



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



ENERGY SECTOR

Gender Statistics Profile

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**Energy Sector
Gender Statistics Profile**

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Preface

The management of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics is pleased to present a maiden Gender Statistics Profile for the Energy Sector. This report attempts to highlight the existing gender differentials and presents a contemporary overview of gender development issues and concerns in the sector. Gender Profiling for Statistics is part of the various efforts to increase availability of gender responsive data to inform policy and decision making.

The Profile was based on a desk review and in-depth analysis of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009/10 and relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). The exercise provided an opportunity for key players to gain practical skills and experience in data presentation. The main objectives of the exercise were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the ministry.
2. Generate gender responsive indicators for the Energy Sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and;
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons (GFP) to generate gender responsive statistics.

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UN WOMEN are appreciated for providing financial support towards the profiling exercise while the facilitators, reviewers and authors are appreciated for their technical contribution.

This document is an addition to the knowledge base of gender statistics and is envisaged to inform decision making and policy development in the sector.



Ben Paul Mungyereza

Executive Director

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The effort and commitment of the core team that conceptualised, authored, reviewed, and coordinated the entire process cannot be underestimated. The respective teams included Ms Norah Madaya (Director, Statistical Coordination Services), Ms Grace Bulenzi-Gulere (Principal Officer, Statistical Coordination Services), Mr Peter Opio (Principal Statistician, Energy and Infrastructural Statistics), Ms Rose Nalwadda (Gender Advisor), Ms Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande (Senior Statistician, Social Statistics), Ms Diana Byanjeru (Statistician, Energy and Infrastructure Statistics) and Mr Ian Kisawuzi, (Statistician). The contribution of Mr Steven Mugarura (Gender Statistics Specialist) and Dr David Baguma, Ph.D. towards consolidation of the document is also appreciated. Mr Alfred Geresom Musamali (Senior Officer – Editing) did the final proofreading, for which we are most grateful. The Statisticians, Ms Sharon Apio and Ms Rosette Navugga are recognised for the support services throughout the exercise.

Finally, the UNFPA and UN WOMEN, our development partners, are appreciated for providing the opportunity and support to deliver this assignment.

Without such concerted efforts the exercise would not have yielded a valuable document to contribute to the knowledge base of the diverse material on gender issues and concerns.

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Acronyms

BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CBO	Community Based Organisation
DSIP	Development Strategy and Investment Plan
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
EU	European Union
GDD	Gender Disaggregated Data
IAEG	Inter Agency on Gender Statistics
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IRC	International Research Centre
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
JPGewe	Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
KCG-GS	Kampala City Group on Gender Statistics
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MPS	Ministerial Policy Statement
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	National Energy Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	National Gender Policy
NPA	National Planning Authority
NSS	National Statistical System
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
STATCOM	Statistical Commission
SDIP	Sector Development Investment Plan
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy
UN	United Nations

UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UN-JGEWE	UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
WCARRD	World Conference on the Agrarian Reform and Rural Development
WCHR	World Conference on Human Rights
WSSD	World Summit for Social Development

Executive Summary

Development of the Gender Statistics Profiles is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action, which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting points for Gender Mainstreaming. The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Profile were to establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the Ministry; Generate gender responsive indicators for the sector; Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons to generate gender responsive statistics. The Profile provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns; as well as gender differentials in access, participation and use of services in the sectors.

The Gender Statistics Profile for the Energy Sector was based on a desk review and in-depth analysis of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009/10 and relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

The exercise revealed that the Ministry mainstreams gender in its programmes, which is consistent with requirements of the Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP) 2010/11 – 2014/15, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 1995 Uganda Constitution and the 2006 Uganda Gender Policy. The National Energy Policy, which provides the overall policy framework for the Energy Sector, also recognises the importance of gender.

The in-depth analysis revealed that although the use of clean fuels is generally low among the population (both male and female headed households) because of its high costs, the long term effects impact more on the females, irrespective of household headship. The females tend to be more exposed to use of unclean fuels in their daily chores. It was also established that more male than female headed households use cleaner sources of energy for both lighting and cooking.

The analysis revealed further that more female than male headed households used the traditional stove; more female than male headed households used the improved charcoal stove while more male than female headed households used the improved firewood stove. Overall, the findings indicated slight differences between the male and female headed households in the use of the gas stove / cooker and the electric plate / cooker.

With respect to time use, the results indicated that female headed households, on average, spent one hour more collecting firewood than their counterparts.

