**Upstream Petroleum Sector**

**Building Capacity for Gender Mainstreaming of Energy Sector Co-operation in Uganda: Baseline Study**

**ENERGIA Report to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and the Norwegian Embassy 23 February 2012 DRAFT**

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Acronyms

CED Clean Energy for Development

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

GFP Gender Focal Point

GM Gender mainstreaming

GoU Government of Uganda

HSE Health, Safety and Environment

LPG Liquified Petroleum Gas

MDG Millennium Development Goals

MEMD Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

MGLSD Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

NDP National Development Plan

NGOs Non-Government Organisations

OfD Oil for Development

PEPD Petroleum Exploration and Production Department

REA Rural Electrification Agency

RNE Royal Norwegian Embassy

SIA Social Impact Assessment

SMOGS Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda

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1. **Background to the study**

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is guided by a number of key Ugandan development policy objectives as well as energy policy, including a mandate to mainstream gender, with the long-term objective of eliminating gender inequalities. The MEMD has recognized gender concerns in some of its activities, and is seeking to further strengthen gender mainstreaming in its energy projects, as part of its mandate “to establish, promote the development, strategically manage and safeguard the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilization of energy and mineral resources for social and economic development." It is within this framework that the MEMD works with development partners.

Since 1995, Norway has contributed around NOK 50 million annually for investments in Uganda’s infrastructure, mainly power infrastructure and rural electrification, but also capacity building in the petroleum sector. Norway has been supporting Uganda’s oil and gas sector since 2006 through Norad’s “Oil for Development” initiative. This cooperation is directed towards the establishment of competent institutions within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, and building their capacity to handle the challenges in the exploration phase and early upstream phase. The programme emphasizes Ugandan ownership, in line with the Accra Agenda for Action, with Norway acting as an advisor. Norway aims to share its experience and capabilities in developing a national petroleum sector with Uganda.

In 2007 Norway launched an Action Plan for Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation. This plan emphasises the importance of mainstreaming the gender perspective in the five priority areas of Norwegian development cooperation, one of which is “oil and energy”. Clean energy for development (CED) and oil for development (OfD) are two key priority areas for Norwegian development cooperation in Uganda. In 2010, the Embassy was selected as a pilot embassy for the implementation of the above-mentioned Action Plan, and in 2011 the Embassy developed a Gender Strategy for 2011 – 2013. This Strategy acknowledges the challenge of including a gender perspective in its priority sectors of oil/energy and climate/environment. The Embassy intends to strengthen the gender component in its energy sector programming and would like to develop a targeted and practical gender mainstreaming programme that will guide the Embassy to implement the Action Plan.

At the request of the Rural Electrification Agency (REA), the Embassy provided support to strengthen the gender component in the rural electrification projects being financed by Norway, and assistance was provided to REA in July 2011 by ENERGIA, the International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy. A gender team consisting of REA-designated staff, a local gender consultant, and an international gender expert carried out a desk study. The REA is currently assessing follow up to this report and is preparing a separate gender proposal to Norway.

The Embassy wants to further develop gender baselines for the oil and energy sector to gain a better overview of the situation, challenges and needs in relevant areas, and to be better able to identify results regarding the situation for men and women that may be attributed to the Embassy’s support. The present baseline review is being carried out by ENERGIA to provide an assessment of the context and issues for gender mainstreaming in both the clean energy and petroleum sectors, as well as an assessment of gender integration in the Embassy’s energy projects and programmes. In consultation with its GoU partners, the Embassy has identified active projects in the rural electrification, transmission lines, and the oil and gas sector for review.[[1]](#footnote--1)

This desk study and its findings will serve as a basis for a second phase, where the partners could request ENERGIA, through the Embassy, to assist with assessments, analyses and stakeholder consultations in order to mainstream gender equality and empower women within the Embassy’s two areas of development cooperation in the energy sector: Clean Energy for Development and Oil for Development.

This report focuses on Norwegian cooperation in the upstream petroleum sector; separate reports focus on the rural electrification sector and the electricity transmission sector. This first chapter provides the background to the review and the second chapter describes the gender situation and gender and energy issues in Uganda. The third Chapter identifies gender issues in the upstream petroleum sector, based on a review of project documents and a range of reports available on the internet. Chapter 4 identified gender issues in the National Oil and Gas Policy and Chapter 5 reviews gender integration and baselines for Norway’s two major active Oil for Development projects in Uganda: Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda and the Feasibility Study on Distribution and Storage Facilities for Petroleum Products from a Refinery in Uganda. Chapter 5 also identifies potential entry points for strengthening gender integration in these projects and gender-sensitive indicators.

1. **Gender and energy issues in Uganda[[2]](#footnote-0)**
	1. **The gender situation in Uganda**

The Ugandan government has succeeded in reducing poverty from 44 percent in 1997 to 31 percent in 2005/6 and to 24% in 2010. The GoU has made an unequivocal commitment to take actions that will bring about more equal gender relations and is a leader in Sub-Saharan Africa in this regard. The National Gender Policy, adopted in 1997 and revised in 2007, has institutionalized gender as a key concept in development work in all sectors and line ministries. This commitment is supported by the Constitution and the National Development Plan (NDP) of April 2010. In regional and international commitments such as CEDAW, Uganda has been a leader in Sub-Saharan Africa in recognizing the linkages between economic growth and gender.

The National Gender Policy aims to ensure that all Government policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels, are consistent with the long-term goal of eliminating gender equalities. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) and line ministries have the mandate to mainstream gender in all sectors. The MGLSD promotes gender analysis and planning skills among all relevant sectors in order to build their capacity to identify, analyse and implement gender responsive programme interventions. The energy sector, however, has not been a priority for MGLSD as it has not requested assistance.

Both women and men play substantial economic roles in Uganda, while women bear the brunt of domestic tasks in addition to agricultural and other productive work. Women work considerably longer hours but tend to be poorer than men due to a number of gender disparities in poverty determinants, as shown in Table 1 below, including ownership of land (7% women versus 93% men), formal labour force participation (12% versus 88%), literacy (63% versus 77%), distribution of credit (9% versus 91%), and political participation such as membership in Parliament (24% versus 76%).

**Table 1: Contributions to Production and Ownership of Land by Men and Women in Uganda (percent)**



|  |
| --- |
| **Table 2: Gender Disparities in Poverty Determinants in Uganda** |
| ***Poverty determinants*** | ***Women (%)*** | ***Men (%)*** |
| Ownership of registered land | 7 | 93 |
| Formal labour force participation | 12 | 88 |
| Wages of <40,000 USh/month | 51 | 44 |
| Literacy rates | 63 | 77 |
| Share of total enrolment (tertiary) | 38 | 62 |
| Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 | 506 | n.a. |
| Distribution of credit | 9 | 91 |
| People living with HIV/AIDS | 51 | 49 |
| Membership in Parliament | 24 | 76 |
| Chairperson of land governance structures | 4 | 96 |
| Applications for land certificates | 6 | 94 |

Source: Mukasa et al 2004, inEllis, Manuel and Blackden, 2010.

Impressive progress has been made in education, however gender inequalities remain large. Fertility rates and maternal mortality rates are considered by the GoU to be unacceptably high, while access to safe water stood at 68% in 2005/2006. The National Gender Policy as well as the National Development Plan cite gender based violence as a critical concern. Furthermore, estimates suggest that Uganda could gain up to 2 percentage points of GDP growth a year by addressing structural gender-based inequalities in education and employment.

