

BASELINE ASSESSEMENT REPORT FOR THE PROJECT

“Deepening grassroots women rights, participation and economic livelihood opportunities in the era of expanding oil and gas extraction and the Covid-19 pandemic in Uganda”;

The case of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa Districts



Submitted to:

National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE)

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Lists of Acronyms

ASF	Avocats Sans Frontiers.
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer.
CBOs	Community Based Organizations.
CCOs	Customary Certificate of Ownerships.
CDOS	Community Development Officer.
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations.
DCDO	District Community Development Officer.
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion.
HH	Households.
IFC	International Financial Cooperation.
KII	Key Informant Interviews.
NAPE	National Association of Professional Environmentalists.
NAWAD	National Associations for Women's Action in Development.
PWDs	Persons with Disability.
PWLWHIV	People living with HIV.
UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association.
VSO	Voluntary Service Overseas.
WB	World Bank.
PAPs	Project Affected People.
CAN	Climate Action Network.
CSCO	Civil Society coalition on Oil and gas.
ACW	Albertine rift Conservation Watch.
PWYP	Publish What You Pay.
EU	European Union.

Executive Summary

National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) from 1st Dec 2021 to 31st Dec 2023 will be implementing a project titled “Deepening grassroots women rights, participation and economic livelihood opportunities in the era of expanding oil and gas extraction and the COVID 19 pandemic in Uganda” in the districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa.

The project will strive to;

1. Mobilise, strengthen and support grassroots women to collectively campaign against gender based violence (GBV) and other forms of women rights abuse perpetuated by both oil discovery and extraction, and the Covid-19 pandemic with one strong and united voice.
2. Boost food security and incomes options of identified grassroots women farmers and their groups in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic and oil and gas impacts.
3. Adopt a holistic approach of identifying and building knowledge and engagement capacity of locally based engagement structures i.e. GBV listeners clubs who will form the nucleus of change champions by amplifying voices of women on GBV and oil impacts on the Community Green Radio (CGR) of NAPE
4. Establish /form community based safe spaces where GBV victims faced with stigma and corporate induced land evictions like those related with oil can safely air out their concerns, get counselling, help lines, referrals and legal support to secure justice or conflict resolution.

The baseline study is intended to provide independent information for which to monitor and assess the proposed Action’s progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the 24 months period. The framework of the study is based on the project “Log frame” as appended in Annex 111 and confirms both information and data that was got from the key project community beneficiaries at the time of jointly developing the proposal for this action. NAPE for the past 10 years has been implementing a community based model called “the sustainability school approach” in which NAPE has identified various issue based villages mainly those affected by the Oil and gas developments, Large investments in Agro commodities mainly sugar cane, climate change, the Covid 19 pandemic and these sustainability school Educators were Key informants in providing primary data and information that was used to coin down this project intervention.

The baseline information was confirmed using majorly Key Informant Interviews (KII), Field site observations, and Focus Group Discussions (FGD), including review of relevant literature (secondary data reports) on key issues of interest to the project. The sampling of the baseline respondents and location was purposely selected based on the intended project sites that are hot spots to Oil and gas developments and who have faced various negative impacts from related oil and gas developments, the covid 19 pandemic, and both land grabbing and displacements triggered by expanding investment in plantation farming mainly by Hoima Sugar limited in both Hoima and Kikuube districts.

In all, 45 Key community sustainability educators, local and opinion leaders from the 3 target districts of Hoima, Buliisa, and Kikuube were met for Key Informant Interviews and focus group discussions on various issues to be addressed by the proposed project.

The baseline study established the following:

1. Oil and gas extraction , the covid 19 pandemic, large scale investment in Agro commodities were the 3 core drivers of mass community displacements food insecurity and human rights abuse in the 3 oil rich districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa districts. It was revealed that these districts host majority of PAPS (project affected people) with regard to Oil and investment in agro commodities as most of the oil and gas developments in other districts such as Amuru happen to be deep in the protected area of Murchison falls NP mainly the Puyo, Rai and Gunya oil wells . It was revealed that those affected most by Covid 19 mainly women, young girls and children are those who have already suffered various forms of rights abuse and displacements by Oil and gas infrastructure developments and sugar cane plantations mainly in the villages of Kakindo, Ngwedo, kabaale, Butimba, kiziranfumbi, Rwamutonga, Kijayo, kaiso, sebagoro, Bugambe, kigwera, kigaga, Buseruka, Kyabigambire, Buhimba, Kabwoya, Katokye, Wanseko, Masaka, Kyakaboga, Kaseta, Kasenyi, Kizikitya, Avogera, Buseruka, kasomoro, Howa kyenjojo villages and other fishing villages along Lake Albert oil exploration sites. These are mainly affected by the Oil road development infrastructures, the Central Processing facility, Oil refinery and Airport developments, Oil well field developments and large investments in Sugar plantations by Hoima Sugar Limited a Subsidiary of the Rai Holdings Investment Conglomerate. Majority of those who end up displaced find their way into displaced peoples camps, refugee settlements, tobacco, sugar cane and cotton plantation labour, bars ,hotels and restaurants in various trading centers and fishing mainly on fish landing sites and villages along lake Albert with many children serving as child laborers.
2. On economic rights for women most respondents (382) knew about their land ownership rights compared to any other right. A big dilemma seemed to be in the means/channels/approaches for defending their ownership rights.

3. On where women land rights cases were reported by women, the respondents noted the following institutions; at family level, the clan leaders, village chiefs (Rwot Kwere), Local Council (LC)1, II, sub county chiefs then to the district (Magistrates court & LCV offices).
4. In regard to Compensation the study realised that compensation for land was not fair and people's property wasn't given the true value and for that reason some of the affected people refused the compensation package, others normally lose out on the compensation because they lack the required ownership documents, others lose their land to land speculators while others don't share on the compensation due to influence of male counter parts who receive the money, use it to marry off other women, spend it in bars thus end up finding themselves in displaced peoples camps.
5. With regard to grassroots women participation, organizing and collective lobby and advocacy in the face of various forms of rights abuse triggered by oil and gas developments and the covid 19 pandemic, approximately 70% of the respondents indicated that they had no knowledge on legal and policy frameworks, their organizing and engagements were built around small CBOs operating in their localities locally registered with in their districts but occasionally interacted with National NGOs headquartered in Kampala but running projects in their districts. They had not discussed or visualised an idea of taking collective actions through a grass root women movement but as oil host communities indicated that they face almost similar challenges mainly "land grabbing by Oil giants, land speculators, human rights abuse while accessing the lake and park resources since the area was highly militarized. They were not aware of any existing women led movement but a few of them "mainly leaders of local groups were aware of some networks such as CSCO, CAN and PWYP.

However, a number and description of decision-making events, advocacy meetings and international events in which women's rights advocates promote the land rights of Ugandan women were noticed for example; the baseline realised a number of collective actions that had taken place in the past in defence of women's land rights ranging from groups to individuals for instance: Tuende Mbele women's group in Kyakaboga resettlement camp in Nyakabingo parish in Buseruka sub county in Hoima district; Women of Kijayo camp, Hoima district; Korecwoda women's group in Kigaaga in Kabaale sub county in Hoima District and Climate justice bicycle caravans for Women in Buliisa spearheaded by NAPE in 2011.

6. An onsite profile was also made on the NAPE community Green radio and an interaction with the field management of the Community Green radio " Julius –Radio station manager, Precious Radio News Editor, Allan –Radio

Sustainability Manager” revealed the following;

- The Radio coverage is currently 10 districts of Hoima, Buliisa, Kikuube, Kakumiro, Mubende, Masindi, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Mityana and Kasanda.
- That the radio station building and production studio was semi-finished with no painting, incomplete lighting, with old furniture and communication equipment mainly chairs desks, computers, microphones, speakers and needed the adjustment of its transmitter on the mast to achieve maximum coverage.



Semi-finished NAPE Community Green Radio Office -@ Kiboga Hill top

- The radio had embarked on mobilizing its community listenership in form of knowledgeable, active and well informed Radio Listener clubs under the sustainability school of NAPE at the start of 2020 mainly in Kyankwanzi and Kiboga districts where it had mobilized and trained 394 listeners but the plans were disrupted by the 2 year COVID 19 lock down. Communities revealed that there is great motivation and enthusiasm with in albertine rift oil host communities to use the radio to amplify their voices on the injustices they face since commercial radios are not affordable to them such as spice and Liberty radios. The radio management revealed that various oil host communities facing eviction threats around key oil sites such as Kasenyi, Kyakaboga, Bugoma, Rwamutonga, Kijayo, artisanal miners of kayonza in Mubende, the police and district leadership of kyankwanzi, kiboga, Hoima, members of Uganda Human Rights commission, Civil society activists had been hosted by the radio on many occasions under the NAPE sustainability school program arrangements discussing issues of Bugoma forest destruction, rights abuse during covid 19, food security and climate change among others.

