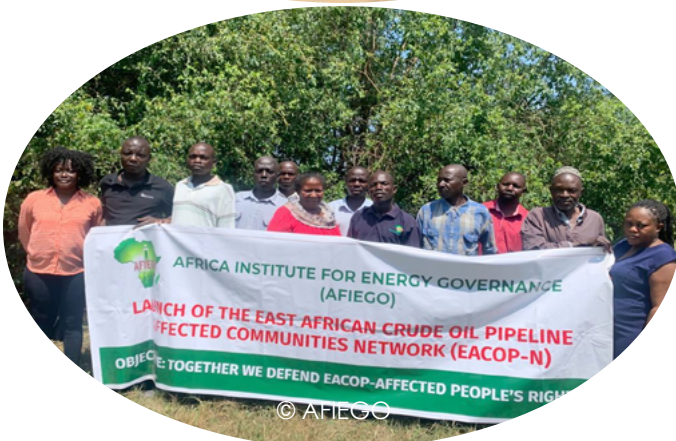


**July 2023; Issue 7**

## **GOV'T, ADDRESS OIL-INDUCED LAND GRABBING & HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN BULIISA AND OTHER DISTRICTS!**



AFIEGO staff and community members during legal aid clinics organised by AFIEGO in Tilenga- and EACOP-affected districts in June and July 2023.

Community members sought legal advice to address oil-induced land grabbing among other human rights violations.

### **In this newsletter:**

- Government must address oil-induced land grabbing and its impacts in Buliisa district
- Pictorial of our activities
- Lobbying
- In the media
- Upcoming events

Dear reader, welcome to AFIEGO's July 2023 newsletter. In June and July 2023, AFIEGO organised legal aid clinics in Buliisa, Lwengo and Kyotera districts in Western and Southern Uganda.

The objective of the clinics was to help AFIEGO's lawyers to meet communities affected by the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) and Tilenga oil projects, listen to their grievances and offer legal advice.

The legal aid clinics were also intended to empower selected local community leaders and individuals to become advocates of their own rights and those of fellow community members.

During the clinics, community members discussed the human rights violations caused by TotalEnergies' Tilenga project and the EACOP project.

The EACOP is owned by TotalEnergies, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and the Ugandan as well as Tanzanian governments.

Some of the violations that were discussed include cracked houses due to vibrations from oil sector construction activities, plans to construct the EACOP a few metres from people's houses which raises safety concerns and titling of community members' land by strangers.

Others include slow processes of compensating landlords in Greater Masaka, failure to get informed consent from EACOP-affected communities and increased human-wildlife conflicts

that have seen elephants destroy crops in Buliisa district. The issue of human-wildlife conflicts was especially emotive.

It should be remembered that during the public hearing on the Tilenga oil project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report in Nwoya district in 2018, communities in Nwoya indicated that they started to experience more elephant raids when oil exploitation activities in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) started.

Indeed, a **study** by the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) on the impacts of oil and gas exploration and seismic surveys on elephants in MFNP showed that elephants were reacting negatively to the oil developments.

The "elephants were shown to move away from well pad sites while under construction and when they were being drilled."

In our **Word from CEO**, we bring you stories from our legal aid clinics. We place emphasis on the oil-induced land grabbing and other associated problems in Buliisa district which the Ministry of Lands, TotalEnergies and other relevant stakeholders should address.

We also invite Ugandans to demand that relevant actors including TotalEnergies, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), NEMA, Ministry of Energy, Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) and the judiciary among others stop oil sector impacts and injustices.

In this newsletter, we also bring you our **pictorial** section through which we share some of the activities that we and our partners implemented this month.

For instance, we bring you highlights from the aforementioned July legal aid clinics.

In addition, we supported youth to engage in an exchange learning with oil-affected communities in Hoima district. The youth got a physical feel of the impacts of oil on communities.

Further, with oil-affected community members, we held a radio talkshow at Spice FM in Hoima district to discuss the emerging issues affecting oil-affected communities.