Findings from the Focus Group Discussions constituted at the Ministry revealed that members could clearly make a distinction between sex and gender and in general the interviewed staff unanimously agreed that institutional plans/programs to address gender issues and concerns existed. However, it was established that the Ministry has never compiled data on Gender Statistics, explaining that gender issues were not easily identifiable. Furthermore, all departments in the Ministry expressed having limited knowledge, information and skills to compile Gender Statistics.

A number of recommendations were proposed with regard to ensuring availability of quality Gender Statistics for planning, monitoring and policy formulation in the Energy Sector, and included:

- Sensitisation of the data producers about the importance of Gender Statistics;
- Capacity building on integration of gender issues and concerns in Energy Statistics.
- Fast tracking the appointment of gender focal persons in the data producing departments.
- Use of effective dissemination methods.

This exercise will add to the wealth of knowledge to inform various stakeholders.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

The focus on Gender for national policy analysis, programme formulation and development has not been adequately supported by gender responsive statistics. Gender Statistics is about identifying, producing, disseminating and analysing statistics to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society. Gender differences and how they affect the economic and social development of society are also displayed. This cross-cutting dimension of statistics is compiled, analysed and presented by sex, reflecting gender issues in society. Inadequate skills to analyse, interpret and package data are the major factors constraining the availability and use of Gender Statistics. Development of Gender Statistics Profiles was intended to improve data presentation and impart skills of interpretation and use of Gender Statistics for policy, planning, budgeting and programme implementation by Sectors and Local Governments.

The process was supported by the UNFPA under the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (UNJP-GEWE). One of the main outcomes was to strengthen government capacity for gender responsive planning, budgeting and programme management. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was supported to contribute to this outcome by ensuring that the National Statistical System (NSS) collects analyses and disseminates reliable and up-to-date Gender Disaggregated Data (GDD). Gender Statistics Profiles were compiled for the seven priority sectors under the UNJP-GEWE programme to increase availability and use of gender responsive data. The sectors include Agriculture, Education, Health, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Justice, Law and Order Sector and Local Government.

This profile was based on a desk review of the relevant literature as well as an in-depth analysis of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 2009-10) and the relevant administrative data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). This profile provides a contemporary overview of gender and development concerns in addition to gender differentials in access to and use of Energy.

1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The main objectives of compiling the Gender Statistics Profile were to:

1. Establish the level of awareness of gender issues and concerns within the ministry.
2. Generate gender responsive indicators for the Energy Sector.
3. Repackage information to enhance availability and use of Gender Statistics by various stakeholders and;
4. Build skills of the Gender Focal Persons (GFP) to generate gender responsive statistics.

1.2 Justification

The development of the is anchored in the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), which underscores the need for gender analysis as one of the critical starting points for Gender Mainstreaming. Gender Statistics play an important role in revealing gender perspectives that are relevant to policy and programme processes. One of the main constraints faced by the Government in development planning, monitoring and evaluation is the absence of updated gender-responsive data. The data and information collected are dispersed to selected institutions but not widely disseminated. The development of this Gender Statistics Profile relates to the general importance of statistics and presents a unique requirement to promote the availability of gender responsive statistics. Most of the national statistical reports tend to provide aggregate indicators without detailing specificities addressed to gender requirements for development initiatives.

The gender profile provides a twofold benefit. One, the sector is given an opportunity to analyse gender issues constraining development in the different socio-economic areas within its mandate and jurisdiction based on the relevant literature. Two, provides one document as a source of gender-related information on energy. This is expected to contribute to Gender Mainstreaming for planning, budgeting and programme implementation processes. The UNJPGGE indicator shows an increase in the relative budget expenditure on specific strategies and activities but the benefits to women and girls tend to be marginalised within the sector. The profile will also to inform the setting of targets and guide the allocation of resources for gender-related activities. This Gender Statistics Profile will contribute to the knowledge and database on gender issues in the sector. It will further enhance technical staff basic knowledge and

capacity to incorporate gender dimensions in the plans, budgets and monitoring and evaluation processes. Variations in the concepts and definitions¹ for Gender Statistics is another constraint affecting availability, comparability and effective use of the statistics. The process of developing the Profile provides information and experience exchange among sectors.