7. With regard to the intensity of Gender Based Violence(GBV) with in the communities , grass root women and local leaders, heads of grass root groups and the Media journalists of the Community Green radio noted a strong correlation between Oil and gas and other infrastructure developments and GBV. The hot spots for survivors of GBV are mainly displaced peoples camps such as Kijayo, Rwamutonga, areas along Oil

roads and trading centres such as kaseta, buseruka, kiswazi, kakindo. Resettlement Camps such as Kyakabooga, fishing villages such as Kaiso, Ngwedo, Wanseko, Sebagoro among others. These were noted as areas where people live in confinements with complex survival modes that create grey conditions for GBV, accelerated abuse of mainly women, children and girls in forms of torture, abandonment, child labour and prostitution mainly by young people. We probed the existence of safe operational spaces where GBV survivors mainly Women, children, young girls can easily access information, counselling services, legal advice, contacts or referrals and found these were nonexistent. They said they much relied on police posts that do not have children desks in the villages and only access such services at District Police Stations and Magistrate offices that are located far distant from their localities and are hard to access. They further noted an access challenge for these District help offices in the face of the COVID 19 pandemic where even movements were not only restricted but also most offices were less operational.

8. Hoima Blind Women's Association (Hoima and Kikuube) and kakindo Orphans care are key existing organizations with unique persons that can be supported legally to get justice for the injustices they face.

9. The baseline confirmed the existence of various farmers and other village saving groups in Hoima, Buliisa and kikuube districts. These include Kigaga women's group, Butimba sustainability conservation association, kyabigambire womens group, kaiso, sebagoro women groups, Kabale women's group, Korecwoda, kamukamu womens group among others. We found that due to the covid 19 pandemic, their mobilization had stalled, their member meetings halted including their collective actions in food security and income generation in the face and fear of contracting the covid 19 pandemic, worsening poverty triggered by the covid 19 lockdown restrictions. The Number of women that were implementing alternative (eco-friendly) livelihood strategies could not easily be established but NAPE had previously (2017 and 2019) trained 137 community members in beekeeping, indigenous food growing, hand craft making before the Covid 19 pandemic broke out. On whether the communities and group leaders were willing to invest in boosting their livelihoods in the area of food and income security, they said they have some skills that need to be further sharpened but also lacked the means in form of materials which they could use to have these alternative livelihood initiatives.

10. Majority of the respondents were aware of environmentally friendly livelihood strategies; 56 didn't have an idea while 325 knew, while for sources of income majority subscribed to farming.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Project Background

The project “Deepening grassroots women rights, participation and economic livelihood opportunities in the era of expanding oil and gas extraction and the COVID 19 pandemic in Uganda” is a 2year project funded by EU and being implemented by National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), The project operational area is in three districts of Hoima, Buliisa, and kikuube and focuses on grass root communities mainly women, young girls and children whose rights have been and are being abused majorly by expanding oil and gas extraction developments ,the covid 19 pandemic and other large scale land investments such as sugar cane plantation investments in the targeted operational districts.

The Oil and gas industry in Uganda since 2006 has undergone a series of oil infrastructure developments mainly oil roads, oil and gas wells, health centres, labour camps, massive land acquisitions, commencement of construction works on the the Hoima International Airport have been constructed. The kingfisher oil and gas field, the central processing facility, the green oil refinery, the East African crude Oil and gas pipeline ground plans are ongoing; thus providing jobs to the locals, boosting the hotel industry in major oil districts such as Hoima, and earning government revenue but at the same time causing social disruption to the oil host communities mainly in form of lack of adequate compensation, massive land displacements, crop destructions, destruction of learning institutions for youths and young children such as Kyapaloni Primary school, Nyaheira primary school among others.

In addition, more than 80% of the oil discoveries and infrastructure developments so far have taken place in ecologically sensitive areas and community occupied areas majorly in and around Murchison Falls National Park, Kabwoya Wildlife reserve, Bugungu wildlife reserve, Lake Albert shorelines and oil road developments in Bugoma Forest, among many others. That has further compromised community access rights to ecosystem services internationally termed as “Public goods” of food security, water supply, climate resilience and biodiversity. These oil sensitive areas are now no go zones for communities manned with Special Forces detachments charged with protection of oil and gas infrastructure in the country. This has generally complicated the observance of both human and environmental rights in the key oil rich districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa districts.

The above scenario is further confirmed by a research spearheaded by NAPE and Woman Kind Worldwide-UK in 2018 , which found out that oil and gas developments have already accelerated massive land grabs and conflicts, accelerated abuse of women rights, left men and women landless on their own land with no food, starvation and little chances for any meaningful development. The same research revealed systematic exclusion of women in decision making on land matters by the

convergence of patriarchal social norms and commercial pressures leaving more than 1000 people displaced in camps such as Rwamutonga, Kijayo, Kyakaboga, and many more in villages such as Kyangwali, Butimba, Buseruka, kaseto, kaiso among others. Cumulative land takes in the oil region is already leading to large-scale conversion of former agricultural land for grass root households and natural resources such as forests and wood lands to industrial developments thus rendering local people more vulnerable to food insecurity, increased prostitution, increased poverty and landlessness that all add to the total toll of worsened gender based violence (GBV), climate crisis and generally increased abuse of human and environmental rights in the oil region .

The above challenges have been further worsened by the emergency of the deadly COVID 19 pandemic that first struck the country in March 2020 with Uganda reported by the World Health Organization as among the first 22 countries worst hit by the pandemic on the African continent. Pandemic control measures such as the lockdown, limited access to public transport, and restrictions on gatherings have increased vulnerabilities to GBV. According to the Mid-year Uganda police annual crime report January to June 2020, the emergency of the covid 19 pandemic led to a high spike of sexual and gender based violence with a total of 2,707 cases being reported monthly. The police report released on 14th September 2020 indicated that up to 6,888 cases of defilement had been reported in the country between March and August 2020 while in April 2021, 418 murder cases reported to police were a result of domestic violence.

More important to note is that because of the imposed Government restrictions, the overhead costs for doing business rose, forcing many small and medium women traders to go out of business. Farms, factories, hotels and other bigger enterprises have been forced to lay-off their employees, equally affecting their male counter parts. With the prevalence of patriarchy in most communities, inadequate Government policies and the lack of political-will to protect women against gender based violence, the vice exacerbated both at home and in the public spaces as the women's proximity to their abusers was inevitable and their dependence on male provision for household needs increased. The loss of livelihoods and scarcity of necessary resources has come with the need to exchange sex for food and other needs creating more stress for girls and children that have been abused as schools close and families run out of options for survival basic needs such as food.

Many women, young girls stayed in lockdown at home with their abusers (men who had lost out of their jobs) while being cut off from normal support services, protection, social services and support from friends and relatives. Lockdowns have further cut off avenues of escape from abusers and compromised any available opportunity for GBV victims to report, get protection, counseling, and referrals or even bring perpetrators to justice.

The covid 19 pandemic, according to UNDP, has also birthed a new category of poor people who are unable to get food due to closed markets, unable to go out during this crisis and with no money, have been pushed to the margins that results into quarrelsome partners and consistent arguments that end up into fights with women and children emerging as the most vulnerable victims. Poverty coupled with uncertainties for the future as regards to basic needs of food, income and health have worsened stress among partners and in settings where schools have been closed, girls and children have missed out on daily routine of education, thus falling prey to various sexual exploitations. Many young girls are teenage mothers or have been married off to gain bridal wealth money for covid lockdown survival against their wishes.

And with Oil host communities especially in the key oil operational districts of Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa - whose situation has already been impacted by oil, it's a matter of urgency that an intervention that will deeply and sustainably address gender based violence worsened by the COVID 19 pandemic and other women rights abuses is implemented. It's on this basis that the above project was coined down to address the described challenges at hand through;

Identifying, mobilizing and forming the target communities into an advocacy grassroots women led movement that will sharpen their organizing and engagement on faced issues, improve community food and incomes as basic needs of life in the face of expanding extractives and in the face of the Covid 19 pandemic, form ,build capacity and give a voice to community based listener clubs using the NAPE community green radio platform on faced challenges, and establish safe spaces where those whose human and land rights have been abused can get social and psychosocial support, counseling, information, contacts and referrals in the face of such abuses.

1.2 Objectives of the Baseline study

The baseline study was intended to beef up the Proposal for the action by further providing independent information on which to monitor and assess the contribution, progress and effectiveness of the above mentioned project during and after the 24 months of project implementation commencing 1st Dec 2021 and ending 31st Nov, 2023. The framework of the study is based on key information that require further confirmation in the project Log frame (attached in Annex 1).