* 1. **Gender issues in the energy sector**

Current energy use in Uganda is dominated by traditional biomass energy sources, which make up around 95% of total primary energy consumption. More than 80% of households depend on fuelwood for cooking. At present electricity access stands at 7%, with most concentrated in Kampala and nearby towns; rural access is about 2-5%. Kerosene (paraffin) is the major source of lighting.

Since it is women’s responsibility to provision their household with fuel for cooking, the principal energy issue for women is energy for cooking. Their current reliance on woodfuels for cooking is extremely time-consuming, human-energy intensive and exhausting work, and highly inefficient. The health effects of biomass fuel use are also becoming increasingly well known.

**Figure 1: Distribution of Households by Cooking Fuel Type, 2004**



Additional burdens on women include the time they spend fetching water, preparing and transforming food products, doing household chores, taking care of children, the sick and the elderly, as well as maintaining their productive roles in agriculture and especially food production, all compounded by the AIDS crisis. The lack of efficient biomass, mechanical and electrical energy are direct contributors to women being “overburdened” and a core component of the “double workday of women,” in which women work substantially more than men do in both the “market” and the “household” economies.

**Figure 2: Allocation of Time by Men and Women in Katebe**



The strong imbalance in the gender division of labour has been identified by the Uganda Participatory Poverty Process Assessment as one of the major contributors to poverty in the country.

Electricity plays a key role in education and health MDGs of concern to women. In the Ministry of Finance’s 2010 report on progress towards the MDGs, electricity was cited as a key constraint to meeting MDG 5 on maternal health.

1. **Social and Gender Issues in Petroleum Development Activities in Uganda**
	1. **Petroleum availability and consumption**

Uganda consumes about 935,659 m3 of petroleum per annum, with the average annual growth in consumption of petroleum products estimated at 5%.[[3]](#footnote-1) Petroleum currently makes up only 6% of the nation’s energy supply, with biomass accounting for over 90%[[4]](#footnote-2). The transport sector is the major consumer of petroleum and accounts for about 75% of the value of petroleum imports. [[5]](#footnote-3)

Uganda currently imports all its petroleum requirements, with petroleum products constituting over 15% of the country’s total import bill. There was steep growth in consumption of about 20% between 2005 and 2008 as a result of using diesel for thermal electricity generation. The petroleum import bill is estimated at about US$ 320 million per annum (in 2008), which represents slightly more than 20% of total export earnings.

“About 90% of Uganda’s petroleum imports are routed through Kenya using the port of Mombasa with the balance of 10% coming through Tanzania using the port of Dar es Salaam.” [[6]](#footnote-4) “Like other countries in the region, Uganda incurs a high expenditure on petroleum products contributed by a long supply route over a distance of about 1200km from the coast, characterized by inadequate and inefficient infrastructure.” [[7]](#footnote-5)

“Petroleum product prices in Uganda were deregulated in 1994 and since then pump prices have risen in nominal terms by nearly 67%.” After deregulation, the government of Uganda divested its 50 per cent interest in three oil companies, and opened up the sector to new marketing companies. There are now 20 licensed oil-marketing companies in Uganda, of which 15 are in operation.[[8]](#footnote-6)

The Government has actively promoted the country’s petroleum potential, establishing nine prospecting blocks in the Albertine Graben, and has licensed five blocks to oil companies for exploration purposes. As a result, commercially viable oil reserves were discovered in 2006 in the Albertine Graben. A new discovery in Gunya in July 2011 was reported to be “pushing Uganda's discovery ratings above most oil producing countries… With already confirmed reserves of 2.5 billion barrels of oil encountered in 51 out of the 55 wells drilled, the developments have put Uganda's discovery rate at 92.3%.”[[9]](#footnote-7)

These discoveries have created a great deal of hope and excitement for improving the nation’s socio-economic development level. The Government sees these reserves as an important resource both for addressing current electricity shortages through thermal generation and for replacing imported petroleum products.[[10]](#footnote-8) There are, however, serious challenges associated with their development.

* 1. **The Social and Gender Context of Petroleum Development Activities in Uganda**

The primary concern with petroleum development expressed in many reports and in the media is about the environmental sensitivity of the Albertine Graben. The forests, lakes and wildlife of this region constitute one of the richest areas in the world in terms of biological diversity. “The area therefore has a high tourism potential, besides being vitally important for the conservation of the wildlife and their habitats.” [[11]](#footnote-9)

Major efforts have been made to assess the biophysical issues and requirements for protecting this important area from potential negative impacts of petroleum development. An Environmental Sensitivity Atlas was produced in 2009, with a second edition in 2010, detailing the physical and biological attributes of the region and assessing the sensitivity of biological and physical resources to petroleum-related development and accidents, such as oil spills, pollution and contamination.

The Atlas reports that 79% of the total land area of the Albertine Graben is under agriculture, settlement and “other miscellaneous uses”, with 20.9% designated as protected areas.[[12]](#footnote-10) Although the Atlas maps human settlements, major crops and farmland, fishing sites and fishing and boat landing sites, it does not treat human populations as significantly different from animal populations - that is, it does not consider their social, political and cultural dynamics and potential as participants in the proposed resource development.

There is no analysis of the effects of petroleum development activities on human settlements, livelihood activities or household needs. There are no estimates given for the numbers of people affected in local communities, their current levels of income or gender differences in anticipated effects such as dislocations. Consideration of local social impacts focuses on the influx of people coming for work, urbanization and unplanned growth of existing settlements and the new settlers’ increased demands on resources. There is very little treatment and no analysis about existing communities outside fishing sites, fish and boat landing sites and major crops. **Gender differences are not mentioned at all.** Issues on land tenure and speculation are mentioned without any treatment of who is involved and how it will impact male and female local residents. The fact that women do not own property or share ownership will result in major issues in impacts, compensation and effects of relocation.

Similarly, a participatory ecosystem indicator scoping workshop was organized and facilitated by the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research in April 2011[[13]](#footnote-11) for the National Environment Management Authority’s Environmental Monitoring Programme. It proposed a series of “Society Indicators” to monitor important social changes, including settlements, food, water and sanitation, health, energy, infrastructure, education, culture and archeological sites. It appears that no local representatives were included and no local consultations were done. The Society Indicators focus on the effects of the influx of people in terms of increased needs for housing, food, energy, etc. There are no indicators to measure changes in the quality of life for existing communities and families and nothing on gender differences in needs and anticipated consequences.

The Atlas and the monitoring workshop treat the local populations as passive factors to be monitored, rather than as integral and active agents in the local ecosystems, who could be mobilized for conservation, if given suitable roles and resources.

Several important social and gender factors need to be understood and considered in regulating, monitoring and managing petroleum resources:

1. Political and ethnic dynamics within the region

The region being developed has a dynamic history of ethnic differences and conflicts, wars, and ongoing competition over land and natural resources. It includes “a multiplicity of traditional institutions, people of various ethnic groups, and local government authorities… Common conflict issues include access to land, often bound up with inter-ethnic tension; and porous borders with the DRC. Oil has already served to aggravate these tensions.”[[14]](#footnote-12)

A thorough analysis of the social, political and ethnic dynamics of the region is needed for the upcoming Strategic Environmental Assessment and for effective treatment of the complex and sensitive interests involved.

1. Social and economic inequalities within communities

Even if the communities affected can be characterized as “indigenous pastoral communities”[[15]](#footnote-13), they are not homogenous. There are various ethnic groups, old migrants, recent migrants, and various levels of landowners, tenants and poverty. There are also likely to be some female-headed households living at various levels of disadvantage.

