UGANDA EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES TRANSPARENCY INITIATIVE

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT REPORT

Stakeholders' Meeting on Uganda's Methane Emissions Abatement Roadmap

Stakeholders at the meeting convened by NRGI, ACODE and CSCO

Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), and the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO)

July 31, 2026

Protea Hotel, Kololo, Kampala

Executive Summary

On July 31, 2026, the Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI), Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), and the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas (CSCO) convened a half-day stakeholders' meeting at the Protea Hotel, Kololo, Kampala, to review Uganda's draft National Methane Emissions Abatement Roadmap. UGEITI was represented by Mr. Francis Garvin Okello and Ms. Jackline Ensekiriyo, Officers in Charge of Minerals. The meeting brought together government and civil society stakeholders to consider the policy, legal, institutional, and monitoring arrangements needed to manage methane emissions as Uganda approaches commercial oil production.

The discussions underscored advances in the national policy framework, including the National Petroleum Policy, the Energy Policy, the Petroleum Acts, and the National Climate Change Act. They also highlighted the ongoing need for enforceable provisions specifically addressing methane emissions and for robust reporting mechanisms in the oil and gas sector. The meeting emphasized the importance of institutional coordination among MEMD, MWE, PAU, and NEMA, as well as transparent, verifiable emissions data. Regarding UGEITI, the engagement is particularly relevant to future environmental disclosure and to strengthening the link between extractive-sector reporting, public accountability, and the country's climate commitments.

1. Introduction and Background

Following an invitation from ACODE's Executive Director dated 22 July 2026, NRGI, ACODE and CSCO jointly organised the stakeholders' meeting on Uganda's Methane Emissions Abatement Roadmap. The meeting provided a forum for technical officials from relevant ministries, departments and agencies, together with civil society representatives, to discuss the draft roadmap and the reforms required to strengthen methane governance.

Methane management is progressively becoming a critical aspect within Uganda's developing petroleum industry. Accordingly, the engagement focused not only on the scope and sources of the nation's methane emissions but also on the adequacy of the legal framework, sector-specific mitigation strategies, monitoring mechanisms, and institutional responsibilities.

Mr. Francis Okello-UGEITI (left) engaging a stakeholder(right) in discussion during the engagement

2. Purpose of the Meeting

- Share and validate findings and recommendations arising from the civil society review of the draft National Methane Emissions Abatement Roadmap.
- Provide technical officials, including representatives of MEMD and MWE, an opportunity to present institutional perspectives and ongoing reforms.
- Gather stakeholder input on measures required to strengthen the legal, regulatory, monitoring and institutional framework for methane abatement.
- Promote coordination and dialogue among government institutions and civil society ahead of petroleum production.

3. Summary of Proceedings

3.1 Policy Context and Government Reforms

Presenters indicated that the Government is pursuing policy and institutional reforms intended to strengthen methane abatement. The meeting noted the launch of the National Petroleum Policy on 11 April 2026, MWE's role in developing the National Methane Emissions Roadmap and verifying emissions data, and ongoing work on Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). These developments were discussed as part of the broader effort to integrate methane management into petroleum governance and national climate action.

3.2 MEMD's Mandate and the Legal Framework

MEMD's presentation on methane abatement outlined the Ministry's role in positioning the energy and extractives sector as responsible and lower-emission. The framework discussed included the National Petroleum Policy, Energy Policy (2023), the Petroleum Acts (2013) and the National Climate Change Act (2021). The meeting also highlighted institutional roles: MEMD for policy and sector oversight; PAU for regulatory oversight and field monitoring; MWE for the national methane roadmap and emissions verification; NEMA for environmental oversight; and UNOC for the State's commercial interests.

The meeting noted that the existing framework already addresses restrictions on flaring and venting, design and operational standards, leakage and fugitive emissions management, and monitoring and reporting. However, participants also discussed the need to translate these broad provisions into more detailed and enforceable methane-specific requirements.