The baseline provides the basis for subsequent assessments of how effectively the activities of the project are being implemented and also provide basis for the end-term review/evaluation for the project for which the degree of achievement on intended out puts and outcomes will be confirmed.

Chapter2: Methodology

The baseline was conducted using both qualitative and quantitative methods including use of Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions (FGD), field visit observations and review of relevant literature to the project.

2.1 Sampling Plan

The sampling of the baseline respondents and location was purposely selected in the 3 target districts (Hoima, Kikuube, Buliisa) majorly drawn from Oil affected hot spots and where there has been population concentrations triggered by displacements, infrastructure developments mainly fishing villages, areas along Oil road developments, trading centres, displaced peoples camps /villages and resettlement camps (landscape approach). Further information was got with the interaction of district technocrats, Community Green radio media journalists and radio management and Community based educators, leaders of grass root groups in various oil affected villages.

2.2 Baseline Survey tools

Focus Group Discussions: These were held with women and men in the selected villages in all the 3 target districts with a total of 6 FGDs in Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa) with 60 females and 3 males, 1 FGD was purposely selected to be purely groups consisting with only females with disability in the two districts (Hoima and Kikuube).

Key Informant Interviews: key informants' interviews were held with District officials, sub county officials, Local councils, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the 3 districts making a total of 20 persons (See Annex 2 for details of the survey tool)

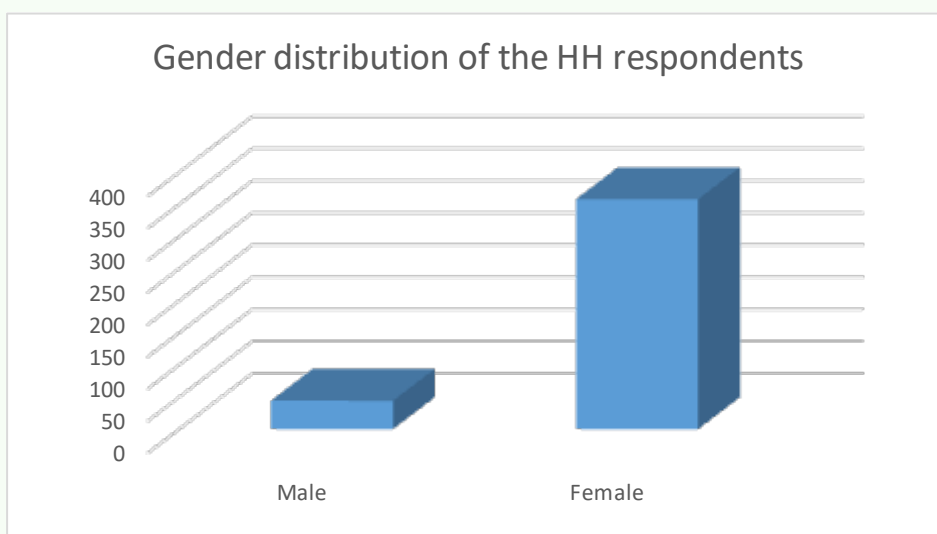
Literature Review: The baseline study also involved a review of relevant literature in relation to women's rights, extractives and women's economic rights. This involved a look at a series of reports /papers /researches policies and laws relating to land, women's economic rights; participation of women, compensation and resettlements, Oil and gas developments and impacts, the covid 19 pandemic and its impacts on people and their and their livelihoods.

Chapter 3: Findings of the Baseline Data

3.1 Social Economics Demographics

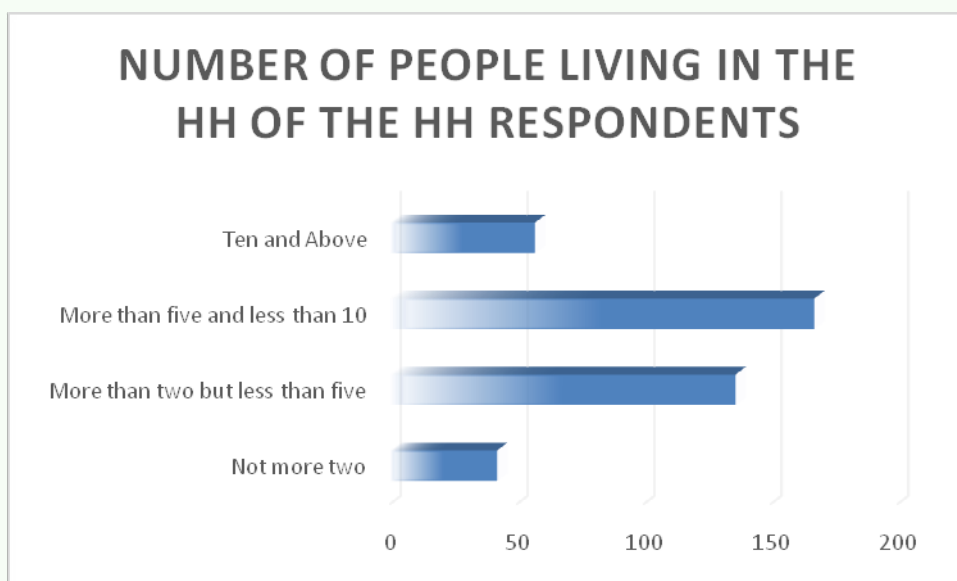
During the baseline study, 402 household respondents were met and distributed as shown below. There were 358 women and 44 men met in the household interviews while over 60 participants were met in the FGDs across in all the 3 districts.

The baseline survey while interviewing informants was interested in size of

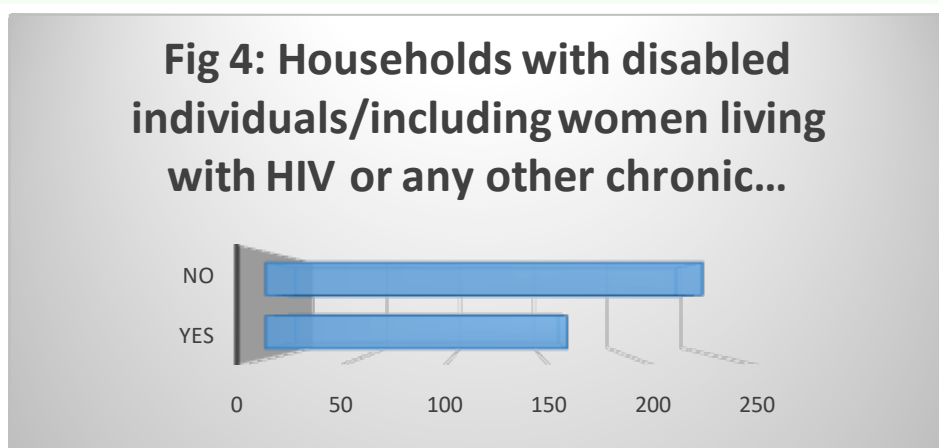


households regardless of the size of shelter where they live especially those living in displaced camps, resettlement camps, trading centres and in fishing villages

Fig 3



The baseline study also sought to establish the level of disability and presence of women living with HIV/AIDS or any chronic illness and who have been victims of GBV as the project aims to intentionally engage with women with multiple discriminations since this form a basis for triggering GBV either on women or children. From the 399 respondents who answered the item during the HH interviews led by community educators, it was realised that 163 (41%) reported having the above cases which is very significant for planning setting up of safe spaces. This is demonstrated in **Fig 4**



3.2 Drivers of of mass community displacements, food insecurity and human rights abuses in the target districts.

Hoima, Buliisa, kikuube districts are the Nucleus of the Oil and gas Industry and related developments in Uganda. The 3 host districts are a centre piece for Major Oil roads such as the Kaiso Tonya Hoima oil roads, The Buhuka Hoima Oil roads, the Buliisa-Biiiso –Hoima Oil roads, the development of the Hoima International Airport, the development of the Green Oil refinery on a 29 SQ km land, the central processing facility and the 1443 kilometre crude oil and gas pipeline.

Our findings suggest there are three ways in which the local resource curse is manifested: loss of property, economic displacement, and community disarticulation/ conflicts.

Loss of property

According to research documents and participants and other sources, apart from the destruction of property (crops and buildings) and displacement of people, in the construction of the Hoima–Kaiso–Tonya Road, the local resource curse was made worse by delays in the payment of compensation to the project-affected persons. While the construction of new infrastructure is sometimes seen as an indicator of community development, the findings in the oil rich districts indicate otherwise. According to one local community leader:

“Out of the households affected by the oil refinery at Kabaale in Buseruka Subcounty, 93 households opted for resettlement. Those who preferred money were all compensated, although some complained of undervaluation of their land and properties. However, out of the 93 households that opted for resettlement, 46 houses were constructed for them at Kyakabooga parish in Buseruka Subcounty by the government through a construction company called Samadhura Technology Limited. The remaining 47 families are still in the camp at Kabaale waiting to be resettled. This is a real local curse being in Kyakabooga camp, yet one had his own home before the oil was discovered in the area! Besides the resettlement, the process of resettlement affected our cohesion as a community”.