We also discussed AFIEGO's legal efforts especially those in Uganda, at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) and in France. These are aimed at protecting communities and East Africans' rights amidst the Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP projects.

This month, AFIEGO also conducted a staff capacity building workshop on project monitoring and gender mainstreaming in Kampala.

The Court of Appeal in Kampala also heard the court case that we and our partners filed for protection of Bugoma forest.

You will see highlights on this and

our other activities in the pictorial section.

In our **lobbying** section, we bring you some of the lobby and advocacy products that we disseminated this month.

For instance, AFIEGO and our partners issued a press statement on the outcomes of the Bugoma court case hearing.

Further, AFIEGO and our partners submitted a joint report to inform the UN's Universal Periodic Review on the People's Republic of China next year.

We discussed the human rights violations associated with Chinese investments in Uganda.

In addition, AFIEGO published and launched a factsheet on the EACOP-impacted wetlands in Uganda and the socio-economic roles they play.

Finally, in **in the media** section, we bring you some of the over 25 newspaper articles written by our staff and partners that were published in the leading newspapers in July.

We also bring you the media stories that were published following various media engagements that we held this month.

We hope you enjoy the newsletter.

**Editorial team:**

**Diana Nabiruma**

**Doreen Namara**

**Balach Bakundane**



### GOVERNMENT MUST ADDRESS OIL-INDUCED LAND GRABBING AND ITS IMPACTS IN BULIISA DISTRICT

On July 13, 2023, Mr. Ibrahim Nyakagufu of Kabolwa village, Kigoya parish, Buliisa sub-county, Buliisa district woke up early. He had heard that AFIEGO was to hold a legal aid clinic in his district.

During the clinics that were held in Buliisa, Lwengo and Kyotera districts in June and July 2023, over 83 Tilenga- and EACOP project-affected households shared the oil projects' impacts on them with AFIEGO's lawyers.

The lawyers discussed with the communities the different legal strategies that can be used to fight against land grabbing and other violations being faced because of oil activities.

When Mr. Nyakagufu left his home for the legal aid clinic in Buliisa, he had one problem that was giving him major trouble: that of people who had laid claim to land that several people he leads and himself have lived on for decades.

Mr. Nyakagufu, who is 59, says, "I am the chairperson of Kabolwa Agro Environment Protection Grow Farmers Group. The objective of this association is to participate in agriculture to feed our families and for commercial purposes.

As a group of farmers, we have lived on and cultivated our land for decades. However, in 2021 and December 2022, we were shocked after learning that three people and institutions are claiming ownership of our land."

The people and institutions referred to by Mr. Nyakagufu include Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom, Mr. James Wendi and Mr. Robert Mukitale. Over 50 households, who

are being displaced for the Tilenga oil project, are affected by the land claims.

Mr. Nyakagufu says, "Through Atacama, Total is acquiring our land under Resettlement Action Plan 4. The land is being acquired for a feeder pipeline mobile camp, feeder pipeline Right of Way (RoW), feeder pipeline power stations and access roads."

He adds, "Between 2021 and 2022, Atacama informed us [over 50 households] that our land had been claimed by people with land titles. Atacama told us that we would be given 60% of the value of our land in compensation while the landlords, who appeared out of nowhere, would be given 40%. Land in Buliisa is mostly owned communally.

We wondered how anyone could get a land title covering people's land. We also asked how government allowed anyone to convert communal land and issue freehold land titles without involving the families living and occupying the same land?" Mr. Nyakagufu adds, "The affected people complained to the RDC [Resident District Commissioner].

While the RDC was supportive, we are still being told that we will only receive 60% compensation. This is unfair!"

#### OIL-INDUCED LAND GRABBING

Mr. Nyakagufu and his community's land grabbing case is just one of the many being faced by families in Buliisa and other districts where TotalEnergies, CNOOC and the Ugandan government are conducting oil activities. Indeed, since commercial oil discoveries were made in the Albertine Graben

in Uganda in 2006, poor communities have continued to experience increased land grabbing challenges.

