v. LPG Infrastructure Development
- vi. Value Addition in Oil and Gas Development
- vii. Development of Virtual Pipelines

### RESOURCE REVENUE MANAGEMENT

- i. Petroleum Revenue Management
- ii. Oil and Gas Markets and Impact of Global Prices
- iii. Petroleum Projects' Cost Monitoring and Auditing
- iv. Transfer Pricing

### ENERGY MIX & JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

- i. Clean Cooking
- ii. Energy Integration
- iii. Technological Advancement in Petroleum
- iv. Strengthening Energy Security: The Role of Petroleum in a Diversified Energy Mix Strategy

### OTHER INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- i. Capacity Building and Training Programs
- ii. Farm-in Partnerships and Multiclient Studies
- iii. Financing of Petroleum Projects
- iv. Meeting the Regional Petroleum Needs.

### CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- i. Managing Environmental, Health, Safety, Security and Social Impacts in Oil and Gas Operations
- ii. Local Content
- iii. Data Management
- iv. Governance in Extractive Sector
- v. Managing Stakeholder Expectations
- vi. Geopolitical Influence on Petroleum Demand and Pricing
- vii. Corporate Social Responsibility

# CALL FOR ABSTRACTS



## Submission Format

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



**30 September, 2024**

**[www.eapce25.eac.int](http://www.eapce25.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 3<sup>rd</sup> person. The biography should contain information on position, career history, education and professional achievements.
- » Multiple abstract submissions are permitted.
- » Please ensure 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'25 conference website by midnight 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 (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'25 and authors notified of the outcome by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024.



### **Diamond**

US\$ 75,000 and  
above



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US\$ 74,999  
to  
US\$ 60,000



### **Platinum**

US\$ 59,999  
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to  
US\$ 10,000



### **Others**

Below  
US\$ 9,999



# CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Registration fees for the EAPCE'25 and other Conference events:

**US\$ 1,000**  
International Delegates

**US\$ 500**  
EAC Delegates

**US\$ 200**  
Students

**US\$ 50**  
Pre-Conference  
Workshop

**US\$ 1,000**  
e-Poster / Paper Poster

**US\$ 2,500**  
Exhibition Booth

- **Registration Fees will cater for:**

- Attending Conference Presentations.
- Access to Exhibition and Poster sessions.
- Use of meeting room facilities.
- Country information packages for each Partner State.
- Cultural and Social events.
- Transport from hotels to the conference venue and back.
- Lunches and a Conference Dinner.
- Conference Proceedings on a memory drive.

## CANCELATION POLICY:

- Cancellation of registration be refunded **80%** if done on or before **31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024**.
- There shall be **NO** refund for cancellations after **1<sup>st</sup> November, 2024**.



# CONFERENCE ACCOUNT DETAILS

All Conference Fees are payable to the following account:

**BANK NAME:** KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK (KCB)  
TANZANIA

**ACCOUNT NAME:** 11<sup>TH</sup> E.A.P.C 25

**ACCOUNT NUMBER:** USD 3391236973  
TZS 3391236957

**BRANCH NAME:** SAMORA

**BRANCH CODE:** 017-001

**CORRESPONDENCE BANK:** DEUTSCHE BANK - NEW YORK

**CORRESPONDENCE SWIFT:** BKTRUS33



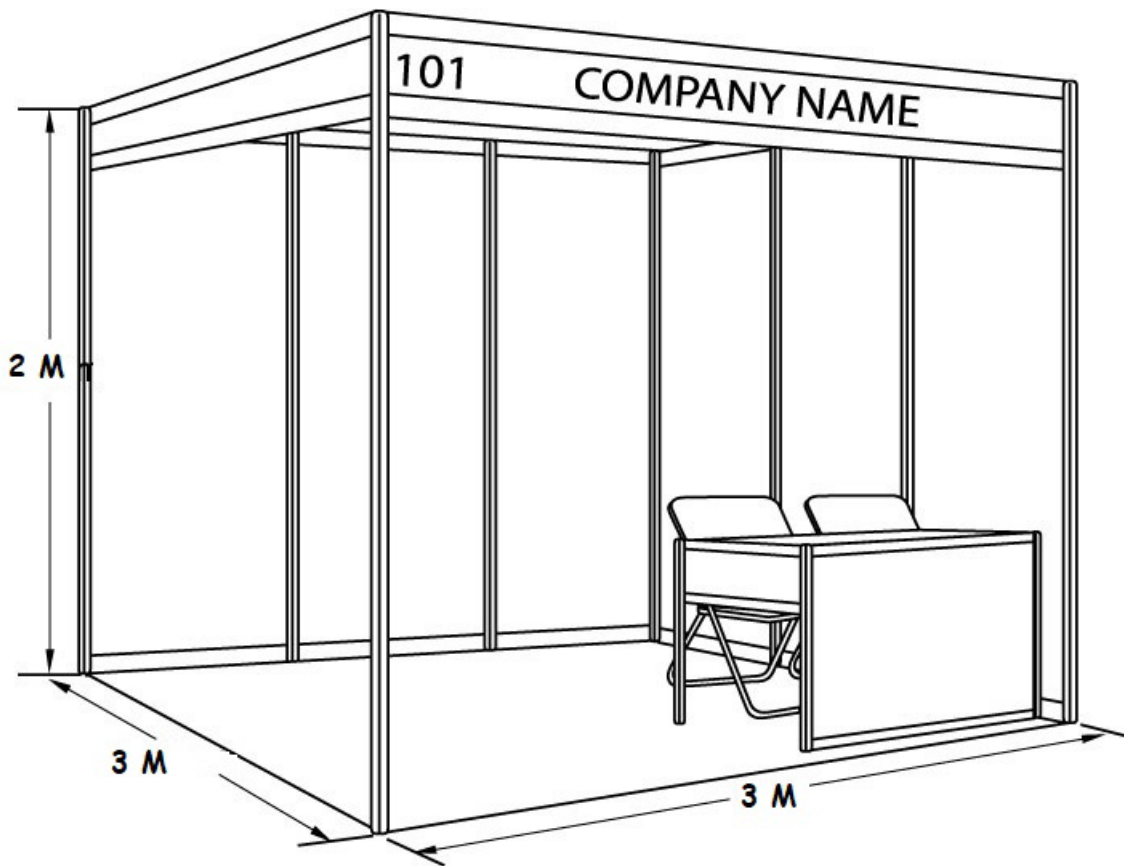




# EXHIBITOR INFORMATION

Exhibitor information for EAPCE'25 is outlined below:

1. Size of exhibition booth is **3m x 3m (10ft x 10ft)**.
2. Total number of booths is **80**.
3. Booths will be charged at **US\$ 2,500** per booth, **US\$ 1,000** per e-poster and **US\$ 1,000** per poster for the three days of the conference.
4. Exhibitors are allowed to hire one or more booths. The organizing committee will allocate booths on a first come first serve basis.
5. Booths will be fitted with a power supply outlet, lighting, a table and two chairs.
6. Exhibitors shall be required to submit their signage at least one month prior to the opening of the conference.
7. All exhibitors must be accredited to access the exhibition area.
8. The conference secretariat reserves the right to accept or reject any exhibition proposal.
9. There will be an opportunity for limited posters on topics relevant to the theme of the conference and poster space will be allocated on a first come first serve basis. Dimension of poster stands will be **1m x 2m (3ft x 6ft)**.



## Cancellation Exhibition of Bookings:

- Exhibitors will be refunded **80%** on cancellation of booking on or before **31<sup>st</sup> October, 2024**.
- There shall be **NO** refund for cancellations after **1<sup>st</sup> November, 2024**.



# PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

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

## DAY 00

Tuesday  
4 March, 2025

### Arrival & Pre-Conference events

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

## DAY 01

Wednesday  
5 March, 2025

- **Opening Ceremony**
- **Country presentations**
  - i. *United Republic of Tanzania*
  - ii. *Republic of Burundi*
  - iii. *Republic of Kenya*
  - iv. *Republic of Rwanda*
  - v. *Republic of Uganda*
  - vi. *Republic of South Sudan*
  - vii. *Democratic Republic of Congo*
  - viii. *Federal Republic of Somalia*
- **Exploration and Development**
  - i. *Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes*
  - ii. *East African Rift and Coastal Basins*
  - iii. *Offshore Exploration Opportunities*
  - iv. *Field Development and Reservoir Management*

## DAY 02

Thursday  
6 March, 2025

- **Mid and Downstream Opportunities**
  - i. *Legal, Fiscal and Regulatory Regimes*
  - ii. *Crude Oil and Refined Petroleum Products Pipelines and Storage*
  - iii. *Refining Options for Crude Oil*
  - iv. *Natural Gas Distribution*
  - v. *LPG Infrastructure Development*
  - vi. *Value Addition in Oil and Gas Developments*
  - vii. *Development of Virtual pipelines*
- **Resource Revenue Management**
  - i. *Petroleum Revenue Management*
  - ii. *Oil and Gas Markets and Impact of Global Prices Petroleum*
  - iii. *Projects' Cost Monitoring and Auditing*
  - iv. *Transfer Pricing*
- **Energy Mix and Just Energy Transition**
  - i. *Clean Cooking*
  - ii. *Energy Integration*
  - iii. *Technological Advancement in Petroleum*
  - iv. *Strengthening Energy Security: The Role of Petroleum in a Diversified Energy Mix Strategy*

## DAY 03

Friday  
7 March, 2025

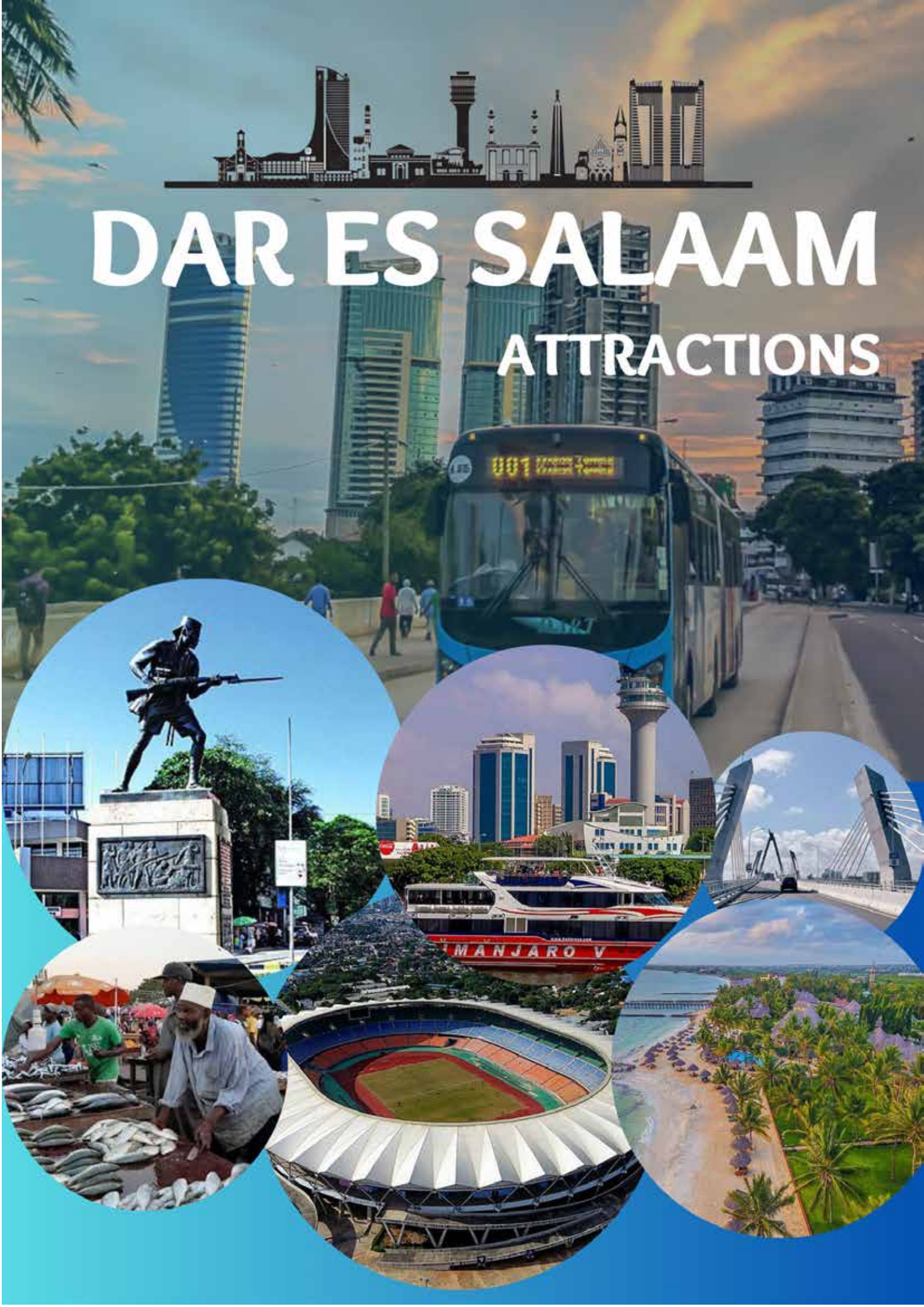
- **Other Investment Opportunities**
  - i. *Capacity Building and Training Programs*
  - ii. *Farm-in Partnerships and Multiclient Studies*
  - iii. *Financing of Petroleum Projects*
  - iv. *Meeting the Regional Petroleum Needs*
- **Cross cutting Issues**
  - i. *Managing Environmental, Health, Safety, Security and Social Impacts in Oil and Gas Operations*
  - ii. *Local Content*
  - iii. *Data Management*
  - iv. *Governance in Extractive Sector*
  - v. *Managing Stakeholder Expectations*
  - vi. *Geopolitical Influence on Petroleum Demand and Pricing*
  - vii. *Corporate Social Responsibility*
- **Closing Ceremony**