Displacements

Large-scale development projects require the displacement of people, and also leads to an influx of people seeking opportunities. This affects the social order and community cohesion in existing local communities in many ways. For example, there will be increasing demand on the limited social services in the area. According to one participant, the population of many small towns in Nyamasoga and Buseruka sub-counties increased considerably, with many people in search of better opportunities, in other words, the ‘honeypot effect’ . Therefore, it is important that the government adheres to international best practices in land acquisition and resettlement, and addresses project-induced in-migration. According to one interviewee:

This [influx] has resulted into competition for the limited resources especially water in Nyamasoga. Water problem has been worsened by the construction of Kabalega Power Station (9MW hydro power plant) located at River Wambabya and electrification extension in Buseruka Sub-county. This power plant has led to competition for water, because it affects the flow of water and uses huge quantities of water. This plant has caused a water crisis in the area, especially during dry seasons. This is a local resource curse, since some of us don’t benefit directly from the power generated from this river, because we cannot afford the cost. Besides that, we don’t have houses which can be connected to the electricity grid. Many people who have lost out of compensations find themselves into displaced peoples camps such as Rwamutonga, kijayo, kigaga, fishing villages, trading centres an issue that has further complicated lifestyles, worsened domestic violence in homes, led to total family breakdowns, hiked children drop outs, early marriages thus accelerated GBV against women, children and girls.

The East African crude Oil gas and pipeline alone will tranverse 10 districts, 25 sub counties, and 172 villages while in Tanzania, it will transverse 25 districts in 8 sub regions of kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, singida, Dodoma and Tanga .

In Uganda alone, In just mubende district, 33 villages will be crossed, kakumiro 25 villages, kyotera and kikubbe districts, 20 villages, lwengo and sembabule 19 villages displacing more than 10,000 of communities and more than 100,000 along its 1,443 km from Uganda to Tanzania . The Tilenga project has already displaced around 7118 people in the Oil rift while with the king fisher oil and gas project, more than 30 families lost out of their lands.

The above situation is further worsened by investment in Agro commodities mainly sugarcane that has displaced thousands. Close to 6000 people from 500 households were displaced by Hoima Sugar limited from 1,300 acres in Kijayo, Buhaguzi County in Kikube district to pave way for the sugar plantation.



Displaced Mothers in Kijayo –displaced peoples camp -2022

The plight of these displaced communities has further been complicated by the Covid 19 pandemic that has further worsened poverty, food insecurity, rights abuses by locking down abusers with the abused leading to high levels of GBV against women, young girls and children.

Conflicts

Conflicts between pastoralists and agricultural farmers have intensified in the villages of Nyahaira, Kitegwa, Bukona, and Kyapuloni in Buseruka Sub-county, kaiso, in kabwoya, Butimba in kiziranfumbi, Buliisa Town council, in displaced peoples camps because the relocation of many people has put these two groups in competition for land. Conflict has occurred because the pastoralists have grazed their animals in the gardens of farmers, which, according to some residents, was a factor contributing

to food insecurity. The pre-existing residents claimed the pastoralists had brought in some 300 to 400 head of cattle needing water and pasture, thus creating conflict over resources. When the farmers reported their concerns to the police, instead of obtaining the justice they had anticipated, they were arrested on allegations of injuring some animals belonging to the pastoralists. This has led to the ongoing conflict and polarization of the two groups. Competition for shelter, water, land, prostitution has further worsened conflicts in the name of acquiring land for oil and other investments in the Albertine region in general and Hoima, kikuube and Buliisa districts in particular.



Competition for water at Kijayo community well.

In conclusion, the following areas come out prominently as key areas where the oil and gas, Covid 19 and agro commodities expansion impacts have had most negative consequences to the inhabitants –

“Kijayo, Kigaga, Kaseta, Butimba, Kabaale, Buseruka, Kakindo, Kyabigambire, Katokye, Kaiso, Sebagoro, Gwedo, Avogera, Uduku 1 and 2, Wanseko, Kyakaboga, Kizikitya, Kasenyi, Kizongi, Kigwera, Kitegwa, Nyamasoga, Kirama, Mvulei, Kyakatamba, Karokarungi, Kidoma, Kijumba, Kasomoro and Kitahura”.

3.3 Level of communities Knowledge on Women’s land and Economic rights

The baseline also sought to capture the level of understanding and knowledge on women’s land and economic rights. Majority of women especially in Buliisa and Hoima districts knew about their land rights during FGDs, participants indicated that people are aware of the rights of women to own land and even their other economic rights. Men in the FGD in Gwedo, buliisa district alluded to the fact that women just like men have the right to land under the customary system and they reported that there has been a lot of trainings, awareness campaigns educating the masses on the rights to women to have land by government, CSOs and development partners. However, they do acknowledge that these rights are jeopardised by the patriarchal system which undermines the right of women to own land. For example, they make mention that under customary law, there is a very strong assumption and expectations that all girls will marry and die in their marriages, hence they do not need land in their maiden homes and this has been misinterpreted by many that “customs does not allow women to own land.

In Kijayo camp, Hoima district on whether women were aware of their rights and whether the community supports women's land rights for youth, PWDs, older persons, PLWHA and widows the following was captured;

... Women know they have rights but they have no voice due to patriarchy. Women know that they have rights on their land, children and homes but they feel they are not enjoying those rights. They say they have no knowledge of the exact laws that guide them and how to interpret them so that they can fight for them. "You say you are enjoying your rights when you are in your home but how do we say we have rights when we have lived in the camp for close to 5 years when leaders are watching, depending on hand outs from NGOs and living as destitute?" they questioned.

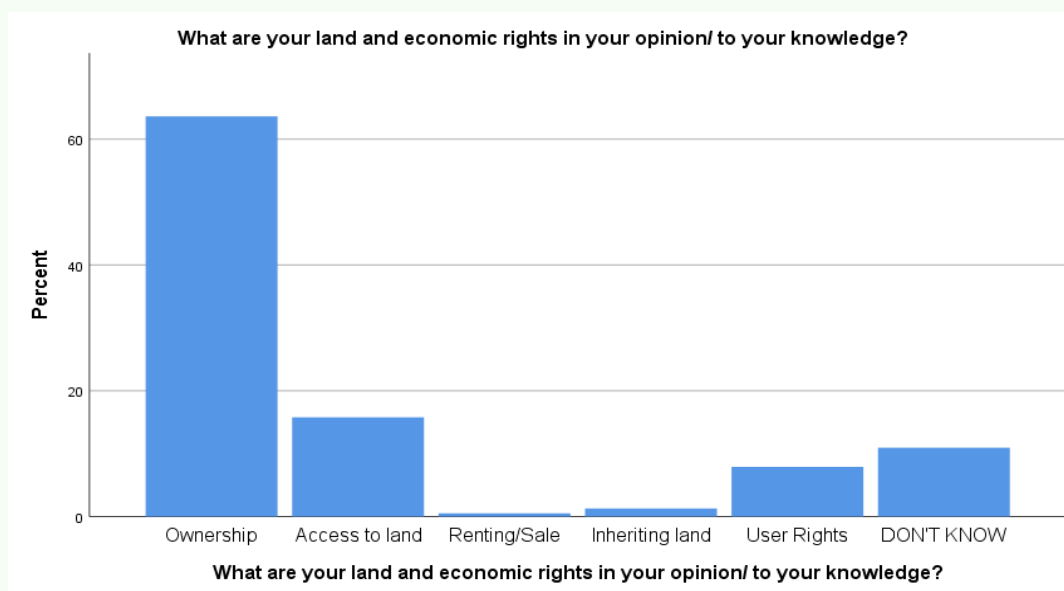


Fig 7 above shows participants knowledge on land and economic rights for women

As noted most respondents from the 382 knew about their ownership right compared to any other right for example access right was 15%, user right about 10% and about 12% did not know any as indicated in the Fig 7 above. However, it is important to note that women's ownership right to land is dependent mainly on marriage and having children in that marriage. On access, this right is common for women who are single and leaving with their families and so they are given land to till for subsistence and this is common practice in Acholi and Bunyoro. The baseline focused on land because it's the primary economic asset in the areas where the project will be implemented and forms the basis for economic survival and empowerment of women and children in terms of access to basic needs of mainly food.

