



Africa Institute for Energy Governance



AFIEGO

Annual Report

2018

About AFIEGO

Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) is a registered public policy research and advocacy organisation dedicated to influencing energy policies to benefit poor and vulnerable communities. Based in Kampala, Uganda, the organisation was born out of the need to contribute to efforts to turn Africa's energy potential into reality and to ensure that the common man and woman benefits from this energy boom based on environmental conservation. Through lobbying, research and community education, AFIEGO works with communities and leaders to ensure that energy resources are utilised in a way that promotes equitable development, environmental conservation and respect for human rights.

OUR VISION

A society that equitably uses energy resources for socio-economic development

OUR MISSION

To promote energy policies that promote environmental conservation and benefit poor and vulnerable communities

OUR OBJECTIVES

- To empower citizens to participate in the making of energy policies at all levels.
- To empower citizens to demand for transparency and accountability in the management and utilisation of energy resources for environmental conservation.
- To contribute to the pool of knowledge on energy in Africa through research and documentation.
- To promote gender equity in the utilisation of energy resources.
- To provide free legal services through public litigation, paralegal trainings and legal advice to vulnerable and poor communities as a means to promote access rights.

OUR PROGRAMMES

The **Extractives Governance programme**: The objective of the programme is to influence extractives policies to promote national and regional sustainable development.

Under this programme, AFIEGO also works to realise transparency, accountability and ensure that exploitation of oil and other extractive resources do not destroy the environment.

The **Electricity Democracy Programme**: The objective of the programme is to promote access to clean, affordable, reliable and sustainable electricity services for improved livelihoods and national equitable development. The programme is grounded in national, regional and global development agendas to increase access to clean and affordable energy such as Uganda's NDP II, Vision 2040, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 7) and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative among others.

The **Renewable Energy Efficiency and Climate Change Programme**: The objective of the programme is to promote clean renewable energy sources in and outside Uganda. This programme is based on our belief that for Uganda and Africa to get rid of energy poverty, renewable energy based on off-grid strategies as opposed to grid-based services must be promoted. The programme contributes to global and national efforts to make communities resilient to climate change and achieve global energy targets such as those under the Paris Climate Change Accord, Power Africa, Energy Africa, Compact Agreement and others.

KEY 2018 ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN PHOTOS

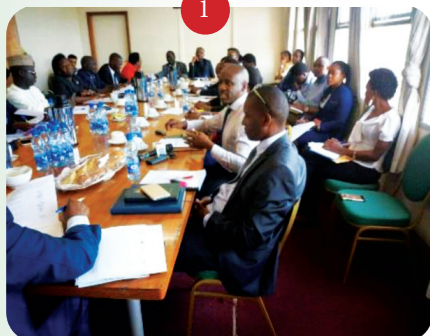


Photo No.	Achievement	Photo No.	Achievement
1.	Engaged parliament and influenced enactment of the 2019 National Environment Act	9.	Mobilised oil host communities to participate in the Tilenga ESIA public hearings to promote environmental conservation and community livelihoods amidst oil threats
2.	Pressured government to open Nyahaira P/S and ensure that over 100 oil refinery-affected pupils at Kyakaboga, Hoima return to school	10.	Engaged Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) and other government bodies to amend the 1999 Electricity Act
3.	Provided free legal support to the refinery-affected people to challenge land acquisition injustices meted out on them by government	11.	Mobilised communities to promote a just energy transition through film screenings
4.	Sensitised youth, women and other citizens to promote clean energy over fossil fuels	12.	Worked with international NGOs and other stakeholders to promote just energy transition from fossil fuels
5.	Empowered district and cultural leaders from the Murchison landscape (Tilenga project area) to promote land rights and community livelihoods amidst oil threats	13.	Mobilised cultural leaders to participate in oil processes including in the Tilenga public hearing
6.	Sensitised communities to demand for parliamentary action on the 2017 Auditor General's report; the report highlighted corruption and irregularities in the oil refinery project	14.	Campaigned against amendments to Article 26 leading to the amendments being dropped by cabinet in 2018
7.	Empowered women who engaged parliament to influence enactment of gender-sensitive policies for the oil sector	15.	Empowered stakeholders to advocate for a solar energy policy
8.	Engaged with oil companies to promote community livelihoods and transparency in oil sector		

OUR REACH IN FIGURES



**Total reached via
meetings,
publications & media :
10, 414, 454**



**Total reached
through meetings:
194, 753**



**Percentage of
women: 41.7%**

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

AFIEGO	Africa Institute for Energy Governance
AG	Auditor General
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
COP24	Conference of Parties 24
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
DLBs	District Land Boards
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GLA	Green Livelihoods Alliance
GPFOG	Guild Presidents' Forum on Governance
JET	Just Energy Transition
LARR	Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MPs	Members of Parliament
NCEA	Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment
NE Bill	National Environment Bill
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OTT	Over the Top Tax
PAU	Petroleum Authority of Uganda
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Strategic Environment Assessment
SEA4ALL	Sustainable Energy for All
SRJS	Shared Resources, Joint Solutions
TEEB	The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity
UWOPA	Uganda Women Parliamentary Association

SECTION 1

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIRPERSON

How did AFIEGO perform in 2018? That is a question that the board reflected on during a meeting held on December 14, 2018 in Kampala.



We assessed the organisation's performance and I am happy to report that despite the many challenges AFIEGO faced including many demands on AFIEGO by communities faced with energy sector challenges, decreasing civic space, insufficient human and financial resources and others, to a big extent, AFIEGO met its 2018 targets.

We were also happy to find that the organisation is on track to meet the organisation's objectives and targets set in in the Strategic Plan of 2015-2019.

Among the most notable achievements of the organisation was the fact that AFIEGO ably advocated for the enactment of policies and laws such as the 2017 National Environment Bill which was passed into law by parliament in November 2018. The enactment of the new law after over four years of delay was a great milestone.

The new law repealed the outdated 1995 National Environment Act and AFIEGO together with partners in and outside Uganda are determined to continue doing everything possible to ensure that the law is enforced and complied with.

AFIEGO also still has a lot of work to do including lobbying government to complete and operationalise the draft Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) regulations in addition to the draft Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) regulations among others. These and other regulations need to be put in place as a matter of urgency to strengthen implementation, enforcement and compliance with the new National Environment Act.

AFIEGO also successfully pushed for operationalisation of the National Content Policy which was approved by cabinet in June 2018. Implementation of the policy will result in realisation of the human resources needed to enable environmental conservation and community livelihoods amidst oil threats.

Further, AFIEGO successfully campaigned against amendment of Article 26 of the 1995 Uganda Constitution. Through the amendment, government sought to compulsorily acquire citizens' land before payment of prompt, fair and adequate compensation.

In addition, the AFIEGO secretariat successfully sensitised youth and women energy champions to engage government to increase community access to offgrid solar through putting in place appropriate policies. Today, government is implementing the 'Free' Electricity Connections Policy (ECP) in which government is targeting to connect over 1.95 million households to offgrid energy options. In addition, 18% households have access to solar.

AFIEGO also used 2018 to promote the rights of oil-affected communities. Notable among the achievements realised from this is that Nyahaira P/S was opened and hundreds of oil refinery-affected pupils who had stayed out of school for over four years returned to school.

Further, AFIEGO pushed for transparency and community participation in processes such as the public hearings that were held on the Tilenga Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report to promote environmental conservation. Over 2, 000 stakeholders participated in the public hearings thanks to AFIEGO and other partners' efforts.

It is important to note that the above mentioned achievements and others not mentioned would not have happened without the support of our donors, present and past. They gave AFIEGO both financial and technical support and for that, the board is grateful and humbled.

Without the above support, AFIEGO would not have succeeded to implement several projects to benefit many Ugandans. These projects include the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS), Green Livelihoods Alliance/Just Energy Transition (GLA/JET), the Civic Empowerment, Youth and Women in Development (YWD) and the Student Exchange Project (SEP) among others.

The Board pledges to continue providing strategic guidance and oversight to the organisation to enable AFIEGO achieve more in 2019 and beyond. AFIEGO will continue to count on all stakeholders as partners.

Thank you,



Mr Edwin Muhereza,
Board Chairperson, AFIEGO

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



Dear partners and readers, I take this opportunity to appreciate you for taking time off to read AFIEGO's 2018 annual report. Our report is presented in three sections. **In Section 1**, we bring you highlights of our key activities and achievements in 2018. This is through the photo highlights, the Message from the Board Chairperson and this message from the Chief Executive Officer.

In Section 2, we provide more information on the key activities we implemented in 2018. We also provide more information on our key achievements. **In Section 3**, we share challenges we faced in 2018 in addition to key priorities for 2019.

What did AFIEGO do and achieve in 2018?

Successful advocacy resulting in institution of policies: In 2018, we concentrated our efforts on ensuring that government put in place laws and policies that will support access to clean energy and promote environmental conservation amidst oil and other dangers and risks.

