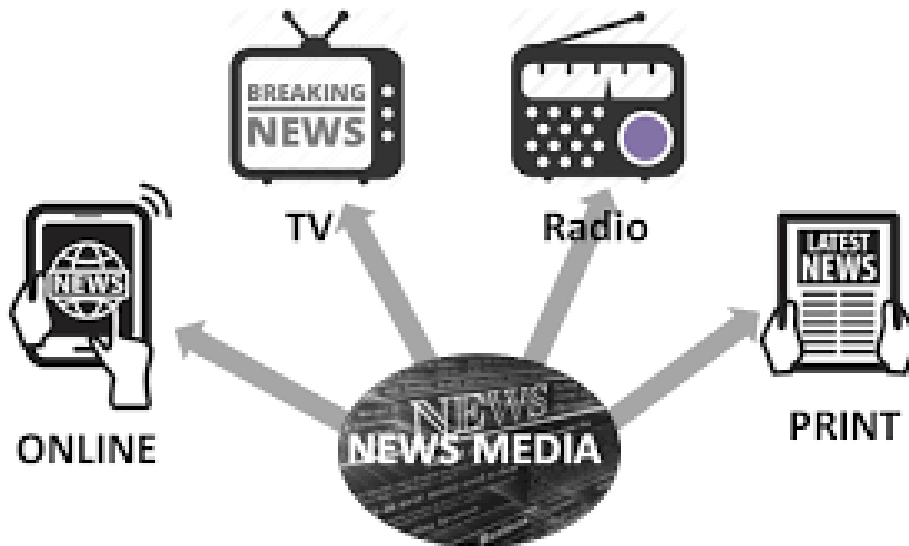




MEDIA TRAINING REPORT

20TH – 21ST SEPTEMBER 2022



Courtesy: <http://osou.ac.in/>

Imperial Golf View Hotel | Entebbe | Wakiso District

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS.

- ACME African Centre for Media Excellence
- ASM Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners
- BO Beneficial Ownership
- CSOs Civil Society Organizations
- DGSM Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines.
- EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
- EU European Union
- EUD European Union Delegation
- FIA financial Intelligence Authority
- FY Financial Year
- JAR TAT Justice and Accountability Reform Technical Assistance Team
- MEMD Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.
- MOFPED Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- MSG Multi-Stakeholder Group
- IA Independent Administrator.
- IS International Secretariat
- PAU Petroleum Authority of Uganda
- UGEITI Uganda National Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
- URSB Uganda Registration Services Bureau

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (UGEITI) together with Justice and Accountability Reform Technical Assistance Team (JAR TAT) organized a 2-day sensitization and training workshop for media personnel on the dissemination of findings and recommendations in the UGEITI Report for the Financial Year 2019-2020. This training was held at Imperial Golf View Hotel, Entebbe from 20th to 21st September 2022.

It is important to note that integrating and mainstreaming media participation into EITI implementation will enhance opportunities for public debate and promotion of good governance in the extractive sector in Uganda. The UGEITI Multi-stakeholder group developed a five-year communications strategy and work plan to fulfill the EITI Requirement 7.1 of the EITI 2019 Standard on regular disclosure of extractive industry data and public debate.

The Objectives of the training included to:

- a) Build the capacity of media personnel engaging on extractive issues for effective reporting on the EITI.
- b) Build the capacity of the UGEITI Communications Committee for oversight of the EITI communications function and the UGEITI communications strategy.
- c) Present the FY 2019-20 report's findings and recommendations to the media team.
- d) Forge alliance with the media for regular and wide dissemination of EITI disclosures.

The deliverables included:

- a) A two-day capacity-building training for the media, UGEITI Communications Committee and National Secretariat.
- b) Creative content for dissemination of the findings and recommendations of the FY 2019-20 report.
- c) Strategic messages and communications priorities identified.
- d) Report of the training workshop.

The key facilitator for the training workshop was Mr. Michael Wamba from the Uganda Radio Network who used interactive plenary sessions to keep the participants active and engaged. The two-day workshop was characterized by presentations from staff of the Secretariat, the MSG, EU expert on EITId plenary discussions which ended with prospective story lines for publication by the journalists.

Participants included personnel from different media houses – reporting on the extractive industry, representatives from the European Union Delegation and Justice and Accountability Reform Technical Assistance Team, Multistakeholder Group members from the Communications Committee, and staff of the UGEITI National Secretariat. The *List of*

Participants is attached as *Annex 1*. They were provided with a copy of the EITI 2019 Standard, Monograph of the UGEITI Report 2019/2020, flyers providing EITI information and the workshop evaluation forms.

Way forward from the Training Workshop

Following the two and a half day's training, the participants shared different takeaways from the training and agreed on some action points that needed to be taken forward. The action points were broadly guided by the belief that a country's natural resources belong to its citizens. The EITI established a global standard (2019) to promote the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. Requirement 7 of the EITI Standard states that *“Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively.”*

The way forward from the training workshop are outlined below:

- Journalists should undertake proper research to acquire authentic information before any publications on the extractives sector;
- Journalists should disseminate the first UGEITI Report 2019/2020 by selecting topics from the thematic areas of the report i.e., gender, revenue collection, allocation and expenditure, the discrepancy in the gold export, Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs) etc.;
- Engage with Mr. Michael Wambi as the focal point for guidance on the media's publications on EITI, and Ms. Bronia Arinda as the focal point of contact at the UGEITI Secretariat.
- Journalists should contact the Secretariat for enquiries on UGEITI reports and data. Queries on other issues of the extractive sector should be directed to the respective institutions with the mandates; such as MEMD for all stories on extractives, DGSM on mining matters, PAU on regulatory matters in the petroleum sector, URA on all revenues from the sector, etc.
- The UGEITI and the journalists should continue working together to promote transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. Journalists should be included in the various activities of UGEITI such as field visits, workshops and trainings, etc. to keep them abreast with the EITI implementation process in Uganda.

1.0 MSG CHAIRPERSON'S OPENING REMARKS

The Chairperson's remarks were provided by the UGEITI National Coordinator, Mr. Saul Ongaria. He welcomed all participants to the workshop and requested all the participants to introduce themselves.

He thanked the office of the EU Delegation for sponsoring the media training workshop as well as many other activities in the past through its Justice and Accountability Reform programme. He stated that the main purpose of the training workshop was to build the capacity of media personnel reporting on extractive issues to effectively disseminate the first UGEITI report 2019/2020. He also stated that the training would enhance the media's understanding of EITI and its implementation processes. He pledged to engage continuously with the media and urged the media participants to freely interact with UGEITI to ensure that they provided the public with authentic information on the extractive sector.

Following his remarks, he welcomed the representative of the European Union Delegation (EUD) to give his statement.

2.0 STATEMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION (EUD)

This statement was presented by Mr. Nicholas Gonzo. He emphasized the importance of the media in ensuring good communication and debate on practices in the extractive sector. Internationally, EITI membership was widely regarded as the hallmark of the sound management of natural resources and tended to boost the confidence of foreign investors. EITI implementation also contributed to strengthened revenue management for sustainable growth and development of participating countries.