1.3 Approach

The gender profiling exercise emphasised improvement in data presentation to cater for the various needs of data users. A desk review and documentation of the relevant literature on the Energy Sector was carried out. This was followed by an in-depth analysis of data on energy extracted from the UNHS 2009/10. This was complemented with an analysis of the administrative data compiled by MEMD. Extracts were also derived on the level of gender awareness; status of Gender Statistics; capacity gaps; and recommendations from Focus Group Discussions constituted in MEMD for the exercise. The exercise was designed to provide practical skills and experience of statisticians responsible for surveys and those responsible for generating administrative data; and GFP in gender analysis. Experimental learning methodologies were adopted for executing some of the tasks including:

- i. Identification and documentation of factors influencing gender inequalities in access and utilisation of resources in the Energy Sector.
- ii. Establishment of the quality of gender-related data generated through the available survey reports and administrative data in the sector.
- iii. Analysis of the existing data and establish the patterns and trends of gender issues and concerns addressed.
- iv. Identification of gender data gaps in the survey reports and administrative data.
- v. Development of the sector action plan and further steps for advancing Gender Statistics within the sector.

The interaction among sectors during the compilation of the profiles also facilitated harmonization of the metadata for indicators generated by different sectors on similar issues. The forum provided stakeholders an opportunity to develop a roadmap for addressing data

¹ Concepts are terms and names of variables used in statistics and statistics production. The definitions guide the users in interpreting the statistics: what kinds of data are included in the statistics, which phenomena they do describe. A single term can have more than one definition, as the same concept may cover different meanings in different statistics (e.g. turnover, retention).

gaps. Overall, the profiling exercise greatly influenced the methodology and approach adopted in development of the document.

CHAPTER TWO MANDATE

2.0 Overview

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is responsible for the Energy and Mineral Sub-Sectors in Uganda. The sector is guided by policies and associated legislations in the Energy, Minerals, Oil and Gas while the Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS) and Annual Report highlight the Ministry's financial and physical performance, and also documents containing technical information for the interest of the public and all stakeholders to get updates of the sector for a given financial year.

The mandate of MEMD is "to establish, promote the development, strategically manage and safeguard the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilisation of energy and mineral resources for social and economic development".

2.1 Role and main functions of the Ministry

- i) To provide policy guidance in the development and exploitation of the energy and mineral resources.
- ii) To create an enabling environment in order to attract investment in the development, provision, and utilisation of energy and mineral resources.
- iii) To acquire, process and interpret technical data in order to establish the energy and mineral resource potential of the country.
- iv) To inspect, regulate, monitor and evaluate activities of private companies in energy and mineral sectors so that the resources are developed, exploited and used on a rational and sustainable basis.

2.2 Sector Policy Goals

In order to contribute effectively to poverty reduction, the sector's policy goals are:

- i) To meet the Energy needs of Uganda's population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- ii) To use the county's oil and gas resources to contribute to early achievement of poverty eradication and create lasting value to society.
- iii) To develop the mineral sector for it to contribute significantly to sustainable national economic and social growth.

2.3 Key priorities

In the medium term, the key priorities of the Ministry are:

- i) To increase electricity generation capacity and development of the transmission network.
- ii) To increase access to modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development.
- iii) To promote and monitor petroleum exploration and development in order to achieve local production.
- iv) To promote mineral investment through the acquisition of geo-scientific data and capacity building.

Other important areas include:

- i) To promote the efficient utilisation of energy resources and reduction in power losses.
- ii) To streamline petroleum supply and distribution.
- iii) To inspect and regulate mining activities.
- iv) To monitor geo-tectonic disturbances and radioactive emissions.

CHAPTER THREE GENDER ENVIRONMENT

3.0 Background

This chapter focuses on the current gender institutional, policy and legal frameworks in the Energy Sector.

In recognition of the linkages between economic growth and gender, the ministry mainstreams gender in its programmes, which is consistent with the Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP) 2010 - 2015, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 1995 Uganda constitution and the 2006 Uganda Gender Policy (UGP).

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (Article XI) provides the mandate to establish an appropriate Energy policy when it states: "The State shall promote and implement Energy policies that will ensure that people's basic needs and those of environmental preservation are met". This constitutional requirement makes it incumbent upon Government to formulate an Energy policy that will not only sustain the impressive economic growth of the last decade or so but also ensure widespread access to affordable modern Energy services for improving the living standards of all the people in Uganda.

According to the Gender Mainstreaming in practice: A handbook, under the Gender Mainstreaming tool #2, A policy document (e.g. a National, Regional or Local Plan for Gender Equality) that expressly states the government's commitment to gender equality as an issue is significant, as it provides a mandate for the development of sectoral policies from a gender perspective (i.e. mainstreaming).

In 2001, candidates with knowledge of and background in social sciences were recruited to spearhead the Gender Mainstreaming process. Later, a consultant was contracted to provide technical support. The first gender strategy was developed for the period 2003 – 2008. This has since been reviewed for the period 2010 – 2015. In 2005, an Assistant Commissioner was given the responsibility to oversee Gender Mainstreaming as part of the sector reforms and gender was listed to the job description. Currently, social scientists have been deployed in all sectors to implement Gender Mainstreaming.