Even in consultations for relocation in the infrastructure developments for oil that had occurred in the area of study; women, said men majorly took part in identifying the land which made them end up in a resettlement camp where women are still faced

with challenges of long distance to the gardens, water sources and poor roads. As emphasized below “before we relocated here, I had my fruit trees like mangoes, jackfruits and oranges which I would sell and get some money. But now life has become miserable I feel hurt and hate myself because of the life we are living in. Because of the poor roads, I got an accident and broke my hand and I am now lame. In this resettlement camp, you cannot keep a goat or hen as a side source of income, you find when it has been killed or stolen. Life is generally not good with us because a few women were consulted before relocation,” said a respondent.

3.4 Increased support at community level (leaders, general population, men and women) for women’s land rights

A question was asked if women have heard increased support from their leaders and from the general population in regards to their land rights. This was asked to gauge the household level understanding of participation and coming together in case of an initiative (building agency). Most participants understood the importance of working together.

It was also noted that in terms of community support; Women have advised widows who have been chased away from their land after their husband’s death to report to clan leaders and some have been given a share on which to raise their children. Majority of the respondents reported that there are women who register land cases but this is mainly in the informal courts, clan heads and LCs who are also not educated and therefore can’t resolve matters amicably sometimes. They also indicated that the courts and district structures are helpful but normally there is always information gaps as to where to access the information, help, contacts and the means to do that.

3.5 Collective Actions taken in defence of women’s land rights

The baseline established a number of collective actions taken in defence of women’s land rights ranging from groups to individuals for instance: Tuende Mbele women’s group in Kyakaboga resettlement camp in Nyakabingo parish in Buseruka Sub County in Hoima district; Women of Kijayo camp, Hoima district; Korecwoda women’s group in Kigaaga in Kabaale sub county in Hoima District among others. They noted that collective action is hindered by various factors such as differences in opinion, strategy, mobilization level, information, leadership among many other factors. They noted that the core vehicle used for defence of their rights was mainly voicing their concerns through their village groups, local CBOs, radios if they get an opportunity to be hosted by radios or media journalists who are not easy to work with given their remote locations.

They mentioned other actors involved in increasing the knowledge on women land rights in Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa as including : Kwataniza women’s Group- focuses on empowerment of women, NAVODA focuses on advocacy specifically looking at the rights of women with focus on land; NAPE as offering community

sustainability and resilience in the face of human and environmental rights abuse, Justice Centres Uganda, providing probonal services to affected women and men in court cases; Advocates San Frontiers(ASF), AFIEGO working on human rights advocacy and energy governance especially communities affected by extractives and Solidarity Uganda has been working on empowering women to demand for their land rights but more pronounced in the North.

It was reported that in Bunyoro, Solidarity Uganda took the evicted women from Kijayo for exchange visit to Apaa to share experiences with the Apaa women. On return, the women organised themselves to demonstrate against the forced evictions but their attempts were foiled because of fear and intimidation by the people in power. It is worth noting that the court process is on-going and no judgement has been passed yet and these communities have been living in camps for over four years.

Secondly, 7 people including two women who have been affected by the pipeline have collectively refused to sign consent forms demanding for their land titles first. “Our demand from the Ministry of Energy has always been the land titles but they always promise ‘next week’ which never comes,” ... they said in a focus group discussion in Hoima.

However, they lacked a collective locally based advocacy movement /platform that mobilises and helps them to engage collectively on common issues of concern as oil host communities.

3.6 On whether their land rights are protected;

They said their rights of ownership are not protected at all. They said they have not been helped by the leaders in their quest for land titles this was reported by the women in Buliisa mainly in kasenyi, kigwera and kakindo. They have been demanding for their land titles from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in vain yet some of the people have again been affected by the oil pipeline. They said the Ministry of Energy put a grievance box in their areas where they will be able to write and drop their complaints but it is not helping them. They indicated their reliance on locally based CBOs, national groups operating in the oil region like NAPE, CRED, AFIEGO, the NAPE community Green radio and media journalists to report cases on their rights abuse and get some help.

3.7 Knowledge on Legal and Policy Frameworks

Number and description of changes in local, national, regional and international policies that promote and protect land rights of Ugandan women, particularly those currently affected by or at risk of displacement. In Uganda, there 4 types of land

tenure system that governs land ownership namely; customary, freehold, leasehold and mailo. Customary tenure is what is applicable to the majority of people in the baseline districts. In the HHs questionnaires, respondents were asked if they were aware of the national policies and legal frameworks on access to justice, land and compensation, access to information and participation below were the findings; to which approximate 70% had a NO on the awareness of the national laws and policies. This will give the project better considerations during implementation and may also explain why many may not have been able to pursue legal matters regarding their land. This is indicated in Fig 10 below

Fig 10: Knowledge on the laws and policies that protect women’s land rights

		Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	YES	124	32.1	32.1
	NO	262	67.9	100.0
Total		386	100.0	

However, it’s worth noting that the obligation of States to refrain from, and protect against forced evictions from home(s) and land arises not only from several international Legal instruments that protect the human rights to adequate housing and other related human rights including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Art.11,Para.1), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Art.27,Para.3) the non-discrimination provisions found in article14, paragraph2(h), of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and article 5(e) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that “no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence”, and further that “everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”. The World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Safeguards and the International Financial Cooperation (IFC) Performance Standard implore its clients to use negotiated settlements even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller’s consent. The objective of this requirement is to among others, avoid or minimize displacement and prevent forced evictions.

At the global arena, forced eviction is treated as a human rights violation. To this end the Committee defined forced eviction as "the permanent or temporary removal" against the will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection". The UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development Based Evictions and Displacement require International organizations to establish or accede to complaint mechanisms for cases of forced evictions that result from their own practices and policies.

3.8: Access to legal Aid

Many development practitioners have recommended that government must ensure that there is access to justice within the policy and legal frameworks established and principles to access to legal aid in the criminal justice systems by providing legal aid services to the affected communities . The issue of access to legal aid still remains a challenge to many women affected by unjust loss of land or are at risk to losing their land to investors or powerful individuals within the communities. During the baseline survey and from the literature reviewed, it was established that many women are not able to access legal aid because of reasons such as high costs attached to seeking justice, long legal process and lack of knowledge on what to do when seeking legal redress. On the number of women receiving legal services, the baseline sought to probe beginning with seeking legal redress and it was noted that majority found it necessary to access legal aid as shown in figure 11 below:

Fig 11: If you were not satisfied, did you seek for redress?

	Frequency	Valid Percent
YES	173	56.7
NO	132	41.0
Total	305	100.0

On further probing of the places where they go to seek legal redress advice and help in the face of rights abuses, the LC1 was predominant as most communities noted that that was almost the only available structure in their localities where they can report their grievances. They noted that most police out posts lack family help desks, the magistrate courts are far distant and not easy to report to, or even access and that generally, host of the issues they face end up not reported and they have learnt to live with them. This justifies the need for establishing safe spaces in the face of these abuses so that victims feel more confident not only to report on them but also get the needed information, referrals, and psycho social support.

3.9 Participation & sycho-social support to Victims/parties who have been affected by land disputes, human rights abuses and GBV

We noted that older women in community and self-help groups are very instrumental in offering counseling services. We also noted that most communities resort to using the Local council one structure to get counseling and other support services when faced with challenges.

The communities also noted getting support from Gender officers of various NGOs such as NAPE NAVODA, ALPI, Justice Centres Uganda, Advocates San Frontiers (ASF) NAWAD and Solidarity Uganda. They noted that NAPE had in the past run mobile legal Aid clinics supporting Women in Amuru, Nwoya and Buliisa. They also noted that NAPE under its sustainability school program –Sub granting component had with support from the Rosa Luxemburg foundation had helped groups in various oil villages to set up small operational offices and communities were getting some counseling from those CBOs leaders.

However, it was realized from informants residing in trading centres like Buseruka that the women who were forced out and their land grabbed are not being given any psycho social support as individual or as groups because some of them are tagged “anti-Government” by some councilors, District Security officials and those who act on behalf of land grabbers .Any grabbing for investors and displacement here is seen as a good move and this has rendered us powerless we cannot produce enough food for our children and we are now living like dogs in the trading centres and fishing villages. We seek for money to buy silver fish”mukene” and maize flour the hardest way sometimes through exchange of sex“unprotected”. Most of our children have resorted to child labour in sugar plantations, cotton plantations, bars, restaurants and in fishing along Lake Albert to earn a living in the face of displacements. Poverty, harsh life at home, food and landlessness since oil displacements in early 2000s and covid cannot allow us to take them back to school, Noted Lucy a resident of Butimba in kiziranfumbi. This revelation seemed to concur with UBOs statistics of the April 8th 2021 press release that put the growing number of child labour in Hoima and Kikuube districts at 74,000 children representing 26% compared to the 15% national rate in the 2016/2017 fiscal year. (<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=child+labour+in+sugar+cane++plantations+Hoima+and+kikuube+districts>). Others noted that reporting certain cases on the abuses they face was problematic because of the shame you receive from other sections of the community justifying the need for safe spaces. It was also revealed that apart from LCS, the police posts, health centers, there were no officially and well publicized known help desks/safe spaces where those in need of psychosocial support would readily get help with in their localities. On existence of these safe spaces or registered cases or records revealed that Yes, the cases are there in overwhelming numbers but redress was either zero or if existing, not documented because of different perceptions of the community e.g. fear of shame among others.