It was important for Ugandans to benefit from the dividends paid to Government, and that information relating to the entire EITI value chain be shared widely to enhance public understanding of EITI implementation. He stated that by joining EITI in February 2019, Uganda had taken a landmark step towards strengthening the foundation for transparent and accountable oil production and management.

The publication of Uganda's first EITI in June 2022 was a testimony to the efforts of all stakeholders, who included - the national authorities, private sector, and the civil society representatives in the Multi-Stakeholder Group.

He stated that the EU Delegation was pleased to have accompanied Uganda in this important journey, through the support provided under the Justice and Accountability Reform programme's technical assistance to the Uganda EITI Secretariat - which included the more recent funding of the Independent Administrator who helped produce the first UGEITI annual report.

He asserted that transparency needed to be accompanied by effective dissemination, dialogue and debate on the findings of Uganda's EITI report. Good communication was

central to the successful implementation of the EITI process. Notably, the Communications Strategy was the first step in ensuring a successful communication of the EITI process. There was need for communication on the EITI process as well as on the main findings of the EITI report to ensure an open and transparent dialogue with all citizens. The role of media personnel in contributing to this success was key as the media would play a key role in helping citizens develop an understanding of the complex information involved in the EITI process.

The media personnel needed the right tools and knowledge on how to communicate effectively on the EITI, so he believed the training workshop would increase media participation in the EITI implementation process and help set the foundations for a network of journalists who are equipped for regular and wide dissemination of EITI findings in Uganda.

He reaffirmed the EU Delegation's full support and continued commitment to Uganda and said UGEITI should endeavor to promote transparency and accountability in the extractive sector. He hoped that the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) would continue to champion the implementation of the EITI Standard and engage broadly on the findings of the report with a view of promoting public debate on good governance in the extractive sector.

3.0 STATEMENT BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY REFORM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM (JAR TAT)

The statement was made by Mr. Anil Naidoo, the Team Leader for EU's Justice and Accountability Reform, Technical Assistance Team (JAR TAT). He stated that UGEITI had evolved immensely since its establishment in 2019, he was also pleased that the EU through JAR TAT had supported certain key activities to enhance EITI implementation in Uganda.

The UGEITI Media training workshop aimed at strengthening civil society and the media's outreach capacity to systematically report on EITI disclosures in Uganda. He explained that the objectives of EITI would be achieved if the media was thoroughly equipped through training and information sharing to contribute to transparency and accountability in its EITI reporting.

He stated that the training workshop was invaluable and he believed that the knowledge acquired by the media would contribute significantly to build their capacity to report on the extractive industry.

4.0 PRE-WORKSHOP EVALUATION FORMS

The EITI Consultant, Ms. Mina Horace prepared Pre-Workshop Evaluation Forms in advance on the core topics for the training workshop to inform the agenda and contents of the discussions at the onset of the training program. The questions were intended to assess changes in understanding among participants on aspects of the extractive sector in Uganda.

The questionnaire had two sections with both quantitative and qualitative questions. Participants were asked to complete the forms before the preliminary sessions of the

workshop so that UGEITI could assess what they had learned and how the trainers had done at conveying the main points on the program. A copy of the Evaluation Form is attached as Annex 2.

5.0 WHAT IS EITI? WHAT IS ITS RELEVANCY AND WHY SHOULD CITIZENS BE CONCERNED ABOUT IT? WHAT IS THE PROGRESS?

The presentation focused on the following:

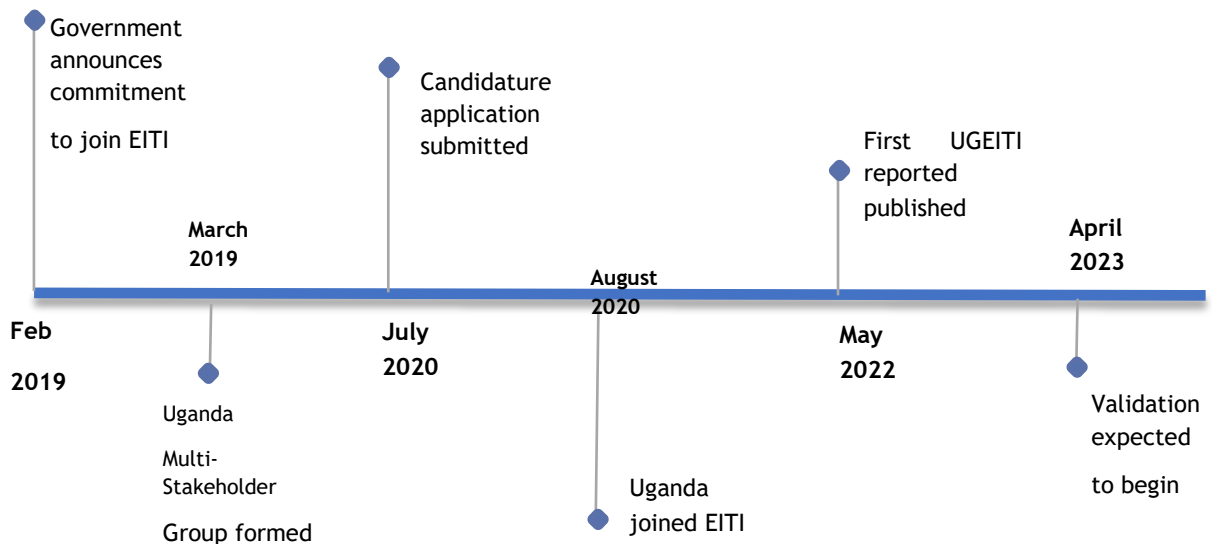
- Uganda’s progress in EITI
- Uganda’s achievements since it joined EITI in January 2019.

5.1 Introduction: The presentation (attached as Annex 3) was made by the UGEITI National Coordinator, Mr. Saul Ongaria. He informed members that EITI was a global standard that aimed to promote open an accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources in member countries. EITI was relevant to resource rich countries as it sought to

address the key governance issues in the extractive sectors so as to prevent the resource curse.

5.2 Uganda’s Progress

He stated that Uganda had met all its EITI set-up requirements and shared the journey with participants as illustrated below:



5.3 Uganda’s Achievements

Briefly, UGEITI had successfully achieved the following:

- The MSG was fully constituted with players from the Government, industry and civil society organizations. UGEITI had gone beyond Requirement 1 by engaging other stakeholders from institutions like FIA, URSB, DGSM, PAU and OAG on EITI implementation.
- The Work plan had been developed through a consultative process with all the key stakeholders involved.

- c) Key stakeholders including Government entities systematically disclosed some data i.e., Information on licenses and geographical location of extraction areas, the work plan and the UGEITI report through their respective online portals (websites).
- d) The FY 2019/20 report was produced using the flexible reporting methodology. The MSG agreed to disclose and reconcile all payments and revenues in the oil and gas sector. While twenty-three (23) mining companies met the threshold of UGX 500 million and others were reported unilaterally. UGEITI launched her first report on 10th June 2022.
- e) A number of outcomes had been realized from EITI implementation in Uganda including:
 - Increased transparency in the extractive sector,
 - Improved inter agency coordination amongst stakeholders,
 - Increased sensitization among the local communities in extractive regions about extractive sector,
 - Participation in the reforms in the legal framework and
 - Enhanced public debate and awareness.