3.1 Policy Framework

The government development policy framework focuses primarily on the poor who constitute the majority and live in rural areas. The GoU is committed to a wide range of international, regional and national policies, legislations and agreements that inform gender. National policies that are important for the Energy Sector include: the 2007 Uganda Gender Policy, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (revised 2004 and replaced by the National Development Plan (NDP)) and the National Energy Policy (NEP) 2002. These policies are being implemented in a Sector-Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), which addresses the Energy Sector as a whole in planning and management, and in resource mobilisation and allocation. The 1995 constitution of the Republic of Uganda is the legislations that is important for mainstreaming gender in the sector.

3.1.1 National Energy Policy (2002)

The National Energy Policy provides the overall policy framework for the Energy Sector, and recognizes the importance of gender. The Policy sets out Government's vision, strategic goals, principles, objectives and targets for promoting and implementing renewable energy investments in Uganda. The Policy Framework provides a basis for the formulation of planning, implementation and monitoring of renewable energy programmes, as well as projects that respond to the needs and priorities of the population at various levels of the economy. The creation of renewable energy is central to the implementation of the National Energy Policy 2002 and the attainment of the sector goals and objectives.

The vision for the National Energy Policy is “increased and improved modern energy supply for sustainable economic development as well as improve the quality of life of the Ugandan population”. The overall goal is “to meet the energy needs of Uganda’s population for social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner”.

In order to analyse progress of implementation of the Energy Policy 2002; one of the lead programme indicators for energy is on renewable sources of energy (including criteria for gender sensitivity) was considered. This Policy is based on the need to address the challenges observed, while implementing the Energy Policy in general and the Power Sector Reform in particular; as well as those threats posed by the increasing energy prices, environmental degradation, climate change, as well as Government’s commitment to poverty and gender

responsive energy actions. Furthermore, implementation of the Renewable Energy Policy will result in the disposition of Uganda's commitments at the Bonn Conference on Renewable Energy in 2004. One of the key principles on which this Policy is based is that the gender dimension will be integrated in renewable energy planning and management.

3.1.2 The Uganda Gender Policy (2007)

The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) aims at establishing a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda. The policy requires sector ministries to translate the UGP into sector-specific strategies and activities, build capacity, monitor and evaluate and commit resources for implementing the activities, among others. The role of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) under this policy is to coordinate Gender Mainstreaming at the different levels, provide technical support to sectors, local governments, and civil society and private sector entities, set standards, develop guidelines and monitor their operationalisation. The role of MGLSD also is to provide support to focal points, such as sector gender working groups and local governments for improving their effectiveness, and coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the policy and the integration of gender responsive in the country.

3.2 Legal Framework

3.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, as the country's overall legal framework, provides for gender balance and fair representation of marginalised groups; accords equal citizenship rights, freedom from discrimination and affirmative action in favour of women; recognises the role of women in society and articulates specific rights for women including outlawing customs, traditions and practices that undermine the welfare, dignity and interests of women. Article 21 states "all persons are equal before the law a person shall not be discriminated." Article 32 provides for affirmative action and states "the state shall take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalised on the basis of gender ... for purposes of redressing imbalances " Article 33 provides for the rights of women and states that "women shall be accorded full and equal dignity ..., the state shall provide the facilities and opportunities to enhance the welfare of women ., shall protect women and their rights , women shall have the right to equal treatment

with men and that right shall include equal opportunities in political, economic and social activities ..., women shall have affirmative action for ... redressing the imbalances created by history, tradition and or custom”.

Though more women in Uganda are now playing important roles in the social, political and economic arenas, gender imbalances still exist. The gender imbalance is due to cultural attitudes and practices, gender roles and responsibilities, as well as control over resources, all favouring men over women. Furthermore, women for example do not customarily inherit land and only seven percent (7%) of the land in Uganda is owned by women.

CHAPTER FOUR GENDER ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of gender issues and concerns in the Energy Sector. The chapter specifically, presents sex disaggregated statistics and attempts to explore and provide explanations of the other factors known to drive gender inequalities and differentials therein.