To this end, as discussed by our board chairperson, we successfully undertook advocacy campaigns and lobbied government and parliament which operationalised and passed a total of four policies and laws. First, in November 2018, parliament enacted the 2017 National Environment Bill into law. The new law repealed the 1995 National Environment Act and is central to promoting environmental conservation and community livelihoods amidst oil threats.

Second, following the Ministry of Energy completing the National Content Policy, cabinet approved the policy in June 2018. AFIEGO and our partners including youth under the Guild Presidents' Forum on Governance (GPF OG) had advocated for completion and operationalization of this policy from 2016 to 2018. The policy will enable Ugandans to gain skills to promote environmental conservation amidst oil threats.

Third, in August 2018, government launched the 'Free' Electricity Connections Policy (ECP). Through this policy, government is seeking to increase offgrid energy connections by providing over 1.95 million households with offgrid energy.

Further, in September 2018, following being pressured by AFIEGO, CSOs and citizens we empowered among others, cabinet withdrew the 2017 Constitutional Amendment Bill on Article 26 on land. This served to protect citizens' land rights amidst compulsory land acquisitions including acquisitions for oil projects.

In 2019, we will continue to ensure that over 80% of AFIEGO's work is based within local communities as we remain well aware that over 80% of Ugandans live in villages where they face the negative impacts of failed policies. We will continue to mobilise, empower and work with these communities to pressure government, companies and other relevant actors to ensure that the above and other policies are implemented and benefit people for the common good. This will ensure that we guard against the negative impacts of activities such as oil, mining, gas and others.

Promotion of land rights: Further, AFIEGO promoted the land and livelihood rights of

communities affected by oil projects. For instance, in February, October and November 2018, AFIEGO trained over 480 stakeholders in Buliisa district and Acholi land to promote their land rights amidst the Tilenga oil project; the project is located in Buliisa and Nwoya districts. The stakeholders that were trained included district land board members, cultural leaders, religious leaders, community leaders, communities and others.

The above stakeholders were reached through sensitisation meetings. We reached over 3 million in eight districts in the oil region through radiotalk shows, spot messages and others. Due to our land and livelihoods sensitisation activities, we saw communities in Buliisa push government to increase compensation for their land being acquired for the Industrial area under the Tilenga project from Shs 1 million to Shs 3.5 million. We also saw government and oil companies accepting to engage with the communities.

AFIEGO also made input into the draft Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) of 2018. The policy is being developed by the Ministry of Lands as part of efforts to address grievances of oil and other project-affected people. We hope that once completed, the above policy will improve land administration and governance to promote livelihoods and environmental conservation in Uganda.

Sensitisation on SEA and ESIA: In 2018, AFIEGO also promoted Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and ESIA as part of the conservation tools to be used in Uganda. In September 2018, with our partners and with the expert technical assistance of the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA), we trained over 35 stakeholders including CSOs, district environment officers, district natural resources officers, cultural leaders and community members to understand and promote the implementation of SEA and ESIA for environmental conservation amidst oil threats. This was through a workshop.

We also used radio talkshows, newspaper articles, our monthly newsletters and our on-line media platforms to sensitise an estimated over 77,600 citizens to understand the relevance of SEA and ESIA in environmental conservation amidst oil developments.

We also sensitised the stakeholders on gaps in the Tilenga ESIA. The stakeholders used the knowledge gained to review the Tilenga ESIA report and reject it. During engagements with NEMA, the authority recognised AFIEGO's efforts in empowering communities to participate in environmental governance processes. AFIEGO will build on the above efforts through further sensitising stakeholders to enable them to influence the Kingfisher and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) ESIA processes in 2019.

Promoting rights of affected communities: AFIEGO continued to fight against violations of the rights of the oil refinery-affected people. We engaged the area MPs of the people, the Hoima Resident District Commissioner (RDC), the Hoima district leaders, the office of the Auditor General, the judiciary and others to use their powers to stop injustices and violation of the oil refinery-affected people's rights particularly the people in the Kyakaboka oil camp. As a result of these efforts, government was pressured to open Nyahaira primary school in Kyakaboga, Hoima. Over 100 children went back to school after over four years of waiting. Further, because of our engagements, government finally showed all the oil refinery-affected people in the camp their land for cultivation to enable people use it to grow crops. The people's houses were also connected to electricity. Unfortunately, to date, the people do not have land titles for their land. As such, their right to own land/property based on a land title continues to be violated.

Campaign for transparency and accountability: Following the Auditor General (AG) releasing his 2017 annual report that showed that corruption and irregularities marred the land acquisition process for the oil refinery project, we directly sensitised over 250 refinery-affected people and over 3 million through radio talkshows. We thereafter worked with the refinery-affected people to petition parliament to act on the findings and rec-

commendations of the AG by bringing the culprits to book. Parliament investigated Ministry of Energy and found them culpable for some wrongdoings. However, no penalisation were instituted against Ministry of Energy officials and more needs to be done to promote accountability. Despite this, communities were able to see that they too can participate and influence processes to promote accountability. They realised that their power counts and this is key for lobby and advocacy.

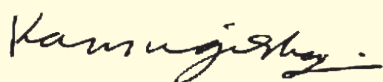
Access to justice: As regards access to justice, we were triumphant in engaging the Principal Judge who ordered for fast-tracking of the refinery-affected people's court case. The refinery-affected people filed a suit against government over delayed compensation, under-compensation and other violations in 2014 but the case was marked by delays, withdrawal of judges from the case, refusal by judges to hear the case, changes in judges and other setbacks. The above challenges and delays were demoralising and expensive. It was therefore commendable that due to our and the refinery-affected people's advocacy efforts of engaging the judiciary, the Principal Judge ordered for fast-tracking of hearing of the case. We facilitated the people to have two case hearings in June 2018.

Clean energy efforts: AFIEGO also promoted clean energy over oil and gas especially in sensitive ecosystems through sensitisation activities such as community film screenings, meetings, publications and others for stakeholders from Kasese, Hoima and Buliisa districts among others. We empowered an estimated over 1,300 people to push for clean renewable energy such as solar as opposed to oil and gas. AFIEGO also worked with partners from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to lobby against oil activities in world heritage sites, Ramsar sites, Human and Biosphere reserves and others including Salonga and Virunga national parks in DRC in addition to Queen Elizabeth National Park and Lake Edward in Uganda.

Though gains were made, challenges remain such as the fact that the Ugandan and DRC governments remain interested in licensing out Queen Elizabeth National Park, Lake Edward, Virunga National Park and others for oil exploration and exploitation. The governments of Uganda and DRC are pushing for oil in the above critical ecosensitive areas in disregard of national and international commitments not to mine oil in parks and others. AFIEGO will continue to reject oil in the above areas to promote environmental conservation and community livelihoods.

Other challenges include non-compliance with policies and laws which has resulted into impunity and corruption facilitated by government. Yet other challenges include knowledge on SEA and ESIA remains low and the refinery-affected people's rights are yet to be fully restored.

While challenges remain, I want to add my voice to that of our Board Chairperson to appreciate the support by our donors. We greatly thank you and we continue to count on your support in the years to come. AFIEGO remains committed to intensifying our efforts until we solve the challenges faced by citizens and communities.



Dickens Kamugisha
Chief Executive Officer, AFIEGO

SECTION 2

Our Activities in 2018

Introduction

In 2018, Uganda's oil sector was characterised by activities such as negotiations between the Ugandan and Tanzanian government to develop infrastructure such as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), signing agreements with international financial advisors for the EACOP project and searching for and consequently signing an agreement with oil refinery investors. The Ugandan government is planning on developing an oil refinery in Hoima.

The sector was also characterised by undertaking ESIA studies for the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP oil projects. The ESIA studies were undertaken to enable oil companies get environmental and social certificates of approval for their projects.

In addition, land acquisitions in districts affected by oil projects were implemented.

The above activities were being undertaken in the absence of relevant environment, land and other laws. Undertaking the above oil activities in the absence of up-to-date laws had the potential to worsen oil impacts on both the environment and social wellbeing of communities.

In addition to the above, 2018 was characterised by low clean energy access with only 20.4% of the population having access to electricity and over 90% continuing to rely on biomass to meet their energy needs.

This stood to fail Uganda from achieving her Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on climate change, commitments under the Paris Climate Change Agreement, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on attaining universal modern energy access by 2030 and others.

AFIEGO and our partners implemented many activities aimed at addressing the above challenges to prevent the negative impacts of oil and lack of access to clean energy on the environment and people.

Through this section, we highlight key activities implemented in 2018 under AFIEGO's three programmes.

2.1. Promoting community livelihoods and environmental protection through legal reforms

(i) Pressuring parliament to enact National Environmental (NE) Bill into law: In 2018, oil activities such as the conduct of ESIA studies for oil projects, land acquisitions, development of oil roads and others were ongoing. Bills such as the National Environment (NE) Bill, Uganda Wildlife Bill, Climate Change Bill, Water Bill and the draft SEA regulations in addition to the draft ESIA regulations were yet to be enacted and operationalised. The bills needed to be enacted into law to provide mechanisms through which the environment would be conserved amidst oil threats.