These intercommunity differences need to be understood to ensure that vulnerable groups are not negatively affected and that they receive their share of benefits.

1. Gender differences and issues

There will be gender differences in the impacts of oil development activities since men and women have different roles in fishing, farming, household management, water and energy use, and in health, nutrition and sanitation support. Women are likely to have unequal access to resources, information and decision-making. These differences need to be considered in the assessment of effects, impacts and mitigation strategies for petroleum development.

Given the complexity and history of conflict in the region under petroleum development, there is urgent need for in-depth analysis of these social and gender dynamics in the communities affected by the emerging competition for access to the benefits of oil development.

* 1. **International resources on gender and petroleum**

**3.3.1 Gender Action**

The Washington DC-based NGO, Gender Action, has produced two studies on the gender impacts of petroleum development activities. A 2006 field-based study in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Sakhalin showed that oil pipeline construction resulted in new employment for men, but disproportionately harmed women, who lost farm income from appropriated farmland and suffered from violence, prostitution, AIDS/HIV and stillbirths[[16]](#footnote-14). A second recent study conducted with Friends of the Earth International in Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana and Togo showed that the World Bank-financed West African and Chad-Cameroon pipelines badly affected women’s livelihoods in farming, fishing, handicrafts and other industries.[[17]](#footnote-15)

**3.3.2 World Bank gender and the extractive industries**

The World Bank has developed guidelines and tools for gender mainstreaming in the extractive industries.[[18]](#footnote-16) Although the focus is on mining, these tools are also useful for the oil and gas industry.

**3.3.3 The PGI gender and petroleum study**

The Oil, Gas and Mining Division (SEGOM) of the World Bank’s Sustainable Energy Department is currently conducting a global assessment study of the gender dimensions of the oil and gas sector, funded under the Petroleum Governance Initiative (PGI). This study explores the gender dimensions of the upstream and midstream phases of oil and gas projects through a multi-country study of the different impacts of oil and gas on men and women, in terms of adverse economic, social and environmental impacts, and barriers to equal opportunities. Six countries in five regions were selected for study and Uganda is one of them.

The study is focusing on the ways in which oil and gas projects differently impact men and women in the community, highlighting both development and business cases for better understanding these issues.  The study will use case studies in various phases of the oil and gas project cycle and will also identify appropriate mitigation strategies for negative impacts and ways to encourage equal opportunity through short to long-term strategies for various stakeholders. Part of the task is to identify which characteristics of the community-industry interface are unique or specific to oil and gas, as distinct from other large mega projects or mining.

Fieldwork for the Uganda case study is planned for March 2012.

* 1. **Social and gender issues in Uganda’s upstream petroleum development**[[19]](#footnote-17)

The major social and gender issues in upstream petroleum development activities, both onshore and offshore, are:

1. **Social and gender impacts on local communities of construction and operations:**
* increased economic opportunities for men and women of improved roads, transportation, communications, information, and development of local commerce & industry
* local employment opportunities and development of local expertise and skills of both men and women
* different needs, treatment and compensation of women and men displaced and/or resettled by construction activities, eg. disruption of food sources, livelihoods & social networks
* differential impacts on women and men from the influx of male foreign workers and likely increase in “social vices” (alcohol, gambling, prostitution)
1. **Social and gender impacts on local communities of accidents, spills and pollution (hazardous wastes and emissions):**
* immediate and direct health effects and long term health impacts (including reproductive health) of contaminated water, air and soil
* immediate and long term economic impacts of ecosystem damage: loss & damage to livelihoods resulting from disruptions in water quality and availability, fisheries, crops, forest resources, etc.
1. **Employment equity:** Promotion of women’s employment in the petroleum industry[[20]](#footnote-18)
2. **Transparency** on receipts and public spending of revenues from the petroleum sector and of government and companies in the sector.

Impacts on women and men of new product availability, such as gas replacing fuelwood for cooking, is a major consideration in terms of gender issues, but does not fall within the upstream industry, but under downstream distribution.

1. **Policy and Institutional Framework**

**4.1 Institutional and regulatory framework**

Uganda has just begun developing its petroleum industry in relation to recent substantial oil discoveries, with Norway’s important support and guidance. The promotion and regulation of the oil and gas sector are still the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development through its Petroleum Exploration and Production Department (PEPD).

Under new legislation, however, which is about to be tabled in Parliament, policy, regulatory and commercial functions are being separated into three new institutions. The MEMD will continue to handle the policy aspects through a Directorate of Petroleum, regulatory functions will be managed by the new Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), and commercial aspects will be the responsibility of the Uganda National Oil Company (NATOIL).

A new Petroleum Institute was set up in 2009 for training and research, with World Bank support approved in October 2011, and is now training Ugandan oil sector, sponsored by the oil companies. A new two-year program has been set up in petroleum geoscience at Makerere, with reportedly a few women students.

Local community impacts are considered part of environmental protection under the jurisdiction of the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), through environmental impact requirements and monitoring. Questions have been raised as to whether NEMA has the knowledge and resources to adequately identify and address the social and gender issues involved, and to undertake the necessary public consultations at national, regional and local levels.

**4.2 Gender issues in the National Oil and Gas Policy**

The 2008 National Oil and Gas Policy (NOGP) sets out a goal, objectives and principles that are meant to address the social and gender issues listed in the last section, among many others. The Policy’s goal is “to use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society”. This is an overarching goal at the macroeconomic level. The focus of the Policy is on developing a new industry for the country while protecting the environment, a demanding and challenging task.

Local communities and residents who will be directly affected by petroleum activities are treated as part of the “environment”. Section 6.2.4 Impact on the Environment recognizes that “oil and gas activities can impact the environment from several angles. They may affect human beings, wildlife and biodiversity, together with the associated tourism… This policy considers environmental protection to include both the physical and social aspects”. Local community impacts are mentioned in different sections of the policy but without specific guidelines, requirements or mechanisms for safeguarding those affected.

There has been ongoing debate and many serious concerns expressed through the media and in several well-researched reports (see Section 4.3 and Resources Consulted) about the implementation of this policy at several levels. Legislation is now under Cabinet review and its presentation to Parliament is eagerly awaited.

***There has been no explicit consideration of gender differences and issues either in the Policy or in civil society responses to it.***

Specific key concerns on gender issues are:

