

UGANDA CONTRACTS MONITORING COALITION
A TOOL FOR MONITORING SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL
COMPLIANCE IN THE EXTRACTIVE SECTOR



ENERGY AND EXTRACTIVE CLUSTER
2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE	CONTENT
Title Page	1
Table of Contents	2
Executive Summary	3
Acknowledgement	5
1.0. INTRODUCTION	6
1.1. Process of developing a tool	7
2.0. MONITORING	8
2.1. Monitoring the Extractives Sector	
2.2. Why Monitor the Extractive Sector	9
2.3. What is the Basis of Monitoring	9
2.4. What is being Monitored	10
2.5. How the Monitoring will be Conducted	10
2.6. Monitorable Parameters	10
2.7. Important items/ Logistics Required for Monitoring	11
2.8. Monitoring Coordination Plan	11
ANNEXTURE	14
Community-Based Tool Guide	14
REFERENCES	22

Executive Summary

In 2006, Uganda discovered commercially viable oil reserves in the Albertine Graben in the western part of the country. These discoveries elicited mixed reactions from government and the general public. There was excitement that Uganda was going to become an oil producing country and become a very wealthy nation. There was also fear that the country could be plunged into conflict, deeper poverty and environmental pollution that has been witnessed in many African countries that exploit oil & gas. Whatever the outcome, it is heavily dependent on the way the petroleum resources are exploited and governed by the country.

The discoveries have come at a time when there are inadequate policy, legal and institution frameworks for the effective, efficient, sustainable and environmentally sensitive exploitation of the petroleum resources. It has also occurred in an environment that has been characterized by rampant corruption; mismanagement of public finances and resources; lack of transparency in negotiations and contract award processes; and poor delivery of social goods and services that are not commensurate to value of money spent. This calls for putting in place adequate and clear policy, legal and institutional frameworks to govern the petroleum resources; a cultural shift in the way management of public resources is undertaken; and monitoring framework that is reliable and effective in enhancing public confidence that governance of natural resources and the delivery of social goods and services is being undertaken properly and in the best possible manner.

It is on this basis that civil society organizations, private sector entities and government departments have come together under the umbrella of the Uganda Contracts Monitoring Coalition (UCMC) to contribute to putting in place the right policies, legal and institutional frameworks for governing the petroleum and other natural resources; ensuring that there is improvement in the way public finances, the award of contracts, natural resources and the delivery of social goods and services is managed; and ensure that there is a clear, effective and reliable multi-stakeholder monitoring framework that can enhance public confidence and appreciation.

The UCMC is made-up of thematic working groups or clusters. Currently, it is comprised of the Agriculture, Health, Water and Environment, Energy and Extractives, Education and Infrastructure and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) clusters that work to improve the award of contracts and the delivery of social goods and services that offer value-for-money in the different thematic sectors of the economy. This is being done through the clusters to develop multi-stakeholder monitoring and evaluation frameworks for each economic sector aimed at improving transparency and accountability in the award of contracts to contractors and compliance of contractors to contract and other national regulatory provisions.

The Energy and Extractive Cluster is one such working group of the UCMC that has developed a tool to monitor contract award and compliance of

contractors in the extractive sub-sector, specifically the emerging petroleum industry in Uganda. This tool was developed with financial support from the World Bank Institute (WBI) through a Quick Wins initiative to the cluster in 2012. This document therefore describes the tool that was developed by the Energy and Extractive Cluster of UCMC to monitor social-cultural and environmental compliance of government and companies involved in the petroleum industry. It provides broad questions that will guide the monitoring exercises in the extractive sub-sector and general description of the instruments that will form basis for the monitoring exercises.

It should be noted, however, that this tool is only an overarching guide to the monitoring process and is in line to the 2012 Quick Wins obligations. It is not a detailed questionnaire that can (may) be used to collect data on specific tasks or issues in the extractive sub-sector. More detailed field questionnaires will need to be drafted each time a specific issue or task is going to be monitored in the sub-sector.

The tool provides a coordination mechanism from the community to the national level and how the information collected will be handled.

Acknowledgements

This Extractive Sector Contract Monitoring tool was developed by members of the Energy and Extractives Cluster/Working Group (ESWG) of the Uganda Contracts Monitoring Coalition (UCMC).