NEMA and Ministry of Water and Environment had been in the process of putting in place new environment laws including the NE Bill, SEA and ESIA regulations and others since 2014. The NE Bill was tabled before parliament for debate and enactment at the end of 2017. However, the process of debating and enacting the law was slow.

While non-compliance with existing laws remains one of the biggest challenges facing Uganda, AFIEGO and partners feared that commencing oil exploitation in absence of up-to-date laws would greatly defeat environmental conservation efforts. We believed that it was better to have

a good law and then push for compliance.

In January, February and March 2018 therefore, AFIEGO mobilised communities, CSOs, youth leaders and others to lobby parliament to debate and enact the National Environmental (NE) Bill of 2017 into law. AFIEGO and our partners engaged with the Natural Resources Committee, pressured Members of Parliament (MPs) in their respective constituencies, submitted petitions and letters and disseminated newspaper articles calling for enactment of the NE Bill into law.

The above created massive pressure on parliament to urgently enact the NE Bill of 2017 into law. AFIEGO and our partners also submitted proposals to parliament through memoranda to fill gaps in the NE Bill. Consequently, in November 2018, the Bill was passed into law by parliament with provisions on SEA, penalisation of environmental offenders and others that AFIEGO and our partners had been lobbying and advocating for. This was a major win.

In 2019, we will work with our partners to push for the enactment of more relevant bills into law. Bills such as the Uganda Wildlife Bill, Climate Change Bill, Water Bill and the SEA in addition to ESIA regulations among others need to be completed and implemented as a matter of urgency. Most importantly, we will use 2019 to mobilise and empower citizens to engage other stakeholders including government for compliance to enacted laws such as the National Environment Act.

(ii) Advocating for operationalisation of National Content Policy: In 2018, AFIEGO built on her past engagements of the Ministry of Energy and demanded for completion and operationalisation of the National Content Policy for the Petroleum Sub-sector. The policy will enable Ugandans to get the right skills to manage the impacts of oil. Because of our engagements which started in 2016 and continued in 2017 and 2018, government was pressured to complete the policy which was approved by cabinet in September 2018. The approved policy includes a number of proposals that AFIEGO and partners such as Guild Presidents' Forum on Governance (GPFOG) had submitted to the Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) and others. We will use 2019 and upcoming years to lobby for effective implementation and compliance with the policy.

(iii) Campaign for enactment of solar energy policy and amendment of Electricity Act: Despite allocating a big percentage of the national budget to the energy sector over the past years and despite incurring huge debts to increase power generation and access, access to electricity in Uganda stands at a dismal 20.4%. Because hydropower is expensive and because of other factors, over 79.6% of the population has remained without access to electricity. The demand for cheaper offgrid solar is increasing however.

In 2018, AFIEGO built on efforts from 2016 and 2017 and we campaigned for the enactment of a Solar Energy Policy to increase solar energy access that will meet communities' demand for cheaper offgrid solar.

In August 2018, government launched the 'Free' Energy Connections Policy (ECP) in Kasese district. While the policy is not the Solar Energy one that we advocated for, government is seeking to increase the number of households accessing offgrid solar and other offgrid energy options by over 1.95 million by 2027 through the policy. This was a major win.

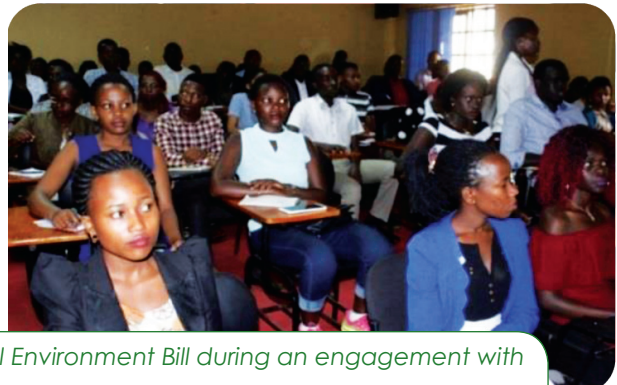
AFIEGO also campaigned for completion of the amendments to the 1999 Electricity Act to remove bottlenecks such as corruption and high power tariffs that deter citizens from accessing electricity. In 2019, AFIEGO will campaign for implementation of the ECP to increase solar energy access. AFIEGO will also continue the campaign for completion of the amendments to the 1999 Electricity Act. This will contribute to realisation of the objectives of Uganda's Vision 2040, the UN SDG 7 and the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative among others that seek to increase modern energy access for all.

(iv) Pressuring government to drop proposed amendments to Article 26 of the Uganda Constitution on land: AFIEGO built on efforts of 2016 and 2017 and built pressure on government to drop the proposed amendments to Article 26 on land. In 2017, government introduced a bill in parliament through which it sought to give itself powers to compulsorily acquire citizens' private property prior

to prompt payment of fair and adequate compensation. AFIEGO led our partners to campaign against the bill in 2017, which led to parliament rejecting it in 2017. Due to the pressure that we sustained in 2018, cabinet dropped the bill in September 2018 thereby promoting environmental conservation and providing communities with protection against delayed, unfair and inadequate compensation.



Left: AFIEGO and partners make input into the National Environment Bill during an engagement with parliament in March 2018.



Right: AFIEGO facilitated youth to gather views on the National Environment Bill for submission to Parliament in February 2018.

The bill was passed by parliament in November 2018 to promote environmental conservation amidst oil threats.



Left: AFIEGO sensitised youth and other citizens through meetings such as this one in Kampala in June 2018 to advocate for enactment and amendment of the Solar Energy policy and 1999 Electricity Act respectively. AFIEGO also used the media to campaign for enactment of a Solar Energy Policy.

The 'Free' Energy Connections Policy that promotes free electricity connections and offgrid energy solutions was launched by government in August 2018.

Right: AFIEGO used the media to advocate for operationalisation of the National Content Policy. The National Content Policy was also passed by cabinet in June 2018.

Bottom: The president was also pressured to react to our and the public campaign against the proposed amendments to Article 26 through media briefings and a radio sensitisation campaign.

2.2. Land rights campaigns

(i) Strengthening Acholi community to protect land rights amidst oil threats: In February 2018, AFIEGO partnered with Acholi cultural leaders and organised a stakeholder training through which over 30 stakeholders including cultural leaders, district chairpersons in the Acholi sub-region, members of district land boards, councillors, CSOs and communities among others were empowered to protect their land rights amidst oil developments under Total E&P (U)'s Tilenga project. The Tilenga project is located in Nwoya in the Acholi sub-region and Buliisa district. AFIEGO also used radio talkshows in October and November 2018 to sensitise over 41,000 stakeholders in Nwoya on the potential impacts of the Tilenga oil project.

The stakeholders used lessons from the training and radio talkshows to make input into the Tilenga ESIA. They submitted written comments to NEMA and participated in the public hearing on the ESIA in big numbers in Nwoya in November 2018. The sensitised stakeholders rejected the Tilenga ESIA because it did not promote their land rights, culture, livelihoods and environmental conservation.

(ii) Sensitising Buliisa community members to protect land rights amidst Tilenga project: In addition, in 2018, AFIEGO sensitised over 100, 450 community members, cultural leaders and other stakeholders in Buliisa on their land rights and their roles in ESIA processes to protect their livelihoods amidst oil threats. The stakeholders were sensitised through community meetings and radio talkshows. Consequently, communities in Buliisa continued to reject the low compensation being given by Total E&P (U) under the Tilenga project. AFIEGO also sensitised communities on their environment rights under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations of 1998 and the 1999 EIA Public Hearing Guidelines and potential impacts of the Tilenga oil project. Communities and other stakeholders participated in the Tilenga ESIA public hearings in November 2018 in Buliisa in big numbers. They rejected the Tilenga ESIA because it did not promote environmental conservation, their cultural heritage and livelihoods amidst oil threats. They also warned NEMA and PAU when the two government bodies violated provisions in the EIA regulations during the Tilenga ESIA procedures.

(iii) Advocating for land reforms through the Bagumereire Commission of Land Inquiry: To address challenges such as delayed justice in land cases which negatively impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected communities, corruption in the lands sector, poor facilitation of district land boards, bad grievance handling mechanisms and others, AFIEGO engaged the Bamugemereire Commission of Land Inquiry in February 2018. The commission was set up by the president to inquire into land challenges in Uganda and make recommendations to address the challenges.

AFIEGO advocated for the re-institution of well-facilitated district land tribunals, putting time limits such as six months by which land compensation cases should have been heard and strengthening of district land boards. We are happy to report that in the December 2018 proposed amendments to the Land Acquisition Act of 1965, government has proposed to re-establish land tribunals and hear land cases within 75 days (two and a half months). We believe that district land tribunals and fast-tracking of land and compensation cases will contribute to ensuring that communities access justice and protect their land rights.