1. **Land ownership and speculation:** Land speculation resulting from oil discoveries will have major consequences on land tenure and use in the affected communities, as well as leading to various forms of conflict and tension between communities and the new landowners, but there is very little consideration, if any, of the gender dimension of land ownership and use. Since men are generally the legal owners of land, women can be dislocated from their livelihoods and household supply bases without their consent.
2. (v ) Midlertidig eller permanent flytting av folk i forbindelse med utbygging er spesielt vanskelig for kvinner . **Displacements and resettlement:** Temporary or permanent relocation is particularly difficult for women. Dersom fattige kvinner får kompensasjon i penger kan det bli problemer for dem å beholde pengene.When women’s households are dislocated, all their resources, livelihoods and social support networks are disrupted and they have major difficulties re-establishing themselves in new locations. They may not receive their full share of compensation in cash, and when they do, it may be difficult for them to use the funds on their priorities, rather than their husband’s.
3. **In-migration:** There will be different impacts on women and men from the influx of people (mostly men) involved in petroleum development.[[21]](#footnote-19) Large increases in immigration to the region will result in Ved tilflytting av arbeidsfolk til et område hvor det skal bygges ut oljevirksomhet innebærer dette ofte stor belastning på infrastrukturen.  Lokale kvinner får ofte redusert tilgang på vann, kloakk, bolig, helsetjenester, politi etc., som følge av økt forbruk fra innflytterne.increased loads on the infrastructure and reduced access of local communities to water and the natural resource base, which will affect women severely since they are responsible for household systems of sanitation, nutrition, health and childcare. There will also be major impacts on women resulting from migrants’ social behaviour after work involving alcohol, gambling and prostitution.
4. **Health:** Section 6.2.5 Impact on Health “recognizes several potential causes of negative impacts on human health from oil and gas activities”[[22]](#footnote-20), but does not mention gender differences in these impacts, such as reproductive health issues and HIV/AIDS.
5. **Access to resources:** There have already been changes in women’s access to the natural resources they rely on. A recent study reported a respondent saying: “For a very long time we used to fetch firewood from the nearby game reserve. However when the Wild Life Authority learnt about the existence of oil, they stopped us from going into the reserve. The boundary of the reserve was extended further into our land”.[[23]](#footnote-21) Although the report did not state the respondent’s sex, it was very likely a woman, since it is women’s responsibility to collect fuelwood.
6. **Work opportunities:** New employment opportunities are often the most important benefits of oil development for local people, even though they usually only qualify for manual labour. Jobs for women are mostly as cooks and domestic workers, at lower pay rates than construction work, which is mostly given to young men. The practice of oil companies working through traditional leaders (chiefs and headmen) for recruiting local workers does not necessarily benefit all men and women in their communities.
7. **Access to petroleum products:** The Policy speaks of the importance of oil and gas resources in the generation of electricity and substitution for imported petroleum products, but does not mention the considerable potential of gas and kerosene to improve one of women’s major responsibilities: cooking. While it does mention the fact that biomass accounts for over 90% of energy consumption, it does not recognise the large proportion of this consumption used by women for cooking. Objective 4 “To promote valuable utilization of the country’s oil and gas resources” should have acknowledged the enormous need for improved energy for cooking and the huge potential of bottled gas (liquefied petroleum gas or LPG) in this regard.

Section “6.2.4 Impact on the Environment” includes a poorly considered suggestion that local communities will have access to natural gas: “Utilization of natural gas especially in homesteads will contribute to reduction in the use of biomass energy which results in indoor house air pollution with undesirable effects on human health.”[[24]](#footnote-22)

Natural gas supply requires major investments for the pipeline infrastructure to users, which will only happen if extra funding is made available. Local communities are unlikely to be able to afford the infrastructure themselves even when the gas is produced nearby.

On the other hand, if(vi) **Kvinners muligheter for arbeid** i forbindelse med en oljeutbygging er et tema.new wNew Arbeidsplasser er vanligvis det viktigste bidraget som lokalbefolkningen kan dra nytte av i forbindelse med oljeutbygginger, derfor bør oljeindustrien i størst mulig grad bruke lokal arbeidskraft, også kvinner.Dersom området hvor oljeutbyggingen skal skje får tilgang på elektrisitet vil dette kunne bidra til at kvinner kan etablere små bedrifter i sitt nærmiljø og få egne inntekter.  Dette kan være alt fra enkle elektriske sy-maskiner, prosessering av meieriprodukter, små kafeteriaer, hønseoppdrett, etc.oil development results in the provision of new electricity supply systems, this could provide many opportunities for community development and new businesses that could benefit women as well as men, as long as necessary information and resources are made available, such as aTilgang på mikrokreditt i kombinasjon med tilgang på strøm vil kunne ha stor betydning for fattige kvinner og kompensere for negative konsekvenser av utbygging.ccess to equipment and microcredit.

1. **Employment equity in the petroleum industry:** NOGP objectives explicitly promote the employment of Ugandans in the oil and gas sector and the transfer of skills and technology to the country, but there is no acknowledgement that special efforts will be needed to ensure women’s equal participation in this new industry. Capacity building and the promotion of national participation in the workforce under Objective 7 need to explicitly include women, otherwise petroleum will remain a male occupation. The talents and skills of both men and women are needed to develop the industry, but proactive measures are needed to encourage girls to choose science and the petroleum sector.
2. **Transparency and National Participation:** NOGP Objective 7 the intention “to ensure optimum national participation in oil and gas activities” specifically includes “encourage civil society to participate in the building of a productive, vibrant and transparent oil and gas sector”.[[25]](#footnote-23) Objective 10 is “to ensure mutually beneficial relationships between all stakeholders in the development of a desirable oil and gas sector for the country”. Although the Policy promotes “a spirit of cooperation”, no mechanisms, requirements or guidelines are included on which information will be provided or how, which levels of stakeholder participation will be organized or to what extent stakeholders’ inputs (from national, district and community levels) will be binding.

Information needs to be provided verbally in local languages so that those who cannot read can understand it. Community consultations must ensure that women have the conditions they require to voice their opinions.

Since women have different roles and responsibilities than men, they will experience the consequences of oil development differently. Det er derfor viktig å ha konsultasjoner med begge kjønn, og kvinners bidrag i konsultasjoner må telle like mye som menns bidrag It is therefore important to involve social scientists in planning and monitoring activities, to provide social and gender analysis and suitable mechanisms to ensure optimum consequences for all citizens, male and female.

* 1. **Non-Government Stakeholders**

According to the IIED, there are now 20 licensed oil and gas companies in Uganda, fifteen of which are in operation.[[26]](#footnote-24) Many of them have Corporate Social Responsibility and/or gender equity policies but need assistance in applying them appropriately in local contexts.

A wide range of international and local non-government organisations (NGOs) are actively involved in the debate on the management and potential benefits and risks of petroleum development in Uganda. International Alert, the World Wildlife Fund, the World Resources Institute and Revenue Watch have published important and useful resources on petroleum activities in Uganda (see Resources Consulted). Local NGOS such as the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) have also made important contributions to the debate.

The Civil Society Coalition for Oil and Gas in Uganda (CSCO), including the Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), the Uganda Land Alliance, the Water Governance Institute (WGI), the Community Development and Conservation Agency (CODECA), the Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Pro-biodiversity Conservation in Uganda (PROBICU), and the Albertine Rift Basin Environmental Watch (TARBEW), published an important critique of the draft petroleum legislation in 2010[[27]](#footnote-25).

A group of 27 Albertine Rift-based civil society organizations (CSOs) was convened by the WWF Uganda Country Office through a series of consultative meetings in February 2011 in Kasese, Hoima and Nebbi. These meetings developed and agreed on “12 civil society Asks on petroleum in Uganda”[[28]](#footnote-26), that is, key issues or needs required of government and private sector in petroleum development.

1. **The Embassy’s OfD portfolio**

The Embassy’s two major active OfD projects have been reviewed for the status of gender integration, challenges and weaknesses, and opportunities and entry points for gender mainstreaming.

* 1. **Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda (SMOGS)**

The goal of this programme is “to contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Oil and Gas Policy” through institutional cooperation leading to the transfer and enforcement of knowledge and competence within three management pillars: resource management, revenue management, and environmental (including HSE) management.

In July 2009, Uganda and Norway signed an agreement with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on a 5-year support programme on “Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda”. This phase was replaced by a broader programme with a more holistic approach in March 2010, following its first annual meeting.  Support of 95 million NOK is being provided to the Ministry of Water and Environment as well as the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, in addition to the MEMD. The partnership includes a number of Ugandan and Norwegian institutions.