3.10 Alternative Livelihoods

When participants (Village group heads) were asked on what alternative livelihood options they are engaged in, they reported that they are engaged in handcraft work, and others were involved in petty trade for survival and some were trained in bee keeping and soap making. When asked what eco-friendly livelihood activities they would wish to do, they had the following activities in mind; Tree planting, keeping livestock like goats, pigs, hens and cattle, making handcrafts, making pots, mats, decorations and items from beads and knitting, Briquettes and charcoal saving stoves, Bee keeping, Soap making and Mushroom growing and growing of indigenous crops based on indigenous seed varieties.

Respondents were probed on eco-friendly livelihoods which they understood and some of these were as a result of training from the different actors like in NAPE, Ecotrust, BIRUDO, and NAVODA among others. Asked why they preferred some of the alternative livelihood options, they noted that use of energy stoves were introduced when people were living in Internally Displaced Persons Camps (IDPs). Then they were asked how these related to the life of women; to which some understood for instance making of charcoal briquettes was shared as a way of making life easier for the women while preserving the environment in the face of limited chances of getting firewood or being beaten by soldiers whenever they attempted to enter forests and kabwoya or bugungu wildlife reserves to get firewood.

Majority noted that growing food or making some products based on indigenous knowledge systems was more sustainable.

The group leaders of Kigaga, Butimba, kakindo women integrated Development association, Koricwoda, kaiso among many others however noted that due to the covid 19 pandemic, their mobilization had stalled, their member meetings halted including their collective actions in food security and income generation in the face and fear of contracting the covid 19 pandemic, worsening poverty triggered by the covid 19 lockdown restrictions. The Number of women that were implementing alternative (eco-friendly) livelihood strategies could not easily be established but NAPE had previously trained them in beekeeping, indigenous food growing, hand craft making before the Covid 19 pandemic broke out. On whether the communities and group leaders were willing to invest in boosting their livelihoods in the area of food and income security, they said they have some skills that need to be further sharpened but also lacked the means in form of materials which they could use to have these alternative livelihood initiatives in place.

4.0 Way forward and Conclusion for programming

- Planning for non-politicisation of the project in the era of shrinking civic space in Uganda is key. This calls for project introduction sessions to key stakeholders in the targeted operational districts.
- There is need to ground the project on already known knowledge based structures existing on grassroots especially with regard to boosting food security among the vulnerable target communities.
- The project should be centred in grass root communities and build synergy with existing grass root structures such as CBOs, village farmer groups as a basis for building sustainability for continuity after the end of 24 months.

- Structuring the project implementation considering the vulnerable sections of the communities met, since there is evidence of their existence in the areas majorly affected by oil and gas developments and other key developments such as sugar cane plantations.
- Male counterparts also opposed to abuse of women, girl, children and other rights should also be central to the project interventions either as part of the farmer groups, comrades in the movement or rights champions in the formed listener clubs.

Annex I

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Annex II

Logical framework and Activity matrix (annex I)

The Logical framework (log frame) matrix should evolve during the Action (i.e. the projects) lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose (see "Current value"). The term "results" includes: Overall Objective (impact), Specific Objective (outcome), Other outcomes and Outputs.

The log frame can be revised as necessary (in line with the provisions defined in Article 9.4 of the general conditions).

Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (reference year) (* to be included in interim and final reports)	Source and mean of verification	Assumptions

<p>The Environmental, Social, economic and participation rights of marginalised grass root Women, girls and children in Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa districts are amplified and protected amidst the biting Covid 19 pandemic and oil and gas developments.</p>	<p>Grass root Women in Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa districts are able to articulate, actively campaign Gender Based violence (GBV), enjoy social peace and have sovereignty over food and income in their households during Covid 19 times.</p>	<p>Currently, grass root women in Hoima, Kikuube and Buliisa districts are grappling with a high prevalence of GBV, poor organization, limited advocacy skills, and absence of Gender focused community platforms to enable them collectively fight the GBV vice, actively campaign against abuse of human and environmental rights and meet basic household needs of food and incomes in the face of both Oil</p>	<p>Achieve at least a 30% reduction rate of SGBV cases and other human rights abuses induced by oil and the Covid 19 pandemic in the targeted 3 districts by close of Dec, 2023. Baseline TBD to ascertain the current status.</p>	<p>The latest available value of the indicator(s) at the time of reporting (* to be updated in interim and final reports)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Grass root women movement engagement reports , NAPE community Green radio listener club engagement reports and records, Media reports , District Gender and natural resources ,community development 	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning, information and knowledge exchange and dialogue</p> <p>-Enforcement agencies take an active role in fighting the GBV vice in communities.</p> <p>-That the target communities are ready to learn and confident to engage with the Government, other stakeholders to fight the Covid 19 and Oil and gas induced GBV vice in the targeted districts.</p> <p>-Grass root women, local leaders, opinion leaders are ready to learn and take</p>
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Impact (Overall objective)

Objective(s) (Specific objective(s))		12,000 grass root women collectively demanding protection of their rights against GBV, natural resources access rights violations triggered by the Covid 19 pandemic and oil /gas developments.	TBD after baseline	12,000 members	(same as above)	Recruitment and mobilization reports, training reports, engagement reports and planning and strategy reports for the formed movement.	-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning, women organizing, information exchange and dialogue. Target grass root women are willing to learn, share knowledge, strategy and engage collectively. -Grass root communities are willing to learn, share knowledge and motivated to secure their food and household incomes based on indigenous knowledge systems. -Local leadership including opinion leaders are willing to collectively fight GBV in their localities
<p>1). Establish and build mobilization and advocacy capacity of a 12,000 member grass root women led movement to spearhead collective engagement campaigns against Gender based violence (GBV) and other forms of human and environmental rights violations for women perpetuated by Oil and the Covid-19 pandemic in Hoima, Kikuube and Bullisa districts by December, 2023.</p> <p>2). Identify and build capacity of at least 30 grass root women led groups with at least 450 marginalised members start up eco-friendly livelihood and economic recovery strategies for boosting their household food and incomes based on indigenous knowledge systems in the areas of (creative craft, food growing, processing, storage, marketing, value addition in the face of oil and the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>3). Identify, train and give a voice at least 21 Community based radio Listener clubs with 420 members to act as change champions on GBV and other human and environmental rights abuses on the NAPE Community Green radio platform perpetuated by Oil and the Covid 19 pandemic.</p>	<p>12,000 grass root women collectively demanding protection of their rights against GBV, natural resources access rights violations triggered by the Covid 19 pandemic and oil /gas developments.</p> <p>30 grass root women led groups with 450 members sustainably meeting their household food and income needs in Covid 19 times</p> <p>A well equipped and fully furnished community green radio studio is in place giving grass root communities a voice against GBV and other human and environmental rights abuses in their localities.</p> <p>21 community based radio listener club platforms with a membership of</p>	<p>TBD after baseline</p> <p>0</p> <p>TBD after baseline</p>	<p>12,000 members</p> <p>30 groups</p> <p>1 fully equipped community radio studio</p> <p>21 listener clubs (420 members)</p> <p>20 safe and strategy spaces for GBV victims with 28 trained</p>	<p>(same as above)</p> <p>(same as above)</p> <p>(same as above)</p> <p>(same as above)</p> <p>(same as above)</p>	<p>Recruitment and mobilization reports, training reports, engagement reports and planning and strategy reports for the formed movement.</p> <p>Radio reports</p> <p>Training reports, field progress reports</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning, women organizing, information exchange and dialogue. Target grass root women are willing to learn, share knowledge, strategy and engage collectively. -Grass root communities are willing to learn, share knowledge and motivated to secure their food and household incomes based on indigenous knowledge systems. -Local leadership including opinion leaders are willing to collectively fight GBV in their localities</p>	

*Other Outcomes (*where relevant)						
Where relevant other short-term effect(s) of the intervention focusing on behavioural and institutional changes resulting from the <u>intervention</u> (e.g. intermediate outcomes can be accommodated here)	(same as above)	(same as above)	(same as above)	(same as above)	(same as above)	Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the outcomes
<p>a) Identified special interest group persons (unique beneficiaries) in the targeted districts who are victims of Gender based violence and other human rights abuses get justice through legal action support.</p>	Identified victims get justice and enjoy social peace.	TBD after baseline	2 litigation case supported in 2 years	(same as above)	Progress reports, court reports, media reports.	Conducive political environment. Eased covid 19 restrictions.
<p>b) At least 600 victims of GBV facing stigma triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic, oil and gas negative impacts receive counselling, referrals, help lines, legal knowledge, outreach services and information and a voice from the established Community safe & strategy spaces.</p>	Victims of GBV targeted by the project are enjoying pysco-social peace.	TBD after baseline	600	(same as above)	Register books, reports of established community structures	Conducive political environment. Eased covid 19 restrictions.