Left: AFIEGO, district leaders and Acholi cultural leaders during a training to promote community land rights and livelihoods under the Tilenga oil project in February 2018.



Right: AFIEGO also used community meetings and radio talk shows such as this one in October 2018 to sensitise communities in Buliisa and Nwoya on the potential impacts of the Tilenga project. Communities rejected the Tilenga ESIA because it did not protect their livelihoods.

2.3. Promoting SEA and ESIA for environmental conservation

(i) Advocating for a stronger SEA and ESIA legal regime: AFIEGO mobilised communities, youth, women, CSOs and others from Kampala and districts in the oil region such as Hoima, Nwoya, Bulisa, Masindi, Kyankwazi, Kakumiro, Kiboga, Kanungu and Kasese among others and engaged parliament in March 2018 to ensure that the country's SEA and ESIA legal regime was strengthened. We petitioned parliament to ensure that the 2017 National Environment Bill provides for mechanisms for funding for SEA and ESIA activities in addition to providing for stiff penalties for failure to conduct SEA and ESIA activities. We are happy to report that the 2019 National Environment Act made it an offence for a developer to fail to conduct an ESIA study. The act set penalties including payment of fines and imprisonment for up to 15 years in case a company or individual fails to conduct an ESIA. Petroleum activities are among those for which the conduct of ESIA is mandatory under the new act.

(ii) Empowering stakeholders to promote SEA and ESIA in oil sector for environmental conservation: Further, while tools such as SEA and ESIA are important in conservation, stakeholder knowledge on the tools and how they can promote environmental conservation amidst oil threats in Uganda remains low. In September 2018 therefore, AFIEGO and our partners implementing the Shared Resources, Joint Solutions (SRJS) programme were supported by our partners to organise a training on SEA and ESIA principles. The training, which was facilitated by experts from the Netherlands Commission for Environmental Assessment (NCEA), enabled the over 35 CSOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), cultural leaders and district environment officers that participated to acquire information and skills to promote environmental conservation through the application of SEA and ESIA principles in the oil and other sectors.

AFIEGO also used the media to sensitise the public on the importance of SEA and ESIA. As a result, AFIEGO was invited and appeared eight times on radio and TV stations across the country. Through these engagements, we were able to raise awareness on the relevance of the SEA and ESIA regulations amidst oil developments.

Despite the above success, challenges such as the fact that stakeholder understanding of ESIA and SEA is still limited exist. We will continue to empower stakeholders on their roles in SEA and ESIA processes in 2019.

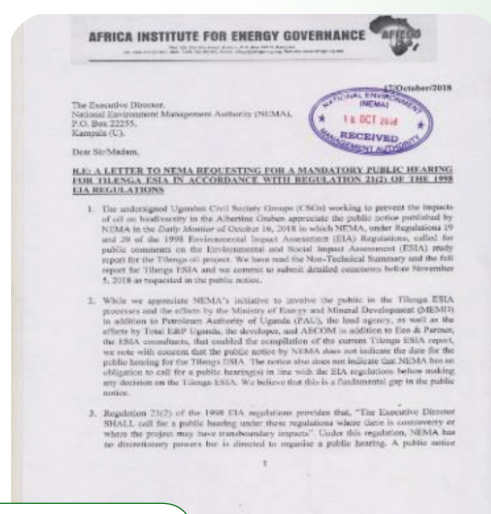


CSO participants, district environment officers and cultural institutions' representatives during a training on SEA and ESIA in Hoima in September 2018. The knowledge and skills gained from the training were used to sensitise communities and to make comments on the Tilenga ESIA.

Further, the Hoima district environment office has organised field visits for stakeholders such as NEMA to oil-affected communities experiencing impacts of ESIA failures. This is meant to ensure that ESIAs are conducted and complied with.

(iii) Promoting citizen participation in Tilenga ESIA processes for environmental conservation and community livelihoods: Further, in 2018, Total E&P (U) submitted an ESIA report for its Tilenga project that is located in Buliisa and Nwoya. The ESIA report was submitted to NEMA. Based on the 1998 EIA Regulations, NEMA was mandated to hold public hearings to enable the public to make comments on the ESIA to promote environmental conservation. AFIEGO spearheaded the CSO campaign to remind NEMA to hold public hearings on the ESIA. In consultation with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU), NEMA organised the public hearings in Buliisa and Nwoya districts in November 2018.

Further, AFIEGO ensured that citizens made input into the ESIA by holding sensitisation meetings in Buliisa, organising radio talkshows, disseminating radio spot messages, publishing articles in newspapers with national circulation and implementing a social media campaign through which communities and national stakeholders were mobilised and sensitised to make comments on the Tilenga ESIA. The comments were made through public hearings and other fora. The stakeholders rejected the ESIA because it would not result in environmental protection.



AFIEGO mobilised the public and reminded NEMA of its mandatory duty to organise public hearings on the Tilenga ESIA to promote public participation.

(iv) Leading CSO campaign to promote environmental conservation amidst Tilenga project dangers: In addition, under the auspices of the SRJS programme, AFIEGO worked with our partners to organise an expert CSO meeting in November 2018 during which over 23 CSOs reviewed, made comments on and drew lessons from the Tilenga ESIA process. The comments that were generated were compiled into a memorandum that was submitted to NEMA. The CSOs also made joint and individual comments on the Tilenga ESIA during the public hearings that were held in Buliisa and Nwoya on November 12 and 15, 2018 respectively. The joint efforts were necessary to ensure that NEMA listens to stakeholders speaking with one voice. Indeed, at the public hearings, NEMA committed to ensure that stakeholders' concerns were addressed before making a decision on the ESIA. In 2019, AFIEGO will monitor NEMA to ensure that the authority's decision on the Tilenga ESIA conforms with the views submitted by the public at the public hearings.



Left: CSO partners following a meeting in Kampala in November 2018 to review, make comments on and learn from the Tilenga ESIA experience.



Right: AFIEGO's Mr. Dickens Kamugisha making submissions on gaps in the Tilenga ESIA at the public hearing in Bullisa in November 2018.

AFIEGO and our partners mobilised stakeholders such as communities, cultural institutions, CSOs and others to speak with one voice and reject the Tilenga ESIA to promote environmental conservation.

2.4. Efforts to defend rights of oil-affected communities

(i) Supporting refinery-affected people to get shelter, attain food security: In 2018, the refinery-affected people who were relocated by government to the resettlement camp in Kyakaboga, Hoima were living in misery. They lacked access to adequate food, safer water, clean energy and government was yet to implement the livelihood restoration programme it committed to in the 2012 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) report for the refinery project. Government had also not shown over 30 refinery-affected families which it had refused to construct for houses their land. Government constructed only 46 houses following displacing and relocating the refinery-affected people to the Kyakaboga camp. As a result, over 30 families were left without shelter and did not know what portion of land in Kyakaboga belonged to them. AFIEGO therefore supported the refinery-affected people to engage the president through the Resident District Commissioner (RDC) of Hoima, Ministry of Energy, parliament and the L.C. 5 chairperson of Hoima to provide houses, safe water, solar energy, land titles and food under the livelihood restoration promised by government in the 2012 RAP. The above were engaged through meetings, petitions, open letters and others in March, April and November 2018.

Consequently, in May 2018, Ministry of Energy through Strategic Friends International (SFI) showed the refinery-affected people who had not received houses their land in the Kyakaboga camp. This was a major milestone as the people including single mothers were able to set up shelter for their vulnerable families. Each household was also given a cow, two goats, foodstuffs, maize seeds for planting, fruit seedlings, farming tools such as hoes and others under the livelihood restoration programme by Ministry of Energy in April 2018. The Ministry of Energy also tried to construct boreholes but failed to get water in Kyakaboga. However, the people were yet to be given their land titles by the end of 2018. In 2019, AFIEGO will continue to support the refinery-affected people to ensure that they get their land titles as security for their property. With the refinery-affected people, we shall also continue to push for clean water, building of churches and houses for those who did not get among others.

(ii) Campaign to restore education of refinery-affected pupils: By 2018, the refinery-affected pupils who had remained out of school since June 2013 when the schools they were attending in the refinery area collapsed were still out of school. In January, February, April and May 2018 therefore, AFIEGO supported the people to conduct a media campaign, petition the Hoima district education office and undertake a protest for the re-opening of Nyahaira P/S. The school was opened in June 2018 and hundreds of pupils who had stayed out of school for over four years returned to

school. This was commendable as opening of the school means that the refinery-affected pupils are acquiring education that will enable them to promote environmental conservation amidst oil developments. Teenage pregnancies that were also occurring because of girls being made idle due to being out of school will also be addressed.