Special thanks go to Mr. Kato Kagga of Kagga and Company Associates - the Consultant that facilitated the process of developing the tool.

Special thanks also go to Mr. Henry Bazira of Water Governance Institute (WGI), Mr. Twesigye Bashir of Civic Response on Environment and Development (CRED), Mr. Paul Kiggala of Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI), Mr. Paul Twebaze of Pro-Biodiversity Conservationists in Uganda (PROBICU) and Mr. Sam Mutabazi of the Uganda Road Sector Support Initiative (URSSI) for their valuable contributions and insights towards the development of the tool.

The Energy and Extractives Cluster is indebted to the entire UCMC fraternity for the technical and moral support in developing the tool.

The ESWG appreciates the encouragement received from the Joint Venture Partners (JVP) involved in the exploration and exploitation of the oil & gas resources in Uganda. In particular, Tullow Uganda Operations PTY Ltd, Chinese National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and Total F&P during the processes of developing the tool.

The ESWG is grateful to the team at the World Bank Institute (WBI) that reviewed the tool. The invaluable comments and guidance during the process of developing the tool were highly appreciated. Special thanks go to Kathrin Frauchser, Cindy Kroon, Sara Danish and Robert Hunja all of WBI for the continued support they rendered to the cluster, in particular, and UCMC in general.

The contribution of our local partners in mobilizing community input to the draft tool is appreciated. The support of Mr. Benon Tusingwire of Navigators for Development (NAVODA) in Hoima district and Mr. Onenchan of Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development (BIRUDO) is specially acknowledged.

Finally, special thanks go to Water Governance Institute (WGI) and its staff for successfully convening and steering the cluster.

1.0 Introductions

Uganda is at the threshold of commercially exploiting its discovered oil & gas reserves in the Albertine Graben. This has the potential of doubling the country's income in 6-10 years of oil production. Several International Oil Companies (IOCs) including Tullow Uganda Operations PTY Ltd, Heritage Oil & Gas, Dominion and Neptune were awarded licenses/ contracts to explore and extract oil. Heritage sold its assets to Tullow, while Neptune and Dominion withdrew. Tullow and its joint venture partners (i.e. Total and CNOOC) are in the present day the most active in the country. Tullow is making developments in the mid west (Hoima and Buliisa districts); Total is operating in the northwest; and CNOOC is operating in the Southwest. It is expected that within 3 years time from now, the petroleum production will commence.

While government has signed contracts with international Oil Companies, the contracts remain secret - despite parliamentary and citizens' demands to disclose them. Such contracts usually have provisions that have implications on the policy, legal, institutional, financial, economic, social and environmental well-being of not only communities, but the country as a whole. It is, therefore, important that contracts signed between government and private sector companies to perform assignments in public interest and for service delivery are disclosed for citizens to internalize and appreciate the contracts and actions taken by the government.

While the petroleum industry represents huge opportunity, it also poses significant social, economic, human rights and environmental risks that need to be monitored, avoided and/or mitigated. Sometimes, companies fail to comply with social, economic and environmental safeguards, despite having well articulated commitments.

To avoid the said risks, it is important that the commitments of the oil companies and government are monitored. These commitments can be found in oil contracts (production Sharing Agreements), government policies such as the National Oil and Gas Policy, laws, Environmental Impact Assessments. In addition, there are best practices articulated in international instruments which government and the oil companies must comply with. These international provisions will be an important ingredient in the monitoring processes.

The UCMC is comprised of a number of clusters or working groups that focus on matters concerning different sectors of the economy such as agriculture, health, forestry, water, energy, minerals, environment, education, ICT, and infrastructure, among others.

Uganda Contracts Monitoring Coalition (UCMC) was formed with the view of bringing together civil society organizations, private sector and government

entities and their representatives to discuss the award, transparency, value-for-money and performance of contracts issued and signed by government.

The Extractive Sector Working Group (ESWG) is one such cluster of the UCMC that focuses on oil, gas and mining.

It is on this basis that the Energy and Extractive Cluster/ Working Group of the Uganda Contracts Monitoring Coalition (UCMC) designed this tool to guide the monitoring of social and environmental compliance of the oil & gas industry.