5.4 **Plenary Session /Q&A**

Question from the Facilitator, Mr. Michael Wambi: The EITI report is a very technical document. Do you think the journalists will understand it?

***Response:** Mr. Saul Ongaria, the National Coordinator stated that the report had been simplified in a monograph that had been shared with the journalists. He also stated that the Secretariat was accessible to provide an explanation on any area of the report that required clarity.*

Comment from Mr. Siragi Magara (CSO representative on the MSG): He explained that the state held natural resources on behalf of its citizens. Natural resources belonged to the people and the media was very key in relaying information to the public on how the duty bearers were doing their work. Media monitoring and reporting would ensure good governance to prevent the resource curse that had affected many nations globally. He informed his colleagues that the onus was on the MSG to build the technical capacity of the media to ensure effective reporting on the extractive sector.

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke (The Independent Magazine): Why doesn't the Government want to disclose oil and gas contracts?

***Response:** The National Coordinator stated that both Government and the oil companies are willing to disclose contracts (Production Sharing Agreements - PSAs). The contracts have a confidentiality clause which require consent by both parties before the disclosure of contracts. High level meetings had been held with the oil companies who agreed to disclose the PSAs. He stated that Government was yet to arrive at a mechanism for disclosure that would allow the public understand the technical aspects of the contracts in detail.*

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke (The Independent Magazine): How reliable is the data in the UGEITI report 2019/2020? This was in response to the discrepancy in the gold export.

Response: *The National Coordinator stated that gold was one of the areas with discrepancies that had been raised by the EITI because of the different amounts of revenues reported by Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines (DGSM). He stated that UGEITI was following up on the recommendation from the report to ensure that both institutions resolve the issue. However, he stated that the variance could have arisen from the smuggling of gold or refined gold that was bought into the country.*

Question from Ms. Oliver Irumba: Are there penalties if Uganda fails to meet the EITI requirements?

Response 1: *The National Coordinator stated that a country was suspended if it failed to comply with the EITI requirements. The country was brought back on board once it complied with the EITI Standard.*

Response 2: *The EITI Consultant also stated that EITI was very keen on civic space which affected compliance levels. A country was also suspended if its civil society lacked freedom to carry out their activities.*

Question from Mr. Cliff Abenaitwe (Smart24 TV): How is Government dealing with the big oil companies who are powerful multinational companies? It sounds more of a gentleman's round table. Are we really getting a fair deal?

Response: *The representative from MEMD stated that Uganda had one of the most solid legislations in the oil and gas sector which greatly favored and protected its interests for the benefit of the country. He stated that the air-tight laws were the reason for some of the delays and lengthy discussions involved to ensure that Uganda got a good deal from the oil and gas agreements.*

6.0 HIGHLIGHTS FROM UGANDA'S EITI COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

6.1 Introduction

The presentation (attached as *Annex 4*) was made by UGEITI Secretary, Ms. Bronia Arinda. She stated that the 5-year Communication's Strategy (CS) was developed to increase public

The presentation focused on:

- The Operational levels of the strategy
- Its main goals
- The media landscape in Uganda

awareness of the contribution of the extractive sector to Uganda's economic transformation through the dissemination of EITI information. Effective communication was essential to ensure transparency and for transparency to lead to accountability. She stated that the Strategy aimed at achieving Requirement 7 of the EITI Standard 2019 on outcomes and impact which states that:

EITI Standard 2019

(Under Requirement 7: Outcomes and Impact)

‘Regular disclosure of extractive industry data is of little practical use without public awareness, understanding of what the figures mean, and public debate about how resource revenues can be used effectively’

(Covered under Activity 1.4 in the UGEITI workplan FY 2022/2023)

The Standard requires that the EITI Process in a country includes public debate (Requirement 7.1) & offer open data accessibility to the public (Requirement 7.2). The objectives of the Communication Strategy included:

- a) To foster public understanding of the contribution of the extractive industries to Uganda’s economic transformation.
- b) To raise the profile of the EITI among stakeholders, communities, and citizens and increase awareness of its benefits.
- c) To motivate active popular participation in the EITI implementation process and build confidence in its outcomes.

The UGEITI work plan 2022/2023 had outlined the different activities that would be carried out to implement the Communication Strategy which included engaging with the media to achieve the above objectives. The UGEITI report 2019/2020 was a great source for extractive stories supported by Government reports, laws and law books, research reports, company and organizational reports, policy documents, police and court process documents, public databases, published books and so on. The media and CSO’s are vital for EITI implementation as the information and messages they conveyed accomplished the following outcomes and impacts that fulfilled Requirement 7 of the 2019 Standard:

- a) Awareness of the activities in the extractives sector.
- b) Education on the complex processes involved in the sector.
- c) Provided insight for a proper analysis and consensus.
- d) Triggered action for reform.

6.2 Media Landscape on the Extractive Sector

She provided participants with an analysis of the media landscape covering the extractive sector in Uganda. This report by the African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME) focused on stories from newspaper, radio, and television networks on petroleum and mining between July 2013 and June 2018.

1,779 articles were analyzed; the petroleum sector accounted for 77% of the publications compared to the mining sector at 23% - with New Vision publications having the widest coverage in the Country. The sources of the stories included; central government activities, business activities, parliamentary activities, investigative or independent reporting, NGO and CSO activities, judicial and local government activities, whistleblowers and spontaneous activities on the sector.

6.3 *Plenary Discussions /Q&A*

Question from Mr. Cliff Abenaitwe (Smart24 TV): Did the Communication Strategy cover a Monitoring and Evaluation strategy to evaluate itself?

Response from Ms. Arinda Bronia: An M&E strategy has been incorporated in the Uganda EITI work plan 2022/2023 to measure all activities in the work plan for this financial year, including the CS.

Question from Mr. Cliff Abenaitwe (Smart24 TV): Is there a costed plan for the CS?

Response from Ms. Arinda Bronia: All activities of the CS have been well costed in Uganda EITI work plan 2022/2023.

Question from Mr. Roland (Media): the Communication strategy is elaborate and commendable. What criteria did UGEITI use to analyse the media coverage in Uganda?

Response from Mrs. Gloria Mugambe: UGEITI received the survey report on the media coverage on the extractives sector from the African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME). ACME focused on stories from newspaper, radio, and television networks on petroleum and mining between July 2013 and June 2018.

Question from Mr. Abaanabasazi Peter (Spice FM – Hoima): Can't the quality of information by the Uganda EITI be compromised since it is housed by Government at the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development?