(iii) Championing women's rights in oil sector through engendered policies: Addressing the gender impacts of energy projects was at the heart of our work in 2018. AFIEGO supported the refinery-affected women to petition Uganda Women Parliamentary Association (UWOPA) in April 2018 to address challenges that mostly affect women such as lack of access to food, shelter, clean and safe water, markets, clean energy (solar power) and others due to compulsory land acquisitions in Uganda. UWOPA did not only commit to work with the refinery-affected people to address the challenges they were facing, the women parliamentarians also demanded that Ministry of Energy ensures that the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) that is being put in place by government takes care of gender impacts of compulsory land acquisitions.



Left: A refinery-affected woman, Ms Esther Abigaba (standing), presents on the gender challenges arising out of compulsory land acquisitions during a meeting with UWOPA in April 2018.

UWOPA demanded that Ministry of Energy works with the Ministry of Lands to engender the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) to address the challenges faced by women in compulsory land acquisitions. The Ministry of Energy, which was represented in the meeting, committed to engender the policy.

Right: Refinery-affected children returned to school in June 2018 after over four years of missing out on education. This was because of efforts by the refinery community and AFIEGO.

Bottom: The refinery-affected people being shown their land by SFI in May 2018. AFIEGO and the refinery-affected people campaigned for this.

2.5. Promoting accountability and transparency in energy sector

(i) Empowering communities in the oil region on findings of Auditor General's (AG) report of 2017: In January 2018, the Auditor General (AG) released his office's 2017 annual report which showed that implementation of the resettlement programme for persons affected by the oil refinery project was marred by corruption and irregularities.

For instance, some project-affected people had their compensation increased in 2017 by over 100% while others' was not. For instance, one affected person's compensation was increased from UGX 1.029 billion to UGX 2.220 billion. Another person's compensation was increased from UGX 74,222,200 to UGX 189,250,750.

This favouritism, unfairness and corruption irked the refinery-affected people. The report also showed that implementation of the resettlement project was marred by delays. This resulted in government paying an extra over Shs 1.2 billion to SFI, the company that was implementing the resettlement project. Further, the AG documented delayed compensation with 98% of the project-affected people suffering from delayed compensation. The AG also faulted Ministry of Energy for under-compensation, failure to ensure oversight in implementation of the resettlement programme by hiring an NGO contrary to commitments in the RAP and others.

In February and March 2018 therefore, AFIEGO sensitised over 250 refinery-affected people on the findings of the AG. AFIEGO also used radio talkshows to sensitise people in the oil region on the same. Consequently, the oil refinery-affected people resolved to petition parliament to act on the findings of the AG.

(ii) Petitioning parliament to act on Auditor General's findings: In April 2018 therefore, AFIEGO supported 44 representatives of the refinery-affected people to petition parliament to act on the findings of the Auditor General. The people demanded that parliament holds Ministry of Energy accountable for under-compensating them, delaying to compensate them and perpetuating corruption in addition to other irregularities in the refinery project. Ministry of Energy officials in charge of the refinery project were investigated by parliament. However, the officials were not penalised, encouraging corruption. AFIEGO will continue to fight for accountability and penalisation of offenders in 2019.

(iii) Campaign against mobile money and Over the Top Tax (OTT): In July 2018, government instituted taxes on mobile money transactions in addition to making citizens pay OTT to access social media networks. This was dangerous as taxing citizens before they could access social media meant that citizens would be blocked from receiving information on the oil and gas sector. AFIEGO therefore supported youth under GPFOG to campaign against the mobile money tax and OTT to promote information sharing in the oil sector. Consequently, the mobile money tax was reduced by government from 1% to 0.5%. However, the OTT remains, which undermines information sharing.

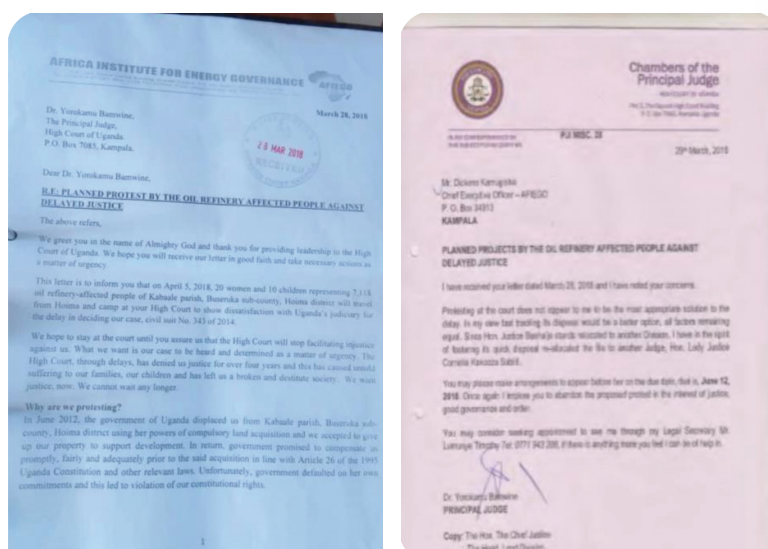


Left: The refinery-affected after a meeting in March 2018 in Hoima district. During the meeting, AFIEGO shared information on the Auditor General's findings following an audit of the refinery project.

Right: With AFIEGO's support, the people petitioned parliament in April 2018 and demanded that Ministry of Energy is held accountable for corruption and irregularities in the refinery project as identified by the Auditor General. While parliament questioned Ministry of Energy, no punitive actions were taken. In 2019, AFIEGO will campaign for penalisation of offenders to promote accountability.

2.6. Campaigning for access to justice

(i) Campaign for fast-tracking of refinery-affected people's court case: In 2018, the refinery-affected people who in 2014 filed a case against government over delayed compensation, under-compensation and other violations were still faced with a challenge where their case had not been heard. The people's case was still in court four years after they filed it and the people were tired of having to travel to and from Hoima to Kampala in the hope that their case would be heard in vain. The expenses involved in supporting the people to attend court were also too high. In March 2018 therefore, AFIEGO worked with the people and engaged the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, the Chief Justice and Principal Judge. The people threatened to hold a demonstration at the Principal Judge's office over the delayed case hearing. Consequently, in March 2018, the Principal Judge ordered for the fasttracking of their case. This relieved the refinery-affected people including women who were burdened with living their children unattended to as they travelled to and from Kampala for hearing of their case.



Left: A letter written by AFIEGO and the refinery-affected people in March 2018 calling for faster hearing of the refinery-affected people's court case.

Right: The case was fasttracked following a March 2018 letter from the Principal Judge to the High Court ordering for the same.

(ii) Using the media to campaign for shorter case hearing periods in land cases: To ensure that all project-affected people benefit from faster court processes, AFIEGO also used the electronic and print media to campaign for compulsory land acquisition disputes and cases to be heard within six months. Long and expensive court processes undermine community efforts to access justice. As earlier noted, this campaign bore fruit as in the December 2018 proposed amendments to the 1965 Land Acquisition Act, government is seeking to ensure that land disputes arising from compulsory land acquisitions are heard in the shortest possible time. The amendments provide that cases brought to the land tribunals shall be heard within 30 days from the date of filing. The amendments also provide that any appeal to the High Court should be heard within 45 days from the date of filing the appeal. The amendments further provide that the High Court shall be the final court in land and compensation disputes.

(iii) Supporting the refinery-affected people in court case: Following fast-tracking of the refinery-affected people's case, AFIEGO supported the people as their case was heard in June 2018. The people gave evidence that pinned government for under-compensating and delaying to compensate them when it acquired their land for Uganda's proposed oil refinery in 2012. AFIEGO will continue supporting the people in 2019 until their case is concluded.



Left: Mr John Bosco Wandera, a refinery-affected person, testifies against government in the Kampala High Court in June 2018. The people filed a case against government because of delayed compensation and under-compensation. Because of AFIEGO and the refinery-affected people's campaigns, the people's case was fasttracked.

Government is also proposing to hear cases arising from compulsory land acquisitions within a shorter period as campaigned for by AFIEGO.

2.7. Promoting a just energy transition to clean renewable energy

(i) Empowering stakeholders to understand oil impacts through film screenings: In 2018, community awareness of oil impacts on the environment and livelihoods remained low. This was especially true for communities that were outside the oil region or districts affected by oil projects. In the absence of information on the positive and negative impacts of oil, communities were fed on mostly the positive impacts by government and companies so that they could support oil exploitation. Throughout 2018 therefore, AFIEGO sought to close the knowledge gap on oil impacts through community film screenings. The film that was screened was shot in Nigeria and it showed the negative impacts of oil exploitation. The film was screened for communities in Katwe in Kasese, Hoima, Kanungu, Rubirizi and Kabale districts. The participants in the film screenings included representatives from fishing and farming communities, members of women and youth clean energy clubs, civil society, cultural and religious leaders in addition to the media and security agencies.

The community film screenings enabled AFIEGO to raise awareness on the negative impacts of oil as a means of helping communities to choose clean energy.