# DAR ES SALAAM

## ATTRACTIONS







# **PETROLEUM EXPLORATION IN EAST AFRICA**





# REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI



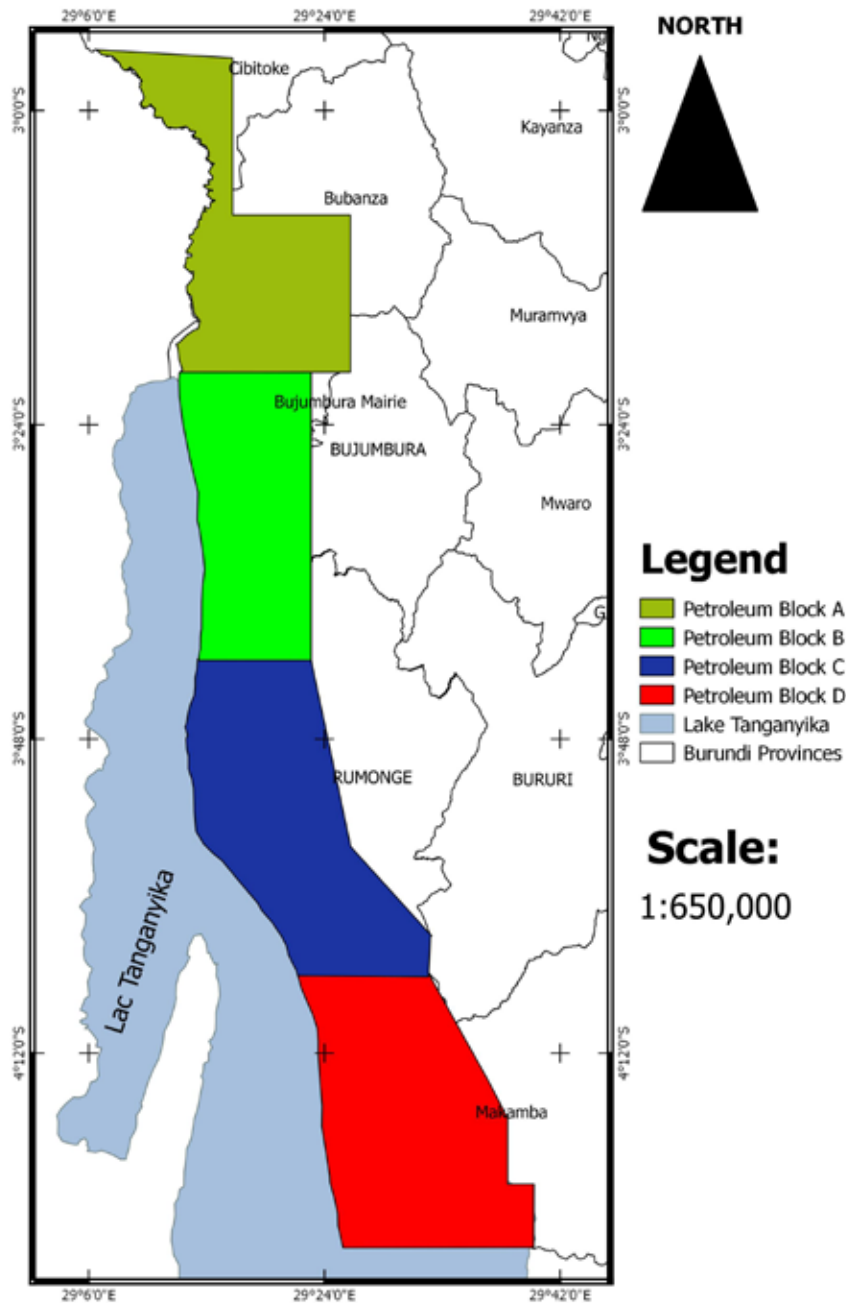
Often called “*The Heart of Africa*” and covers an area of 27,834km<sup>2</sup>. Burundi is landlocked and borders Rwanda, Tanzania and Democratic Republic of Congo, thus forming part of the Central African Region.

Various studies have been conducted since 1959 for petroleum exploration both in 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 2,968.1km<sup>2</sup>. Geological studies, gravimetric, aeromagnetic and seismic surveys have been conducted in the two basins and the average sediment 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 (793.1 km<sup>2</sup>), B (697.1 km<sup>2</sup>), C (664 km<sup>2</sup>) and D (813.4 km<sup>2</sup>).

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 38°. 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.

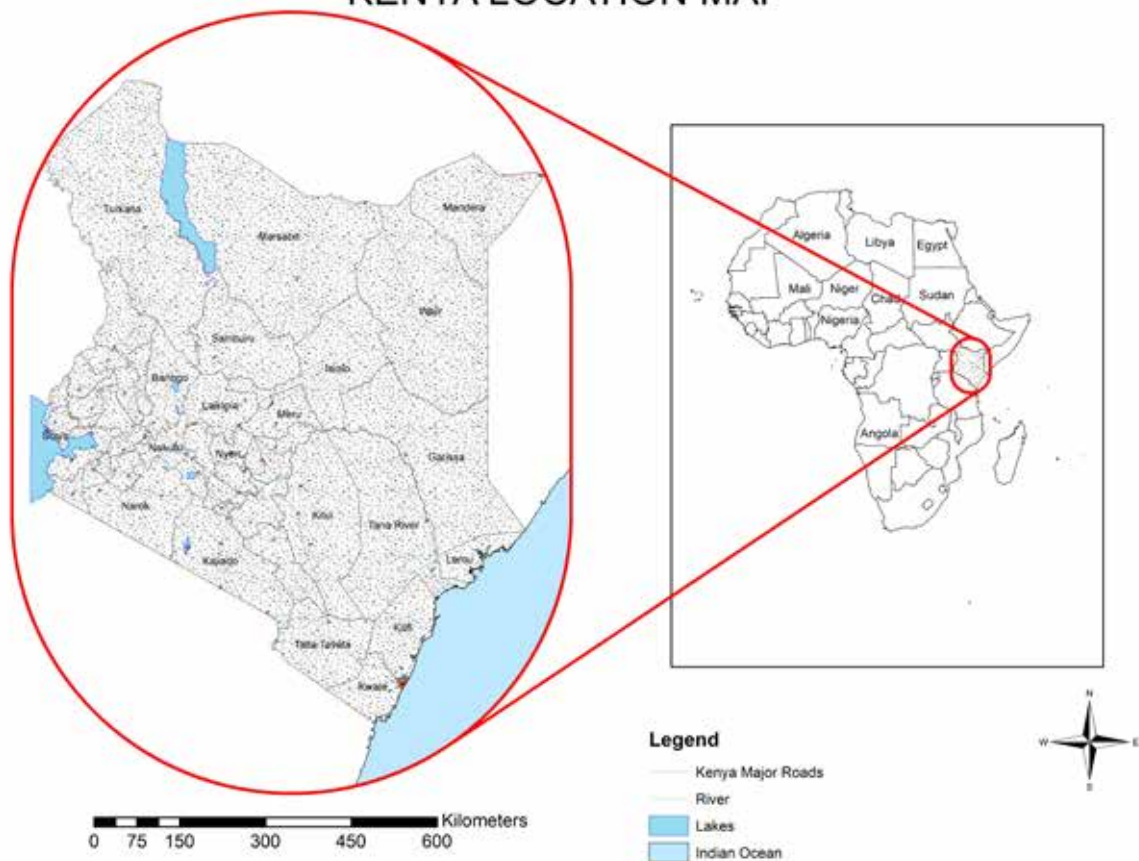
The Kenyan highlands comprise successful agricultural regions with climatic conditions varying from tropical along the coast to temperate inland to arid in the north and northeastern regions. It covers an area of approximately 582,646 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of over 45 million people. The country's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.9 percent in 2023

compared to 4.3 percent in 2022. 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 Parks. All the Big Five animals of Africa are found within these habitats.

Regionally, the East African Rift system bisects Kenya in a North-South direction with the drainage patterns being a function of the surface relief manifestation.

## KENYA LOCATION MAP



*Location map of Kenya*

Generally, most rivers drain into the Indian Ocean, Lake Victoria and Lake Turkana.

Kenya has four (4) sedimentary basins namely: Lamu, Anza, Mandera and Tertiary Rift covering an area of approximately 500,000 km<sup>2</sup>. 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**

#### **Upstream Oil and Gas activities**

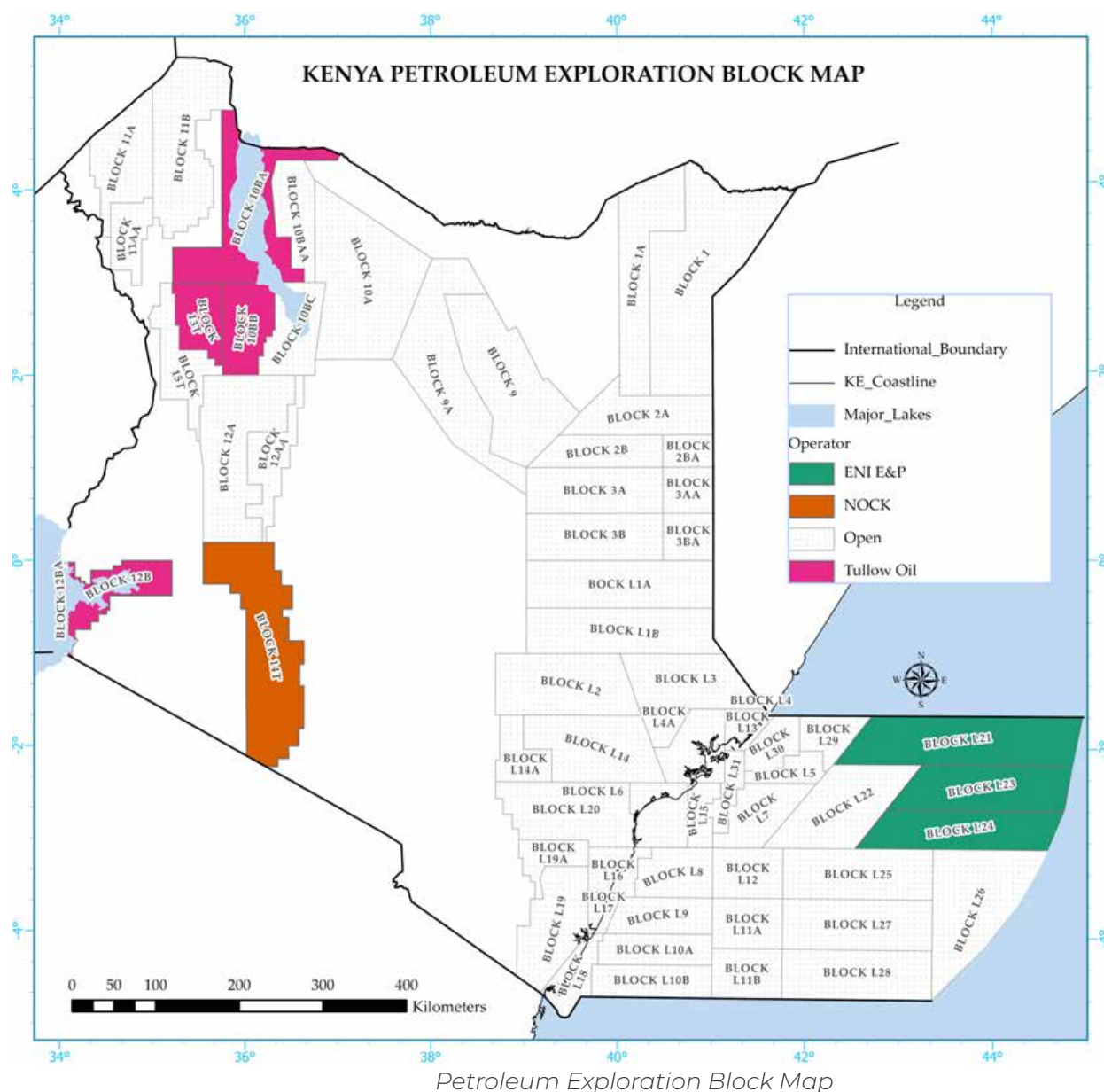
Currently, exploration activities are ongoing both in the onshore and offshore blocks. To date, over 80,000-line km of 2D seismic data and approximately 10,000km<sup>2</sup>

of 3D seismic data has been acquired across the various blocks.