Response from Mr. Michael Wambi (Session Facilitator): EITI was a direct commitment and responsible of Government for all member states, and that it is housed within Government MDAs globally. He also stated that information received for EITI reports were audited accounts from companies and government MDAs

Following a request, the Head of Secretariat introduced Ms. Bronia Arinda as the point of contact at the Secretariat for all communications on EITI. The journalists expressed their difficulty in obtaining information for a storyline from government sources. They stated that journalism was a very competitive industry with tight deadlines that sometimes affected the quality of their stories. In response, the Head of Secretariat stated that the Minister for MEMD was the official spokesperson on matters of the extractives sector since the Simba Group of Company's saga. This mechanism would prevent speculation and misinformation about the sector to both the press and the public.

Mr. Siragi Magara added that journalists needed to contact the Secretariat for stories surrounding information in the UGEITI reports. For stories on other issues the sector, he advised the media to contact the institutions with the right mandates. For example, contact URA on stories surrounding revenues, contact MEMD, DGSM, and PAU on policy, regulation, administration, operations, etc. issues on the sector.

7.0 ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN THE EITI PROCESS

7.1 Introduction

The presentation (attached as Annex 5) was made by the EITI Consultant, Ms. Mina Horace.

The presentation focused on:

- The Panama Papers
- Role of the media
- Plenary Discussions

She stated that the media was a vital sector of the EITI mechanism shared common interests with civil society in terms of using their space to inform and educate citizens and the general public on the practices in the extractive sector that would otherwise remain undisclosed. The media was a vital component under Requirement 7 (outcomes and impact) to

communicate the findings and recommendations of the report to generate public debate and influence policy reform.

7.2 Panama Papers

She shared a documentary on the *Panama papers* which exposed the hidden offshore accounts of influential individuals' all over the world dating back to the 1970's. This cross-border investigative journalism leaked over 11.5 million financial and legal records - exposing a system that enabled crime, corruption and wrongdoing, hidden by secretive offshore companies. Such credible journalism is influential in controlling mismanagement of public resources by leaders.

She stated that EITI was targeting all media channels to relay its information, which included; the print media, electronic media (broadcast media - Radio, Television) and digital channels (WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, LinkedIn). Uganda's EITI report could be shared routinely using any of the 5 principal types of journalism which included - investigative, news, reviews, columns and features writing.

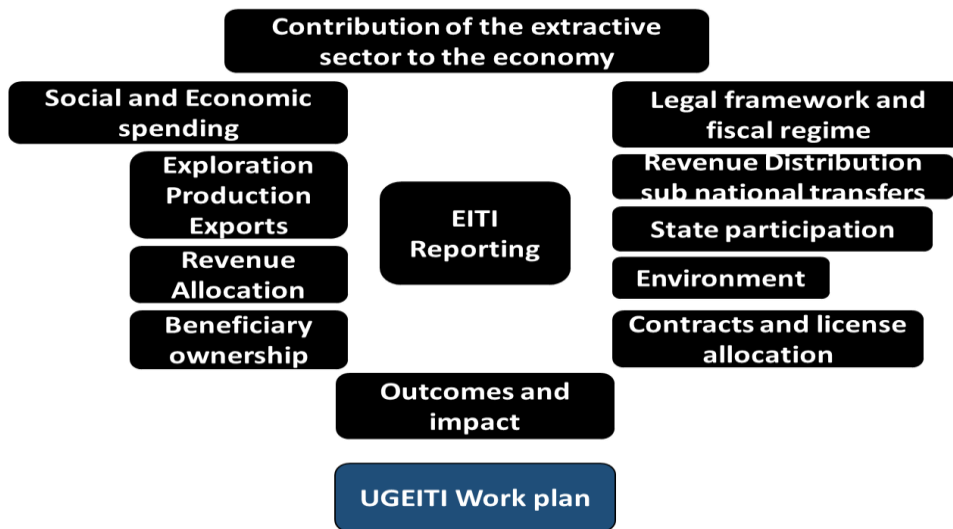
7.3 Role of the Media

The voice of the media is vital in ensuring that governments and companies are held to account. This is because the media helps shape public views and perceptions of the extractive sector's revenues and expenditures.

The role of the media in key areas of EITI include:

- a) Increase understanding by sharing and explaining the EITI value chain process i.e., identify key issues that need to be addressed to enforce compliance and propel development linked to national priorities and government policies.
- b) Disseminate or share the EITI report with the public after its production.
- c) Communicate the findings of the report to generate public debate on the management of the sector.
- d) Monitor how the gaps identified are being addressed.

The media was encouraged to look within the following EITI thematic areas in the report for story lines to publish:



7.3 Plenary Discussions

Question from Mr. Cliff Abeneitwe: what is Uganda doing about the magnitude of people using the gaps in the system to hide assets?

Response from Mr. Michael Wambi: *The documents the journalists were looking for are the contracts. And EITI is working towards the disclosure of Beneficial Owners (BO) of businesses to uncover the true beneficiaries of businesses. When EITI gets all this information, it will be shared with the public for awareness, debate and scrutiny.*

The BO disclosure will reveal a lot of information that has been water-tight. Full disclosure reveals information that was previously concealed from the public domain.

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke (The Independent Magazine): Has the civil space increased in Uganda?

Response from Ms. Gloria Mugambe: *Yes, civil space on extractives has increased in Uganda.*

8.0 PRESENTATION OF UGANDA'S FIRST EITI REPORT FY 2019/2020

8.1 Introduction.

The presentation Uganda's first EITI Report FY 2019/2020 (attached as Annex 6) was made by UGEITI Head of Secretariat, Mrs. Gloria Mugambe.

The Presentation focused on:

- Data disclosed under the EITI value chain
- Key findings
- Recommendations
- Plenary discussion

Before her presentation, she paused the question, "why does the word journalism and sensualism move together?" This trick question raised a spirited discussion about the nature of headlines and articles made in

the media vis a vie the contents of the actual story.

Back to the presentation, she informed the meeting that the media would play a big role in implementing UGEITI's Communication Strategy whose objectives were to enhance transparency, strengthen revenue management and accountability in the extractive sector.

The presentation had the following highlights:

- Data disclosed under the EITI value chain.
- Key findings, contextual information including environmental considerations.
- Recommendations of the report.

8.2 Plenary Discussions

Mr. Michael Wambi advised the journalists to look keenly into the extractives value chain because its where stories could be pitched from.

Question from Ms. Gloria Mugambe: Why does the word journalism and sensational move together??

Response from Mr. Michael Wambi: Any good headline writer should aim at getting a reader to buy the paper. It is a marketing stunt that works every time. This was especially true for non-mainstream tabloids.

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke: Aren't EITI reports susceptible to abuse in Uganda?

Response from Mr. Siragi Magara: The EITI reports are prepared by globally certified Independent Administrators who are guided by Generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS) to review financial records. GAAS helps to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and verifiability of auditors' actions and report.

Response from Ms. Mina Horace: That is why the MSG needs to agree on an IA to ensure the information provided by companies and Government is collaborated.

Question from Mr. Michael Wambi: How does the MSG get information to publicize in the EITI report?

Response from Mr. Cliff Abeneitwe: By sharing reporting templates that are later compiled and consolidated by an Independent Administrator.

Question from Mr. Batte: Why do we need validation??