This community-based monitoring tool will generate information on social and environmental compliance from the community level that will be used by national-based organizations to conduct consultations, verifications and validation of the community concerns with the relevant government and oil company authorities.

This tool will help communities, the Energy and Extractive Cluster and UCMC to develop collaborations and effectively monitor the compliance of government and oil companies to social and environmental commitments/obligations incidental to oil and gas exploration, development and production in Uganda. In addition, the outputs/results of the monitoring exercise will be used to hold government and oil companies accountable and be used to advocate for reforms in the policy, legal and administrative frameworks where it is found necessary.

1.1 Process of developing the tool

This tool was developed by the Energy and Extractive Cluster of UCMC in close consultation with the overall UCMC membership. Consultations were also done in the local communities. In particular, consultations were carried out in the communities of Kaiso and Kabale in Hoima district and Butiaba in Buliisa district. Hoima and Buliisa districts are by far the most prospective petroleum districts in Uganda.

The community consultations on the tool encompassed the scope and process of monitoring. In terms of scope, the communities suggested that the monitoring exercise should cover compliance with safeguards on wildlife, health, livelihoods (social economic impacts) and environment. In terms of process, it was proposed that the communities themselves do the monitoring.

The Energy and Extractive cluster met several times to provide guidance to the process. A team of 3 persons was constituted to lead the process of finalizing the tool. The final draft tool was discussed and agreed to by the members of the Energy and Extractive cluster.

Key stakeholder meetings will be organized to ensure stakeholder buy-in in the monitoring process. The stakeholders envisaged include partner civil society organizations and key networks/coalitions, the Petroleum Exploration and Development Department (PEPD) in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda Wildlife Authority, District Environment Officers, District Councils and oil companies among others.

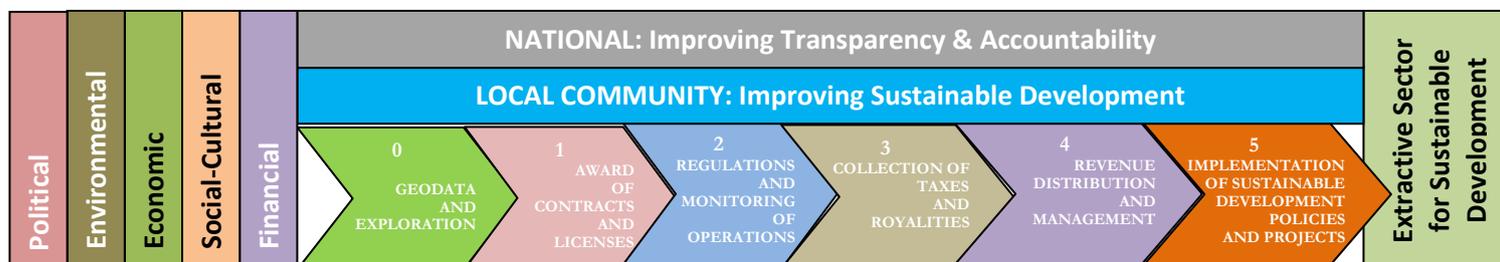
2.0 Monitoring

What is monitoring? Monitoring is active involvement in the implementation of a project, which entails:

- i) watching the implementation with the main objective of the project in mind
- ii) comparing the plan and standards (commitments/obligations) with the actual accomplishments
- iii) checking particular aspects of the project in its various stages
- iv) Recommending remedial actions, if and where necessary.

2.1 Monitoring the Extractive Sector

There are different aspects of the extractives sector that are Monitorable. The diagram below shows five levels of monitoring across the extractive sector value chain i.e. political, the environmental, economical, social-cultural and financial issues. This monitoring can be done at the national and local community levels.



The present tool, however, only addresses monitoring of social-cultural and environmental compliance. Additional tools to monitor other parameters will be developed going forward. It should be noted also that this tool provides overarching guidance to the monitoring process. It is not a detailed field questionnaire that can (may) be used to obtain task or issue specific information from the field. More detailed questionnaires will need to be generated going forward to address specific tasks or issues e.g. compensation & resettlement; land acquisition and take by government and oil companies; information access; grievance mechanisms; pollution; violation of human rights and justice, among others.