Outputs								
<p>1.1: 300 grass root women activists are identified, recruited into the women led advocacy movement and their capacity in mobilization, movement building and collective action, lobby and advocacy, women rights, land rights, environmental rights, sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), media advocacy, action research and documentation is strengthened.</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>1.1.1: Three inception meetings to introduce the project in the targeted districts to key project stakeholders</p> <p>1.1.2: Three Field identification/mobilization /recruitment missions for the core 300 target members of the grassroots women movement who to be trained.</p> <p>1.1.3: Six Capacity-building trainings for the 300 identified/recruited grass root women activists on mobilization and women organizing, advocacy, human rights, environmental rights GBV/NAW/G and collective action.</p> <p>1.1.4: Two action-oriented research trainings targeting grassroots women</p> <p>1.1.5: Executing 2 Action oriented research studies led by grassroots women and youths focusing on</p>	Trained women able to conduct advocacy against GBV, other rights abuses and mobilize for the formed movement.	0	3 meetings.	As above	Meeting reports	Conducive political environment. Eased covid 19 restrictions.		
	Project is known and embraced by key stakeholders in operational districts.	0	300 women	As above	Recruitment reports			
	Core network members to be trained are known in 3 target districts.	0	300 grass root women	As above	Training reports			
	Trained women able to conduct advocacy against GBV, other rights abuses and mobilize for the formed movement.	0	300 grass root women	As above	Training reports			
	Grass root women have gained skills to execute their own researches on issues they face.	0	2 research studies	As above	Research reports. Publication reports/register			
	Grass root women document own	0	1,818 copies 300 grass root	As above	Engagement reports.			

<p>2.1: 30 grass root groups with 450 members identified and trained to start agro ecological farming practices and other creative industry products for boosting household food and incomes in the face of oil impacts and the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>2.1.1: Six Trainings targeting leaders of grass root women led groups on various eco-friendly indigenous knowledge based systems/methodologies for boosting food production and income generation.</p> <p>2.1.2: One demonstration-learning visit for trained women group leaders on how to set up mother pilots for their group members.</p> <p>2.2: 30 model /mother demonstrations are put in place by identified farmer groups to enable their members get seeds, skills, knowledge to start up their own household based pilots for boosting household food and incomes</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>2.2.1: Providing seed capital for 30 model /mother pilots for the 30 groups</p> <p>2.2.2: Provision of Farm tools and equipment (hoes, farm Wheel barrows to targeted households).</p>	<p>-Grass root group leaders targeted have knowledge and skills on indigenous knowledge systems for boosting food and house hold incomes.</p> <p>Targeted grass root group leaders practically gain knowledge on setting up mother gardens.</p> <p>Existence of model mother pilots for the targeted groups ,</p> <p>Targeted households engaged in food security and</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>6 trainings targeting 60 grass root group leaders.</p> <p>1 demonstration learning visit and 30 mother gardens for 30 groups.</p> <p>30 mother pilots</p> <p>450 pilots, 450 sets of hoes and wheel barrows delivered to farmers.</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p>	<p>Training reports.</p> <p>Demonstration/learning reports and group reports.</p> <p>Field progress reports</p> <p>Invoices, Purchase orders, receipts, field reports, register books.</p>	<p>Conducive political environment.</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restrictions.</p> <p>Conducive political environment.</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restrictions.</p>
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<p>3.1: Increased capacity of 420 community radio listener club members to champion campaigns against Gender Based Violence on the Community Green radio platform.</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>3.1.1: Mobilizing and executing 6 trainings targeted for 21 community leader listener clubs each with 20 members to champion the campaign against GBV/VAWC, human and environmental rights abuses on the NAPE Community Green Radio</p> <p>3.1.2: Supporting at least 20 engagements for the formed listener clubs on the NAPE community Green Radio focusing on environmental rights abuse, human rights abuse, Violence against women, girls and children during the COVID-19 pandemic targeting law enforcement agencies, legislators, regulatory government departments and individuals.</p> <p>3.2: A formidable community Green Radio well equipped to host communities facing and campaigning against GBV, human and environmental rights is in place.</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>3.2.1: Procurement, installation and furnishing the community Green Radio station and its studio.</p>	<p>Identified members of listener clubs gain advocacy skills to enable them play a leading role in campaigning against GBV and other rights abuses in their localities.</p> <p>0</p> <p>Formed community listener clubs play a leading role in campaigning against GBV and other rights abuses in their localities.</p> <p>0</p> <p>Few old equipment.</p> <p>Existence of a well stocked and secure community Green radio and its studio able to host and give a voice targeted vulnerable communities on issues of GBV,</p>	<p>210 trained listener club members out of 420 members.</p> <p>20 engagements</p> <p>6 studio computers, 2 speakers, 2 micro phones, 15 chairs, 15 desks/table s, 12 paint buckets, 15 security lights</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p>	<p>Training reports</p> <p>Engagement reports, Radio reports,</p> <p>Invoices, receipts, Delivery notes, etc</p>	<p>Conducive political environment.</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restrictions.</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restrictions.</p>
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<p>4.1: 20 Community based safe and strategy spaces for GBV victims are in place and their care takers (40 i.e. each of the 20 safe spaces with 2 care takers) are trained to be able to offer professional and psycho-social support to victims of GBV and other forms of rights abuses in form of legal knowledge and help, conflict identification and resolution, counselling and guidance, referrals, help desk contacts, and amplification of voices in the face of oil and the Covid-19 induced GBV.</p> <p><u>Activities include:</u></p> <p>4.1.1: Identification of the convenient locations for the 20 community based safe and strategy spaces and Training of 40 Community based care takers of these spaces on GBV management and Civic Education (6 trainings)</p> <p>4.1.2: Procure sitting equipment /furniture and safety water containers for community based safe and strategy spaces where victims will meet and interact with the care takers and get psychosocial support, contacts, advice, counselling, etc.</p> <p>4.1.3: Support 8 media interaction visits with GBV and other human and land rights abuse victims at the established</p>	<p>-Locations of safe spaces known and publicised.</p> <p>-identified care takers ably manage and support rights victims on faced abuses.</p> <p>-Sitting equipment and sanitary containers available to safely host GBV and other rights victims at the safe spaces.</p> <p>Issues GBV and other rights abuses covered by media journalists</p> <p>Target vulnerable communities</p>	<p>0 in 3 districts</p> <p>0 in 3 districts</p> <p>0 in 3 districts</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>20 safe and strategy spaces</p> <p>40 trained care takers.</p> <p>120 chairs, 20 desks/table sets, 20 sets of sanitary water containers</p> <p>8 media interactions</p> <p>2 cases</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>AS above</p> <p>As above</p>	<p>Field progress reports, minutes reports of different community safe spaces formed, registration books.</p> <p>Invoices, receipts, quotations from suppliers</p> <p>Media papers, media meeting reports</p> <p>Court notices,</p>	<p>Conducive political environment.</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restriction</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restriction</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restriction</p> <p>Eased covid 19 restriction</p>
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Activity Matrix

<p>What are the key activities to be carried out to produce the intended outputs? (*activities should in principle be linked to corresponding output(s) through clear numbering)</p>	<p>Means What are the political, technical, financial, human and material resources required to implement these activities, e. g. staff, equipment, supplies, operational facilities, etc. Costs What are the action costs? How are they classified? (Breakdown in the Budget for the Action) Means-Staff Costs –mobilization, communication, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, field vehicle and fuel, printing, photocopying, and Masks and sanitizers for participants due to COVID.</p>	<p>Assumptions Factors outside project management's control that may impact on the activities-outputs linkage.</p>
<p>1.1.1: Three inception meetings to introduce the project in the targeted districts to key project stakeholders</p>		<p>Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc.</p>

<p>1.1.2: Three Field identification/mobilization /recruitment missions for the core 300 target members of the grassroots women movement who to be trained.</p>	<p>Means-Staff, facilitators/experts</p> <p>Costs-Venues, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, facilitations/field perdiems, printing and photocopying, visual aids, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, stationery, masks and sanitizers for participants, etc.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>
<p>1.1.3: Six Capacity-building trainings for the 300 identified/recruited grass root women activists on mobilization and women organizing, advocacy, human rights, environmental rights GBV/NAW/G and collective action.</p>	<p>Means - Staff, grass root women activists, facilitators/experts.</p> <p>Costs- venue, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, lead facilitations, printing and photocopying, visual aids, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, stationery, media costs, masks and sanitizers for participants due to the covid 19 pandemic..</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>