Response from Mr. Gard Benda: He stated that it is necessary for validation to take place after generation of the report for critical analysis of the data therein. The MSG also carries out its own research on the information provided. UGEITI works through committees to cross-check and double check information to ensure authenticity.

He further noted that the EITI report was a great opportunity for Government to generate revenue and provide better services to the public.

A discussion also arose on the gold export discrepancy in the report. The Secretariat explained that the responsible Government institutions were working on synchronizing their databases to resolve the matter in the future.

It was also noted that Government had provided minimal attention to the mining sector which was highly under-developed with numerous malpractices by both local miners and foreign companies. Mr. Magara explained that the mining sector was not as organized as the petroleum sector. There still existed a lot of unlicensed mining activity. He noted that the MEMD still had a lot of work to ensure formalization of ASMs. Mrs. Gloria Mugambe also stated that this was Uganda's first report and so more documentation would be provided on the mining sector in subsequent reports.

8.3 Types of Contracts in the Oil and Gas Sector.

Mr. Francis Elungat from the MEMD provided the participants with an elaborate explanation on the following types of contracts in the petroleum sector:

- Concessions
- Production Sharing Agreements (PSA's)
- Service contracts.

He urged participants to commend the MSG on Uganda being able to publish its first report as it showed that joining EITI was a deliberate action by Government. He stated that Government's interest to join the EITI was stated since the development of the Oil and Gas Policy of 2008. The PFMA 2015 also showed Government's commitment to ensure that the oil and gas sector is governed in a transparent manner.

He stated that extractive resources were managed by Government for the benefit of all Ugandans. Uganda had instituted a robust legislative system to ensure that resources were well managed amidst the challenges faced in most resource rich countries.

Mr. Francis Elungat also stated that while fighting corruption, Uganda also needed to protect her national interests. He stated that there was no secrecy in the oil and gas industry but rather confidentiality of contracts was instituted to protect Uganda's national interests.

8.3.1 Plenary Discussion

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke: Why is the cap never consistent?

Response from Mr. Elungat: There are PSAs with 60% cap while other have a 70% cap.

Question from Mr. Ronald Musoke: what is in the PSAs?

Response from Mr. Elungat: There are 3 main aspects. Royalties, cost oil and profit oil.

Question from Mr. Abbey Gitta: Does cost oil start from exploration or production?

Response from Mr. Elungat: *It starts from the time a company commences its work in Uganda i.e., usually from exploration.*

Question from Mr. Batte: Oil companies state that road construction and other projects will be recoverable costs. However, won't the companies inflate their costs?

Response from Mr. Elungat: *Recoverable costs are well defined in the PSAs. In the PSAs companies are supposed to prepare annual costed work budgets which are approved by PAU. PAU also has the daily job of regulating and monitoring the activities of OCs to prevent any mishap and misinformation.*

8.4 TotalEnergies EP Uganda's Motivation to Disclose Contracts.

Mr. Faustine Mugisha, MSG representative from TotalEnergies stated that globally oil and gas resources is infested in the state on behalf of the people. Every country that is interested in exploiting this resource had to engage with the state. TotalEnergies had signed PSAs with the GOU for 25 years and that proper management would require transparencies by both parties to the PSAs.

He reiterated that many of the queries and concerns about the sector were due to misinformation and lack of adequate information sharing. It was important for all the shareholders – including the people of Uganda to be aware of their rights.

He also stated that TotalEnergies had been involved with EITI since its inception and that transparency would secure its business in Uganda by making it easier to manage. He affirmed that though TotalEnergies was willing to disclose contracts; the oil belonged to the state and therefore TotalEnergies could only encourage the Government to disclose.

In addition, the PSAs have a confidentiality clause therefore disclosure requires the consent of all parties to the contract. He stated that both parties had nothing to hide so Government would consequently establish the mechanism for disclosure that Uganda would adopt.

Mr. Mugisha also advised Ugandans to prepare themselves for the jobs in the petroleum sector as oil production would open more opportunities that citizens could benefit from.

8.4.1 Plenary Discussion

Question from Mr. Michael Wambi: Give us a glimpse of the Energy Transition?

Response from Mr. Faustine Mugisha: *As the world moved towards energy transition, TotalEnergies was using resources from fossils to support research on energy transition, i.e., the concept of net zero which refers to the balance between the amount of greenhouse gas produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. Total is also the biggest solar energy company in Uganda.*

Regarding the sustainability concerns of the EACOP project, Mr. Siragi Magara stated that everyone had their own reason and justification. He stated that the EU Parliament should have verified the allegations made against the project before passing an “emergency resolution” on EACOP. EU should have advised Uganda to rectify any anomalies rather than stopping the project.

Question from Mr. Francis Elungat: *What is the media's take on the EACOP Project?*

Response from Mr. Batte: *He disagreed with the EU resolution but stated that the people with the right information about the project were silent. Information is power especially if its shared.*

Response from Spice FM: *The EACOP Project is good for Uganda but Government had weaknesses that the EU were using to sabotage the project, such as forceful evictions.*

Response from Mr. Gard Benda: *The individuals who went to court were being unfair to Government because land valuers were the ones who provided Government with the estimate of Ugx 3 million per acre.*

Response from Mr. Ronald Musoke: *The EU resolution was an ill-conceived thing. Although the job of journalists many times caused some friction, they were not saboteurs of government projects. Journalists also want the best for the country.*

8.5 Reflections of Day 1 Presentations and Discussions

Before closing for day one, the training facilitator took time to assess the level of understanding of the participants regarding EITI and their role in dissemination of the report. He asked every member to briefly share what they understand and this marked the end of day one.

9.0 AN ASSESSMENT OF THE PRE-EVALUATION QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

9.1 An Assessment of the Pre-Evaluation Questions and Responses

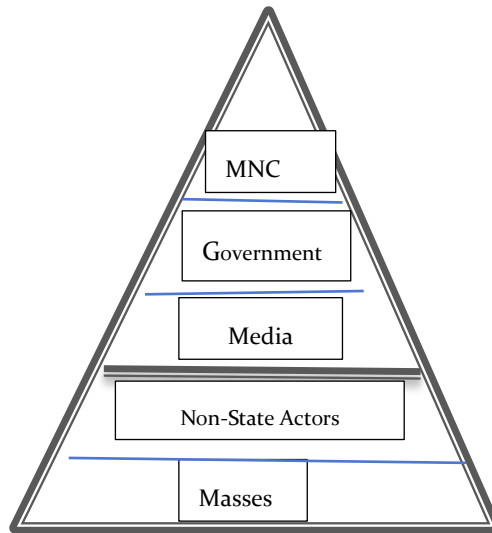
Day 2 began with an assessment of the pre-workshop evaluation questions.

10.3 Focus Areas (Feedback from Journalists)

Numerous questions arose from the Pre-Evaluation Forms that were shared the previous day. A presentation by the facilitator on the same is attached.