**5.1.1 Status and Challenges**

Women’s Rights and Gender Equality have not yet been integrated into this programme. There is no mention of gender at all. This is understandable given the technical nature of the upstream petroleum sector, which is focused on resource extraction and the infrastructure required to process and transport products to consumers. The upstream petroleum sector is distanced from the users of its products, which is the responsibility of the downstream industry. There is very little experience with gender mainstreaming in this sector, and a lack of precedents and awareness of both the Norwegian and Ugandan partners on the identification and integration of gender considerations.

**5.1.2 Opportunities and entry points**

The current development of these new institutions presents important opportunities to influence them as they set up frameworks, guidelines and procedures, and recruit and train new personnel. If gender can be integrated through this support into the areas where it is relevant, it could make a lasting difference in the results of Ugandan petroleum management.

The main areas where gender differences could be considered are:

* local impacts, including local employment opportunities
* use of new revenues
* employment in the petroleum industry.

In relation to programme activities, specific possibilities for strengthening the treatment of gender differences and concerns (within the three main areas identified above) are:

**i) Regulatory and policy frameworks**, including the Model Production Sharing Agreement

* include gender differences in requirements for involving communities in planning and mitigating changes that affect them directly, and in receiving benefits and compensation;
* include gender differences in requirements for oil companies on community impacts, social or community development activities and local employment opportunities.

**ii) Institutional development and capacity building**

The Programme is based on institutional cooperation leading to the transfer of knowledge and building capacity in many new areas. A crucial entry point is to:

* educate and sensitize both Norwegian and Ugandan programme partners on gender aspects of community impacts, environmental management and stakeholder and community involvement.

**iii) National content and local participation** (Programme Document, p.18)

The Government gives high priority to building Ugandan capacity in this sector and is aware of the need for highly trained personnel. Because this industry is seen as a male industry special efforts will be needed to expanding recruitment to the other half of the population: women and girls. Possibilities include:

* targets for including women and girls in all training and skills development programs (including new diploma and masters programmes in petroleum economics, law, accounting, auditing and taxation) and in support programs for the country's entrepreneur sector;
* specific messages to attract women in recruitment campaigns and advertisements,
* special attention given to attracting girls into science streams in activities related to “reviewing and expanding the education curricula in the country with a view of producing the workforce required for oil and gas activities nationally”.

**iv) Environmental management**

The objectives, description and indicators for the Environment Pillar focus on changes in the biophysical resource base, with no explicit references to community impacts or gender differences. Community impacts fall under environment legislation[[29]](#footnote-27) and regulations, but are not fully articulated.

* The review of the environmental legal and regulatory framework in terms of oil exploration and production (Programme Document p.44) should also include the social and gender aspects of local impacts.
* The Strategic Environmental Assessment (p.31) should identify and address gender issues in its analysis, strategic alternatives and actions proposed.
* Strengthen the social and gender aspects of training on managing the environmental component of petroleum operations, include seminars, workshops, tailor-made courses and visits to producing areas (Programme Document p.31- 32)
* Involve the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) in sensitizing the many institutions involved in environmental management of the oil and gas sector[[30]](#footnote-28) (in addition to MEMD) on social and gender aspects and issues. A specific role in the Programme on Health, Safety and Environment aspects, has been identified for the Department of Occupational Safety and Health of MGLSD, but gender aspects of petroleum development have not been included.

**v) Monitoring and supervision**

A national level multi-sectoral technical team, composed of NEMA, PEPD, UWA, DWRM, NFA, Fisheries and Department of Occupational Health and Safety of MGLSD, inspects oil exploration activities on a quarterly basis. The heads of these institutions form the strategic level monitoring team. The District Level Monitoring Team is composed of the technical staff of the local governments in the oil producing areas. (Programme Document p.32)

Gender considerations and issues should be included in:

* frameworks for monitoring and supervising exploration programmes, petroleum development and production programmes and petroleum operations;
* the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy (NIMES), where appropriate;
* capacity building and training of the institutions mandated to monitor impacts of oil and gas developments (p.46), and their technical personnel to understand and appreciate social issues and gender differences.

**vi) Stakeholder involvement and “management of expectations”** (Programme document p.48)

Information on oil and gas development “has not been carried out in a systematic and consistent manner. This vacuum has given rise to misinformation, misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the intentions of Government.” Various activities are planned in order to remedy this situation: a communication strategy, radio messages, seminars, workshops and community rallies.

The National Oil and Gas Policy mentions stakeholder consultations without specifying which types and levels of organizations would be consulted and whether their feedback would be considered in sector planning and management.

If civil society is “expected to be a good partner in achieving this effort” they need to be involved in a mutual process of information and feedback. Possible entry points:

* include gender issues in communication strategies and actions;
* involve women in consultations in such as way as to encourage them to voice their views.

**vii) The role of civil society**

The National Oil and Gas Policy recognises the role of Civil Society Organisations in advocacy, mobilisation and dialogue with the communities and expects them to help “get the voices of the communities in the oil areas into the designing, monitoring and implementation of the oil and gas sector programmes… Most importantly, however, these organisations will be expected to contribute to ensuring that oil and gas operations are carried out in accordance with good governance principles” (transparency and accountability). (Programme Document p.61)

OfD gives financial support to several non-governmental organisations active in Uganda, including Revenue Watch, Publish What You Pay and the Norwegian Confederation of Trade Unions (LO). (p.58)

The Norwegian Government (not the Embassy) also supports a Worldwide Fund (WWF) programme “related to minimising the negative impacts of petroleum-related activities on the environment in Uganda” (Programme Document p.59).

This support assists civil society in its “watchdog” function as public spokespersons on public interests in petroleum sector activities, including accountability for oil revenues.

Gender differences and considerations do not appear to be included in the many and various recent reports of civil society organizations on petroleum sector issues. Some guidance may be required through workshops or other training sessions.

**viii) Norwegian partners**

The Norwegian lead institutions will be the Ministry of Petroleum and Energy, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Environment, or directorates and institutions subordinate to these Ministries. Norad, as OfD Secretariat, will have a coordination role and appoint a coordinator to act as the contact person between the Programme Coordination Committee (PCC) and the Norwegian Working Group (NWG). (Programme Document p.54)

Proposed entry point: Norad should provide guidance to these lead institutions and the NWG on gender issues and where they need to be integrated, so that these institutions are in a position to guide Ugandan partners appropriately.

**ix) Coordination with other donors** (Programme Document p.60)

The IMF is assisting the Uganda Revenue Authority to provide training in oil and gas accounting, auditing of upstream activities and trading operations of the oil and gas industry with OfD funding. The World Bank will be supporting petroleum-related environment activities at NEMA through its environmental capacity building programme. OfD is also contributing to the World Bank’s Petroleum Governance Initiative (PGI) gender & petroleum study described in the previous section of this report.

Possible entry point: inform other donors of Norway’s gender and petroleum work and coordinate efforts to integrate it into their programs.

**x) Oil companies** (Programme Document p.60)

The National Oil and Gas Policy expects the oil companies “to be good corporate citizens by abiding by the policies and the laws of the country as well as managing emergencies that may arise out of oil and gas activities. Oil companies have also been engaged in social activities for the benefits of the communities in which they operate including health, sanitation, education and awareness.”

Some guidance may be required to ensure that oil companies adequately consider and address gender differences and issues in their local activities, eg. EIAs and social development activities.

**5.1.3 Results and indicators**

Possibilities and suggestions for gender-sensitive indicators have been identified within the Programme LFA, in order to keep them as relevant as possible to Programme management.

