

**November 2022; Issue 11**

## **COP27: ASSESSING SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES**



**AFIEGO's CEO, Mr. Dickens Kamugisha (2nd R), during a panel discussion at COP 27 in Sharm El Shiehk, Egypt in November 2022. Mr. Kamugisha shares a highlight of lessons from the COP in this newsletter.**

### **In this newsletter:**

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Dear reader, welcome to AFIEGO's November 2022 newsletter.

From November 6 to 18, 2022, over 150 nations converged in the Egyptian city of Sharm El Sheikh for the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27). This annual event by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) seeks to build on previous successes and pave way for effectively tackling climate change.

Due to COP27's relative proximity (taking place in Africa), but also through a continuous gradual shift in focus within the global climate justice community, the attendance of climate activists from East Africa's Most Affected People and Areas (MAPA) was visible. Our CEO, Mr. Dickens Kamugisha, who together with other AFIEGO staff has since 2006 been fighting against the dangers of oil within and outside Uganda, also participated in the conference.

Mr. Kamugisha and over 600 civil society groups from Africa went to COP27 in Egypt with huge expectations, including the hope that, for once, the world would finally agree to end fossil fuel exploitation as a measure to fight climate change.

Unfortunately, no final decision was made at this summit to stop oil and other fossil fuel activities.

That said, COP27 provided space for discussion of critical issues, including the appreciation that climate change remains one of the single most significant dangers to humanity.

Further, COP27 discussed the need to keep global temperature rises below 1.5 degrees, the call for rich countries to provide funding

for loss and damage, and the need to stop the west from using Africa as a gas station, among others.

Even though the pressing issue, which was the decision to phase out fossil fuels, failed, COP27 discussions covered other critical areas listed below:

- Putting in place a loss and damage fund for developing countries devastated by extreme weather events.
- Maintaining the global warming limit at or less than 1.5°C.
- Prioritising and supporting developing countries to transit to clean renewable energy such as off-grid solar and others suitable for poor and vulnerable groups such as women, youth and others.
- Ensuring effective implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The rich nations should support countries to meet their climate change commitments as outlined in their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- The debate to completely phase out fossil fuels should carry on.
- Continue to phase down the use of coal, as agreed at COP26.
- Reform global financial institutions like the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), African Development Bank (ADB) and others to include and increase funding for clean and inclusive renewable energy for all.
- Adapt more adverse weather-resilient defences.

In our **Word from the CEO**, we tell the story

of what AFIEGO's CEO, Mr. Kamugisha, witnessed and experienced at COP27 and make recommendations for future COPs.

In our **pictorial** section, we bring you highlights of the activities that we and our partners implemented this month (November). For instance, this month AFIEGO was awarded the Right Livelihood Award at a ceremony held in Stockholm-Sweden. We share highlights from the ceremony.

Further, this month, a hearing on the court case that we filed in relation to the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project at the East African Court of Justice was held.

In addition, we supported the oil refinery-affected community to travel to the Masindi High Court for hearing of the court case that AFIEGO and the oil refinery-affected people filed against the Ugandan government over delayed, inadequate and unfair compensation.

We also organised a meeting through which we empowered youth on their roles in guarding against oil dangers.

Furthermore, we share highlights from our engagements at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt.

In addition, together with our partners, we participated in a meeting with an official from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which we discussed our efforts to promote human rights and gender equality amidst oil and other activities in Uganda. We bring you this in our pictorial

section.

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

For example, together with seven other civil society organisations, we issued a communique calling on the Masindi High Court to fast-track and conclude hearing of the oil refinery-affected people's court case. The case was filed with AFIEGO's support in 2014 to stop human rights abuses against over 7,000 people, including over 3,500 women, displaced for the oil refinery project in 2012.

We also supported communities whose land is being acquired for the EACOP project to write a complaint letter to the Minister of Internal Affairs calling for an end to the intimidation of persons affected by the project. The people are intimidated by security officials among others.

We also disseminated IEC materials and articles to raise awareness about our court case against the EACOP project at the EACJ.

In the **media** section, we bring you some newspaper articles written by our staff and partners that were published by national as well as international media houses.

We hope you enjoy the newsletter.

## **Editorial team:**

**Diana Nabiruma**

**Caroline Ariba**

**Rachael Amongin**

**Balach Bakundane**

## COP27: A HIGHLIGHT OF LESSONS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS

Dear reader, I am one of the African civil society activists who participated in the 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) held from November 6 to 18, 2022, in the city of Sharm El Sheikh in Egypt. At least 100 presidents, high-level government officials, and over 35,000 people from more than 150 countries participated in COP27.

Like all the previous COPs, COP 27 was planned and organised under the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty which extended the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global warming.

The main objective of every COP is to provide an international forum to build consensus on fighting against global warming caused by climate change.