This phenomenon has been documented by various researchers some of whom **define** land grabbing as largescale displacement of people from their land without adequate compensation. This displacement may include that by the state and corporate entities.

Others **define** land grabbing as “large scale land acquisition that involves quick transfer of ownership from long time land occupants/owners to new owners/investors, in [an] unclear manner that causes suspicion and resistance from the locals ...”

In 2018, the Centre for Peace Research and Development published a research paper titled, “Land Grabbing in Albertine Graben: Implications for Women’s Land Rights and Oil Industry in Uganda”. The paper showed that the oil industry was driving speculative behaviour and state-led land grabs.

The research also showed that the applications for freehold registration of land in the Albertine Graben had increased.

In Buliisa in particular, the research paper showed that claims were made by land grabbers that they bought land.

“But investigations show that [the] people land grabbers claimed to have sold to them either do not exist or never owned land. In an interview with the local council chairman of Kasenyi where [TotalEnergies’] Kasemene oil well is located, it was revealed that when the community land was sold, there was no involvement of the community, but people who had previously settled on the land are said to have sold the land,” the aforementioned research paper noted.

Its authors added, “[Attempts] to investigate the sale by communities were met with hostility and violence since land grabbers who were mostly absent landlords got support from government operatives to prevent repossession of land by local residents (Muriisa, Mbabazi and Twinamastiko 2014).”

In a research report titled, “The Political economy of Land Grabbing in Oil Resource Areas: The Uganda Albertine Graben”, researcher Kizito Nyanzi notes that factors such as failure by communities to register their land due to limited awareness, lack of funds and others are driving oil-induced land grabbing in the Albertine Graben.

These factors must be addressed to stop land grabbing, which has dire impacts especially on project-affected communities.



Some community members during a legal aid clinic by AFIEGO

## IMPACTS OF LAND GRABBING

Land grabbing is affecting community members in Buliisa and other districts in various ways.

Ms. Anna Acan, a widow from Kabolwa village, Buliisa sub-county in Buliisa district says, “My late husband and I bought land in 1997. We lived freely on this land until Atacama presented us with a land title in the name of Robert Mukitale Muhemba.”

She adds, “Mr. Mukitale got the land title on April 29, 2021 and the title shows that our land is part of his estate. Mr. Mukitale says that we are his tenants. I wasn't part of a lawsuit instituted by Mr. Mukitale against people he said were on his land some years back. I have been denied compensation by Atacama todate because of this conflict.”

Ms. Acan's failure to receive compensation has negatively impacted her and her family. Like many other families in her community who have been denied compensation due to multiple claims by land grabbers, Ms. Acan and other families are no longer able to feed their families, take their children to school, pay for health services and meet other basic needs.

Indeed, oil-induced land grabbing has continued to force more families into desperation and hopelessness. It is also worsening the cases of domestic violence. The above challenges in Buliisa are also being experienced by EACOP-affected communities in Greater Masaka where land conflicts including amongst family members have arisen.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Uganda's Constitution empowers all citizens to live in dignity and enjoy their rights in accordance with the law. Government and all its agencies are required to ensure compliance with the law in the country.

The EACOP- and Tilenga-affected people were living in harmony and in dignity before the oil project activities. To stop oil project impacts and protect citizens, the following must be done:

**(i) The Buliisa district local government and Ministry of Lands** should stop issuing land titles on communal land without and before conducting effective consultations with the affected communities and/or families.

**(ii) The land acquisition processes under RAP 4** must consider only the local people who have been living on the land as the only land owners. The people emerging with land titles to cheat the poor local people should be stopped. Moreover, in 2010, President Museveni stopped issuance of land titles in Bunyoro.

**(iii) District Land Boards including that of Buliisa district** who have continued to connive with the rich to issue land titles before consulting the locals who live on the affected land should be investigated and punished.

**(iv) Furthermore, government should** conduct awareness campaigns to inform communities, especially customary and communal land owners, about their land rights and how they can defend them.

The campaigns should also counsel affected people on how to overcome a life of desperation, isolation and frustration so that they can once again live normal lives.