The Programme structure considers local impacts only under the Environment Pillar. Connections and some indicators are also included under the Resource Management Pillar where applicable, since resource management has direct consequences for local residents, both women and men.

Stakeholder consultations are meant to include civil society, but it is not always clear at which levels: national, district and community levels. The need for special efforts to include women’s representatives should be explicit. Consultations are meant to include feedback, not only information dissemination.

**Table 1 Gender-Sensitive Indicators for the SMOGS Programme**

|  |
| --- |
| **STRENGTHENING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE OIL AND GAS SECTOR IN UGANDA** |
| **PROGRAMME GOAL AND OUTPUTS** | **Relevant LFA indicators** **with gender-sensitive adjustments** | **Additional possibilities for** **gender-sensitive indicators** |
| **PROGRAMME GOAL**: To contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Oil and Gas Policy which is: “To use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society”. | * Poverty reduction
* Economic growth
 | * % population under national poverty line; % women under poverty line; % female-headed households under poverty line
* changes in employment and income levels by region and sex
 |
| **PROGRAMME PURPOSE**: Institutional arrangements and capacities in place ensuring well- coordinated and results oriented Resource management, Revenue management, Environmental management and HSE management in the oil and gas sector. | * Public at large informed at regular intervals
* System producing good quality gender-sensitive indicators in a timely manner
* Oil and gas sector environmental regulations in place and enforced.
 | * Number and type of media, information, events and stakeholders involved (audio needed for illiterates, many of whom are women)
* Active participation of women
* Gender issues identified and addressed
 |
| **PROGRAMME OUTPUTS** |  |  |
| 2 Interaction/dialogue/communication program with other stakeholders (public at large, private sector, civil society actors, media) developed and implemented | * 1-2 open conferences annually
* Meetings with local authorities
* Joint communications platform
 | * Active participation of women
 |
| 3 A Monitoring and Evaluation system for the program has been developed and implemented, securing compliance with the NIMES where possible. | * Data gathering tools developed
* Database developed
* Compliance and feed to NIMES secured
 | * gender-sensitive indicators included
* sex-disaggregated data collected
 |
| **PILLAR 1 OUTPUTS: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT** |
| **COMPONENT 1: LEGAL, REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND LICENSING** |
| **1.2 Legal and Regulatory framework for the upstream and midstream petroleum sectors** |
| a) Petroleum resourceManagement Law formulated | * Petroleum Law in place
 | * requirements included for community benefits and protection to both women and men
 |
| d) Preparing subordinate regulationsfor HSE | * Regulations for HSE revised
* Guidelines for gender-sensitive HSE management in place
 |  |
| e) Preparing revision of model PSA | * Revised Model PSA in place
 | * requirements included for community benefits and protection to both women and men
 |
| **1.4 Monitoring and Supervision** |
| a) Development of an appropriatesupervisory framework for monitoring and supervising petroleum exploration programmes | * Appropriate supervisory framework and procedures for monitoring and supervisory in place
* Professional capacity to undertake the monitoring activities
* The procedures and the plan are implemented
 | * Positive and negative effects on local communities, women and men, identified and reported
 |
| b) Development of an appropriatesupervisory framework for monitoring and supervising petroleum development and production programmes | * appropriate supervisory framework and procedures for monitoring and supervision in place
 | * Positive and negative effects on local communities, women and men, identified and reported
 |
| c) Develop an HSE supervisory strategy and plan | * Appropriate supervisory framework and procedures for monitoring in place
* Consent system for relevant milestones in the development of petroleum activities in place
* Supervisory strategy in place
* Annual Work plans in place with procedures for supervisory activities and proposed audit activities
* Relevant capacity building activities identified
 | Means of Verification:* Legal framework in place
* Supervisory strategy document in place
* Reports on:

- HSE performance (gender issues included)- (sex-disaggregated) incidents and accidents reporting systems* Record of Inspections and Audits
 |
| **1.5 Monitoring of Oil and Gas policy and programmes** |
| The National Integrated Monitoring andEvaluation Strategy (NIMES) assessed and enhanced, to incorporate oil andgas monitoring and evaluation systems. | * Guidelines for coordination e.g. supervision of petroleum sector in place
 | * Sex-disaggregated data on local residents affected, displaced, resettled
 |
| **COMPONENT 2: CAPACITY BUILDING** |
| **1.6 Institutional Development and Capacity Building** |
| b) Organizational issues andinfrastructure: Preparations of theorganisational plans, definition andprocurement of the necessary facilities | * Gender-sensitive HR plan for institutions
* Adequate institutions and personnel (male and female) in place
* Well performing institutions
 | * Increased effectiveness of partner organizations and local governments in reaching and serving women
 |
| c) Capacity Building (Petroleum Directorate, Petroleum Authority and other Government Institutions): Recruitment plan, Human Capacity Building, Implementation of Training Plans, Implementation of IT systems | * Recruitment plans in place, including measures for attracting women
* An appropriate gender-sensitive HR training plan
* IT systems in place
 | Means of Verification:* Activity plan for different Institution under implementation
* Sex-disaggregated training reports
* Annual/quarterly
 |
| **1.7 National and Local participation** |
| a) *Skills development for the oil and gas sector:* Education Curricular,Trainers Educated, Petroleum related Courses at Professional, Technical and Crafts level, Contribution to Implemen-tation of Petroleum Related Training | * An adequate National Curricula formulated
* Petroleum training introduced.
* No of institutions accredited
 | * % men and women trained
 |
| b) *Develop competence and opportunities for the country’s entrepreneur sector:* Completion of the local content study, Plan to support development of the skills and competitive competencies necessary for the country's entrepreneurs to participate in the delivery of goods and services for the oil and gas sector, implementation of recommendations of the local content study | * A plan to support development of skills
* Appropriate Procurement practices facilitating national participation promoted
* Sensitisation workshops
 | * % men and women trained
* % male and female entrepreneurs delivering goods and services to the oil and gas sector
* equitable access of women to productivity-enhancing inputs and services (training, credit, information)
 |
| **COMPONENT 3: MIDSTREAM DEVELOPMENT** |
| a) Institution responsible for midstream activities strengthened; Human resource capacity development in the mid stream | * Functional analysis done
* Adequate institutional arrangements and personnel in place
* Training requirements from the functional analysis implemented
* Mid stream structure in place
 | * % men and women trained
 |
| b) A plan for efficient utilisation of theoil and gas resources and development of attendant infrastructure established. | * A Petroleum Utilization Plan(PUP) developed
* Plan for the development of midstream facilities in place, including plans for affected male and female residents
 |  |
| c) A licensing framework for midstreamactivities/facilities established and development of mid stream facilities | * A good licensing framework for midstream activities/facilities developed, including requirements for treatment of affected male and female residents
* Licensing of facilities done
 |  |
| e) Ensure least cost processing and operations of midstream facilities and third party access to capacity in midstream facilities | * A pricing and tariff methodology developed, including consideration of ability to pay of low-income groups
* Third party access procedures developed
 |  |
|  |  |  |
| **PILLAR 2 OUTPUTS: REVENUE MANAGEMENT** |
| **2.1 Legal Framework & Revenue Policy Component** |
| 2.1.3 Existing tax legislation and regulations reviewed and updated | * Model PSAs in
* harmony with tax laws
* Income Tax Laws
* How to capture windfall gains
 | * Male and female stakeholder representatives consulted at national, district and local levels
 |
| **2.2 Revenue Pillar Management** |
| 2.2.2 Human resource plan analysed and updated | * New human resource plan for all relevant institutions, including gender equity objectives, targets and measures
 |  |
| 2.4.2 A fiscal policy strategy paper drafted | * Assessment of the existing fiscal policy guidelines (deciding on the rules for the use of oil and gas revenues)
* Development of adequate saving instruments.
* Investment Portfolio proposed.
* Broad public consultation involving key stakeholders made, including representatives of women’s interests.
 | * Explicit consideration and reporting of how oil and gas revenues contribute to poverty reduction of men and women
 |
| **PILLAR 3 OUTPUTS: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT** |
| 3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Albertine Graben conducted and results widely disseminated. | * Report produced and disseminated
 | * Gender analysis integral to the social analysis for identifying strategic alternatives
* Identification of opportunities and risks for women as well as men posed by strategic alternatives.
* Gender-sensitive indicators used for monitoring
* Attention to women’s participation in all consultations
 |
| 3.2 Capacity development programs developed and implemented in all relevant institutions, for areas identified as relevant/critical to the oil and gas sector based on capacity needs assessment. | * Capacity needs assessments conducted in all relevant organizations, including identification of gender issues and women’s needs
* Capacity development plan for all relevant institutions developed and approved, including gender issues and women’s needs.
* Capacity development programmes implemented
 | * Gender-sensitive assessment of local impacts included in training programs
 |
| 3.4 Existing Acts reviewed,recommendations drafted andpresented for approval | Acts reviewed and updated for Wildlife,Forestry, Wetland, Water resourcesmanagement, Fisheries, Environment management, Land use, and Occupational health and National Gender Policy  |  |
| 3.5 Management plans for protected areas, and relevant sector plans for the AG, reviewed and updated taking the oil and gas issues into consideration | (12 )wildlife protected area management plans reviewed and or prepared(7) Central Forest Reserves management plans reviewed | * Women’s needs for resources affected by oil and gas development reviewed (eg. access to forests for fuelwood)
 |
| 3.6 An environmental monitoring system for the AG, with clear and agreed indicators, is established. | * Indicator list established, including gender-sensitive indicators for human settlements
* Indicator baseline data available, sex-disaggregated
* Monitoring methodology developed, including consultations
* Procedures for organisation and dissemination of data agreed, including public disclosure
* Roles and responsibilities agreed
 |  |
| 3.7 Environmental regulations and standards relevant to the oil and gas sector developed and/or revised | * Review performed, documented and discussed at workshop of stakeholder authorities including select group of local government representatives supplemented by relevant expertise from academia
* Draft amendments proposed and discussed at national workshop with representation from local government in all 22 AG districts as well as from industry and NGOs, including women’s representatives
 | * gender differences, issues and considerations included in review
 |
| 3.9 Framework for compliance monitoring and enforcement of the oil and gas industry strengthened. | * Proposal of financing mechanisms of the audits developed
* System for planning and prioritising of audits developed
* Checklists and training on how to carry out the audit
* Procedures on how to report and how to handle non- compliance elaborated.
* Licensed facilities inspected and audited
* Monitoring equipment procured
 | Means of verification:* Training reports including sex-disaggregated data on trainees
 |
| 3.10 National oil spill contingency plan developed and operationalized. | * Oil spill risk assessment performed, including effects on local communities and male and female residents
* Contingency plan proposal developed and discussed at stakeholder workshop
* Workshop to discuss contingency plan with neighbouring countries held
* Key personnel trained (men and women)
 |  |