(ii) Sensitising stakeholders on Uganda's clean energy obligations vis-à-vis the Paris Climate Change Agreement: In addition to empowering the above stakeholders, AFIEGO also trained over 132 community members from the biodiverse Queen Elizabeth landscape to lobby for increased investment in offgrid solar energy to increase community access to clean and affordable energy. This was during a community sensitisation meeting that was organised by AFIEGO in partnership with Busara Center for Behavioral Economics. The community meeting was held in July 2018. During the meeting, the 132 community participants were empowered with information on Uganda's clean energy aspirations under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) on climate change. The NDCs stem from the Paris Climate Change Agreement. The community members were also equipped with lobby and advocacy skills to enable them campaign for clean over dirty energy.

(iii) Campaign for lower electricity tariffs: In line with goals articulated in Uganda's Vision 2040, SDG 7 and the SE4ALL initiative, AFIEGO campaigned for lower electricity tariffs and safe electricity services in 2018. Because of high power tariffs, citizens including youth and women are constrained from accessing electricity to engage in productive economic activities. AFIEGO therefore engaged with the president, Ministry of Energy, the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), electricity companies such as UMEME through meetings, open letters, petitions, joint radio talkshows and oth-

ers to realise lower power tariffs and safer electricity services as a means of promoting a just energy system that enables the poor to access electricity at affordable prices.

(iv) Advocating for clean energy over CNOOC (U) Ltd's gas power plant: In addition to the above, in March, 2018, AFIEGO petitioned ERA and called on the authority not to issue a licence to CNOOC (U) Ltd to set up a 40MW-gas power plant in Kyangwali, Hoima. AFIEGO argued that permitting the exploitation of fossil fuels is against the goal of the Paris Climate Change Agreement which Uganda is signatory to and which seeks to reduce global temperature rises to below 1.5 degrees Celsius. Fossil fuels are the biggest contributors to climate change and global warming. ERA has not issued CNOOC with a licence yet. However, the Ugandan government remains interested in producing electricity from Uganda's oil and gas resources.

(v) Campaigning for budgetary support to offgrid solar energy: Further, AFIEGO campaigned for increased national budget allocations to the offgrid sector to support poor communities that cannot afford to pay monthly electricity bills to access grid power. Using publications such as policy briefing papers, newsletters, newspaper articles and others, we campaigned for government and private sector to increase budget support for investments in solar, wind and other offgrid energy projects. While government is still hesitant to provide budgets for off-grid energy and prefers to distribute generated solar through the grid, we are happy to report that the private sector is progressively investing in off-grid solar projects.

We believe that clean renewable energy is the only hope for the majority of Ugandans in rural communities especially women, children and youth to access clean energy at an affordable cost. AFIEGO shall continue to push both government and the private sector to increase investments in the renewable energy sector while pushing to cut funds going to the oil sector to ensure that Uganda fulfills her commitments under the Paris Climate Change Agreement.



Left: AFIEGO used film screenings to empower communities such as this one in Kasese in March 2018 on oil impacts to enable them promote clean energy.

Right: AFIEGO's Ms. Diana Nabiruma (pink coat) during a community sensitisation meeting in July 2018 during which communities were trained on Uganda's clean energy obligations vis-à-vis the Paris Climate Change Agreement.

Bottom: We used newsletters to campaign for more budget support to offgrid solar energy. Communities and stakeholders used the knowledge gained to campaign for offgrid energy solutions to promote a just energy system that meets the needs of the poor.

(vi) Exchange learning visits and joint work with cross-border CSOs for harmonious use of trans-boundary resources: With the support of our partners, AFIEGO staff participated in over ten exchange learning visits or international meetings during which staff acquired knowledge and skills to lobby for a just energy transition. This knowledge was shared with stakeholders such as communities, youth, women, cultural leaders, religious leaders, CSOs, the media and others who are engaged in efforts to promote a just energy transition themselves. Further, AFIEGO used international meetings to Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Nigeria and others to lobby for support to promote a just energy transition to clean energy in Uganda.

AFIEGO also worked with partners from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to lobby for a just energy transition within the Great Lakes region. Uganda and the DRC share natural resources such as lakes within the ecosensitive Greater Virunga landscape. Both governments are interested in exploiting for oil in this landscape which would undermine environmental conservation. AFIEGO and our DRC partners advocated against oil exploration in the Greater Virunga landscape.



Staff during exchange learning visits and international meetings in Ecuador, Netherlands and the DRC. The visits and meetings were used to acquire knowledge and lobby for support to promote a just energy transition.

2.8. Institutional strengthening

In 2018, our partners supported staff's capacity in **seven key areas** to be strengthened. The areas in which staff capacity were strengthened included fundraising and proposal writing, Outcome Harvesting, engaging financial institutions, digital security, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), SEA, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and others.

Staff used the strengthened capacities to improve the outcomes of our lobby and advocacy efforts in addition to contributing to the sustainability of the organisation through fundraising.



Top L-R and bottom: Staff during a proposal writing clinic, a training on M&E and another on Outcome Harvesting in February and March 2018 respectively.

SECTION 3

This section highlights our key achievements in 2018, challenges faced and key priorities for 2019.

3.1. Highlights of key achievements

Some of our key achievements in 2018 included:

(a) National Environment Bill passed into law: Parliament passed the National Environment Bill into law in November 2018 with provisions on SEA, ESIA and others that we campaigned for. This was a great milestone as AFIEGO and our partners had campaigned for completion and enactment of the bill for four years.

(b) National Content Policy (NCP) approved by cabinet: In June 2018, cabinet approved the National Content Policy for the Petroleum sub-sector setting the stage for further training of Ugandans to participate in the oil sector to minimise the sector's threats to environmental conservation and community livelihoods. With youth we empowered, we had campaigned for completion and operationalisation of the policy since 2016.

(c) 'Free' Electricity Connections Policy launched: In August 2018 in Kasese, government launched the 'Free' Electricity Connections Policy which seeks to connect over 1.95 million households to off-grid energy solutions. This will contribute to our campaign to enable a just energy system in Uganda that serves the needs of the poor who cannot afford expensive grid electricity.

(d) Amendments to Article 26 on land dropped by government: In September 2018, government dropped the proposed amendments to Article 26 of the 1995 Uganda Constitution following citizen and CSO pressure. From 2016 to 2018, AFIEGO was among the CSOs that led the campaign against the proposed amendments that would undermine citizens' land rights and environmental conservation.

(e) Communities protect land rights and environmental conservation amidst Tilenga project: Further, during the public hearings that were held in Buliisa and Nwoya on the Tilenga ESIA report in November 2018, the majority of the over 2,000 stakeholders who participated in the public hearings rejected the ESIA and told NEMA not to approve it because the ESIA would not promote environmental conservation and community livelihoods. AFIEGO had sensitised communities in the Acholi and Bunyoro sub-regions where the project is located to protect their land rights. AFIEGO also mobilised communities and other stakeholders to participate in the public hearings to promote environmental conservation and community livelihoods.

(f) Human rights to food, education, land and others of refinery-affected people promoted: In addition, AFIEGO worked with the refinery-affected people to ensure that their rights to education, food, water and land were respected. Nyahaira P/S was opened in June 2018 nearly four years after it collapsed in the refinery area. The education of over 100 children who were out of school was restored as a result. Further, in May 2018, Ministry of Energy, through its contractor Strategic Friends International (SFI), showed the refinery-affected people their land, enabling those whom government refused to construct for houses to build their own shelter after being shown their land. Efforts were also made to provide the people with water.

(g) Promoting accountability: AFIEGO also championed the promotion of accountability by government when we sensitised the refinery-affected people and supported them to engage parliament to hold Ministry of Energy accountable over corruption and abuse of the refinery-affected people's rights. Though no stiff penalties were given to Ministry of Energy, communities learnt that they too can promote accountability.

(h) Successful advocacy for gender-sensitive policies: AFIEGO and the refinery-affected people also successfully advocated for gender sensitive policies in the energy sector. In April 2018 for in-

stance, engagements with UWOPA led to UWOPA demanding that the Ministry of Energy works with the Ministry of Lands to engender the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) that is under development to address land acquisition impacts on women.

(i) Fasttracking access to justice for project-affected people: In March 2018, the principal judge ordered for the fasttracking of the refinery-affected people's court case following engagements by AFIEGO and the people. Consequently, the people's case was heard in June 2018. We hope that the hearings will be concluded in 2019.

(j) Growing the movement of citizens promoting clean energy: Through sensitisation meetings, community film screenings, radio talkshows, policy briefing papers, newsletters, newspaper articles and others, we were able to reach over 952,000 people with the message on the need to promote clean energy over dirty energy. Stakeholders that we reached such as the media started to drive the debate on just energy transition efforts elsewhere and what they mean for Uganda. Community champions in Katwe-Kasese also lobbied their local governments to promote clean energy.

(k) Strengthening staff capacities for sustainability of the organisation: Finally, staff capacities in proposal writing, SEA, TEEB, M&E and others were strengthened. This contributed to the organisation's sustainability and ensuring that staff have skills to implement activities to meet the organisation's objectives.