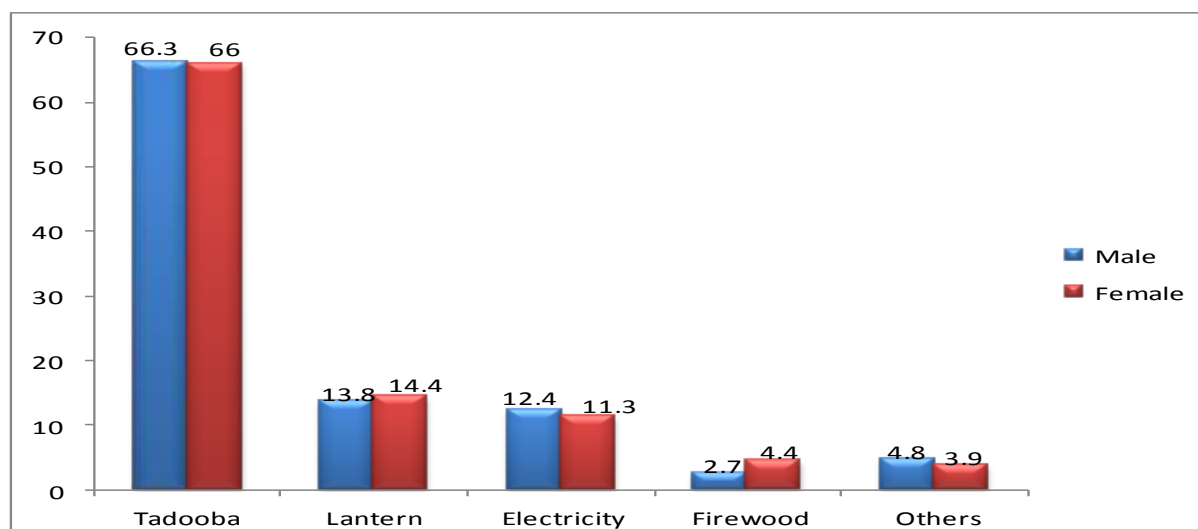
The Government of the Republic of Uganda, through the UBOS and MEMD regularly collects energy statistics to monitor and inform the Energy Sector in terms of access to and use of energy.

This assignment aimed at profiling simplified indicators that clearly present the gender concerns within the Energy Sector to address the various needs of multiple users of these statistics. These include access to energy sources and use of different types of energy.

4.1 Lighting Fuel

Lighting fuel refers to the type of energy source used for lighting in households. Figure 4.1 shows that “*Tadooba*” was the most commonly used source of lighting for both male and female headed households standing at 66 percent. Findings did not indicate any significant difference among male and female headed households in the use of both the “*Tadooba*” and the Lantern. However, more male than female headed households used electricity, while more female than male headed households used firewood.

Figure 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Lighting Fuel by Sex of Household Head