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| **FEASIBILITY STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE FACILITIES FOR PETROLEUM PRODUCST FROM A REFINERY IN UGANDA** |
| **PROGRAMME GOAL AND OUTPUTS** | **Relevant LFA indicators** **with gender-sensitive adjustments** | **Additional possibilities for** **gender-sensitive indicators** |
| **PROGRAMME GOAL**: To contribute to the achievement of the goal of the National Oil and Gas Policy which is: “To use the country’s oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society”. | * Poverty reduction
* Economic growth
 | * % population under national poverty line; % women under poverty line; % female-headed households under poverty line
* changes in employment and income levels by region and sex
 |
| **PROGRAMME PURPOSE**: Institutional arrangements and capacities in place ensuring well- coordinated and results oriented Resource management, Revenue management, Environmental management and HSE management in the oil and gas sector. | * Public at large informed at regular intervals
* System producing good quality gender-sensitive indicators in a timely manner
* Oil and gas sector environmental regulations in place and enforced.
 | * Number and type of media, information, events and stakeholders involved (audio needed for illiterates, many of whom are women)
* Active participation of women
* Gender issues identified and addressed
 |



* 1. **Feasibility Study on Distribution and Storage Facilities for Petroleum Products from a Refinery in Uganda**

The goal of this project is “to enable Uganda to prepare for future distribution and storage of petroleum products from a refinery based on own resources of crude oil”. It is a limited contracted study for 14.9 million NOK meant “to provide an independent assessment of Uganda’s future distribution and storage system requirements based on envisaged production alternatives from an inland refinery”. The implementing partner is MEMD and the Agreement was signed on October 1, 2011.

**5.2.1 Status and Challenges**

As in the SMOGS Programme, Women’s Rights and Gender Equality have not yet been integrated into this project. There is no mention of gender at all, which is again understandable given the limited focus and technical nature of the project.

This study will identify and evaluate various options for the pipelines and storage infrastructure required to supply a proposed crude oil and gas refinery, considering key parameters of “location, land requirements, design and sizing, procurement, financing, operation, ownership, tariffs, regulation and Health, Safety and Environment requirements”[[31]](#footnote-29).

**5.2.2 Opportunities and entry points**

The study requires analysis of “economic, financial, technical and environmental feasibility and project design requirements”. The economic evaluation will include land requirements and rights of way; the technical evaluation will cover the location of pipelines including consideration of “settlements and compensation requests”; and the Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Evaluation will include:

* “Health, Safety and Environment Considerations in the design, installation and operation phase
* Assessment of impacts on 3rd parties
* Risk Analysis”.

The consultant is required to “evaluate environmental and social impact assessment issues at scoping level, identify areas for detailed studies, and recommend impact mitigation measures”, as part of the HSE analysis.

The Project Agreement indicates that “Special attention shall be paid to the Environmental and Social Impact Scoping”, specifying 11 areas to be covered, including “land acquisition and likely resettlement actions… gender, HIV/AIDS, local content, employment, migration, cultural heritage”. The consultant will “identify areas for detailed studies and recommend preventative and mitigation actions”, in addition to reviewing the Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety regulatory frameworks and recommending areas for further action so as to establish rebust HSE policies to guide the development of robust distribution and storage infrastructure”.

Gender differences in the analysis of social impacts “on 3rd parties” need careful analysis, especially since they have not been considered before. Ideally, they should be included in the assessment of each option under consideration, but it appears that the social impact analysis will only be at the scoping level. More thorough analysis of gender effects and issues could be undertaken in the detailed studies to be conducted subsequent to this feasibility study.

The main areas where gender differences need to be considered are:

1. Dislocations and disruptions in local economies and social systems: the assessment of affected local residents needs to be disaggregated into different effects on men, women and children of various impacts such as the loss and dislocation of homes and livelihoods, disruptions in access to supply sources such as food, water and fuelwood, and resettlement requirements. How will women be affected differently from men, considering their lack of property rights and education and their domestic responsibilities?
2. Local impacts of accidents and safety issues: identify and mitigate gender differences in the local effects of potential accidents and contamination, considering women’s particular needs and vulnerabilities and lack of access to information and resources;
3. Job opportunities both for local unskilled residents and for skilled personnel from other areas of the country: identify and apply measures to ensure that women are included in new employment opportunities.