2.2 Why monitor the extractive sector?

The extractives sector is one of the most important drivers of economic growth worldwide. The National Development Plan of Uganda lists petroleum development as one of the primary growth drivers. It is acknowledged that Petroleum has potential of doubling income and ushering Uganda to the status of a developed economy. However, this is only possible, if the oil and gas resources are properly developed; exploited and managed for wealth creation with the interests of the citizens in mind.

Worldwide it is acknowledged that the petroleum industry poses significant social, economic, environmental and macro-economic risks, which if not properly monitored, avoided and/or mitigated cause regressive trends in the lives of the people - what has been dubbed 'the oil curse'. Oil contracts usually set the tone of what is acceptable and what is not. However, in a country like Uganda where commitments are not adhered to, where rules are ignored and the law lies at the periphery of social order, the commitments in oil contracts and other obligations will not be adhered to unless specifically monitored. Yet, the government monitoring frameworks such as NIMES have been ineffective in monitoring basic government programmes are unlikely to measure up to the complex petroleum industry. It is on this account that the Energy and Extractive Cluster of UCMC has set out to create an early warning mechanism that will detect, forestall, or report contract violations.

As the country moves into the production phase, contract monitoring will help in ensuring that all forms of commitments, whether by government or the oil companies are underscored with the view of ensuring that each party plays its contractual roles and obligations, particularly in guarding against social and environmental risks posed by oil and gas production.

2.3 What is the basis for the monitoring?

The monitoring will be conducted on the basis of instruments that are binding on the government and the oil companies. These instruments include Production Sharing Agreements in as far as copies of those agreements can be made available, national and international safeguards, policies, laws, regulations, conventions, protocols, treaties and standards.

Unfortunately, the PSA that are the main contractual documents between government and the oil companies remain secret. This, notwithstanding, there are other important instruments in public domain that will be useful in the monitoring exercises. These include the National Oil and Gas Policy 2008, the emerging petroleum resource and revenue management laws, the National Land Policy 2013, The Uganda Wildlife Policy, International Standards on Environment, Land Acquisition, Resettlement, and Environment and Social protections policies and laws, health policies, laws, regulations and standards; among others. In addition, the oil companies have claimed to be applying International Finance Corporation's (IFC's) safeguard policies and procedures. Such instruments identify obligations/

commitments of government and the oil companies that will be important for monitoring. In fact, the IFC safeguard policies and procedures, in addition to the national policies and safeguards, formed basis for generating the monitorable parameters in this tool.

2.4 What is being monitored?

The monitors will be looking out for compliance or non compliance with the instruments identified above. Questions will be posed seeking to gauge compliance with the instruments under a specific Monitorable parameter.

2.5 How the monitoring will be conducted?

The monitoring exercise will be based on the five senses of the human being i.e. seeing, touching, feeling/tasting, hearing and smelling and will be done by the community members themselves. Where the generated information requires verification, members of ESWG and UCMC will do the verification, validation and/or lobby the expertise from the relevant institutions at the national or international level, as the need may require. The data generated will form basis for civil society organization advocacy, more technical or broadened expert monitoring and for remedial responses or action.

2.6 Monitorable parameters

Usually, Environmental and Social Impact Statements for petroleum related projects identify aspects of a social economic setup that should be mitigated. The EIS sets the standard. The petroleum legislation in Uganda obliges the oil companies to create opportunities for the people such as employment and market access.

In addition, the body of environmental laws, regulations and international-best practices impose obligations on government and oil companies to preserve the environment. The Environmental Impact Assessments (EIS) usually stipulate the obligations to minimize the negative impacts on all aspects of the environment

These will form basis for identifying social and environmental parameters to monitor. However, for the purposes of this tool the following social and environmental parameters have been identified as a priori.

In terms of social compliance, the things that will be monitored include:

- i) Access to information
- ii) Land acquisition and take by government and oil companies
- iii) Violation of human rights and justice
- iv) Social protection
- v) Impact of the oil industry on education, peoples' health and livelihoods, involuntary displacement of people.