3.2. Challenges in 2018

Despite the above achievements, we faced a number of challenges in 2018 and learned several lessons including:

i. While the National Environment Bill was passed by parliament into law, compliance will remain a challenge as government has a bad track record of enforcing laws.

ii. Lack of enabling regulations: Further, other relevant regulations such as the SEA and ESIA regulations are yet to be enacted and operationalised to strengthen the implementation of the National Environment Act of 2019. Oil development decisions that pose environmental threats are being made in absence of the above regulations.

iii. Further, NEMA and PAU that are meant to be the custodians of laws that conserve the environment amidst oil threats have already shown that they too can violate environmental laws to allow oil activities. This means that even when the new laws are enacted, there is no guarantee that they will be enforced if CSOs do not empower more Ugandans to say no to violations. The same violations could also be seen in the public hearings for the Kingfisher and EACOP projects.

iv. In addition, the judiciary and in particular courts continue to delay hearing and completing environmental and human rights cases making it costly to fight injustice. Yet violations in the Tilenga ESIA processes and upcoming oil projects where violations happen must be challenged using all legal options.

v. In addition, recommendations made in the 2017 Auditor General's report regarding violations against the refinery-affected people by government are yet to be implemented. Government did not take punitive action against Ministry of Energy for committing injustices against the refinery-affected people.

vi. Further, government continues to violate citizens' rights to own land by failing to pay fair, adequate and prompt compensation. Also, many district land boards across the country are still failing to put in place updated compensation rates in time.

vii. The proposed amendment to the 1965 Land Acquisition Act may also be used by government to achieve what they failed to attain under the failed amendment of Article 26 of the Constitution. This requires CSOs like AFIEGO to continue to be on the look out to ensure that the above amendments deliver for the citizens rather than being used to contradict the Constitution.

viii. More so, the refinery-affected people's land rights are yet to be respected as Ministry of Energy is yet to issue them with their land titles. The people also do not have access to enough safe water –one borehole is serving over 76 families- and do not have access to clean energy.

ix. The Ugandan and DRC governments also remain interested in exploring and exploiting for oil in protected areas of national and international importance.

x. In addition, Uganda continues to invest in fossil fuels at the expense of clean renewable energy.

xi. Further, CSOs in Uganda are still playing catch up in sufficiently influencing critical social and environmental processes for the EACOP, oil refinery, finished petroleum products pipeline, the Kingfisher and Tilenga oil projects. We still have to rely on external experts to analyse technical reports. Unfortunately, the external experts are very expensive and hard to get.

xii. The challenges of insufficient financial and human resources remain a big obstacle to lobby and advocacy efforts.

xiii. The operational risks for CSOs continue to worsen and yet CSOs must commit to defend the environment and rights of communities even huge projects such as the Tilenga, Kingfisher, EACOP and others that are valued in billions of dollars with huge interests at stake.

3.3. Key priorities for 2019

In 2019, AFIEGO will work to expand on our achievements and most importantly to address the above and other challenges. Key priorities for 2019 will include:

Empower stakeholders for compliance to National Environment Act: AFIEGO will raise stakeholder awareness on the National Environment Act to promote citizen pressure on government for compliance. Further, AFIEGO will lobby for debate and enactment of the Climate Change Bill, the Uganda Wildlife Bill and the Water Bill. We will also campaign for the operationalisation of the SEA and ESIA regulations and guidelines to protect the environment from oil threats. AFIEGO will also empower stakeholders on SEA and ESIA for compliance to the same.

Pressure NEMA and PAU to respect stakeholder views in Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP ESIA processes: Further, AFIEGO will engage NEMA and use court processes to ensure that NEMA and PAU respect stakeholder views in the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP ESIA processes. In 2018, stakeholders rejected the Tilenga ESIA and told NEMA to do the same. However, the partiality that was seen and violations of the law that marred the Tilenga ESIA process mean that NEMA could fail to make a decision to support environmental conservation. AFIEGO will engage NEMA to ensure that NEMA makes a decision that supports conservation.

Promote refinery and other oil project-affected people's rights: In 2019, AFIEGO will work with the oil refinery-affected people and other affected communities in all the districts with oil activities to ensure that fair and adequate compensation is paid to them. We will also advocate for implementation of commitments made to the refinery-affected people in the 2012 RAP.

Keep oil in the ground in fragile ecosystems: AFIEGO will continue to work with civil society, trans-boundary partners, media and other partners to say no to oil in fragile ecosystems especially in the Murchison and Greater Virunga landscape. With support from our partners, AFIEGO will also facilitate community exchange visits to promote learning for the protection of the environment.

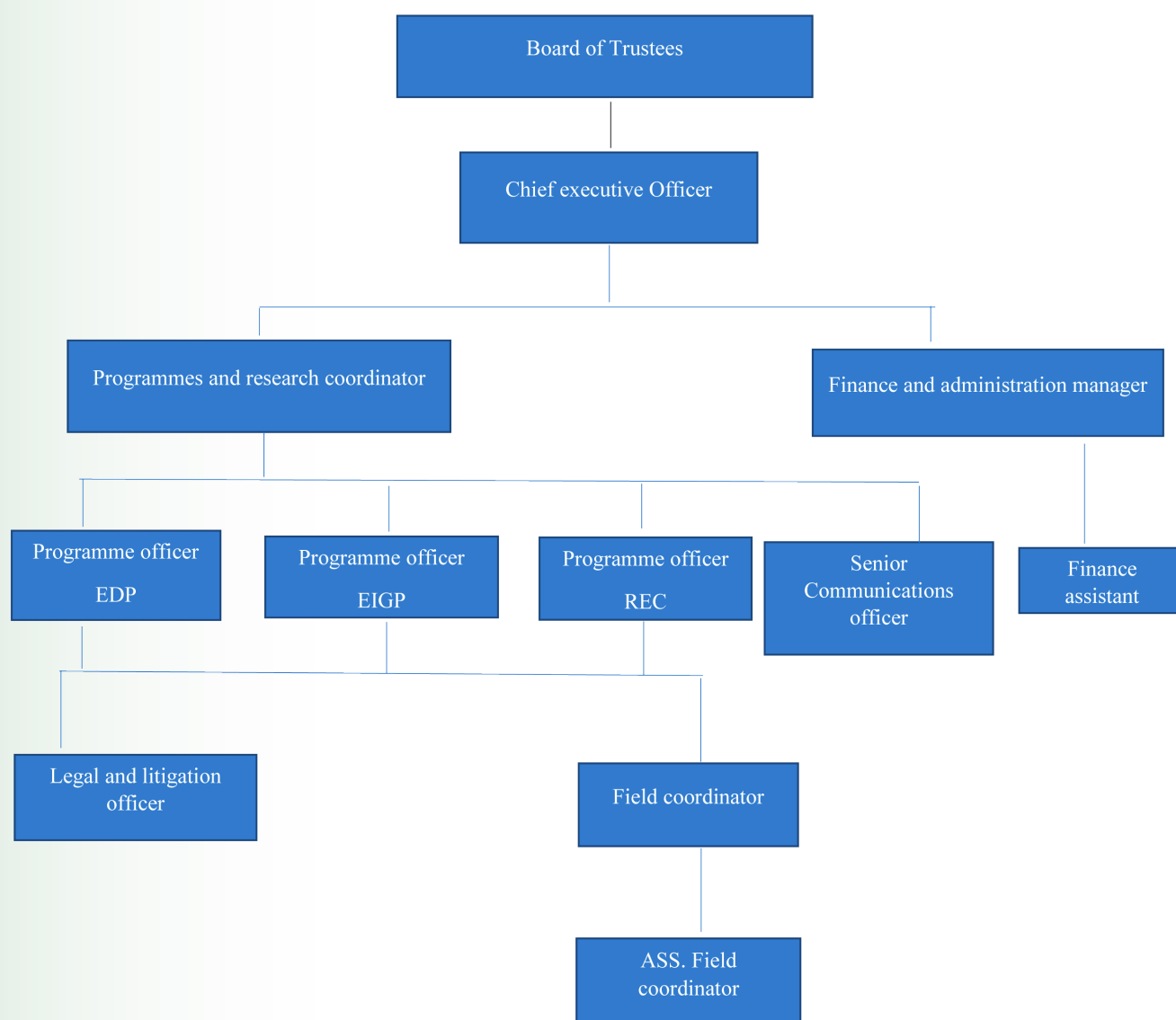
Lobby for increased investment in clean and affordable energy over other sources of energy: Uganda's renewable energy resources in the form of solar, wind, geothermal and others remain largely untapped. Emphasis has been put on fossil fuels such as oil yet these have several challenges to the environment and contribute to climate change. AFIEGO will foster partnerships with communities and CSOs in and outside of the Great Lakes region to scale up our lobby for increased investment in clean and affordable energy over other sources of energy.

Campaign against increasing power tariffs: Despite our and other stakeholders' efforts, power tariffs and poor service delivery in the electricity sector including power blackouts and use of sub-standard metres persists. Electricity access also remains low with just over 20.4% of Ugandans having access to power. AFIEGO will work to address this challenge in 2019.