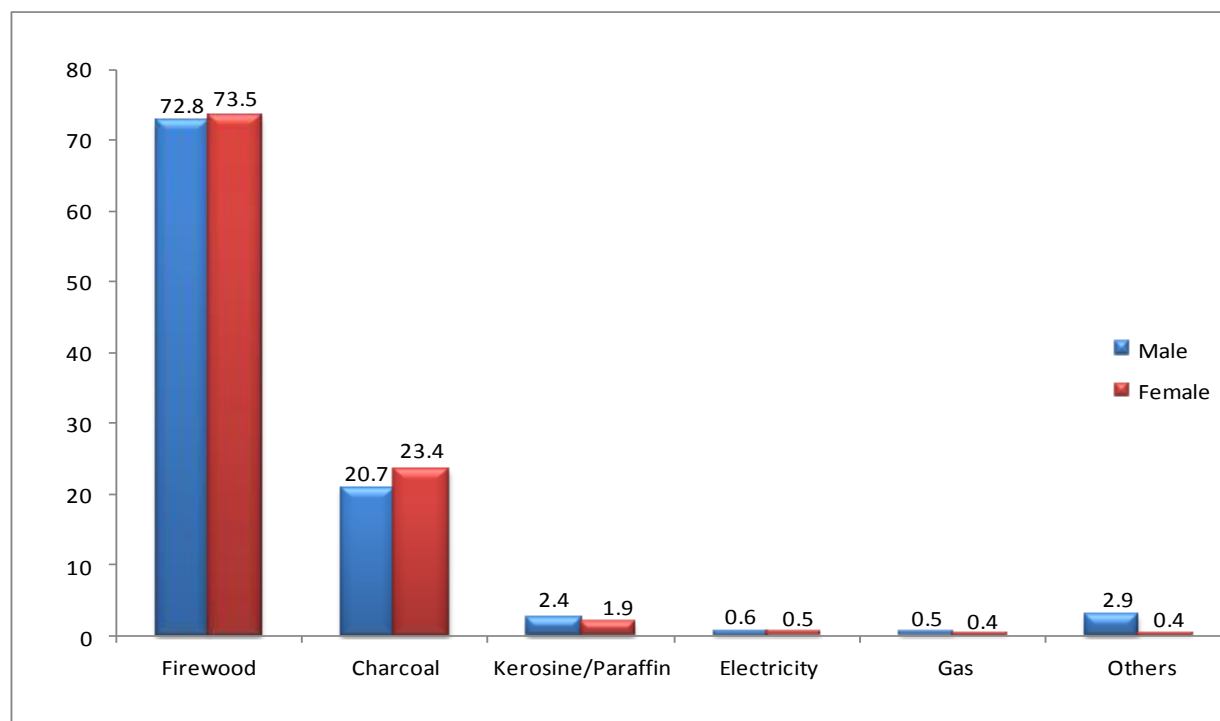


Source: UNHS 2009/10

4.2 Cooking Fuel

Cooking fuel refers to the type of energy source used for cooking in households. Figure 4.2 shows that 74 percent of female headed households used firewood and 23 percent used charcoal for cooking, while 73 percent of male headed households used firewood and 21 percent used charcoal for cooking. Although solid fuels were the most commonly used source of cooking fuel for both male and female headed households, more female than male headed households used firewood and charcoal. On the contrary, slightly more male than female headed households used paraffin, electricity and gas.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of Cooking Fuel by Sex of Household Head



Source: UNHS 2009/10

4.3 Type of Cooking Technology

Table 4.3 shows that at 69 percent, the traditional 3 stone open fire was the most commonly used cooking technology among both male and female headed households. However, at 19 percent, more female than male headed households used the traditional stove (*Sigiri*). At seven and four percent respectively, more female than male headed households used the improved charcoal stove, while more male than female headed households used the improved firewood stove, at four and three percent, respectively. There were slight differences between the male and female headed households in the use of the gas stove / cooker and electric plate / cooker.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of Type of Cooking Technology used by Sex of Household Head

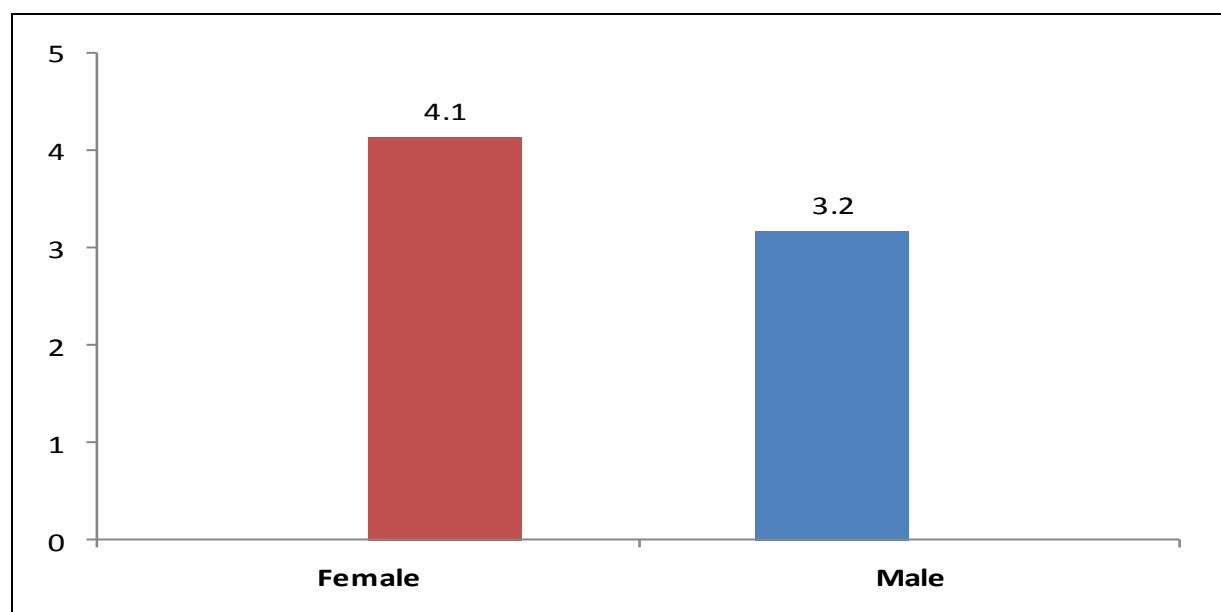
Cooking Fuel	Male	Female	Total
Traditional 3-stone open fire	69.0	69.2	69.0
Traditional stove (<i>Sigiri</i>)	18.3	19.0	18.5
Improved charcoal stove	4.4	6.8	5.1
Improved firewood stove	3.5	3.3	3.4
Paraffin stove	1.4	0.5	1.1
Gas stove/cooker	0.5	0.5	0.5
Electric plate /Cooker	0.3	0.2	0.3
Others	2.6	0.6	2.0
Total	100	100	100

Source: UNHS 2009/10

4.4 Time spent collecting firewood

Figure 4.3 shows that on average, female headed households spent four hours per week collecting firewood, while male headed households spent only three hours. Female headed households, on average spent one hour more collecting firewood than their male counterparts.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of Average time spent collecting firewood by Sex of Household Head (in hours per week)



Source: UNHS 2009/10

CHAPTER FIVE DATA QUALITY AND GAPS

This chapter presents issues related to data quality and gaps for both the administrative and household based survey data.