- vi) Obligations of industry on society and environment
- vii) Obligations of government on society and environment
- viii) Local content and/or employment
- ix) Potential sources of social conflict
- x) Human – wildlife conflict

In respect to the environment, the following parameters will be monitored:

- i) Evidence of pollution of air, water and soils
- ii) Change in quality of air, water and soils
- iii) Waste management
- iv) Restoration and decommissioning of drilled sites
- v) Camouflage of industry infrastructure
- vi) Changes in landscape and aesthetics
- vii) Land degradation, loss of vegetation
- viii) Animal movement and behavior and disappearance of species
- ix) Wetland degradation or disappearance and shrinking or receding lake, river, swamps and streams

2.7 Important items/logistics required for monitoring

- i) Identity card of the Monitor
- ii) Copy of the Program of Work
- iii) Notebook and pen
- iv) Camera (voice & audio recorder)
- v) Summary and list of indicators to be monitored. These are usually derived from the monitoring tool, contract or license or permit, known facts/literature and/or best industry practice.

2.8 Monitoring Coordination Plan

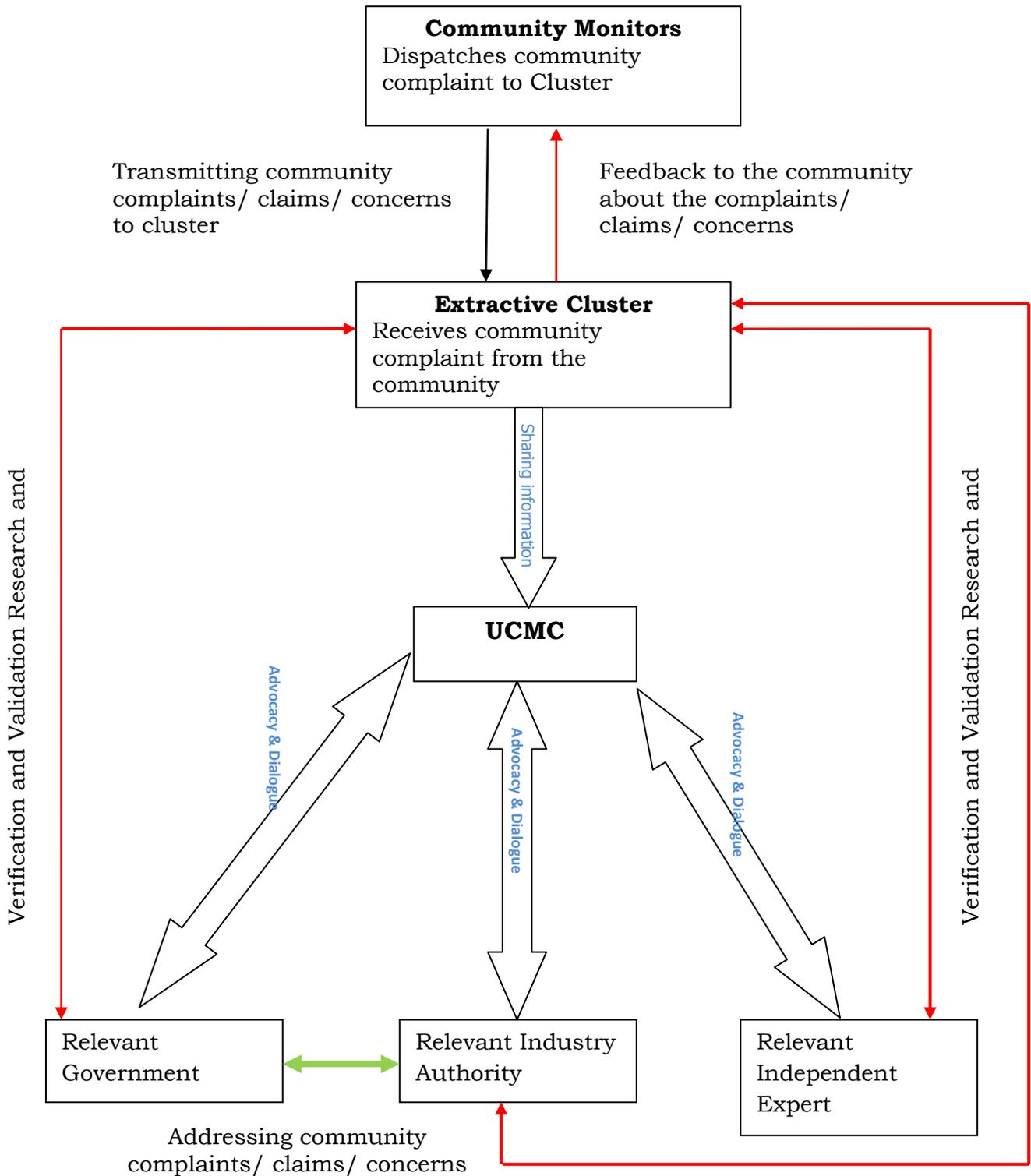
The Energy and Extractive Cluster will identify community monitors from the districts of interest. The identification will be based on the following criteria: interest in the oil and gas industry, presence in the communities, pro-activism, ability to read and write; skills in reporting, representation of gender, youth and opinion leaders. The community monitors will constitute a monitoring committee at the district level. The monitoring committee will have a chairperson and vice chairperson.