**(v) In addition, government should support communities** in the oil region to register their communal and customary land, and protect the land.

**(vi) CSOs should mobilise other stakeholders** to support government efforts to end the suffering of oil-affected communities as well as ensure that no oil activities are allowed in critical biodiversity areas and/or unfairly displace vulnerable groups such as women, children and others.

**By CEO and Partners**



# Pictorial of our activities

## AFIEGO CONDUCTS LEGAL AID CLINICS FOR EACOP AND TILenga PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS AND THEIR LEADERS



On June 27 and July 13, 2023, AFIEGO organised legal aid clinics for selected EACOP and Tilenga project-affected community members and their leaders in Lwengo and Buliisa districts.

AFIEGO provided legal advice to the above-mentioned people. This will support them to defend their communities' land, environment, livelihood and other rights that have been affected by the oil projects.



## AFIEGO SUPPORTS EACOP-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES TO CONDUCT A RADIO TALKSHOW ON EMERGING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS



On July 14, 2023, AFIEGO supported selected EACOP-affected persons from Hoima district to participate in a radio talkshow at Spice FM.

The talkshow enabled the affected people to discuss the human rights violations against them.

AFIEGO also discussed the legal efforts that the organisation is involved in to protect the affected people's rights and promote climate action.

## AFIEGO SUPPORTS AN EXCHANGE LEARNING BETWEEN YOUTH AND OIL PROJECT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES



On July 3, 2023, AFIEGO supported youth to meet with oil project-affected communities in the Albertine region.

The exchange learning visit enabled the youth to get a physical feel of the human and environmental violations these communities are going through.

The youth also shared the campaigns and advocacy efforts they are engaged in for restoration of the affected people's rights.

## AFIEGO SUPPORTS SAFETY TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS



Between July 12 and 15, 2023, AFIEGO and our partners organised a safety training workshop for selected community-based leaders that we work with.

The training enabled the community leaders to acquire knowledge and skills to continue doing their work amidst the shrinking civic space in the country.

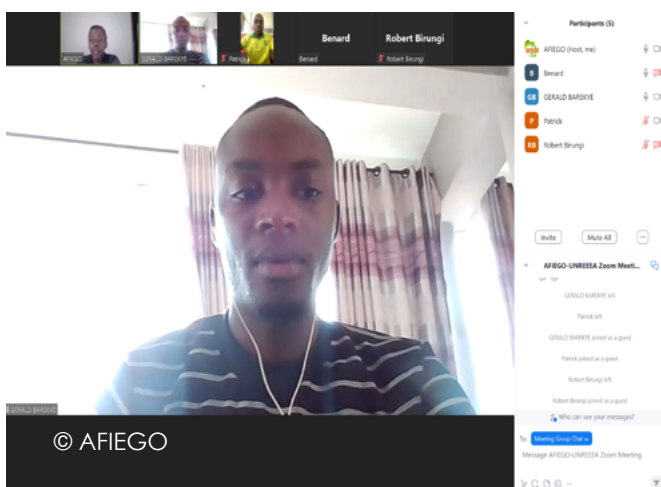
## AFIEGO HOLDS STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON PROJECT MONITORING AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING



On July 21, 2023, AFIEGO conducted a capacity building workshop on project monitoring and gender mainstreaming for the organisation's staff members in Kampala.

During the workshop, the staff were equipped with skills and knowledge on project monitoring, evaluation and gender mainstreaming for effective implementation of AFIEGO's projects.

## AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA PARTNERS DISCUSS STRATEGIES FOR A RENEWABLE ENERGY CURRICULUM



On July 27, 2023, AFIEGO and her partners under the Inclusive Green Economy Network-East Africa (IGEN-EA) organised a meeting to discuss strategies they can deploy to close skills gaps in Uganda's renewable energy sector.

The discussion enabled AFIEGO and her IGEN-EA partners to agree on key steps to take to address the skills gaps.