Contribution from Wadulo Mark Arnold (UBC TV): He stated that the media could not survive without making money and therefore participants needed to understand the theory of the Capitalists Pyramid of a Social Structure to understand the dynamics within which all stakeholders had to work in. The pyramid structure below illustrated how the wealthy few on the top (such as the powerful multinational companies), were the actual leaders and controllers of a state. This was because the technologies and inventions that they bring in propel economic development (usually giving them an upper arm in negotiations with governments. Governments were left with the regulatory authority

while the multinationals (MNC) ploughed their preferred economies. The impoverished



masses were at the bottom of the social pyramid.

In other words, even if reporters had tight deadlines within which to work , their sources also had mandates that controlled the systems they worked under. The ultimate system was usually under the indirect control of the money bags (the multinationals).

Question: What is Beneficial Ownership?

Response from Ms. Mina Horace: BO concerned the particulars of the natural owner of an entity or company. A beneficial owner was a natural person or persons who ultimately owns or controls an interest in a legal entity or arrangement, such as a company, a trust, or a foundation.

A video was also shared to explain the concept.

Question: Where do I get information on EITI?

Response: from the UGEITI website www.ugeiti.org, website of the International Secretariat www.eiti.org, from the EITI Standard 2019 (also online) which was distributed at the workshop, the UGEITI Report 2019/2020 (also online) and its monograph.

Advice from Mr. Ronald Musoke: Regarding the source of EITI information, he advised fellow journalists to intensely study and carryout research on the numerous topics in the extractive sector. He informed them that EITI was not the only source of information on the extractive sector. He also stated that when he started out as a journalist with *Environmental Concern* in 2008, he immediately picked interest in the oil and gas sector which had begun filling the airwaves in Uganda at that time. He began reading and researching on the sector to better understand the technical concepts and processes involved in the sector. He informed participants that his self-push and interest later won him a scholarship which increased his understanding on the sector.

He encouraged his colleagues to read articles on how to write on the extractives sector by reading resources from the Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI) and African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME) websites.

Mr. Siragi Magara (CSO/MSG Member): He commended Mr. Musoke for the self-drive and encouraged other journalists to emulate his experience to increase their knowledge and credibility on the extractive sector. He informed the meeting that different entities had clearly defined mandates in the extractive sector. So, the media needed to know whom to contact for information on the sector. He advised the journalists to use the following sources for their stories on the extractives sector:

- a) MEMD – key source for information on the petroleum and mining sector
- b) PAU – Regulatory issues
- c) Uganda EITI – Clarity on the information included in the UGEITI report.
- d) URA – On Revenues

11.0 WHAT NEXT? THE WAY FORWARD

The facilitator informed the participants that as the media fraternity, they owed their allegiance to the public by ensuring that authentic information was shared. He encouraged members to read and research on topics before relaying any information to the public. He reaffirmed that a journalist who shared authentic information gained the trust and credibility from their sources and the general public. He encouraged participants to disseminate the first UGEITI Report 2019/2020 by selecting topics from the numerous thematic areas and on different aspects of the report including; gender, revenue collection, allocation and expenditure, the discrepancy in the gold export, Artisanal and Small-Scale Miners (ASMs) etc.

Mr. Siragi Magara (CSO/MSG Member) stated that the media needed to shade more light on the lack of a leveled playing ground for government and other entities during the EITI process. He stated that the International Secretariat penalized through suspension any member country that failed to meet the EITI Standard during the validation process. He urged that the companies that failed to comply also needed to be penalized. He stated that there was need for a balanced approach for both the government and companies.

In response, the EITI Consultant stated compliance could only be enforced through government because EITI was a government initiative. She, however advised that such feedback could be given through the MSG on the areas of the EITI Standard that needed to be revised or changed.

11.1 Suggested Topics for Publication

The EU Consultant, Ms. Mina Horace informed participants that one of the outputs expected from the workshop was for the journalists to come up with storylines from the UGEITI report 2019/2020. She encouraged a discussion on the strategic messages to prioritize from the report. To set the pace, the facilitator, Mr. Michael Wambi used interactive plenary sessions to assess the previous presentations and used it to engage participants to map the topics that they would use to communicate EITI information in

their next publications. He asked the journalists what possible stories they could come up, and their responses included the following:

No.	Journalist	Media House	Article/Topic
1	Ms. Nabisubi Racheal	Daily Monitor	Women Empowerment: How women can participate in the extractive sector
2	Mr. Ronald Musoke	The Independent Magazine	How did UGETI come up with the 1 st report/ Processes and Challenges
3	Mr. Wadulo Mark Arnold	UBC	The balance between what is extracted from the local community's vis a vie the social and economic state of those communities.
4	Mr. Baker Batte We	Uganda Radio Network (URN)	The People/companies behind the 2 nd and 3 rd Tier contracts i.e., the beneficial owners
5	Mr. Cliff Abenaitwe	Smart24 TV	Revenues
6	Ms. Oliver Irumba	EAST FM, Tororo	Gender sensitivity in the oil and gas sector

Other possible stories from the journalists included:

- a) Gender sensitivity in the oil and gas sector.
- b) How EITI will help Uganda be transparent.
- c) The benefit of EITI in Uganda.
- d) How Government intends to use the funds from the oil and gas sector.
- e) Focus on limestone mining.
- f) Focus on salt mining in Kibiro.
- g) Capacity issues in the MEMD i.e., issue of mineral inspectors.
- h) The discrepancies in the gold export .

In conclusion, participants were advised to send all their articles to the facilitator, Mr. Michael Wamba, as the focal point person to review all the stories concerning EITI implementation in Uganda.

12.0 POST-WORKSHOP EVALUATION FORMS

The Post-workshop evaluation is an important step in assessing the understanding and possible outcome and impacts of the workshop on the trainees. The feedback will be used to analyse whether UGEITI met its intended goals and objectives in training the media personnel on their different roles in EITI reporting. The responses will also be used to improve future training methods. The Post-Workshop Evaluation Form is attached as Annex 7 and an evaluation assessment of the training workshop is attached as Annex 8.

13.0 CLOSING REMARKS

13.1 The National Coordinator

He thanked participants for making time to attend the training workshop. And also thanked JAR TAT for sponsoring the event. He stated that the journalists needed to equip themselves thoroughly with knowledge on the extractive sector so that they could drive the process of informing Ugandans on the sector. He assured the participants of Secretariat's support and encouraged them to use the website UGEITI website for any information on EITI. Their main source for EITI information should be the EITI report.

13.2 The CSO Representative on the MSG, Mr. Siragi Magara.

He commended the journalists for their active participation during the 2-day workshop. He stated that as citizens of Uganda, they all had a duty to ensure that the extractive sector contributed towards the development aspirations of the country. The media had the ability to improve Uganda's extractive sector through dissemination of information that influences public debate to influence policy reform in the sector.

He urged the participants to focus their energies on quality research and reading on the sector (like the preparation of a policy brief) so that their reporting on the sector is accurate, informative and sensational. He encouraged them to conduct field visits so that they could be equipped with first-hand information and also familiarize themselves with the issues discussed in the sector.

He commended the newly developed partnership with UGEITI, and thanked the EU through JAR TAT for facilitating the training workshop.