The community monitors will individually generate the data on the basis of the monitoring tool. The monitoring committee will provide support to the individual monitors. Upon generating the data, the Extractive cluster will receive the community reports, analyze the data, verify it, package and share it within UCMC and beyond.

The data generated will be used for advocacy purposes at the local, district and national levels.

Where the data is inconclusive, the ESWG, in collaboration with the UCMC and other relevant government and Oil Company authorities, may carry out a deeper fact finding mission in the community areas with a view of identifying remedial actions or responses.

Figure 1 below illustrates the monitoring coordination plan/information flow



COMMUNITY – BASED MONITORING TOOL

Community Details

Name of monitor:

Sex:

Age:

Location:

Village:

Sub-county:

District:

Name of Oil Company:

Name of operator:

When did oil and gas activities begin?

Date of monitoring:

Village/ Area monitored:

Duration of monitoring:

COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING TOOL							
CATEGORY		MONITORABLE PARAMETER	RESPONSE			FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
			YES	NO	DETAILS		
SOCIAL	Access to Information	Are you aware of any oil and gas activity taking place in your area?					
		Were you informed before this activity begun?					
		Do you know where to get information about the activity?					
		Do you know who to complain to incase the activity is negatively affecting your community?					
		Have you ever raised any official complaint?					
		When you complain, are your concerns addressed or ignored?					

Land Issues, Property and Compensation	Land Acquisition					
	Is there any project (past, present or anticipated) for land acquisition within the community					
	Is this project/projects related to the extractive industry?					
	What is the project and who is the implementer?					
	Have the communities been sensitized on the process of land acquisition?					
	What has been acquired (the land itself or user rights)?					
	Are there mechanisms in place to ensure that land reverts to the community members after the extractive activity?					
	Compensation schemes					
	Has there been any compensation paid out?					
	Are there people whose land has been forcefully taken away?					
	What has been compensated (is it the land or the development on the land)?					
	What was the form of compensation (cash payment, relocation to alternative land, or both)?					
	Are compensation procedures prepared and made available to the communities?					
	Through what medium (radio, handouts, pinning up copies within the communities)?					
	Was the compensation prompt (before the company took possession of the land in which communities hold an interest)?					
	Are compensation rates annually fixed and made available to the members of the community?					
	Are compensation rates made available to members of the public?					
	Are communities consulted in the formulation of compensation rates?					
Are communities satisfied with the compensation rates? (give reasons or explain)						