**5.2.3 Results and indicators**

This study has been contracted and is about to begin, so it is probably too late to include gender-sensitive indicators in the work. Depending on the nature of the project, possibilities for gender-sensitive indicators in similar future projects could be:

* Gender analysis and consideration of women’s different needs and situations included in the social analysis and mitigation measures of all impacts on local residents;
* Special measures for benefits to women in employment opportunities and compensation measures associated with new projects included in community development projects and mitigation plans;
* Consideration of gender issues included in all relevant training programmes for project personnel and associated government partners.

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**Annex 2 Gender mainstreaming in upstream petroleum activities**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Upstream petroleum activities** | **Social and gender issues** | **Actions that may be needed** |
| **1. Offshore**: Construction and operation of:* underwater drilling rigs and wells
* pipelines
* floating LNG refinery

**2. Onshore**: Construction and operation of:* drilling rigs and wells
* supply bases
* pipelines
* petrochemical activities (eg. feedstock plants)
 | 1. **Employment:** Employment opportunities and development of local expertise and skills of both men and women
2. **Social and gender impacts on local communities of construction and operations:**
* increased economic opportunities for men and women of improved roads, transportation, communications , information, and development of local commerce & industry
* different needs, treatment and compensation of women and men displaced and/or resettled by construction activities, eg. disruption of food sources, livelihoods & social networks
* differential impacts on women and men from the influx of male foreign workers and likely increase in “social vices” (drinking, gambling, prostitution)
* Impacts on women and men of new product availability, eg. LPG replacing fuelwood for cooking
1. **Social and gender impacts on local communities of accidents, spills and pollution (hazardous wastes and emissions):**
* immediate and direct health effects and long term health impacts (including reproductive health) of contaminated water, air and soil
* immediate and long term economic impacts of ecosystem damage: loss & damage to livelihoods resulting from disruptions in water quality and availability, fisheries, crops, forest resources, etc.
* **Transparency** of public spending and revenues from the petroleum sector and of government and companies in the sector **accountability** to human rights commitments
 | 1. Assessment of government policies, regulations & practices for promoting gender equality and women’s rights in:
* the energy sector
* education and the workforce
* impact assessments, compensation and resettlement requirements
* local community development
1. Strengthen the social component of environmental impact assessments of petroleum activities to include: assessment of gender needs and issues, gender-sensitive consultations and participation of local communities, including minority ethnic communities, all income groups and both genders
2. Feasibility studies of possibilities for developing petroleum infrastructure to directly benefit both women and men in local communities
3. Ensure commitments on promotion of gender equality and women’s rights are fed into government policies, regulations & practices relevant for the petroleum sector
4. Include social and gender issues in project and program indicators and monitoring mechanisms
5. Ensure accountability measures for companies and governments are regularly monitored and recommendations implemented, with local communities directly involved
 |

Source: Matrix under discussion at Norad.

1. Projects initially selected for review include two rural electrification projects; the Hoima-Nkenda, Hoima-Kafu and Mirama transmission lines and UETCL capacity building project; and two oil sector projects: Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector in Uganda and a feasibility study on transport and storage. [↑](#footnote-ref--1)
2. This section summarizes Chapters 2 and 3 of the ETC/ENERGIA report to REA. [↑](#footnote-ref-0)
3. Strengthening the Management of the Oil and Gas Sector (SMOGS) Programme Document, p.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
4. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, *National Oil and Gas Policy for Uganda,* 2008, p 16-17 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
5. IIED, Key issues in Uganda’s Energy Sector, 2011, p. 6. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
6. SMOGS Programme Document p.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
7. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
8. IIED 2011, p.19 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
9. East African Business Week, “Another oil well found in Uganda”, Kampala, July 10 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
10. National Oil and Gas Policy (NOGP), p. 17 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
11. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**,** *Environmental Sensitivity Atlas for the Albertine Graben*, 2010 <http://www.nemaug.org/atlas/Sensitivity_atlas_2010.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
12. Ibid. p.15 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
13. Thomassen & Hindrum, *Environmental Monitoring Programme for the Albertine Graben, Uganda*. Results from an ecosystem indicator scoping workshop in Kasese, Uganda, April 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
14. International Alert, *Harnessing Oil for Peace and Development in Uganda: Understanding National, Local and Cross-border Conflict Risks Associated with Oil Discoveries in the Albertine Rift*, Investing in Peace, Issue No. 2 Sept. 2009, p.5. See also Westerkamp and Houdret, *Peacebuilding across Lake Albert: Reinforcing environmental cooperation between Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo*, Initiative for Peacebuilding, Feb. 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
15. Draft Terms of Reference for a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Oil and Gas activities in the Albertine Graben, Uganda, June, 2011, p.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
16. Gender Action, *Boom Time Blues: Big Oil’s Gender Impacts in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Sakhalin*, September 2006. http://www.genderaction.org/images/boomtimeblues.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
17. Gender Action, *Broken Promises: Gender Impacts of the WB-financed West African and Chad-Cameroon Pipelines*, September 2011.[www.genderaction.org/publications/11/chad-cam-wagp-pipelines.html](http://www.genderaction.org/publications/11/chad-cam-wagp-pipelines.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
18. *Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects*, World Bank: Guidance Note for Task Team Leaders, Extractive Industries and Development Series #9, August 2009. [www.worldbank.org/eigender](http://www.worldbank.org/eigender) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
19. Based on a list of issues under discussion at Norad. See Annex 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
20. See Anne Feltus, *Women in Energy: Closing the Gender Gap*, World Petroleum Congress 2008

 http://www.world-petroleum.org/docs/docs/wpc\_women.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
21. See Gender Action, *Boom Time Blues: Big Oil’s Gender Impacts in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Sakhalin*, September 2006. http://www.genderaction.org/images/boomtimeblues.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
22. National Oil and Gas Policy, p.37-38. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
23. See the Uganda Land Alliance, *Land Grabbing and its Effects on the Communities in the Oil Rich Albertine Region of Uganda,* September 2011, p.23. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
24. National Oil and Gas Policy, p.37-38. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
25. National Oil and Gas Policy, p.26-27 [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
26. IIED 2011, p.19. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
27. See CSCO, *Enhancing Oil Governance in Uganda:* Critical Review of the Draft Petroleum (Exploration, Development, Production and Value Addition) Bill, 2010, CSCO Research Paper No.1, 2010, Kampala, for a full list of Coalition members. http://www.acode-u.org/documents/oildocs/petroleum\_brief.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
28. “Our 12 Government Asks”, posted by [Robert Ddamulira](http://goxi.org/profile/RobertDdamulira) on June 10, 2011 on GOXI Sharing in governance of extractive industries, <http://goxi.org/forum/topics/12-civil-society-government?xg_source=activity> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
29. including the National Environment Act, the Uganda Wildlife Act, the National Forest and Tree Planting Act, the Water Act, the Fisheries Act and accompanying regulations. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
30. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Directorate of Water Resources Management (DRWM), Directorate of Environmental Affairs (DEA), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Department of Fisheries Resources (DFR), Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
31. All quotations are from the ToR*, Feasibility Study on Distribution and Storage Facilities for Petroleum Products from a Refinery in Uganda*, April 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)