Safeguard operational space for civil society and media: With increasing threats against civil society, the media and other dissenting voices, AFIEGO will work to safeguard this space in 2019 to enable Ugandans ably hold government accountable.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



APPENDIX II: AFIEGO BOARD MEMBERS' PROFILES

Mr. Edwin Muhereza: Mr. Muhereza is the current chairperson of the Board of Trustees of AFIEGO. He holds a Master's degree in Law from Makerere University. Mr. Muhereza works with Sserwada, Muhereza & Co Advocates. He previously worked with the Registrar of Titles as a Registrar.

Mr. Nicholas Bariyo: Mr. Bariyo is the current Board treasurer of AFIEGO. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Education majoring in Literature from Makerere University. Mr. Bariyo works with Dow Jones News Wire, an international media company based in London.

Ms. Grace Atuhairwe: Ms. Atuhairwe is a board member in charge of legal aid partnerships. She holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Makerere University and a diploma in legal practice from the Law Development Centre in Kampala. Ms. Atuhairwe works with Uganda Law Council in Kampala.

Ms. Doreen Elima: Ms. Elima is a member of the board in charge of civil society and government partnerships. She is an advocate and currently works as a Senior State Attorney in the Directorate of Public Prosecutions' (DPP) office in Uganda. She holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Makerere University and a diploma in legal practice from the Law Development Centre (LDC) in Kampala.

Ms. Sarah Bireete: Ms. Bireete is the Board Member in charge of Regional Partnerships. She is a lawyer and the current Programme Officer at Centre for Constitutional Governance (CCG). Previously, she worked as a Legal Advisor with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kampala.

Mr. Dickens Kamugisha: Mr. Kamugisha is the Chief Executive Officer of AFIEGO and is an ex-officio and secretary to the Board. Mr. Kamugisha holds a Master's degree in Law from Makerere University and diploma in legal practice from the Law Development Centre.

APPENDIX III: AFIEGO STAFF PROFILES

Mr. Dickens Kamugisha: Mr. Kamugisha is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of AFIEGO and head of the secretariat. He is also an advocate of the High Court of Uganda and a member of both Uganda and East African Law Societies. He holds a Master of Law Degree majoring in Energy Governance from Makerere University, Kampala-Uganda.

Ms. Margret Kwijuka: Ms. Kwijuka is the Finance and Administration Manager at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Kampala International University (KIU). She also holds certificates in computerised accounting using tally and QuickBooks from Africa Population Consult-Makerere. Ms. Kwijuka is also a registered CPA student at the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda (ICPAU). Prior to joining AFIEGO, Ms. Kwijuka worked with Dynapharm International in Congo-Brazzaville as the Finance and Administration Manager. She also worked with Vision Fund Uganda and Micro Enterprise Development Network.

Mr. Samuel Okulony: Mr. Okulony is the Programmes and Research Coordinator at AFIEGO. He holds a Bachelor's in Environmental Science Technology and Management degree from Kyambogo University. He has also been trained in climate change adaptation and disaster management, communication, access to justice and Management Accounting for Non-Governmental Organizations (MANGO). Before joining AFIEGO, Mr. Okulony worked with JAWO Industries limited as an Assistant Safety Officer.

Ms. Diana Nabiruma: Ms. Nabiruma is the Senior Communications Officer of AFIEGO. She holds a Master of Arts degree in Journalism and Communication and Bachelor of Arts degree in Mass Communication from Makerere University. Ms. Nabiruma has over nine years' experience in development communication and journalism. She is also a respected public speaker and a widely published author. She specialises in writing on the impact of oil exploitation on the politics of countries in Africa, the environment, community livelihoods, youth employment and public health among others. Ms. Nabiruma's work won her recognition in 2018 when she was selected by IUCN NL as a Face of Conservation from Africa. Before joining AFIEGO, Ms. Nabiruma worked with *The Observer* newspaper and the British Council in Uganda as a journalist and digital communications officer respectively.

Ms. Angella Tusiime: Ms. Tusiime is the project assistant at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree (First Class Honours) in Journalism and Communication from Makerere University. She has written for *The Observer* newspaper and has a strong foundation in communication for development. She boasts of skills in community work, photography and video production and is passionate about social justice and positive transformation within communities. Prior to joining AFIEGO, Ms. Tusiime worked with Film 256 under the project Youth for Film, a project funded by the US Embassy, where she was in charge of documenting the project's successes and challenges. She has also worked with Success Africa, a human consultancy firm, as the communications and multimedia officer.

Ms. Doreen Namara: Ms. Namara is the Programs Legal Assistant at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Uganda Christian University (UCU) Mukono and a postgraduate diploma from the Law Development Centre (LDC). She is a passionate lawyer with keen interest in energy and humanitarian law.

Ms. Ruth Akampurira: Ms. Akampurira is an Administrative Assistant at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Commerce from Makerere University and is currently pursuing a postgraduate diploma in Financial Management from Uganda Management Institute (UMI). Before joining AFIEGO, she worked with Brac Microfinance Ltd.

Ms. Sandra Atusinguza: Ms. Atusinguza is AFIEGO's Field Officer in Hoima district. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Development Studies from Uganda Christian University, Mukono. Ms. Atusinguza boasts of community mobilisation, community sensitisation and communication skills among others.

Mr. Edwin Fanta Mumbere: Mr Mumbere is AFIEGO's Field Officer in Kasese district. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Management from Uganda Christian University, Mukono. Prior to joining AFIEGO, Mr. Mumbere worked with Medicines Sans Frontiers–Uganda as a project data clerk. He also worked with National Security Information Systems (NSIS) and IPSOS Uganda Ltd as a researcher. He boasts of research, community mobilisation and community sensitisation skills.

Ms. Catherine Twongyeirwe: Ms Twongyeirwe is the Finance Assistant at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Uganda Christian University (UCU), Mukono. Before joining AFIEGO, Ms. Twongyeirwe volunteered as a Finance Assistant at Build Africa, Masindi branch.

APPENDIX IV: AFIEGO'S RESEARCH ASSOCIATES' PROFILES

Mr. Dan Agaba: Mr. Agaba is a Research Associate at AFIEGO. He works under the Electricity Democracy Programme. He is an economist and has over five years' experience in policy research and analysis. He also has experience in qualitative and quantitative research. He has widely published articles on natural resource governance, public participation, access to clean energy and service delivery in Uganda.

Mr. Agaba holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a post graduate certificate in project monitoring and evaluation from Makerere University.

Mr. Balach Bakundane: He is an IT research associate with AFIEGO. He holds a Diploma in Information Technology Science (ITS) from Uganda Institute of Information and Communications Technology. He also obtained a Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA) certificate from Makerere University in addition to a certificate in IT 11: Network Operating system and Hardware from the same university.

Ms. Olive Atuhair: Ms. Atuhair is a research associate at AFIEGO. She holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Sciences from Makerere University. She is a passionate researcher with interest in energy governance.

Mr. Cyrus Kabaale: Mr. Kabaale is a research associate working under the Extractives Governance programme at AFIEGO. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Social Work and Social Administration from Islamic University in Uganda (IUIU), Mbale. Prior to joining AFIEGO, Mr. Kabaale volunteered with Family Life Education Programme (FLEP), Jinja.

Mr. Patrick Edema: Mr Edema is a research Associate working under the Renewable Energy and Climate Change programme at AFIEGO. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Engineering and Management from Kyambogo University, Uganda. He carried out his internship from Steel Rolling Mills Limited, Jinja district, as an Occupational and Safety Engineer.

APPENDIX V: AFIEGO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2018

NOTE	2018 UGX	2017 UGX
Income		
Balance brought forward	25,058,796	214,382,531
IUCN Netherlands (2019 grant)	786,780,000	
Civic empowerment	154,202,850	-
Grant income for oil driver	85,062,000	68,040,000
Grant for Tilenga oil project	31,914,855	
Grant income for SRJS IUCN-NL	532,025,000	270,724,950
Other contributions	31,247,250	
	<u>1,646,290,751</u>	<u>553,147,481</u>
Expenditure		
Programme costs		
Project expenses	3 474,895,672	388,856,404
Administrative costs	383,639,693	461,397,107
	<u>858,535,365</u>	<u>850,253,511</u>
Surplus of income over expenditure	<u>787,755,386</u>	<u>20,679,970</u>

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 11th March 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

Board Chairperson



Board Secretary



Signed on: 11th March 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 UGX	2017 UGX
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	5	4,335,357	25,058,796
CURRENT ASSETS	6	787,755,386	13,708,926
Cash and bank balances			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	7	4,554,000	12,765,750
NET-CURRENT ASSETS		783,201,386	943,176
NET ASSETS		787,536,743	26,001,972
FINANCED BY	8		
Capital fund		4,335,357	25,058,796
Unrestricted funds		783,201,386	943,176
		787,536,743	26,001,972



AFIEGO Staff

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