	Are the communities aware of a resettlement plan in the community area?				
	Was the community part of the decision to resettle them? Was a forum organized to solicit community views?				
	Were all community members invited to the forum? Did women, widows and children participate in the forum(s)?				
	What community views were generated in the forum? Were these views adopted or were they ignored?				
	Was the community given a choice to determine the resettlement area?				
	Has the central and local governments played any substantial role in the resettlement process? What was the role of government?				
	Is there adequate infrastructure (such as schools, hospitals, recreation grounds, markets etc) in the resettlement area?				
	Does the community have access to critical life supporting resources e.g. clean water source, fuel wood, herbal medicine etc?				
	Is life better-off or worse-off after the resettlement? Give reasons or explain				
	Grievance mechanism				
	Have the communities been sensitized on where to report to if their land rights are abused?				
	What is the form of grievance mechanism in place for dissatisfied community members?				
	Is the grievance mechanism functional? Is it accessible? Are the communities comfortable approaching the mechanism?				
	Do the communities know why it is there? Do the communities know how it works?				
	Are the complaints handled in a transparent manner?				
	How many months does it take (on average) from the date of filing of complaint to the date of passing a decision?				
	Are there community members who have benefitted from				

	its existence?					
	Are the communities satisfied with the decisions of the grievance mechanism in place?					
Socio-Economic	What positive impact have you observed in your community since the oil and gas activities started e.g. schools, hospitals, roads, recreation centers, etc					
	Has there been an improvement on access to health?					
	Has there been an improvement in the quality of health?					
	Has there been an improvement in access to education?					
	Has there been an improvement in the quality of education?					
	Has there been an improvement in access to water?					
	Has there been an improvement in the quality of water?					
	Has there been an improvement in sanitation?					
	Has there been an increase or decrease in population or human settlement in your community since oil activities begun?					
	Has this change in population affected you? Explain					
	Has there been an increased access to markets?					
	Have oil and gas activities affected the availability of land for cultivation in your community?					
	Have the oil and gas activities affected agricultural productivity in your community?					
	Has there been an increase in the price of commodities in the communities?					
	Has the cost of living in the communities increased? And how do you manage?					
	Have there been any new roads built because of the oil and gas industry?					
	Are the roads being constructed of good quality?					
Have transport fares increased?						
Has there been an improvement in telecommunication						

		because of oil and gas activities?					
		Is there an increase in cases of conflicts in the communities?					
		Has there been any increase in crimes?					
		Have oil and gas activities affected areas of historical importance in your community?					
		Have oil and gas activities affected the landscape in your community?					
		Are there child labor related cases in your community and what could be the cause?					
		Are there any children dropping out of school?					
		Are there any other issues sensitive to the local population that you have observed?					
		Have you observed any changes in the behavior of animals in your community since the start of oil activities?					
		Has oil and gas activities affected access to natural resources such as fish, sand, clay, herbal medicines etc?					
	Agriculture	Is there any change in vegetation cover?					
		Will the oil activities being carried out in your community lead to an increase or decrease in land for cultivation?					
		What are the agriculture methods practiced in your community?					
		Have the oil and gas activities had any impact on agriculture?					
		What is the community's involvement in agriculture since the coming of oil and gas?					
		Is there labor market available for local food production?					
		Have you observed any crop yields/nutritional balance since the oil activities begun?					
		How have been the market changes for your agricultural produce since oil activities begun?					

	Health	Have there been any issues of people complaining about heat waves, burns, body itches, eye irritations etc?					
		Has there been any epidemic i.e. outbreak of diseases such as cholera, Ebola etc?					
		Have there been cases of rare diseases in the community?					
		Have there been increased cases of chest pains and infections, eye ear and nose infections, vomiting, Diaphorrea, blood discharges, etc?					
		Have there been increased cases of maternal health problems and miscarriages?					
		Has there been an increase in the number of patients visiting health facilities in your community?					
ENVIRONMENT	Soil and Vegetation	Is there any clearing of vegetation you have noticed in the community since oil and gas exploitation begun?					
		Have you observed any major changes as a result of this work in the community?					
		Are there any changes in vegetation since the start of oil and gas exploitation in your community?					
		Do you know the causes of these changes?					
		Have these changes in vegetation had any impact on the community?					
		Have these changes affected access to medicinal plants, herbs & enjoyment of scenic beauty?					
		Do you think clearing this vegetation has had an effect on the community?					
		Are your leaders aware of the happenings in your community?					
		Are there any changes in soil color since the oil activities began?					
		Have the activities led to increase in soil erosion?					
		Do the people clearing the vegetation have plans of					