# Lobbying

This month, AFIEGO launched a factsheet on the EACOP-impacted wetlands in Uganda and the socio-economic roles they play. The factsheet was launched following months of research. Further, AFIEGO and our partners submitted a joint report to the UN Human Rights Council to inform the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on China. China's human rights record will be reviewed by selected UN member states in 2024.

In addition, following hearing of an appeal case that we and our partners filed to protect Bugoma forest from land grabbing, sugarcane growing and oil challenges, we issued a press statement.



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## JOINT NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS SUBMISSION TO THE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW (UPR) 42<sup>ND</sup>, SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP-THE UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

On the People's Republic of China

Submitted 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2023.

Joint Submission by:

Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Youth for Green Communities; Friends of Zoka; Guild Presidents' Forum on Governance; Oil Refinery Residents Association; East African Crude Oil Pipeline Host Communities; Centre for Environmental Research and Agriculture Innovations; Women for Green Economy Movement Uganda; African Initiative on Food Security and Environment; Environment Governance Institute (EGI); World Voices Uganda

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July 25, 2023

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
KAMPALA**

### COURT OF APPEAL STARTS HEARING OF COURT CASE TO PROTECT BUGOMA FOREST

The Court of Appeal in Kampala today (July 25, 2023) heard the case that Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), National Association of Professional Environmentalists (NAPE) as well as Water and Environment Media Network (WEMNET) filed for cancellation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) certificate of approval issued to Hoima Sugar Ltd (HSL).

AFIEGO, NAPE and WEMNET are some of the members of the Save Bugoma Forest Campaign (SBFC).

The appeal, which we filed in May 2021, is against HSL and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). Despite protests from Bugoma forest host communities, Kikuube district local government, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and civil society members, NEMA issued HSL with an ESIA certificate of approval for the company's Kyangwali Mixed Land Use project in August 2020. The certificate allowed HSL to grow sugarcane, set up an urban centre and engage in other degrading activities in Bugoma central forest reserve.

#### **LITIGATION HISTORY**

In September 2020, AFIEGO and our aforementioned SBFC partners filed a case in the high court in Kampala demanding for cancellation of HSL's ESIA certificate. We argued that HSL violated the following provisions in Uganda's environmental laws:

- **Regulation 10 of the 1998 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations** which provides that an environmental impact study shall be conducted in accordance with the terms of reference (ToR) developed by the developer in consultation with NEMA and the lead agency.

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July 12, 2023

The Chief Executive Officer,  
Uganda Tourism Board (UTB),  
Kampala (U).

Dear Sir/Madam,

### RE: LETTER REQUESTING FOR A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE TOURISM POTENTIAL OF BUGOMA FOREST

Greetings from the Inclusive Green Economic Network East Africa (IGEN-EA). IGEN-EA is a network of over 36 civil society and private sector players from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania whose objective is to promote green economic activities that uphold environmental conservation, improved livelihoods and climate change mitigation.

IGEN-EA is hosted by Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), a Ugandan non-profit organisation.

On behalf of IGEN-EA and my behalf, I take this opportunity to appreciate UTB's efforts towards the promotion of tourism through different marketing strategies. In particular, the Pearl of Africa Tourism Expo (POATF) that creates a platform to attract more investors and customers to the tourism sector.

However, there is a need to support the conservation of natural forests that greatly contribute to the flourishing of the tourism sector. For instance, Bugoma forest located in Kikuube district is home to 570 or 11.4% of Uganda's estimated population of 5,000 chimpanzees. The forest is also home to 225 bird species and the endemic Ugandan Mangabey. Despite these attractions, no tourism activities are ongoing in the forest.

Therefore, through this letter, we would like to bring to your attention the need to conserve Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR). The forest continues to be depleted due to the ongoing

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This month, AFIEGO staff, research associates and youth champions wrote over 25 newspaper articles that were published in the leading newspapers. Some of the published articles are captured below.

## LETTER OF THE DAY

On Sunday, July 23, the media reported that Pope Francis said recent heat waves across many parts of the world and flooding in countries such as South Korea call for urgent action to tackle climate change.