14.0 GALLERY





With the Microphone is Mr. Ronald Musoke, The Independent



Participants at the workshop



CSO MSG member, Mr. Siragi Magara



Delegates from the EU and JAR/TAT



Ms. Mina Horace, EITI Consultant



The Facilitator, Mr. Michael W, With the Microphone

15.0 ANNEXES

Annex 1 - List of Participants

Annex 2 – Pre-Evaluation Forms

Annex 3 – What is EITI? Status and Progress in Uganda

Annex 4 - Communication Strategy

Annex 5 – Role of the Media

Annex 6 - Presentation of the Uganda's first EITI report

Annex 7 – Post Evaluation Forms

Annex 8 – An Evaluation of the Media Training Workshop

Annex 1 - List of Participants

1. Mr. Wadulo Mause, UBC TV
2. Mr. Baker Batte We, The Observer
3. Mr. Nerbert Rugadya, BBC/URN
4. Mr. Arthur Wadero, Daily Monitor
5. Mr. Abaanabasazi Peter, Spice FM - Hoima
6. Ms. Oliver Irumba, East FM – Tororo
7. Mr. Cliff Abenaitwe, Smart24 TV
8. Ms. Maureen Iga, UBC Star TV
9. Ms. Nabisubi Racheal, Daily Monitor
10. Ms. Jemba Ketrach, Top Radio
11. Ms. Leilah Bbaale, Spice FM
12. Ms. Lalam Gloria, Radio Pacis
13. Mr. Ronald Musoke, The Independent
14. Ms. Diana Karungi, Development FM – Bundibugyo
15. Mr. Sebuliba Samuel, Daily Monitor
16. Mr. Bamwita Saduque, Next Media
17. Mr. Sunday Sebagala, Next Media
18. Mr. George Niyonzima, Bukedde
19. Ms. Nabbanja Cecilia, Freelance Journalist
20. Mr. Anil Naidoo, Justice and Accountability Reform, Technical Assistance Team (JAR TAT)
21. Mr., European Union Delegation (EUD)
22. Mr. Siragi Magara, Oxfam International (MSG Member)
23. Mr. Francis Elungat, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MSG Member)
24. Eng. David Sebagala, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MSG Member) – Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines
25. Mr. Faustine Mugisha, TotalEnergies (MSG Member)
26. Mr. Gard Benda, World Voices Uganda (MSG Member)
27. Ms. Mina Horace, EU Expert on EITI

28. Mr. Michael Wambi, Moderator/Facilitator for the Media Training
29. Mr. Saul Ongaria, National Coordinator - UGEITI
30. Mrs. Gloria Mugambe, Head of Secretariat - UGEITI,
31. Ms. Gertrude Angom, Administration Officer - UGEITI,
32. Mr. Edgar Mutungi, Finance Officer – UGEITI,
33. Mr. Dan Denis Agaba, Statistician – UGEITI,
34. Ms. Bronia Arinda, Secretary – UGEITI,
35. Mr. Abbey Gitta, Data Management Assistant – UGEITI,
36. Ms. Angela Susan Acom, Office Assistant – UGEITI,
37. Mr. Francis Okello, M&E Assistant - UGEITI

Annex 2

Pre-Workshop Questionnaire Template

Media Training: 20th September 2022

QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly answer each question as best as you can. There are no right or wrong answers.

Location _____	Gender Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION I

1. How did you find out about this training workshop?				
Internet Browser <input type="checkbox"/>	Word of mouth <input type="checkbox"/>	Invitation <input type="checkbox"/>	Research <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

2. Do you have any working experience in reporting on the Extractive Sector?		
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

3. Which media channel(s) do you use to disseminate information?			
Print Media <input type="checkbox"/>	Electronic media <input type="checkbox"/>	Social Media <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

4. Do you know what the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is about?		
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

5. Have you ever attended an EITI media training workshop before?		
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	I don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

Section II – Open-Ended Questions

1. Have you ever reported on the extractive sector before? If yes, what topic(s) did you report on?

2. What expectations do you have for this training program?

3. List any other concerns about the extractives sector you would like to be addressed in the workshop.

4. What topics would you like to learn more about during the training?

5. Which skills would you like to improve upon during this training?

Annex 7

Post-Workshop Questionnaire Template

Media Training: 21st September 2022

QUESTIONNAIRE

Kindly answer each question as best as you can. There are no right or wrong answers. Please answer exactly as you think or feel. Thank-you.

Location	Gender Male Female
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Learning experience

These questions explore the effectiveness of the learning experience i.e. learning process, effectiveness of activities and preferences for media training:

Media Training event	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
The objectives of training were clear					
Participation and interaction were encouraged					
The materials covered were relevant to me					
The content was organised and easy to follow					
The materials distributed were helpful					
This training experience will be useful in my work as a reporter					
The facilitators/Trainers were knowledgeable about the training topics					
The facilitators/Trainers were well prepared					
The training objectives were met					
The time allotted for the training was sufficient					
The meeting room and facilities were adequate and comfortable					

Knowledge experience

These questions explore the effectiveness of the knowledge experience i.e understanding or comprehension of Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and what it aims to achieve globally

Media Training event	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I have a deeper understanding of EITI					
I have a deeper understanding of my EITI media role					
I feel confident enough to report on the extractive sector					
I have gained additional knowledge on the extractive sector in my country, Uganda					

Additional Comments:

1. Which activities were most effective in teaching you how to report on EITI?

.....

2. How do you think the learning experience of this training could improve?

.....

Outcomes

These questions help to gauge the overall effectiveness of training. Including how much information you retain and how clearly you understood elements of the training process:

Media Training event	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
I learnt new information on the extractive sector during training					
I would recommend this training course to other journalists					
I remember the key concepts from the training (EITI thematic areas, reporting requirements, etc from the EITI Standard) after the workshop					
My training expectations met					

I feel prepared to begin reporting on EITI					
the learning outcomes for this training were clear at the start					

Additional Comments:

1. Which aspects of EITI do you still have questions about?

.....

2. Do you have any suggestions for how training can better meet learning goals of the media on extractives?

.....

Annex 8

15.0 AN EVALUATION OF THE MEDIA TRAINING WORKSHOP

Introduction:

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of an effective engagement strategy. It will allow Uganda EITI to determine whether their media training met their objectives, as well as identify how UGEITI can improve its media strategy to strengthen EITI impact in Uganda. In the case of the media training, UGEITI used the questionnaire method which had two measurements – requiring information from the participants before and after the training using pre- and post-training questionnaire forms.

This analysis was carried out after the workshop to establish the objectives of the training were met, to decide whether or not to continue training the media on their role in EITI implementation in Uganda, or establish how the training may be more effective in the future.

Objectives and benefits of the media training:

- Build the capacity of media personnel engaged on extractive issues for effective reporting on the EITI.
- Build the capacity of the UGEITI Communications Committee for oversight of the EITI communications function and the UGEITI communications strategy.
- Build knowledge on EITI through a brief presentation on EITI requirements and Uganda's current status in EITI implementation. As well as present the FY 2019-20 report – including the findings and recommendations to the media team.
- Forge alliance with the media for regular and wide dissemination of EITI disclosures.