	restoring the site as it was before?					
Air and Atmosphere	Have you observed any dust, smoke, emissions/fumes in the atmosphere as a result of the oil and gas exploitation?					
	Is there any change in respect to the smell of the air around your community?					
	Are there any observable changes in the general atmosphere of your community e.g. regarding Visibility?					
	Is there any notable change in the general atmospheric temperature in your community?					
Water	Are there any water bodies in your community?					
	Are there activities you are carrying out on these water bodies?					
	Has there been any effect on the color of the water since oil and gas exploitation started?					
	Have you observed any changes in the direction of flow of the water since oil and gas activities begun?					
	Are there any changes in the water levels in the lakes, swamps and other water bodies in your community?					
	Have you observed and gas leaks/air bubbles in the water that were not there before oil and gas activities begun?					
	Has the water developed any smell/taste since oil and gas exploitation started in your community?					
	Have there been any changes in the water temperature since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Is the water itchy/acidic since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have you observed any oil spills on the water?					
Rainfall	Have you observed a change in rainfall patterns in your community					

Fish and other Aquatic Life	Have you observed any change in the numbers of fish caught since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have you observed any change in the size of fish caught since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have you observed any dead fish or any other aquatic creatures floating in the water since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Is there any notable disappearance of certain fish species since oil and gas activities begun?					
	Is there any notable appearance of new fish species since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Are there any new species of plants in the water since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have some plant species become rare in the water bodies since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Has the taste of fish changed since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have the oil and gas activities changed the demand for clean water in the community?					
	Is there any increased risk to the spread of water borne diseases since the oil and gas activities begun?					
	Have the oil and gas activities led to pollution problems or unwanted algae and water plants' growth?					
Noise Pollution	Is there noise being produced by oil activities that is not bearable?					
	How many times in 24 hrs is the unbearable noise produced?					
	Has such noise affected you and the community?					
	Has the noise produced affected the behavior of wildlife?					

REFERENCES

1. Air, Emissions and Ambient Air Quality
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/532ff4804886583ab4d6f66a6515bb18/1-1%2BAir%2BEmissions%2Band%2BAmbient%2BAir%2BQuality.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
2. Community Health and safety
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/dd673400488559ae83c4d36a6515bb18/3%2BCommunity%2BHealth%2Band%2BSafety.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
3. Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
4. Construction and Decommissioning
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/3aa0bc8048855992837cd36a6515bb18/4%2BConstruction%2Band%2BDecommissioning.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
5. Contaminated Land
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/4f4ca40048865833b49ef66a6515bb18/1-8%2BContaminated%2BLand.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
6. Energy Conservation
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/c25b18004886583db4eef66a6515bb18/1-2%2BEnergy%2BConservation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
7. Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003
8. Hazardous Materials Management
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/6e4e348048865839b4cef66a6515bb18/1-6%2BWaste%2BManagement.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
9. Health and safety Guidelines. General EHS Guidelines: Environment.
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/554e8d80488658e4b76af76a6515bb18/Final%2B-%2BGeneral%2BEHS%2BGuidelines.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
10. Immigration Act 1999
11. Land Act 1997
12. Mining Act 2003
13. National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) 2007.
14. National Environment Management Act 2000
15. National Social Security Fund Act 1985 (cap 222)
16. National Strategic Programme Plan for Orphans and other vulnerable Children 2005-2010
17. Noise
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/06e3b50048865838b4c6f66a6515bb18/1-7%2BNoise.pdf?MOD=AJPERESv>
18. Occupational Health and Safety
<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9aef2880488559a983acd36a6515bb18/2%2BOccupational%2BHealth%2Band%2BSafety.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>
19. Ssekyaana, I. K.; Bibangambah, H. K.; Ndyakira, A.; and Atukunda, S. (2011). A community based Guide for Monitoring Impacts of Oil and Gas Activities on the Environment. Greenwatch. 78p.
20. The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act Cap 150, 1985
21. The Uganda National Oil & Gas Policy 2008
22. The Water Act

23. Uganda Wildlife Act 2003

24. Wastewater and Ambient Water Quality

<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/8de35e0048865835b4b6f66a6515bb18/1-4%2BWater%2BConservation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>

25. Water Conservation

<http://www1.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/8de35e0048865835b4b6f66a6515bb18/1-4%2BWater%2BConservation.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>