A total of 94 wells have been drilled-most being exploratory wells with a few being appraisal wells. Tullow Oil B.V made commercial discoveries in Block 10BB and 13T in the South Lokichar Sub-Basin of Tertiary Rift Basin. Field Development Plan to develop resources in the South Lokichar Basin has been submitted to Energy and Petroleum Regulatory (EPRA) and is currently under review. Other oil and gas discoveries made includes; gas discovery in offshore Lamu Basin in Block L8 drilled by Apache; and Oil and gas discovery in Block L10A drilled by BG Group and gas discoveries in Block 9 in Anza Basin.

The Ministry plans to contract a Company to undertake a 3D Seismic Multi-Client data acquisition program for shallow





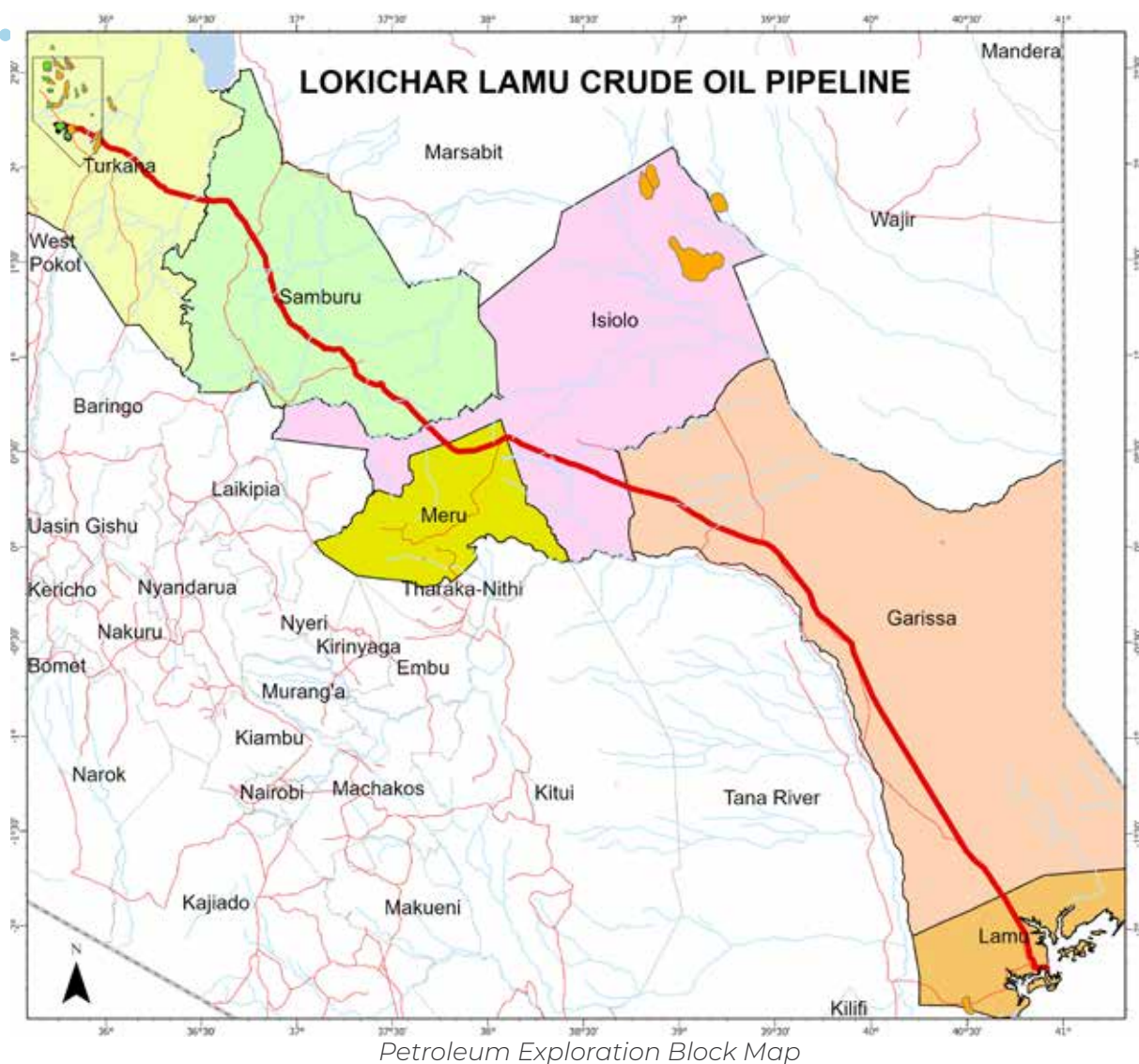
offshore in the near future. The company will carry out two seismic projects; one covers new 3D acquisition in the offshore Lamu Basin, the second involves the re-imaging of vintage data. The company will carry out the multi-client work on the north and south of the Basin.

The Ministry is also repacking data in the most prospective blocks that have gas discoveries with an aim of marketing them to potential investors.

## Midstream activities

To support the South Lokichar

development, the Government of Kenya (GOK) is seeking investments for the development of the Lokichar to Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP) project that will follow the LAPSET corridor. LLCOP will transport stabilised crude oil from the Lokichar Central Processing Facility (CPF) to the Lamu port, Kenya. The proposed 24" pipeline is designed for a flow rate of 130 kbopd. 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.

## Downstream Activities

### Importation of Petroleum Products

After the refinery ceased operation in September 2013 upon the country resorted to meeting its fuel requirements through 100 percent import of refined petroleum products.

The country was importing its products through an open tender system framework till April 2023 when the importation of the products shifted to Government-to-Government Arrangement. In the Master Framework Agreement, the Government

of Kenya imports fuel on credit basis for a duration of 6 months and payment is made using local currency. This enabled the Government to avert fuel and dollar shortage crises.

The products are imported through Kipevu Oil Terminal (KOT1 and 2). Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Heavy Fuel Oil are imported privately and through other jetties i.e. Shimanzi Oil Terminal and AGOL.

### Uptake of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

#### Mwananchi Gas Project: LPG Distribution

The Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Energy & Petroleum (MOEP) seeks to convert 4.4 million households to



use LPG as the primary cooking fuel by 2030 through access to affordable LPG and cylinders. This will enable the Government to achieve The Medium-Term Plan II under vision 2030 of 15 kilograms (kg) per capita of LPG consumption in Kenya by 2030 from the current 6.5 kg per capita.

As part of the journey to achieve this the Government has initiated a project dubbed, 'The Mwananchi Gas Project'. This is an initiative by the Ministry whose objectives are: -

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

The plan is to distribute subsidized 6 kg LPG cylinder and accessories to about 4.4 million households by 2028. Rollout to begun in 2024.

### **Clean Cooking for Learning institutions**

In support of support government national Tree Growing Restoration Campaign, the ministry endeavoured to enhancing use of clean cooking gas in households and public institutions. The Government through the ministry of energy and petroleum embarked on a journey to convert all public learning institutions to use LPG as the primary cooking fuel.

### **LPG Infrastructure Development**

There exist two bulk import jetties (via vessels). The jetties include Shimanzi Oil Terminal (SOT) jetty that is connected to a total storage capacity of 2,700 tons and the other terminal privately owned is linked to African Gas and Oil Limited (AGOL) company located in Miritini with a total storage of 25,000 tons.

Construction of a bulk LPG storage facility at KPRL, Changamwe tank farm by Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC) is underway. The first phase includes 25,000 tons storage and a similar capacity in the second phase.

There are several other private investments ongoing with the most progressed one being Lake Gas Limited construction of an LPG bulk storage facility with a capacity of 10,000 metric tonnes. The facility will be complemented by a state-of-the-art, fully equipped LPG cylinders manufacturing facility with a capacity of producing at least 1,000 cylinders per hour. The project upon completion will enable manufacture and filling of LPG cylinders under one roof, thus minimizing supply chain inefficiencies while lowering the cost of cooking gas to the citizenry.





# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



Rwanda, often referred to as the "**Land of a Thousand Hills**," is located in East Africa, positioned at the western segment of the significant East African rift called the Albertine Rift.

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 energy sector plays a vital role in accelerating the growing economy. The Government of Rwanda envisions having a secure and sustainable energy supply,

to be achieved in part by increasing quantities from traditional sources and diversifying into new sources, including exploitation of Rwanda's petroleum production potential.

Methane gas dissolved in Lake Kivu is a major source of energy in the country and contributes to 76 MW of electricity generation with the potential of an additional 100 MW production capacity.

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



Rwanda Location Map

Rwanda while energy Innovation closely follows behind.

### 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 2D seismic data acquisition surveys in 2012 at Lake Kivu basin, gravity, and magnetic studies, and an oil-prospecting geochemical survey in 2017-

2018. The results from geophysical studies showed that the Lake Kivu basin is half-graben and consists of a large main basin and four smaller," separate basins". The depth of the basins sediments is in the range between 3 km to 4.5 km.

More recently, in 2021-2022, Sound Oceanic led high-resolution 2D seismic surveys to image the Lake Kivu subsurface, pinpointing rock and sediment layers, fault lines, and potential hydrocarbon traps. The interpretation of results yielded a structural geologic model aligned with existing geological knowledge, identifying key horizons and structural leads indicating potential exploratory drilling





*Methane Gas extraction in Rwanda*

locations, including those associated with the deepest mappable horizon, Kibuye Formation horizon, and the Idjwi depositional sequence. The study also revealed that the dominant environment is lacustrine and is characterized by the I type of kerogen, while secondary sediments of the fluvial-deltaic system could contain a significant contribution of type III kerogen. The deepest part of the basin is most likely to have anoxic conditions favorable for the preservation of organic material and such sequences might develop reasonable thickness during periods of reduced clastic input. The favorable position of Rwanda's potential basins in the East African Rift Valley, the petroleum discoveries in the region (including significant discoveries of oil and natural gas in nearby countries), the relatively favorable Lake Kivu Basin sediment thickness and structure obtained from aero gravity and seismic

studies, respectively, and the data gathered from the other exploration activities are attracting investors to the country, interested in securing exploration blocks

### **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 km<sup>2</sup>. The lake is estimated to hold 60 km<sup>3</sup> (2.1 TCF) of exploitable methane gas that is shared between the two countries.

The reserve of natural gas was found to be commercially 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



*Methane extraction platform at Lake Kivu*

and industrial projects are being developed for local and regional use.

Being the 2<sup>nd</sup> fastest growing economy, 2<sup>nd</sup> for doing 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.

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*Shema Power Plant on Lake Kivu*

## **Investment Opportunities in the Oil and Gas Sector**

Rwanda, with its rapid economic growth and reputation as one of Africa's most business-friendly environments, has effectively attracted investors who seek a secure setting to thrive.

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
- Exploratory drilling
- 3D seismic surveys.

Methane gas exploitation and commercialization opportunities include:

- Big market for CNG
- Potential collaboration with current producers
- infrastructure development for midstream and downstream, including petroleum refined products, storage facilities, pipelines, CNG distribution centers, etc.

Vast amounts of Carbon Dioxide offer opportunities for:

- Syngas Production
- Microalgae production
- Oil and gas field stimulation
- Beverage carbonation





# 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 (EARS), 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, Lake Kyoga, the Kadam-Moroto, Lake Wamala and Lake Victoria.

Within the Albertine graben, a total of about 6,000-line km of 2D seismic data and 2,000km<sup>2</sup> of 3D seismic data has been acquired. In addition, since 2002, 160 exploration, appraisal and production wells have been drilled in the graben.