<p>1.1.4: Two action-oriented research trainings targeting grassroots women</p>	<p>Means - Staff, grass root women , lead facilitator</p> <p>Costs- Venue hire, visual aids such as beamer, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, Lead facilitator costs, per diems for project team, printing and photocopying, binding, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, , stationery, masks and sanitizers for participants due to the covid 19 pandemic.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>
<p>1.1.5: Executing 2 Action oriented research studies led by grassroots women and youths focusing on GBV/VAW/C and Oil and Gas impacts on women, girls children and the environment in the targeted 3 districts.</p>	<p>Means - Staff, grass root women making up the research team, lead research facilitator.</p> <p>Costs- Venue hire, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, Lead facilitator costs, per diems for project team, printing and photocopying, binding, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, , stationery, validation and or editorial costs with the research team, publication costs for the final study report, masks and sanitizers for participants during the information gathering ,editorial and validation meetings.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Covid 19 restrictions do not impede information gathering and travel missions.</p>

<p>1.1.6: Documentation and publication of storybooks, advocacy and lobby calendars, banners, fact sheets and other advocacy materials.</p>	<p>Means-Staff, service providers, affected communities to provide the information.</p> <p>Costs –Transport and facilitations during information gathering, Drafting costs, designing costs, editorial meeting costs, printing costs, dissemination costs.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Covid 19 restrictions do not impede information gathering and travel missions.</p>
<p>1.1.7: Twelve engagement meetings for members of the grassroots movement focusing on abuse of human and environmental rights and GBV.</p>	<p>Means - Staff , Grass root women activists</p> <p>Costs- meals and refreshments, transport refunds, printing and photocopying, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, stationery, publicity and advocacy materials, media costs ,masks and sanitizers.</p>	<p>Existence of a conducive political climate that allows grass root women to organize and engage.</p>

<p>2.1.1: Six Trainings targeting leaders of grass root women led groups on various eco-friendly indigenous knowledge based systems/methodologies for boosting food production and income generation.</p>	<p>Means - Staff, grass root women , lead facilitator/expert</p> <p>Costs- Venues, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, facilitations and or perdiems, printing and photocopying, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, stationery, visual aids e. g beamer, samples of demonstration equipment, lead facilitator costs, masks and sanitizers for participants etc.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and information gathering and sharing.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p> <p>-Targeted farmers are willing to learn and share vital information and knowledge about their indigenous knowledge systems to conservation and food growing.</p>
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<p>2.1.2: One demonstration-learning visit for trained women group leaders on how to set up mother pilots for their group members</p>	<p>Means- Staff, agro ecologist and demonstration farm/garden, , grass root women group leader representatives .</p> <p>Costs –Field fuel and joint transport, meals and refreshments for the team, stationary, masks and sanitizers, some transport refunds for women from villages to the meeting centre and back to their homes, coordinating staff per diem and transport.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p> <p>Grass root household farmers are available motivated to learn and willing to learn from the agro ecologist.</p>
<p>2.2.1: Providing seed capital for 30 model /mother pilots for the 30 groups</p>	<p>Means -Group leaders and their members.</p> <p>Costs –Seed capital support for the 30 group mother/model pilots</p>	<p>Grass root household farmers are available and motivated to start up food and income generating initiatives.</p>

<p>2.2.2: Provision of Farm tools and equipment (hoes, farm Wheel barrows to targeted households).</p> <p><u>And</u></p> <p>2.2.3: Supervision and practical support for household individual group members to enable them successfully set up their own household based initiatives. (30 bicycles for 30 groups).</p>	<p>Means –suppliers, delivery transport, and grass root group leaders and members.</p> <p>Costs-tools and equipment both for the farmers and bicycles for group leaders who will be play the day today supervisory roles for their member’s initiated pilots.</p>	<p>Grass root household farmers are available and motivated to start up food and income generating initiatives.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic do not impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>
<p>3.1.1: Mobilizing and executing 6 trainings targeted for 21 community leader listener clubs each with 20 members to champion the campaign against GBV/VAW/C, human and environmental rights abuses on the NAPE Community Green Radio</p>	<p>Means - Staff, Listener club community participants, facilitators/experts.</p> <p>Costs- venue, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, lead facilitations, printing and photocopying, visual aids, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, stationery, media costs, masks and sanitizers for participants due to the covid 19 pandemic..</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and meetings.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings.</p>

<p>3.1.2: Supporting at least 20 engagements for the formed listener clubs on the NAPE community Green Radio focusing on environmental rights abuse, human rights abuse, Violence against women, girls and children during the COVID-19 pandemic targeting law enforcement agencies, legislators, regulatory government departments and individuals</p>	<p>Means – Radio Staff , Grass root women facing GBV,community listener club members</p> <p>Costs- meals and refreshments, transport refunds, printing and photocopying, payment of radio space, mobilization and communication costs, facilitations for modulators, media costs ,masks and sanitizers.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic do not impede travels and operation of radios.</p>
<p>3.2.1: Procurement, installation and furnishing the community Green Radio station and its studio.</p>	<p>Means-Staff, service providers</p> <p>Costs- Studio equipment, security equipment, lighting equipment, installation costs, transportation costs.</p>	<p>-Not Applicable</p>

<p>4.1.1: Identification of the convenient locations for the 20 community based safe and strategy spaces and Training of 40 community based care takers of these spaces on GBV management and Civic Education (6 trainings)</p> <p>4.1.2: Procure sitting equipment /furniture and safety water containers for community based safe and strategy spaces where victims will meet and interact with the care takers and get psychosocial support, contacts, advice, counselling, etc.</p>	<p>Means-Staff, lead facilitators, Local leadership, grass root women faced with GBV.</p> <p>Costs: venue, visual aids e.g. beamer, perdiems for project staff, feeding and refreshments , field vehicle and fuel , mobilization and communication costs, transport refunds, facilitation costs for local leadership, stationery, printing and photocopying costs, some equipment for the established centers for example Desks, big umbrellas,tents,chairs,stationery masks, sanitizers for participants plus furniture equipment for the established safe spaces that will be manned by trained community care takers who will be hosting GBV victims visiting these spaces.</p>	<p>-Existence of a conducive political climate that facilitates/enables learning and meetings.</p> <p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic do not impede travels interactions, meetings,</p> <p>Local leadership is motivated and willing to support the establishment of safe spaces in the community.</p>
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<p>4.1.3: Support 8 media interaction visits with GBV and other human and land rights abuse victims at the established Investigative journalist's safe meeting centres.</p>	<p>Means-Staff and media journalists</p> <p>Costs: Mobilization, communication, transport refunds for journalists, transport refunds for GBV victims meeting journalists, refreshments, facilitations for meals, Accommodation costs for journalists.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings</p>
<p>4.1.4: Supporting 2 litigation cases targeting GBV and other rights violations for Special Interest Group personalities.</p>	<p>Means-Staff and NAPE management , Legal expert/firm</p> <p>Costs: Research costs on the case, gathering of documents, filing of documents, orientation of witnesses, legal/professional fees, transport costs for both legal team and witnesses, meals and refreshment costs for witnesses.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, operation of courts, etc</p>
<p><u>Other Actions as indicated on page 17 of the DoA.</u></p>		
<p>a) Two in house Orientation of NAPE project and administrative staff on the project</p>	<p>Means-Staff</p> <p>Costs – meals and refreshments, /communication costs, stationery,</p>	<p>Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>

<p>b) Executing a project baseline study</p>	<p>Means-Staff</p> <p>Costs-Venues, Accommodation, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, facilitations/field perdiems, printing and photocopying, visual aids, field fuel and transport, mobilization and communication costs, photography, validation costs, masks and sanitizers for participants, etc.</p> <p>Means –Staff, project beneficiaries ,lead facilitator</p>	<p>Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic that may impede travels interactions, meetings, etc</p>
<p>c). Supporting 4 progress Monitoring visits in 2 years</p>	<p>Costs, visual aids, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, feeding and refreshments for participants, printing, photocopying and stationary, lead facilitator costs, field vehicle and fuel, perdiem for the project team.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic do not impede travels interactions, meetings.</p> <p>-project beneficiaries are willing to share information.</p>
<p>d). Supporting 1 end term Evaluation.</p>	<p>Means –Staff, project beneficiaries, lead facilitator/consultant.</p> <p>Costs, Visual aids, meals and refreshments, transport refunds, feeding and refreshments for participants, printing, photocopying and stationary, lead facilitator /consultant costs, field vehicle and fuel ,perdiem for the project team.</p>	<p>-Lock down restrictions for the covid 19 pandemic do not impede travels interactions, meetings.</p> <p>-project beneficiaries are willing to share information.</p>