5.1 Gender Awareness

The ministry staff of the departments of Planning, Finance Administration were constituted into a Focus Group and interviewed on the level of awareness on Gender Statistics. Findings revealed that there is a clear understanding of the term gender as the socially constructed difference between women and men.

Table 5.1: Distinction between sex and gender

SEX	GENDER
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Man or woman(mainly physiological)• Sex takes care of male versus female	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Roles that a given society expects either for men or women• Gender takes care of the aged, youth, children and sex

The following were identified as gender issues of concern to the institution:

- Gender balance in terms of how many men and women are employed in the energy and mineral sector.
- Although some general gender issues of concern can be captured such as employment levels by sex and mining level by sex among others, several other issues are not easily identifiable.

All interviewed staff unanimously agreed that there are institutional plans and programs to address gender issues, these include:

- Gender sensitisation seminars and workshops were planned to take place in the first quarter of that Financial Year.
- Gender analysis of staff was been carried out to assess the level of gender balance in the ministry.
- The ministry planned to appoint Gender Focal Persons (GFPs) in all the five departments to ease co-ordination of gender activities.

5.2 Gender Statistics Production

Within the same sector there was a variance in the understanding of the term Gender Statistics. The Finance department defined Gender Statistics as those data that will enable the ministry understand the impact of their activities on different groups of people; that is, men, women, children, the disabled and the elderly. While the planning unit, refers to Gender Statistics as statistics on the various categories of gender.

The Finance and Administration department actually indicated that there are initiatives within the institution to compile Gender Statistics contrary to the planning department.

The potential users of Gender Statistics from MEMD include: Private sector; investors in energy and mineral, Government; policy making and Donors.

MEMD suggested that in order to obtain data to meet user needs, they can make consultations with stakeholders. Information from MEMD can be accessed through the following channels: Website, Publications and approaching and directly requesting for them from the departments.

The Finance and Administration department indicated that all the data collected at MEMD is disaggregated by gender i.e. taking into categories of sex, age, vulnerability, tribe, ethnicity, and level of qualification. The staff proposed that the following classifications or categories should be considered when compiling Gender Statistics: Sex, Age, Education, Income level, and Location i.e. rural and urban.

Members within MEMD suggested that within the institution, production of Gender Statistics can be promoted through the following ways:

- Creating awareness of the need or usefulness of Gender Statistics for decision making.
- Continuous advocacy and awareness.

5.3 Data Sources

The Energy Policy is the main source of information for the Sector. Other key sources of information include the Renewable Energy Policy, the 2002 Population and Housing Census, the Uganda National Household Survey and the Sector Performance Report 2010/11.

5.4 Types of Data

MEMD produces data on energy and mineral development on a quarterly basis but does not regularly undertake gender analysis. The findings indicated that the ministry has never compiled any data on Gender Statistics because gender issues are not easily identifiable. All data at MEMD is analysed but not published.

5.5 Gender Statistics and capacity needs

5.5.1 Information, knowledge and skills

The findings revealed that ministry staff had insufficient knowledge, information and skills to compile Gender Statistics.

5.5.2 Specialised training on gender

Staff of the Finance and Administrative department indicated that some staff of MEMD had attended specialised gender training and the knowledge acquired has been put to use in the following ways:

- There is a plan to hold a gender sensitisation seminar for all staff members.
- Have conducted a gender analysis workshop for those staff that missed the first training.

All staff indicated that they have a challenge in compiling or generating Gender Statistics. The following challenges were underlined:

- Gender main streaming activities were not budgeted for this Financial Year, so it is hard to get funds for any gender related activity.
- Lack of knowledge by staff on which Gender Statistics to compile.

5.5.3 Challenges

- Lack of training or sensitisation of user departments on the need for gender sensitive statistics.
- Data collected in the departments are not sex disaggregated.
- Lack of knowledge of what Gender Statistics to compile.