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 30meters. The oil is generally light to medium gravity (API of approx. 15o to 33o) 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 of oil and about 500Bcf of gas.

Approximately 15% of the petroliferous Albertine graben is currently licensed to International Oil Companies. Nine production licenses have been issued in this prolific area. These are; Kingfisher



Development Area, Jobi-Rii, Gunya, Ngiri, Kasamene-Wairindi, Ngege, Nsoga, Kigogole-Ngara and Kaiso-Tonya (KT). Two companies that is TotalEnergies B.V (TotalEnergies) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CNOOC) have been issued these licenses to develop and produce the fields.

CNOOC holds production license for the Kingfisher oil field, and operates the southern part of Exploration Area 2, while TotalEnergies E&P operates the rest of the production licenses in the Country. Government of Uganda holds 15% participating interest in all the production licenses, and this is managed by the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC).

Government of Uganda also issued three explorations to Armour Energy Uganda Limited for Kanywantaba prospect and Oranto Petroleum Uganda Limited for Ngassa (Shallow and deep plays) during 2017. This followed the successful conclusion of the 1st licensing round in Uganda that commenced in 2015.

Government of Uganda further issued two more exploration licenses; to Uganda National Oil Company for the Kasurubani Block and DR Energy Turaco SMC for the Turaco Block in 2023 (Fig.1). This followed the successful conclusion of the 2nd licensing round in Uganda that commenced in 2019. This licencing round was launched at the 9th East African Petroleum Conference and Exhibition 2019 (9th EAPCE'19) in Mombasa, Kenya.

Government of Uganda has also commenced petroleum exploration in other 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 petroleum infrastructure. Currently, preliminary works have also commenced in the Lake Kyoga basin.

## **Current Developments in the Oil and Gas Sector**

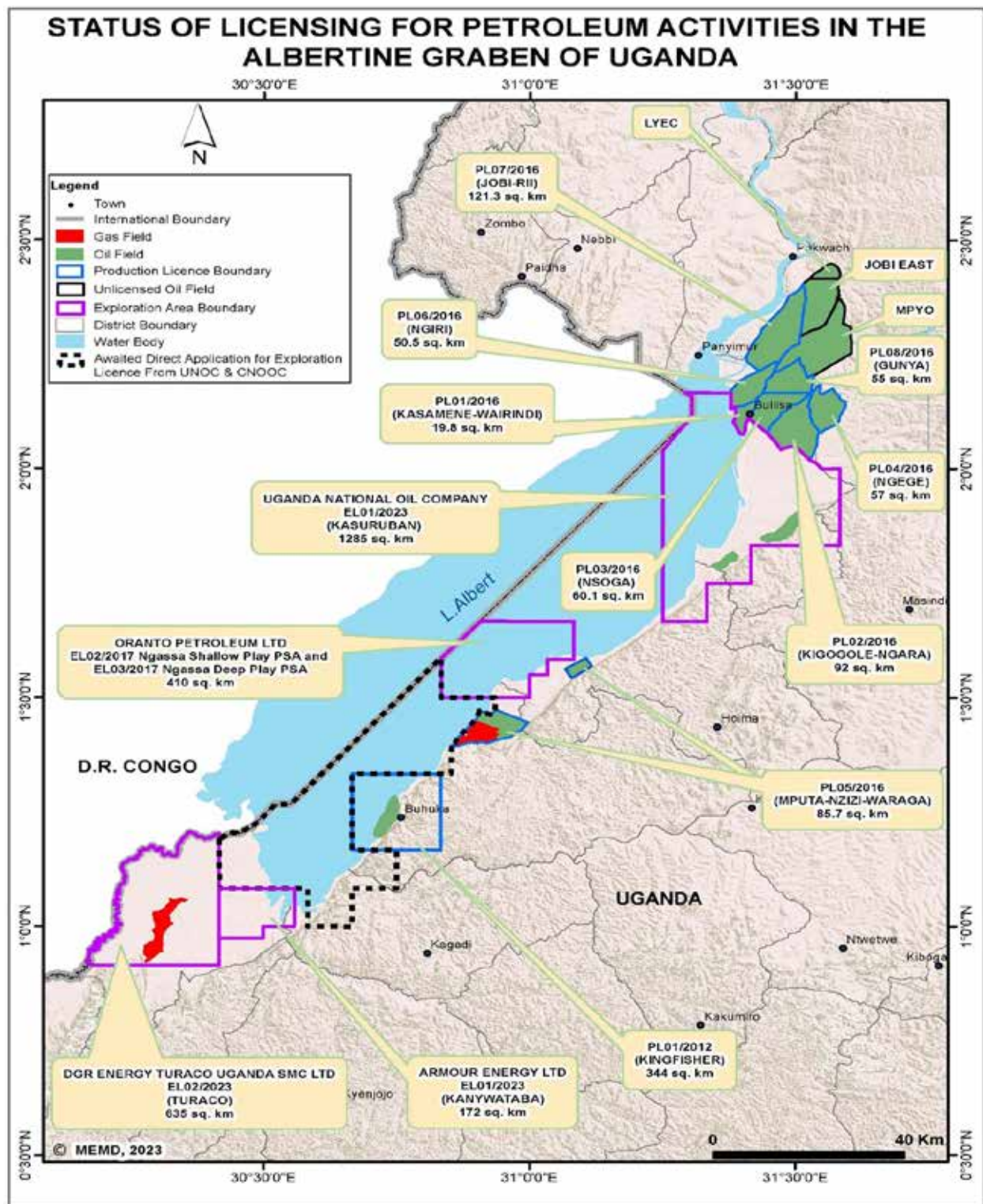
The Government of Uganda and together with the Upstream Joint Venture Partners are currently undertaking the developments necessary for the commercialization of the petroleum resources discovered in the Country.

Commercialization has been planned using two Upstream projects namely Tilenga and Kingfisher Projects, the Greenfield Oil Refinery and the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). Government together with Oil companies has planned to drill over 400 wells during the development phase. These will include producers, injectors and observation wells. To date, a total of 39 development wells have been drilled in both Kingfisher and Tilenga projects.

In addition, commercialization is planned to include development of a 60,000bbl/day modular refinery and development of a heated and insulated buried crude oil export pipeline.

Following comprehensive studies, the Governments of Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania agreed to development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). The export pipeline

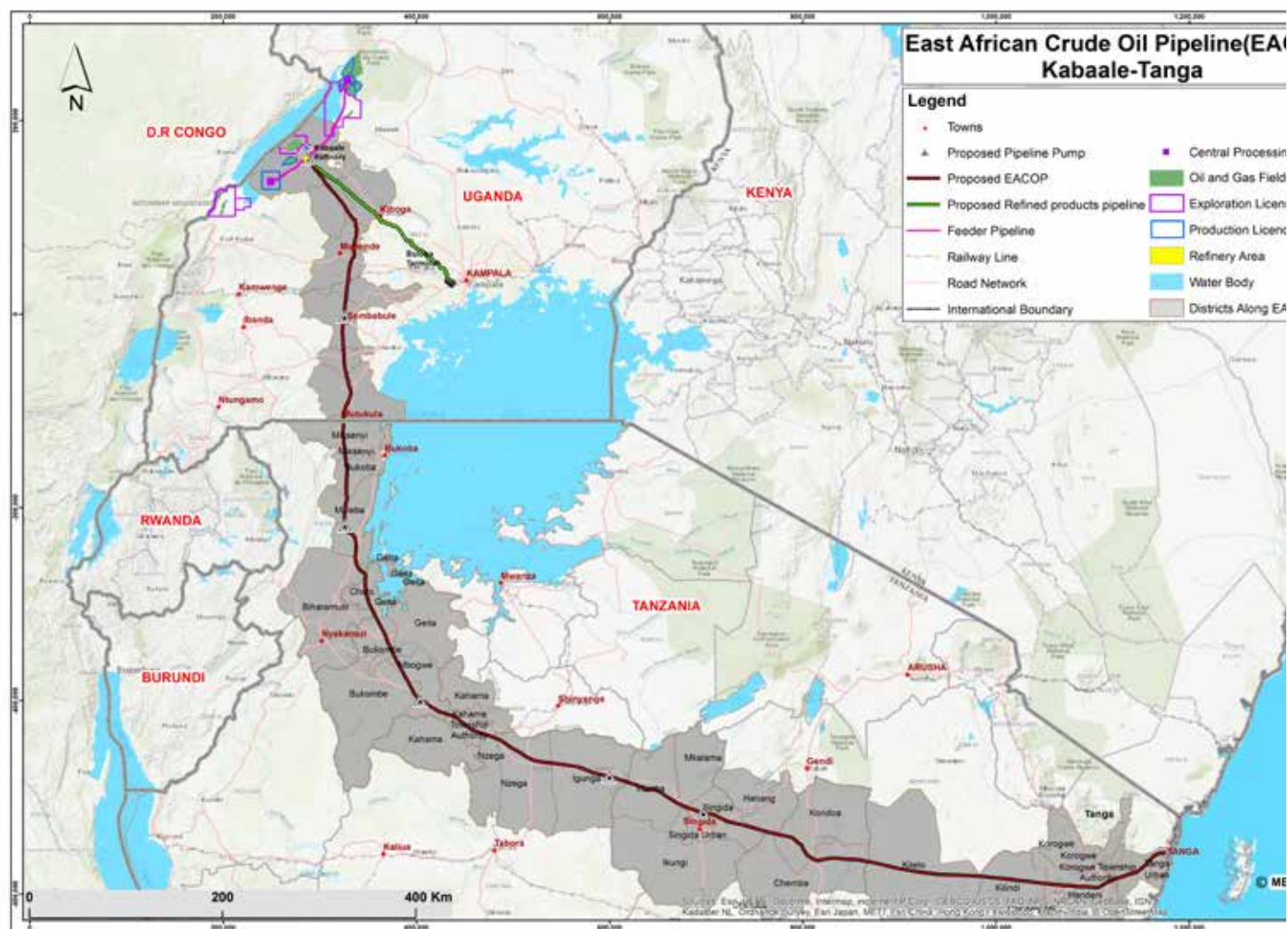




*Status of Licensing in the Albertine Graben of Uganda*

starts from Hoima district, Uganda and terminates at the Marine Storage Terminal (MST) at the Port of Tanga in the United Republic of Tanzania as indicated in the map below. It is from Tanga that the Crude Oil will access the international markets.

The two countries have since put in place the required legal and commercial framework for the development and operation of the pipeline. This includes but not limited to the Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) for the development of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), and the Host Government



Map showing the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline.

Agreements (HGA) with the Project Developers, Transport and Tariff Agreement.

EACOP will traverse a distance of 1445km from Hoima in Uganda to Tanga in United Republic of Tanzania. The pipeline will be buried throughout the entire route, and longest heated pipeline in the world (Fig.5) Other pipelines are planned to be developed in the Country. These include; flowlines 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.

Following the announcement of the Final Investment Decision (FID) in February 2022, the EACOP Company has since received its construction license in January 2023 under the Petroleum (Refining, Conversation, Transmission and Midstream Storage) Act, 2013.

Post-licence, EACOP Company has issued contracts for construction and line pipes. Early Civil Works are underway in Uganda and Tanzania, Main Camps and Piping Yards, Marine Storage Terminal and the Coating Plant has been commissioned in March 2024. The detailed engineering for the pipeline is in advanced stages and compensation of the project affected persons for their land and properties in Uganda stands at over 95%.





*One of the schools that was affected by the EACOP route and has been constructed.*

## Refinery Development

The Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development is in discussions with potential investors.

Negotiation of the key commercial agreements between the Government and the Private investors is ongoing as well as the plans for the schedule of activities for the development of the pipeline.

## Development of Supporting Infrastructure

**Road Infrastructure:** The government is building over 700 km of roads in the Albertine Region, enhancing connectivity and living standards in Hoima, Buliisa, Nwoya Masindi, Fort Portal, Kibaale, Mubende, Ssembabule, and Mpigi. The roads have contributed to improved living

standards, especially as affordable and accessible transport is a critical factor in production.

**Kabaale Industrial Park:** Spanning 29 sq. km in Kabaale, this park will include an oil refinery, Uganda's second international airport, a crude oil export hub, a logistics centre, and other oil and gas facilities.

**Kabalega Airport:** Currently 95% complete, this cargo airport will support oil and gas operations and later expand for passenger use, boosting tourism and western Uganda's agricultural exports.