Method

Nineteen (19) media participants reporting on extractives in Uganda attended the training and were evaluated. Two series of questionnaire forms were shared with the participants - Pre-and Post-Evaluation Forms (conducted at the beginning and the end of the training respectively) which were used to measure and compare any increase in knowledge as a result of the training. The questionnaires contained multiple-choice questions with straightforward answers, as well as a section for open-ended responses i.e., both quantitative and qualitative methods were used. This approach allows for an accurate calculation of scores, with some room for further qualitative evaluation of the extent to which messages shared during the workshop had been internalized. The questionnaires are attached as Annexes 2 and 7.

Measures

- Familiarity with EITI. Participants responded to the question, “Do you know what the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is about?” using the choices “1 = Yes”, “2 = No”, “3 = I don't Know”.
- Understanding of their EITI media role, confidence to report on EITI, if the materials provided were relevant, whether they had gained additional knowledge on the extractive sector from the Uganda EITI report, if they understood the key thematic areas of the 2019 EITI Standard, if their training expectations were met, if they were prepared to begin reporting on EITI, if the learning outcomes of the training were clear from the start - using the choices “1 = strongly agree”, “2 = Agree”, “3 = Neutral”, “4 = Disagree”, “5= Strongly Disagree”.

- A general prompt (open-ended questions) rather than a specific prompt (straight forward) was used to assess the dimensions that the participants naturally used when describing EITI and the extractive sector in Uganda. This brought to light the depth of the analysis of their descriptions, and the rationales provided for their observations.

Procedures

The questionnaires were self-administered by the participants and returned to the workshop facilitator after completion.

Results – main analyses

Though not all the participants submitted their questionnaire responses, the calculation of the pre- and post-training questionnaire scores from the media training showed:

Media training evaluation	Pre-training	Post Training
knowledge about EITI	54%	87%
Understanding of the key thematic areas of the 2019 EITI Standard	N/A	60%
if their training expectations were met	N/A	75%
Understanding of their role as the media in EITI	60%	95%

Though not all the participants submitted their questionnaire responses, the calculation of the pre- and post-training questionnaire scores from the media training showed:

- Pre- training questionnaire on knowledge about EITI: 54 percent
- Post-training questionnaire on knowledge about EITI: 87 percent

There was significant increase in knowledge and understanding of EITI and the extractive sector. The analyses revealed that the participants received a better understanding of the EITI thematic areas (including the EITI requirements) with an average score of 60 percent. The analyses did not reveal differences between participants ratings of their familiarity with oil and gas sector as compared with the mining sector. The questions were generalized to the extractives sector without exploring the strengths and understanding of the trainees in specific fields i.e., mining and petroleum.

The media participants also provided qualitative feedback about the training. When asked for suggestions to better meet the media’s learning goals on extractives, nearly all of the participants discussed the importance of conducting field visits to the extractive sector for a more practical understanding of the knowledge that had been documented in the reports.

All participants agreed that the training was useful. In general, trainees stated that the training was effective at solidifying their prior knowledge about the petroleum and mining sector, helping them analyze information at a much deeper level, and understanding the technical language and concepts in the EITI report. Furthermore, trainings agreed that the ample use of media examples (e.g the Simba scandal, the Panama papers etc.) combined with the methodical and sequential nature in which the material was presented produced a very effective training. Almost all agreed “Strongly

Agree” (17%) or “Agree” (83%) with the statement that the presenters were knowledgeable, prepared, and organized.

Discussion

Empirical research and resources exist that knowledge on the extractive sector that participants were widely encouraged to explore to enrich their stories and build their capacity in the sector. To enhance the role of the media in EITI reporting, research and evidence-based stories were emphasized during the training workshop. The training was designed to increase content and general knowledge in EITI by sharing information from the 2019 EITI Standard, UGEITI report FY 2019/2020, brochures and presentations on the current status of EITI in Uganda.

In addition, a simple way to evaluate whether the training had an impact on the journalists’ capacity to report on EITI, is to simply count stories by:

- Tracking how many stories produced during the training were printed or aired shortly After the training (e.g., during the first week, month or quarter).
- UGEITI should use a schedule to stay in touch with journalists, track how many follow-up stories were ran in the press, posted online or aired on television or radio. These should include interviews.
- Engage an official media monitoring service or to reduce on the cost by using UGEITI staff to track the stories themselves.

Findings and gaps:

There was an increase in knowledge about EITI and the media’s role in enhancing implementation in Uganda from 54% to 87%. This is because the EITI report was shared and discussed broadly during the training. Materials were shared before the training including the 2019 EITI standard, Monograph of the UGEITI report 2019/2020, and brochures on key thematic areas.

The biggest challenge the journalists noted was access to *a source*¹ (persons) to verify the stories that they had compiled on the sector. Despite the increase in knowledge, there is always room for improvement which can be explored through the recommendations that follow below.

Conclusion and Analyst’s Empirical Recommendations on how to engage with the media effectively:

UGEITI needs to proactively engage with the news media and partnering cooperatively to amplify EITI campaign messages. The news media can produce solution-driven stories - to drive policy change to resolve the gaps identified in Uganda’s extractive sector. It is important to further develop and sustain relationships with the journalists in order to get the long-term benefits of this partnership. Some suggestions for a media strategy to sustain communication include:

- Find out whether journalists have an online media presence, including social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter or WhatsApp. UGEITI should follow them online – to keep track of stories on the sector as they drop. The journalists can also be encouraged to follow UGEITI’s social media handles. Reposting/ retweeting relevant stories can strengthen this relationship.

¹ *Sources of information can be people, letters, books, files, films, tapes - in fact, anything which **journalists** use to put news stories together.*

- If UGEITI has new and important information on EITI, they should call the journalists and let the news editors know that they have fresh information for publication.
- Forward any new EITI materials to journalist contacts i.e., on emails an other channels
- Stay in touch with the media/journalism associations, by also including them in the dissemination of new EITI materials.
- Create a WhatsApp group and mailing list for participants (from the training workshop) for quick updates on EITI implementation. New journalist can be added to these platforms.
- Invite the media for all EITI engagements to boost awareness and publicity.

One of the media trainees, Mr. Arthur Wadero, from the Daily Monitor published a story after this training on 25th September 2022 with a keen focus on the discussion surrounding the disclosure of Petroleum Sharing Agreements.²

Note that good communication and collaboration with the media can rally support for EITI implementation. UGEITI needs to build a bond with the media to enhance cooperation after the initial engagement -through this training workshop.

UGEITI staff may want to collect news articles and recordings from TV/radio stories about EITI implementation and conduct a content analysis. To do this, they need to review each article for; the stories proposed for publication during the training, thematic areas from the 2019 EITI Standard, but also look at the body of articles for trends that occurred over the course of the EITI reporting period 2019-2020. Also important to capture are knowledge gaps and potential next steps for media engagement based on the findings of this analysis.

² <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/oil-agreements-set-to-be-made-public-govt-3960954>