5.5.4 Capacity gaps

The staff also suggested the following as capacity gaps that need to be addressed:

- Creating awareness of the need or usefulness of Gender Statistics for decision making.
- Sensitisation of staff to identify which statistics to compile as Gender Statistics.

CHAPTER SIX CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents possible conclusions and recommendations on the status of Gender Statistics and Gender Mainstreaming in the Energy Sector.

6.0 Conclusions

Although the use of clean fuels is generally low among the population (both male and female headed households) because of its high costs, long term effects are felt most commonly among females, irrespective of household headship. This is partly because females are more exposed to unclean fuels while cooking.

Lighting Fuel: The “*Tadooba*” was the most commonly used source of lighting standing at 66 percent, with no significant difference among male and female headed households.

Cooking Fuel: Solid fuels were the most commonly used source of cooking fuel for both male and female headed households. There were insignificant variances in the use of firewood for cooking between male and female headed households, at 73 percent and 74 percent respectively. However, more female than male headed households used charcoal for cooking (23 percent and 21 percent respectively). On the contrary, slightly more male than female headed households used paraffin, electricity and gas.

Cooking Technology: Findings showed that at 69 percent, the traditional 3 stone open fire was the most commonly used cooking technology among both male and female headed households. However, at 19 and 18 percent respectively, more female than male headed households used the traditional stove (*Sigiri*). At seven and four percent respectively, more female than male headed households used the improved charcoal stove, while more male than female headed households used the improved firewood stove, at four and three percent, respectively. There were slight differences between the male and female headed households in the use of the gas stove / cooker and electric plate / cooker.

Time spent collecting firewood: On average, female headed households spent one hour more per week collecting firewood than their male counterparts.

6.1 Recommendations

Uganda has abundant energy resources, especially hydrological and other renewable resources. Yet there is limited exploitation of its use all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop the resources and improve energy supply. Planning for energy supply, especially electricity has been limited to urban and semi-urban areas. A paradigm shift in energy planning and investment is required to achieve equitable modern energy distribution and access.

All stakeholders should, therefore, ensure maximum and continuous sensitisation of the population on energy efficiency and conservation measures to reduce the labour and health burdens associated with unclean energy use. This information should be translated into local languages and disseminated to the public. Government should also improve access to and actual use of cleaner fuels by reducing their cost and increasing coverage.

In order to ensure availability of quality gender statistics for planning, monitoring and policy formulation in the Energy Sector, the following should be considered:

- Sensitisation of the data producers about the importance of Gender Statistics.
- Capacity building on integration of gender issues and concerns in Energy Statistics.
- Fast-tracking the appointment of Gender Focal Persons in the data producing departments.
- Use of effective dissemination methods. These include ensuring that the data is disseminated regularly and not shelved; Using IT user-friendly packaging depending on the target audience; Following up to see that the data collected is used and Ensuring that the data is produced in a user-friendly manner for user needs.
- Sensitisation on the energy sources and technology choices in order to reduce the labour and health burdens associated with biomass energy use, due to the socio-economic and health burdens occasioned on rural women in the collection and use of firewood. Beside integration of the key issues affecting women, they should be recognised as key participants in technology use and innovations.
- Promotion of mechanisms that enhance the capacity of public and private energy service providers to develop and deploy appropriate gender responsive renewable energy

technologies, especially those that help to ease the household burden on women, the girl child and those that improve their economic status.

- Conducting of a comprehensive study to determine the linkages and mechanisms between poverty eradication, gender, and renewable energy.
- Sensitisation of stakeholders in the public sector, private sector, microfinance institutions, training institutions, NGOs, CBOs on the linkages between gender, renewable energy and poverty and specify their different roles in promoting the synergies.
- Implementation of a comprehensive integrated renewable energy, gender sensitive, poverty alleviation plan with the stakeholders and appropriate technologies.
- Reinforcement of the gender related benefits of renewable energy in Development plans and policies.
- Mainstreaming of gender issues during planning, development and implementation of rural electrification projects and activities.
- Formulation of a National Energy Committee that will provide guidance with regard to gender issues and concerns for the Energy Sector.

Finally, in view of the fact, that energy statistics have not been comprehensively compiled over a long period of time, an information gap has been created. UBOS, in collaboration with MEMD, therefore, carried out the Energy for Rural Transformation (ERT) Survey in 2012, in a bid to assess the impact of the ERT programme but also to update the existing database on energy statistics. It was anticipated that the survey findings would provide rich information on energy statistics. However, this information has not been analysed in this report, since the survey report was not yet finalised at the time of the profiling exercise. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Energy Sector stakeholders to plan for further analysis of the survey findings with a gender perspective in order to inform future planning and decision making.

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