## The Downstream

Uganda predominantly imports its petroleum, with over 90% arriving through Kenya's Mombasa port, supplemented by imports via Tanzania's Dar-es-Salaam port. Our market-driven approach allows supply and demand to dictate pump



*One of the crude oil export pumps for the EACOP being tested at the manufacturing facility*

prices naturally.

In 2023, Uganda's petroleum consumption reached 2.5 billion litres. The government policy is to ensure uninterrupted supply of petroleum products. Uganda plans to develop storage capacity of approximately 300 million liters at the Kampala Storage Terminal.

### **Liquified Petroleum Gas**

Government has rolled out plans to promote the use of LPG at the household level. Some of the initiatives include making LPG readily available and affordable. In 2023, Government distributed 13,733 LPG Starter Kits in

Kampala, Mukono, and Wakiso, and aims to reach 50,000 households across all cities in the 2024/2025 financial year.

With an annual growth rate of 9% in LPG usage, Government continues to support this green initiative by exempting LPG from taxes, encouraging wider adoption across Uganda.

In addition to the above efforts, the upstream projects will be producing LPG from the excess associated Gas to ensure conformity to our environment and climate standards and commitments.





# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Tanzania has been exploring for 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 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.

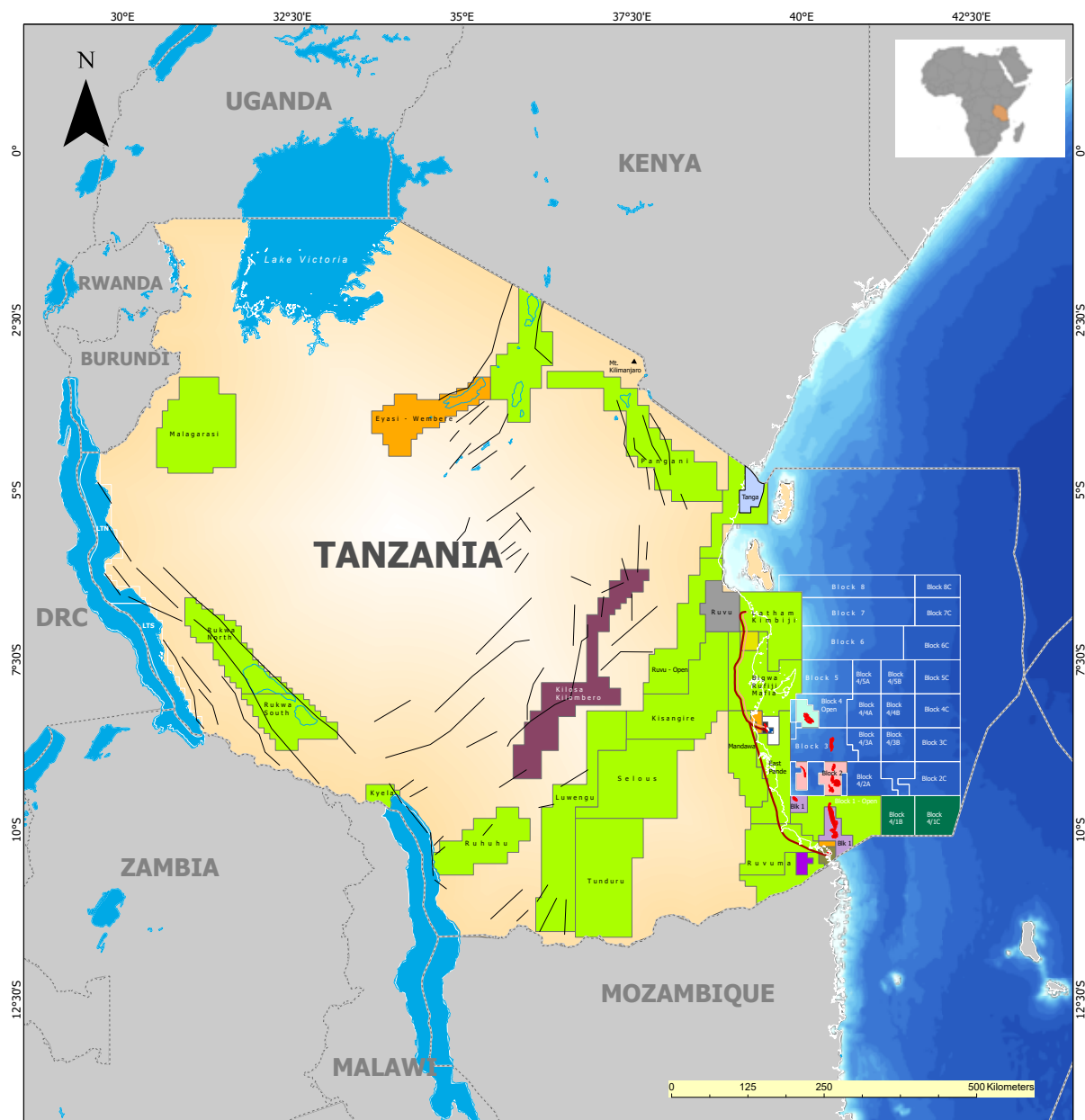
Following the enactment of the Oil and Gas (Upstream) Act No. 6 of 2016, Zanzibar started an exploration of oil and gas in 2016 by establishing two institutions namely; Zanzibar Petroleum Regulatory Authority (ZPRA) and Zanzibar Petroleum Development Company (ZPDC) as





# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

## PETROLEUM ACTIVITY REFERENCE MAP



### PETROLEUM ACTIVITY BLOCK STATUS - 2024

#### PSA - Exploration Licenses

	Kilosa Kilombero - Swala
	Ruvu - Dodsai
	Nyuni Area - Ndovu Resources
	Block 1 - Shell
	Block 4 - Shell
	Block 2 - Equinor
	Tanga Block - OCTANT

#### Reconnaissance

	Eyasi Wembere, West Songo Songo and Mnazi Bay North
--	---

#### Development Licenses

	Songo Songo - PanAfrican Energy
	Mnazi Bay - Maurel et Prom
	Kiliwani North - Ndovu Resources

#### Development Application

	Ntorya Location - ARA
	Mkuranga Location - Maurel et Prom

#### TPDC Reserved Blocks

	Block 4/1B and 4/1C
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#### Open Blocks

	Onshore
	Offshore

#### Gas Fields

	Offshore Gas Fields
--	---------------------

#### Gas Pipe lines

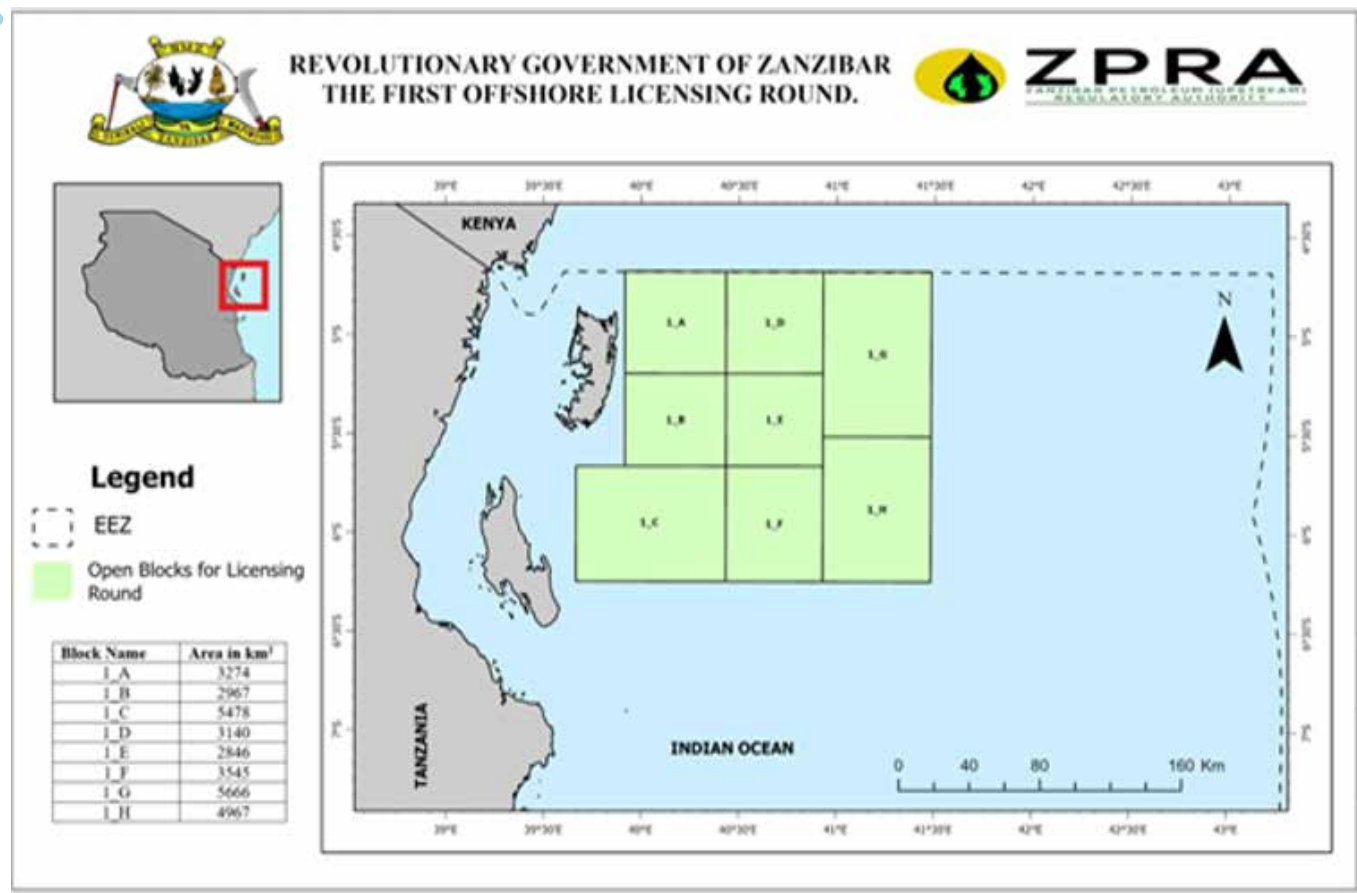
	16 inch Pipeline
	36 inch Pipeline

#### Rift System

	Modern Rift System
--	--------------------

#### Boundary

	International Border
--	----------------------



*Blocks for the First Offshore Licensing Round in Zanzibar*

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 results has shown the presence of approximately 3.8 TCF of natural gas.


## Open Acreage

There are at least eight (8) open offshore Blocks which are expected to be licensed in the upcoming Licensing Round (5th Licensing Round) in Tanzania Mainland. On the other hand, the Government

of Zanzibar launched its first Licensing Round on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 2024 in Zanzibar for 8 offshore Blocks. The bids submission deadline is 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 which will give companies six (6) months period to prepare and submit bids. The awarding process is expected to be completed by November 2024.

## TPDC Blocks

TPDC has earmarked five blocks namely 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 has undertaken subsurface studies and identified drillable prospects in Mnazi Bay North and West Songo Songo Blocks and acquired 2D seismic data in Eyasi Wembere Block. Currently, TPDC invites strategic partners with both technical and financial capability to execute the committed work plan in exploration and development of the hydrocarbon resources in these Blocks.

## **Gas Production**

Currently, Tanzania is producing about 250 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 (551 km) from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam and Songo Songo to Somangafungu with a capacity of 784 mmscfd of natural gas and two processing plants at Songo Songo and Madimba with a capacity of processing 350 mmscfd and gas receiving facilities at Somangafungu and Kinyerezi. Tanzania has two processing plants operated by Songas and Maurel & Prom and TPDC with a capacity of 110 mmscfd and 10 mmscfd respectively.

Additionally, there are other two transportation pipelines; one operated by PanAfrican Energy from Songo Songo to Dar es Salaam (232 km) with the capacity to transport 105 mmscfd, and another operated 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 whereas for the year 2023 about 7,369.91 GWh which is equivalent to 71% of the total country's power generation was from natural gas. Currently other uses of natural gas apart from power generation include industries, institutions, households for heating, cooking and power and to power cars in form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The government of Tanzania is planning to distribute gas in other regions such as Morogoro, Dodoma, Tanga, Mwanza and Arusha. Likewise, Tanzania considers expanding the natural gas transportation pipelines and distribution network locally and regionally to countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Zambia and Malawi.

## **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, the Government and International Oil Companies (Shell, Ophir, Pavilion, Equinor, and ExxonMobil) are finalizing negotiating the Host Government Agreement for developing the discovered



*Seismic data acquisition in Eyasi Wembere rift basin.*

natural gas for domestic use and export through the LNG project. The LNG project will be implemented in the Lindi Region.