3.3 Sectoral and National Emissions Picture

The National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants and Roadmap for Methane Mitigation (July 2025) was cited as estimating Uganda's total methane emissions at approximately 1.0 million tonnes in 2019. The meeting's comparative figures are summarised below.

Source	Share of national methane emissions
Enteric fermentation (livestock)	71%
Residential energy demand	11%
Waste	9%
Oil and gas (2030 projected peak)	< 2%

The mitigation strategies for PAU's sector, as discussed during the meeting, included recovering LPG from associated gas, recovering waste heat, electrifying facilities using grid hydropower, and using solar power to meet project requirements. Participants also examined broader national mitigation initiatives, including clean cooking, waste management, livestock productivity enhancements, and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

3.4 Gaps Identified by Civil Society

- Limited public awareness and stakeholder participation in methane reduction efforts.
- Absence of sufficiently detailed and enforceable methane-specific provisions for the oil and gas sector.
- Need for robust monitoring, transparent reporting and effective enforcement to support national climate commitments and confidence in the petroleum sector.

Ms. Jackline Ensekiriyo-UGEITI (left) and Ms. Ann Mary Otebor(right) exchanging views during the technical discussions on methane governance.

3.5 Monitoring and Institutional Coordination

The draft roadmap proposes linked indicators to track both outcomes and implementation. The national greenhouse-gas inventory would track emissions of methane and other short-lived climate pollutants, while responsible institutions would monitor sector-specific measures. The Climate Change Department within MWE was identified as a key coordinating entity, supported by inter-institutional arrangements that consolidate data from MEMD, NEMA, agriculture, and other responsible agencies.

4. Key Lessons and Relevance to UGEITI

- Environmental and emissions information is becoming increasingly relevant to extractive-sector transparency and public accountability.
- Institutional coordination is essential because methane governance cuts across petroleum regulation, environmental oversight, climate policy and State commercial interests.
- UGEITI can add value by encouraging consistent, verifiable and publicly accessible reporting of relevant oil and gas environmental indicators, where these fall within applicable EITI disclosure requirements and national reporting arrangements.

- The emerging national monitoring framework presents an opportunity to improve interoperability between sector data and wider government reporting systems.
- Continued participation in multi-stakeholder engagements can help UGEITI remain informed about regulatory developments and stakeholder concerns as the petroleum sector evolves.

5. Recommended Follow-up Actions

Recommended action	Responsible/engagement point	Expected value
Track finalisation of the National Methane Emissions Roadmap and updated NDC, and assess implications for extractive-sector transparency reporting.	UGEITI / MWE / MEMD	Keeps UGEITI reporting aligned with emerging national policy and disclosure priorities.
Engage MEMD and PAU on the availability and public disclosure of relevant methane-related indicators, including associated-gas utilisation and flaring/venting information where available.	UGEITI / MEMD / PAU	Strengthens transparency and supports evidence-based stakeholder dialogue.
Consider how environmental and emissions data can be referenced or linked in future UGEITI reporting, subject to the EITI Standard and MSG decisions.	UGEITI Secretariat / MSG	Improves the usefulness and accessibility of extractive-sector information.
Share key lessons from the engagement internally and maintain participation in relevant multi-stakeholder forums.	UGEITI Secretariat	Supports institutional learning and timely awareness of reforms.

6. Conclusion

The stakeholders' meeting provided UGEITI with an opportunity to engage with government and civil society counterparts on the emerging methane governance framework. The discussions indicated that Uganda has an established policy and institutional foundation for emissions management; however, it needs additional efforts to strengthen methane-specific regulation, monitoring, reporting, and coordination. Consequently, the engagement aligned with UGEITI's transparency mandate and identified practical follow-up areas as the petroleum sector and national climate reporting arrangements continue to evolve.

Annex: Photo Gallery

Group photograph of participants at the stakeholders' meeting.