Pope Francis appealed to the leaders and the world during his Angelus message to crowds in St. Peter's Square to rapidly ditch fossil fuels and make the protection of the environment a cornerstone by limiting polluting emissions. He noted in his landmark 2015 "Laudato Si' (Praised Be)" encyclical that the planet is "beginning to look more and more like an immense pile of filth".

This shows that the world's vulnerability to climate change impacts remains a key reminder of the need to evaluate the readiness and preparedness to counter these negative and often diverse effects. The quality of life has been reduced, given the burden placed by numerous uncoordinated effects on the environment. Disease is rampant, famine and poverty are on the increase, and development is stifled and all these are caused by climate change and the energy crisis.

From November 30 to December 12, the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) will be holding its annual conference known as COP28, in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. It will be the 28th meeting of the conference of the parties to the UNFCCC, with the purpose to limit climate change to 1.5 Celsius (34.7 Fahrenheit) of global warming. Therefore, I call upon member states to consider the following

## Countries must address climate change and energy challenges



during the conference.

COP28 conference should consider strengthening commitments to encourage countries to set more ambitious emissions reduction targets and update their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to align with the 1.5-degree Celsius global warming in the 28th UN conference.

It should also support the clean energy transition by promoting the rapid adoption and deployment of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal by providing financial incentives and technological support to help developing nations transition from fossil fuels. This should be done by considering the social and economic impacts of climate policies, ensuring a just transition for affected communities

and workers in fossil fuel-dependent industries.

Furthermore, the UN COP28 conference should consider encouraging the adoption of carbon pricing mechanisms, such as carbon taxes, to internalise the cost of carbon emissions and drive investments towards low carbon technologies and mobilise developed countries to fulfil their commitment to providing climate finance to support developing nations in the climate mitigation and adoption effort.

The 28th conference should also encourage large-scale reforestation and afforestation projects to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation.

It is crucial to recognise that addressing the climate and energy crisis requires a collective effort from all countries and stakeholders

as Pope Francis is appealing to the world to tackle climate change.

The UN should enhance public awareness and education on climate change and its impacts, fostering a culture of sustainable practices and environmental responsibility by promoting international collaboration to share knowledge, best practices, and capacity building efforts to address climate and energy challenges effectively.

COP28 conference should strive to foster a spirit of cooperation, innovation, and accountability to accelerate the global transition towards a sustainable and low-carbon future in order to conserve the environment.

Olive Atuhairwe, Kampala  
Atuhairweolivia72.ao@gmail.com

## Include renewable energy syllabi in secondary, varsity curriculum

As of 2019, Uganda's population is underserved within the energy sector and it is amongst the top 20 with 26 million people not having access to electricity. It should be noted that 66 percent of Ugandans are multidimensional energy poor; 33 percent are severely energy poor and the average deprivation score is 51 percent.

Although Uganda has ample energy resources that include hydrological and other renewable resources, it is still facing an extensive level of energy poverty, like the majority of the other African countries.

Despite the government's efforts to invest in huge hydro-power projects like Karuma Dam, Uganda has the lowest electrification rates in the world and most citizens lack access and competition to the national grid, primarily due to an overreliance on biomass sources, limited access to off-grid and high power tariffs, among others. It is still grappling with providing reliable, cost-effective electric power to meet the demands of people.

The government needs to train a pool of competent experts in the renewable energy sector to come up with new innovations to solve the energy crisis. These experts



can in turn embark on mass sensitisation.

In addition, the National Curriculum Development Centre must introduce renewable energy curriculum syllabi in lower and higher institutions of learning to meet the growing population and save people's lives.

The renewable energy curriculum syllabus will equip people with practical skills and enable them to become job creators to reduce energy poverty.

There are many opportunities in renewable energy alternatives

which the country needs to discover to fight the energy crisis.