### **East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Project**

The Government of Tanzania through TPDC is participating in the implementation of the East African 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 1147 km 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 through TPDC participates in this project with a fifteen percent (15%) share with other shareholders including Total Energies (62%), CNOOC (8%), and UNOC (15%). Under this project, we are currently finalizing land acquisition process where 9823 out of 9904 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have been signed and paid the compensation. The construction for Early Civil Works has already started (Coating Yard, Main Camps & Pipe Yards, and Chongoleani Marine Storage Terminal).

The final detailed engineering designs and procurement of pipelines and long lead items, and project financing process is ongoing where 400km line pipes have already been delivered in Tanzania. The construction of the Coating Thermal Insulation Plant has been completed. The pipeline construction is scheduled for May-June 2024 for 24 months.





*Tanzania Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy, Hon. Dr. Dotto Biteko inspects a pipes coating process for the EACOP Project at Sojo, Tabora, Tanzania during the inauguration of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Coating Plant on 26 March, 2024.*





# CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS





# PRE-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US\$)/ Person
Kenya	Tertiary Rift Basin	1 - 3 March, 2025	1,200
Rwanda	Akagera National Park and Extraction Plant in Rubavu	1 - 3 March, 2025	800
Uganda	Central and Northern Albertine Graben, Uganda	1 - 3 March, 2025	900
Tanzania	Selous Basin, Southern Tanzania	28 February - 3 March, 2025	980 (Residents) 1,134 (non-residents)

# KENYA

## PRE - CONFERENCE

### TERTIARY RIFT BASIN

1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2025



*Geothermal Development Complex*

Delegates will then be driven to Nakuru Town for lunch. Thereafter, drive for about 100km north to Lake Bogoria SPA Resort where they will be staying during the field trip. 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.

#### DAY 2:

Delegates will drive west wards towards Kabarnet stopping at the Kapthurin formation **(Stop 4)** near Marigat town to observe the fluvial deposits. 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 View Point to observe the Elgeyo Escarpment with beautiful meandering Kabarnet-Iten road.



*Kerio Valley along the scenic zig-zag road*



#### ITINERARY

##### DAY 1:

Delegates will depart from Nairobi, making a first stop **(Stop 1)** at the Big Five View Point, 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.

The next stop **(Stop 2)** will be at the Flyover View Point where delegates will have a closer view of Mount Longonot caldera that stands at 2500m above sea level. Delegates will then be driven all the way to Olkaria via Naivasha Town, through the numerous flower farms along Lake Naivasha shores to Olkaria I & II Geothermal Development Complexes **(Stop 3)**.





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*



*Figure: Kolol View Point*

At the Kolol View Point (**Stop 7**). Basement rocks of the K-feldspar-rich pegmatite rocks are exposed with numerous slicken slides.

Delegates will view the Miocene Tambach Formation (**Stop 8**) which is the potential



*Tambach Formation consisting of inter-bedded shales and sandstones*

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 back to Lake Bogoria SPA Resort.

### **DAY 3:**

Delegates will check out of Lake Bogoria Spa Hotel and visit the Lake Bogoria Reserve to view the hot springs and wildlife and thereafter drive back to Nairobi.

### **Fees: US\$ 850 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.*

### **Contact Details:**

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# UGANDA

## PRE - CONFERENCE

### Central and Northern Albertine Graben, Uganda

1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2025



*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: Kabalega Industrial Park, Kaiso-Tonya Geology and Kingfisher Development Project**

Delegates will leave Entebbe for Hoima City located in the Central part of the Albertine Graben. The first day will be spent in the Kaiso-Tonya area. Kaiso-Tonya lies in a

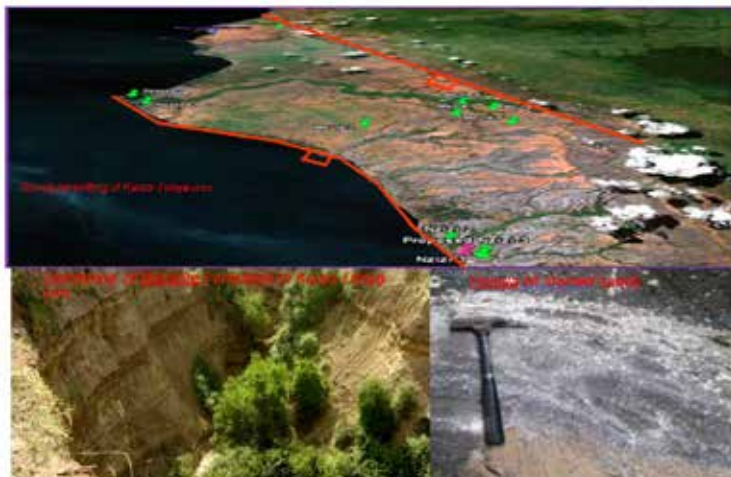
faulted large-scale relay ramp (synthetic transfer zone) formed by overlapping synthetic boundary faults controlling the southern and northern Lake Albert depocenters. The area at the same time is an accommodation zone. Between these two major faults lies other three sets of faults that have accommodated 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 made at Kabaale Industrial Park to discuss the refinery and basin wide developments of the discovered resources in Albertine graben, and the progress of the Kabalega International Airport

**Stop 2 & 3:** 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.

**Stops 4:** Kingfisher Development Project and support Infrastructure development to understand the progress and journey to First Oil.

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



*Kaiso-Tonya Structural setting and Geology.*



*Drilling of wells at Kingfisher Development Project.*

## DAY 2: BULIISA, WANSEKO GEOLOGY AND TILENGA PROJECT

**Stops 1–2** Petroleum exploration operations in Butiaba-Wanseko area

**Stop 1:** The team will drive from Hoima City 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 one of the well pads in Gunya Field and the Industrial Area within the Tilenga Project to understand the progress towards the First oil.



*Drilling of Production wells in Tilenga Project.*

## Stop 3: 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.

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.

## 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*

### **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 United Republic of Tanzania.



#### **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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*Some of the attractions of the Murchison Falls National Park*



# RWANDA

## PRE - CONFERENCE

### Akagera National Park and Extraction Plant in Rubavu

1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2025



*Akagera National Park*



*Methane Gas extraction Plant*

caves. The caves cover a distance of roughly 1.6 km and are believed to have formed by lava basaltic layers that came from Bisoke and the Sabyinyo Volcanoes.



*Musanze caves*

## DAY 1

The delegates will be picked up from Kigali and will visit Akagera National Park located in Eastern Rwanda, 106 km from Kigali. There the delegates will explore beautiful landscapes and different wildlife. Moreover, the visitors will have the opportunity to enjoy the exquisite scenery at Ihema Lake.

## DAY 2

The excursion will take us to the west in Rubavu to visit the methane extraction platform in Lake Kivu. The delegates will be taken through the technology of extracting methane gas dissolved into Lake Kivu and power generation from extracted methane gas. On the way back from Rubavu, delegates will head to in Musanze for a final excursion to visit the

### **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

### Selous Basin, Southern Tanzania

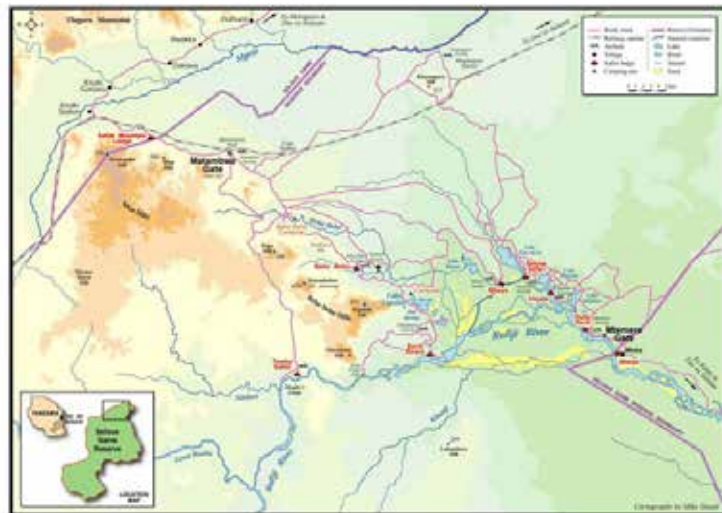
28<sup>th</sup> February - 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2025



Lions at Selous Game reserve

## ITINERARY

The EAPCE'23 Pre-Conference field excursion is a 4-days trip from 28th February to 3rd March 2025. The trip will provide an opportunity to understand the structural and stratigraphic framework of the northern part of the Selous failed rift basin, with some insights into Kilosa Kilombero and Ruvu basin along the way. Delegates will witness incredible geological features that characterize the hydrocarbon potential of the Selous Basin, including the potential source, reservoirs and seal rocks of the Karoo Formation. At the same time, they will also see the attractiveness of the Nyerere National Park (formerly Selous Game Reserve), including its diverse wildlife, grasslands and tree species located in the basin and visit the Mwalimu



A map showing part of the Nyerere National Park area and routes to be followed (Cartography by Mike Shand)

Nyerere Hydroelectric Power project. Along the way, delegates will make a few stops to appreciate the well-exposed sections of Cretaceous and Jurassic sediments that mark the main targets for hydrocarbon generation and accumulation in the Ruvu Basin and will also visit a viewpoint to enjoy the magnificent scene of the Kilosa Kilombero basin that constitutes potential elements for the oil discovery in the basin..

## DAY 1: 28<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2025 - DAR ES SALAAM TO KILOSA SUB BASIN VIA MOROGORO

The trip from Dar es Salaam to Kilosa via Morogoro Town, will take through Neogene sediments in Dar es Salaam and magnificent exposure of Jurassic sediments at Msolwa quarry and a good look of the Jurassic Sediments-Basement rocks contact at Msolwa bridge area.

Thereafter, delegates will have the opportunity to admire the gorgeous scenery of the Uluguru mountain chains of the Mozambique Orogenic Belt when driving to Morogoro town.

Along the road to Kilosa town, Delegates will witness the beautiful lowland swampy, flatland and wetland of the Kilosa sub basin





*Msolwa quarry with good exposure of sand limestone overlain by Shale*

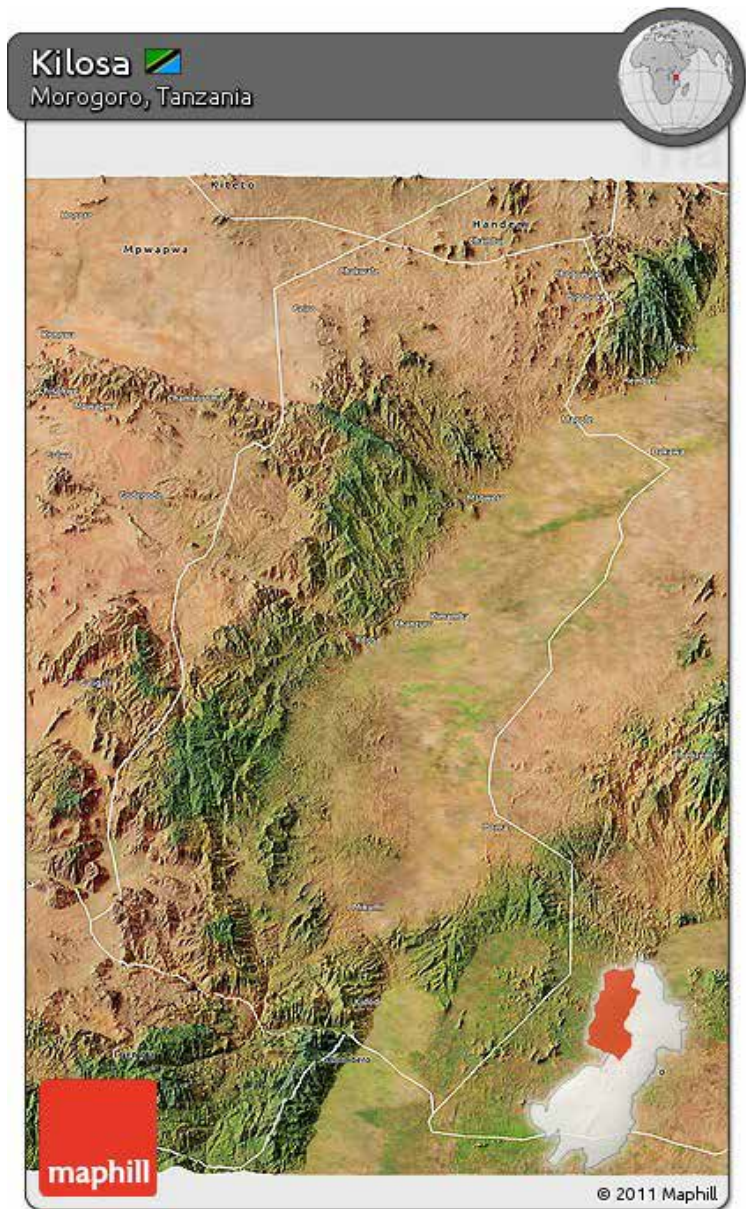
which is part of the Kilosa Kilombero Basin. At Kilosa Town delegates will be able to view the beautiful scenery of the Sagara Mountains and briefly learn the geological



*Tillites exposed at Kilengezi village consisting of unsorted large boulders of basement (marble, gneiss and quartzite), sub rounded to rounded pebbles and cobbles deposited by melting glacial and then transported and deposited by river formed after melting of ice.*

features that characterize the basin and its potential for Oil discovery. The Sagara Mountains form the western boundary of the Kilosa Rift, the Sagara mountains formed by large-scale blocking faulting and tilting of Kilosa rifting system. The flating alluvial marshland of the Kilosa Valley are the down thrown block of the rifting.

Later, the delegates will drive back to Morogoro town for a night stay at the foot of the Uluguru Mountain in Nashera Hotel.



*The Sagarar Mountain forming the western border fault of the Kilosa Sub basin, can be easily seen from the Kilosa Town.*

## DAY 2: : 1<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2025 - MOROGORO TO SELOUS BASIN VIA KISAKI TOWN

Along the way Delegates will make a Stop at Changa village, delegates will observe good-quality white marble at an abandoned marble mine.

Delegates will stop at Chamanyani Hill (Msonge Village) to view the First glimpse of the Selous basin as approaching from the North. While drive down to the basin the delegates will view the Basement to Karoo sediment contact on the road cut (Fig. 5). The Selous Basin which is underplayed by





Karoo sediments is known by presence of potential elements for hydrocarbon exploration.



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

Delegates will stop at Chamanyani Hill (Msonge Village) to view the First glimpse of the Selous basin as approaching from the North. While drive down to the basin the delegates will view the Basement to Karoo sediment contact on the road cut. The Selous Basin which is underplayed by Karoo sediments is known by presence of potential elements for hydrocarbon exploration.

Further, at Kilengezi village the delegates will observe good exposure of Permian to Triassic tillites which indicates occurrence of glacial period during that time and marks the syrift sediments of the basin.

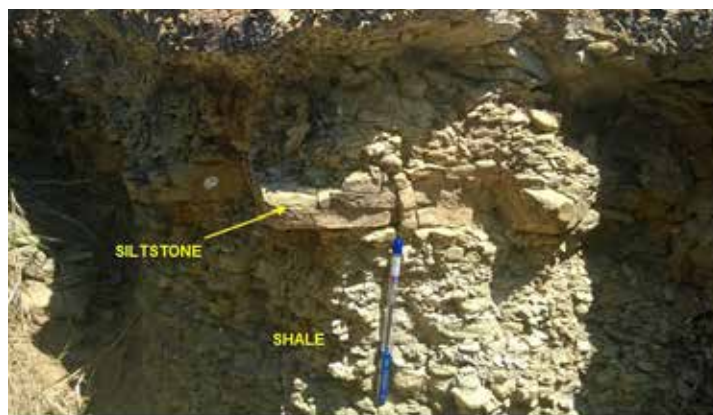
Then delegates will drive to Sable Mountain Lodge at Kisaki area for the night stay.



*Tillites exposed at Kilengezi village consisting of unsorted large boulders of basement (marble, gneiss and quartzite), sub rounded to rounded pebbles and cobbles deposited by melting glacial and then transported and deposited by river formed after melting of ice.*

### **DAY 3: 2<sup>ND</sup> MARCH 2025: SABLE MOUNTAIN LODGE TO MATAMBWE GATE AND TAGALALA HOTSPRING.**

The delegates will drive to Matambwe Gate to enter into Nyerere National Park. 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 at Fuga Hill and Kidahi road cut respectively.



*well Karoo outcrop, Olive greenish grey shale exposed at Fuga hill.*



*Well exposed Karoo shale intercalated with siltstone overlaid by coarse grained arkosic sandstone at 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.



*A photography showing (A) Lake Tagalala (B) A pool of Tagalala hot spring (C) The sandstone breccias embedded with bitumen (D) A carbonate precipitate on the sandstone outcrop.*

Then delegates will have lunch at Tagalala Hot spring for about 1 hour

**Behobeho area:** While driving back to the Sable Mountain Lodge delegates will spent a few minutes to view and have a short History of a British Hunter Selous at his grave in Behobeho area. Thereafter observe the continental muddy limestone with limestone concretion bodies in Behobeho area.



*The grave of Selous, a British hunter, explorer, naturalist and conservationist, whose name was given to a hunting reserve –Selous Game reserve (Now Nyerere National Park).*



*Muddy limestone with limestone concretion body at Behobeho.*

The tour around Behobeho area to Sable Mountain Lodge will further provide an opportunity to recognize the natural potential of the Nyerere National Park by observing varieties of wildlife.



*Giraffes at Nyerere National Park (the Selous)*



4. **DAY 4: 3<sup>RD</sup> MARCH, 2025: TOUR TO MWALIMU NYERERE HYDROELECTRIC POWER AND DRIVE BACK TO DAR ES SALAAM**

Delegates will have a drive from Sable Mountain Lodge to Julius Nyerere Hydropower Plant and spend memorable 3 hours visiting the project (more details will be shared).



*Mwalimu Nyerere Hydroelectrical Power Project*

Later that day, Delegates will drive back to Dar es Salaam, have a stop at Lake Siwandu for a 30 minute Lunch Break. Delegates will be able to view different wildlife along the way and at the lake.



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

Delegates will drive back to Dar es Salaam via Mtemele gate and stay for the night for flight preparation the next day.

**Fees:**

**US\$ 1,134 per person for non – residents,**

**US\$ 980 per person for residents.**

*includes meals, transport, accommodation and park entry fees. Final Fees to be confirmed based on the applicable fees during the period of March 2025.*

**NOTE:** There will be a price reduction based on the number of delegates registered.

**Contact:**

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## POST-CONFERENCE EXCURSIONS

Partner State	Excursion	Dates	Fees (US\$)/ Person
Burundi	Nyakazu Fault	8 March, 2025	830
Kenya	Coastal Region	8 - 11 March, 2025	900
Rwanda	Bugarama Graben and Nyungwe National Park	8 - 10 March, 2025	650
Uganda	Southern Albertine Graben	8 - 10 March, 2025	900
Tanzania	Northern Circuit	8 - 10 March, 2025	940 (residents) 1,137 (non-residents)
Tanzania	Zanzibar (various sites)	8 - 10 March, 2025	35 - 65

# BURUNDI

## POST- CONFERENCE

### Nyakazu Fault

8<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



*Traditional Drummers*



*Hippopotamus of Rusizi Park*

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



*Karera Waterfalls*

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.*

#### Contact:

Gerard Bigirimana

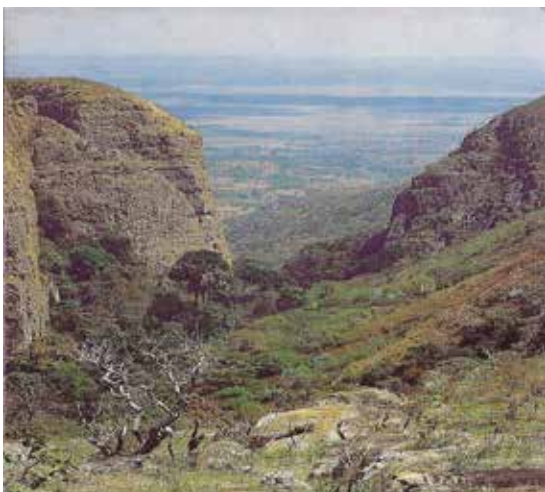
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*Germans Fault of Nyakazu*

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



# KENYA

## POST - CONFERENCE

### Coastal Region

8<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



*Giraffes at Nguuni Nature Sanctuary*

The Purpose of the field excursion will be for the delegates to visit petroleum facilities at the Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL), Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC) and Kenya Ports Authority (KPA) at Mombasa Kenya. Delegates will have an opportunity to view geological formations, visit tourist sites in the Coast region. Delegates will be driven northwest 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.



*Kipevu Oil Terminal 2, Mombasa Kenya*

#### DAY 1:

Arrival of delegates in Mombasa

#### DAY 2:

#### Stop 1: Kenya Petroleum Refinery Limited (KPRL)

Delegates will visit KPRL facilities at Changamwe. KPRL is currently a subsidiary of Kenya Pipeline Company (KPC). It stores and handles petroleum products for KPC which include: Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG), Premium Motor Spirit (PMS), Dual Purpose Kerosene (DPK), Automotive Gasoil (AGO) and Heavy Fuel oil (HFO). KPRL has an efficient pipeline network, a truck-loading facility, and an ISO-certified laboratory.

KPRL prides itself in its vast storage capacity, massive land for future investments, proximity, and connectivity to Kenya Ports Authority, KPC, and OMCs. Plans to construct a 30,000MT LPG facility are underway.





## Stop 2: Kipevu Oil Terminal Oil Terminal 2 (KOT 2) at Kenya Ports Authority

The next stop will be through KPC Pump Station 14, Kipevu Oil Terminal 2, an offshore facility commissioned in August located at the Port of Mombasa, opposite the existing Kipevu Oil Terminal 1 (KOT 1) constructed in 1963. KOT 2 consists of one offshore island terminal with four berths whose total length is 770m and one workboat wharf at the Westmont area for landing facilities.

It also has five sub-sea pipelines which were buried 26 meters under the seabed to allow for future dredging of the channel without interfering with the pipes.

### DAY 3:

#### Stop 1: Nguuni Nature Sanctuary

A natural paradise hidden in the Nguu Tatu Hills on Mombasa's Jurassic Coastline.

Delegates will start by visiting Nguuni Nature Sanctuary, home to a diverse range of African wildlife and makes for a beautiful place to both explore and relax which just a ten-minute drive from Bamburi. The Sanctuary is managed by Baobab Trust. Delegates will also be able to see geologic exposures from quarries on the way to the Sanctuary.

#### Stop 2: Kambe Limestone

Delegates will then be driven northwestwards from Mombasa along the Mombasa Kilifi highway and stop in Mavueni to view the exposure of Kambe Limestone. The outcrop shows calcarenite facies that display well-exposed vuggy and dissolution voids as well as fracture



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

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 build-ups and fluvial/deltaic sandstones (of Tertiary age).



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

#### Stop 4: 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 patterns 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.



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

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

#### **DAY 4:**

Delegates Depart Mombasa.

#### **Fees: US\$9000 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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# RWANDA

## POST - CONFERENCE

### Bugarama Geothermal Hot-springs and Nyungwe National Park

8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



*Bugarma Hotsprings*

#### DAY 1

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

Geothermal energy represents a sustainable, eco-friendly, dependable, and substantial energy reservoir. Rwanda boasts an estimated potential of around 100 MW in geothermal power. Utilizing geothermal sources could yield electricity at a fraction of the cost compared to diesel-generated power currently prevalent in Rwanda, potentially replacing oil-based power plant



*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 moments 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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# UGANDA

## POST - CONFERENCE

### Southern Albertine Graben

8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



*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



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Bundibugyo Road through the Rwenzori escarpments. At “Munguna Mukubwa” while in the mountains, the road offers scenic views of the meandering Semliki River, fuming hot springs and the tropical rain forest extending to Ituri forest in the DRC. From this point, you will also enjoy a view of the raised surfaces of relay ramp structures on the other side in the DRC side that resemble the Kaiso Tonya structures of Uganda

**Stop 2: Kibuku road cut and oil seep**

Kibuku oil seep is located at the nose of Rwenzori mountains. At Kibuku, a characteristic paraffinic odour fills the atmosphere. The oil comes to surface through coarse to conglomeratic sandstone, which appears oil stained. Oil films cover most part of the Kibuku river and/or water pools during the dry seasons. The delegates will have an opportunity to discuss 120-150m good quality channel complexes exposed by the constructed road.



*Kibuku oil seep and the road cut*

The medium-coarse grained well sorted sandstone demonstrates good reservoir characteristics within this part of the basin. The top most layer shows greenish-grey claystone. Weathered basement and basal conglomerates are other potential rocks.