As clearly stated in the youth report 2019 by the Centre for Policy Analysis, the report indicated that the majority of them demanded more practical subjects and over 50 percent of them revealed that the education they had received had not prepared them for the available opportunities in the labour market. Therefore, the introduction of a renewable energy curriculum syllabus will equip students with competent skills to come up with innovations in

the energy sector that will create more jobs for the country.

Therefore, introducing a renewable energy curriculum in institutions will make an excellent showcase for the benefits of energy transition. It will also provide people with an on-site learning experience, produce job creators, and help the country get clean, affordable, and sustainable energy services.

Olive Atuhairwe, Kampala  
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## Will ban on timber export save forests from destruction?

**EDITOR:** Last week, the media reported about the ban on the export of timber, cancellation of all licences and permits in the forests in order to protect them from massive destruction.

The ban on the export of timber follows a directive by President Yoweri Museveni, instructing the Prime Minister to take action to reserve the worrying trends of forest degradation.

It is noted that all of these bans, including the presidential directive on the wetland evacuation, have been put in place to ensure that the critical green cover is conserved, but nothing has changed. They have rather led to massive destructions

**LETTER OF THE DAY**  
HAVE YOU GOT SOMETHING TO SAY?  
email us at [letters@newvision.co.ug](mailto:letters@newvision.co.ug)

of the forests, wetlands and other ecosystems due to increased corruption among some government officials.

There is also poor implementation by the ministries responsible to protect the environment, as well as failure of the public to use alternative renewable



energy, such as solar, bio-gas and energy-saving stoves.

These bans have been coming at the time when most forest covers, such as Bugoma and Zoka forest reserves are under threat by encroachers.

Therefore, this ban on export of timber is also likely not to work, because a lot

is still lacking at the stage of implementation.

The Government needs to do the following to ensure that the directive is implemented:

- Address the issue of corruption among government officials.
- Put in place alternatives for cooking in order to reduce the pressure on the forests from charcoal consumers.
- Increase the budget allocation to improve on the supervision of ministries and others who ensure that these directives are favourable to all groups of Ugandans, without excluding anyone.

Paul Kato



## Upcoming events

**August 2-10, 2023; Kampala:** Organise a CSOs' meeting on the failures of the Bujagali dam project, issue a communique and petition the Auditor General (AG) to audit the project

**August 7, 2023; Buliisa and Kampala:** Support Buliisa oil-affected communities to engage Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other authorities to address elephant raids

**August 7-14, 2023; Kampala and Kikuube:** Work with lawyers to compile and file submissions in the Court of Appeal regarding the Bugoma forest case

**August 17, 2023; Online:** Webinar to create awareness on the role of the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) in promoting human rights observance, biodiversity conservation and climate action

**August 20, 2023; Kampala:** Organise a capacity building meeting on how Ugandan CSOs can participate and influence the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process for the People's Republic of China

**August 22, 2023; Kampala:** Engage the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) on the need to put in place a renewable energy curriculum

**August 23, 2023; Kampala:** Engage the Secretary General (SG) of the International Ramsar Committee and Chinese government officials on EACOP-affected wetlands

**August 25, 2023; Kampala and Arusha:** Petition the EACJ on the need to expedite hearing of the EACOP case

**August 28, 2023; Kikuube:** Organise a meeting with Bugoma forest host communities on the roles and responsibilities of women and youth in the promotion of inclusive sustainable forest governance

**August 30, 2023; Kampala:** Support IGEN-EA to present proposals for the Consumer Protection Bill (focus on the agricultural sector) to the Minister of Trade

## About Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)

AFIEGO is a non-profit company limited by guarantee that was incorporated under Uganda's Companies Act. AFIEGO undertakes public policy research and advocacy to influence energy policies to benefit the poor and vulnerable. Based in Kampala-Uganda, the non-profit company was born out of the need to contribute to efforts to turn Africa's clean energy potential into reality and to ensure that the common man and woman benefits from this energy boom. Through lobbying, research and community education, AFIEGO works with communities and leaders to ensure that clean 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 clean energy resources for socio-economic development

### Our Mission

To promote energy policies that benefit poor and vulnerable communities