**Stop 3: Sempaya hot springs**

The geothermal gradient within the EARS is obviously high as indicated by a vast number of hot springs. The geothermal gradient for the western arm of EARS is estimated at 67 to 73mW/m<sup>2</sup>. Estimates from Turaco have given 35°C/km. At Sempaya, hot water jets out at various locations resulting into clouds of steam in the area, at 100°C

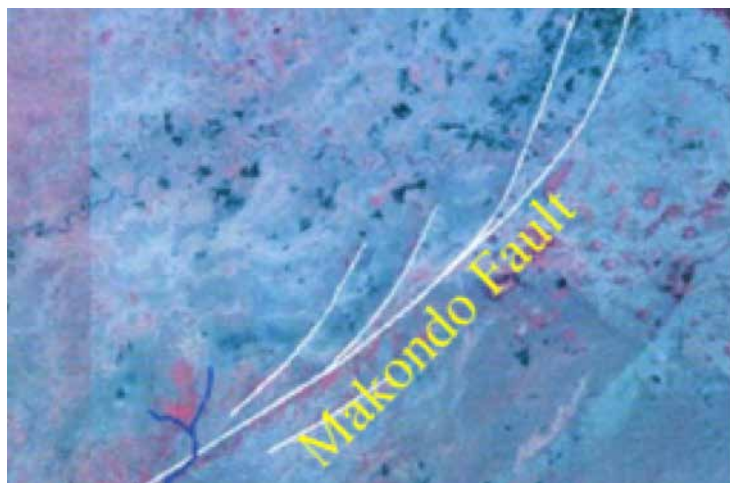


*Sempaya hot spring*

**Stop 4: Makondo fault**

The Makondo fault is a NE-SW trending oblique slip fault dipping to the NW and displaying a transgressional positive flower structures at transfer zones. A horse tail structure is interpreted on Iknois satellite data from Semliki basin corresponding NE termination of Makondo fault.

After stop 4, delegates will drive and spend night in Fort Portal,



*Makondo Fault*

## **DAY 2: THE GEOLOGY OF LAKES EDWARD AND GEORGE BASINS**

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

### **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. 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



*Uganda kob (Kobus kob thomasi) female and calf*

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.*

### **Contact:**

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# TANZANIA

## POST - CONFERENCE

### Northern Circuit

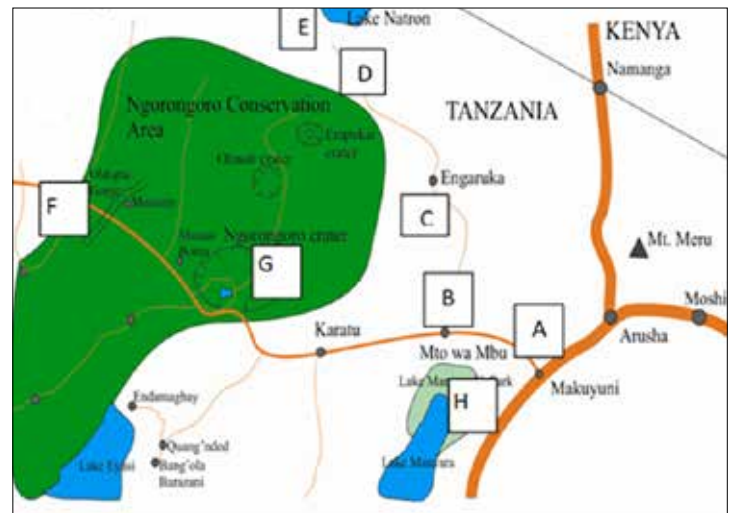
8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



*Tree climbing Leopard found at Tarangire National Park*

## INTRODUCTION

The EAPCE-25 Post Conference excursion to the Northern Circuit will be conducted for three days from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025. 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, visit Tarangire National Park, Eyasi Wembere sedimentary basin, the Oldupai Gorge (the locality of the Human Ancestor - *Australopithecus boisei*), the Shifting Sands and the famous Ngorongoro Crater. The delegates will be able to view the Gregory Rift System, the Engaruka Crater, Oldoinyo Lengai Mountain (Mountain of God), Lake Natron, the Oldupai Gorge (the locality of the Human Ancestor -



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

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

### Travel to Arusha: 7 March, 2025

The delegates will be picked up at Kilimanjaro International Airport and spend a night at Kibo Palace hotel.

### DAY 1:

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). Then head to Tarangire National Park where they will see the giant baobab trees, different bird species and plenty of wild animals such



*African Elephants in Tarangire*

as elephants, lions, leopards, cheetahs, antelopes, gazelles, buffaloes, zebras and warthogs. The delegates will then drive straight to Singida where they will have a sleep at Regence Resort Singida.



*Giant Baobab trees of the Tarangire*

## DAY 2:

The delegates will have breakfast at the Regence Resort Singida, then drive from Singida to Eyasi Wembere Tertiary basin. Delegates will have a close view of the Sekenke Border Fault. Delegates will get a brief of the Eyasi Wembere basin, its geological setting in relation to other East African rift basins, hydrocarbon potentiality and the exploration activities conducted so far.



*The Iramba Sekenke border fault at the background*

Delegates will drive to Igunga and visit the Mwanzugi Dam where they will observe the exposed sandstone outcrops which are part of the Mwansalala Formation and considered to be a potential reservoir.

Delegates will then drive from Igunga to Mto wa Mbu where they will have a close view of the Gregory rift escarpment and spend a night at Lake Manyara Serena Hotel.



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

## DAY 3:

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 - Typical Maasai 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. 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/ Drive to Arusha and spend a night at Kibo Palace Hotel. Delegates will depart on 11th March, 2025.



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

#### **Fees:**

**US\$ 1,137 per person non – residents,  
US\$ 940 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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# TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR

## POST - CONFERENCE

### Various Sites

8<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2025



Zanzibar, Tanzania

#### A: STONE TOWN

Stone Town is a fine example of the Swahili coastal trading towns of East Africa which is UNESCO World Heritage Site. It retains its urban fabric and townscape virtually intact and contains many buildings that has brought together and homogenized disparate elements of the cultures of Africa, the Arabian, Indian, and Europe over more than a millennium. The tour of the Stone Town will pass through major historic and well known landmarks:

- i. **The House of Wonders:** Built in 1883 and was the first building to have electricity in Zanzibar and the first in East Africa to use lift.
- i. **Old Fort:** Built in 1669 and was originally used as a garrison. It was later used as prison and as the terminal for Zanzibar railway.



Streets of Stone Town

- ii. **Old Slave Market:** the old slave market is now situated at The Anglican cathedral of Christ Church, which was built at the end of the 19th century by Edward Steere, third bishop of Zanzibar. The site contains a monument to the slaves and the museum on the history of slavery.

- iii. **The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Joseph:** built in 1897 by French missionaries with the design based on Marseille Cathedral.



St. Joseph's Cathedral, Zanzibar

- iv. **The Old Dispensary:** built in 1894 by a wealthy Indian trader as a charity hospital for the poor. Facing the historic Zanzibar harbor, the old dispensary is one of the most finely decorated buildings of Stone Town with large carved wooden balconies, stained-glass





*The Old Dispensary, Zanzibar*

windows, and neo-classical stucco adornments.

v. **Royal buildings:** several buildings used by Zanzibar royals are situated at Stone Town including Palace Museum and Sayyeda Selme house.

vi. **Forodhani Garden Park:** This historic garden is at the sea front in front of major historic buildings and sites. The garden has a “floating” restaurant and a vibrant night life with great choices of local and sea foods.



*Forodhani Garden Park, Stone Town*

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$40 per person**



*Jozani National Park*

## **B: JOZANI NATIONAL PARK**

Jozani National Park is the largest indigenous forest in Zanzibar with unique plants and species. It's constitutes groundwater forest, coastal forest, and grassland, with mangroves and salt marsh at the coast.



*Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkeys*

Apart from more than 40 species of birds, the forest is home to fantastic wildlife including:

- i. **Zanzibar Red Colobus Monkeys:** found only in Zanzibar
- ii. **Aders's duiker:** only found in Zanzibar and Kenya
- iii. **Zanzibar servaline genet:** found only in Zanzibar
- iv. **Zanzibar leopard**

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$40 per person**





*Zanzibar Spice Farm tour*

## C: SPICE FARM

The spice farms originate from Zanzibar historic position as “spice islands”. The spice farms include the fusion of spices from Swahili people, Indian, Persian and Arabian.



*A spice plantation in Zanzibar*

Although the spice exportation has a diminished role in recent years, it is still one of the major economic activities in Zanzibar.

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$30 per person**



*Zanzibar spices*



*Mangapwani caves*

## D: MANGAPWANI CAVES

The coral caves are one of the major historic and tourist attractions in Zanzibar. The Coral Cave is a profound natural cavern in the coralline rock with a thin passageway and a pool of freshwater which is situated at the lowest level. Water was presumably gathered from here by early occupants of the area.

The caves are close to Mangapwani Slave Chambers built around 1880 from the cave and connected to the seaside 2kms away. It was an important transit point for the captured slaves to be sold to the outside world at the time of the abolishment of slavery in 1873 especial in the middle East. Between 1880-1905, the Slave chamber was being used as a place of concealment of the human cargo pending their disposal.

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$45 per person**



*Mangapwani caves*





*Dolphins in Kizimkazi*

## **E: KIZIMKAZI DOLPHIN VIEW**

This half a day to full day tour is one of the exciting and adventurous tour for Zanzibar visitors. This tour will enable the visitors to experience dolphins in their natural habitats and playful nature.



*Swimming with Dolphins in Zanzibar*

The brave visitors can even experience playing and swimming with dolphins.

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$60 per person**

## **F: PRISON ISLAND**

Also known as Changuu Island, it is a 30-40 minutes journey via traditional wooden boats from Stone Town.

The island was used as slave point and later a prison was built (hence the name) but not



*Prison Island*

The beautiful island with its white sand beach is also home to huge Aldabra turtles which were presented as a gift from British Governor of Seychelles in early 1900s.



*giant tortoises of prison island*

**Guided Tour Fees: US\$60 per person**

### **Contact**

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# 11<sup>TH</sup> EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2025 (EAPCE'25)



## REGISTRATION FORM

Please complete the form and send by Email or Fax to the Conference Secretariat before **31 January, 2025**

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 2025 (EAPCE'25), 5 - 7 March, 2025	
Pre-conference Workshop	
<b>PRE-CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS</b>	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Tertiary Rift Basin	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Southern Circuit	
Pre-Conference Filed Excursion - Rwanda: Akagera National Park and Extraction Plant in Rubavu	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Central and Northern Albertine Graben	
Pre-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Selous Basin, Southern Tanzania	
<b>POST -CONFERENCE FIELD EXCURSIONS</b>	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Burundi: Nyakazu Fault	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Kenya: Coastal Region	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Rwanda: Bugarama Graben and Nyungwe National Park	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Uganda: Southern Albertine Graben	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Northern Circuit	
Post-Conference Field Excursion - Tanzania: Zanzibar (Various Sites)	
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
Paper Posters/ePosters	1,000
Exhibition Booth	2,500

**SCAN TO REGISTER  
ONLINE**



**\* Sponsors are entitled to the following number of delegates per sponsorship category:**

Diamond	6 delegates
Tanzanite	5 delegates
Platinum	4 delegates
Gold	3 delegates
Silver	2 delegates
Bronze	1 delegate

### Please Note That:

- The registration form can also be downloaded from the conference website: [www.eapce25.eac.int](http://www.eapce25.eac.int).
- Delegates can also register online at the same website.
- Sponsorship information is also available at the same website.



# 11<sup>TH</sup> EAST AFRICAN PETROLEUM CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION 2025 (EAPCE'25)



## PAYMENT DETAILS

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FEES ARE PAYABLE TO THE FOLLOWING BANK ACCOUNT:

**BANK NAME:** KENYA COMMERCIAL BANK (KCB)  
TANZANIA

**ACCOUNT NAME:** 11<sup>TH</sup> E.A.P.C 25

**ACCOUNT NUMBER:** USD 3391236973  
TZS 3391236957

**BRANCH NAME:** SAMORA

**BRANCH CODE:** 017-001

**CORRESPONDENCE BANK:** DEUTSCHE BANK - NEW YORK

**CORRESPONDENCE SWIFT:** 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. Joyce Kisamo**

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[www.eapce25.eac.int](http://www.eapce25.eac.int)

**Register Online**

5 - 7 March, 2025 | JNICC - Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

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