My participation at COP27 was part of our efforts at AFIEGO and all our partners to join hands with the rest of the world to make lasting decisions on how to stop the causes of climate change. These causes among others include, the continued use of fossil fuels such as oil, gas and coal. Other causes include a lack of clean energy for cooking, which has left millions of poor people with no option other than cutting down forests and green vegetation for firewood and charcoal.

In the last ten or so years, like many other countries, Uganda has continued to suffer terrible climatic change impacts such as increased water levels in lakes and rivers, floods, mudslides and landslides burying whole villages, destruction of roads and other infrastructure, drying of rivers leading to failure of small hydro dams and others.

In view of the above and appreciation of the risks of oil, since 2006, AFIEGO and our partners

from within and outside Uganda have been working to stop oil exploitation, especially in critical biodiversity areas such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, forests, national parks, game reserves and others. We have also been fighting to stop human rights abuses against oil-host communities.

I therefore went to COP27 hoping that world leaders would go beyond mere declarations to make concrete global decisions to tackle climate change once and for all. I hoped civil society groups like AFIEGO and others would use such global platforms to push for national action, including efforts to stop risky oil projects such as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), Tilenga, Kingfisher and others.

However, there were lessons and disappointments at the COP. I share these below.

### LESSONS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS

#### **a) Debates to reform global financial institutions:**

I am happy that the COP27 delegates discussed the need to reform multilateral development banks (MDBs) like the World Bank, IMF, ADB and others to help low-income countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and avert the effects of adverse weather conditions. There was no clear conclusion but the debate started. I hope it will continue so that MDBs are reformed to promote climate action and justice.

#### **b) Funding for loss and damage:**

Even though no strategic concrete agreement was reached, there is no doubt that everyone at COP27 appreciated the need for rich countries to provide funding support to developing countries that continue to suffer critical climate change impacts. I hope that all those working to stop the causes of climate change will ensure that the future agreement does not allow the funding for loss and damage as a license for the rich to use



and misuse the developing countries but rather work as compensation for the damage and loss already suffered.

**c) Consensus on 1.5 degrees:** Unlike the fund, the decision on the agreed-upon threshold of global heating was final with the 1.5 degree Celsius previously assented to in COP21 and COP26 being retained. While this threshold remains high and may not be reached because of the double standards of rich countries and greedy companies that have allowed and continue to exploit oil, coal and gas, it provides a good step for activists to build more pressure for action against climate change.

**d) Energy transition:** For all the two weeks of COP27, it was clear that even those not willing to stop fossil oil exploitation were ready to discuss how to transit to clean, renewable energy worldwide. This momentum will continue to expand and hopefully lead to urgent action.

**Despite the above positive discussions, COP27 had many disappointments including:**

**Failed consensus to phase out fossil fuels:** Despite the scientific evidence showing that oil, gas, coal and others are the biggest causes of climate change and, therefore, global warming, COP27 failed to end fossil fuel exploitation.

**No global forum was created to prosecute and punish polluters:** While the global community created the International Criminal Court at the Hague to deal with critical cases of global nature where national governments had failed, the same global community at COP27 was unable to create a similar court to deal with cases of greenhouse emissions. Without a worldwide tribunal to curb impunity, climate change problems may continue to worsen.

**Energy transition financing:** COP27 failed to create a fund to fast-track the transition to clean, renewable energy in developing countries.

**No funding for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** While the UN asked countries, including Uganda, to review and submit new NDCs, COP27 failed to commit rich countries to provide specific financing for implementing the said NDCs.

### **Recommendations**

In view of the above, the following recommendations are made:

**(i) Climate change financing should be in the form of grants and not loans.** Continents like Africa, known to be the most affected by extreme weather occurrences, will need up to \$145.5 billion annually to achieve climate action commitments and better climate justice.

While COP27 ended without a known source of financing for the loss and damage fund, the COP26 resolution saw 70% of the \$100bn pledged disbursed through loans. Though timely, countries suffering the effects of adverse weather conditions should not be plunged into more debt; countries should seek a more grant-based funding approach.

**(ii) Adopt clean-energy-targeted strategies:** At least 75% of the World Bank's energy funding should go directly to clean energy like solar and wind. This will help developing countries to achieve faster access to clean energy and shift people from reliance on firewood which continues to cause massive forest degradation.

**(iii) Set up an international climate change court:** A global platform like COP should be the avenue to ensure that an international court to deal with climate change crimes and injustices is established. This can take the form of the Hague-based International Criminal Court.

**(iv) Nations also need to agree** to phase out all fossil fuels including coal, oil and gas.

**By Dickens Kamugisha,  
CEO, AFIEGO**

# Pictorial of our activities

## AFIEGO SUPPORTS EACOP COURT CASE HEARING



On November 11, 2022, AFIEGO and our partners participated in the hearing of a court case against the EACOP project.

The hearing took place in Kampala.

The case, which was filed in the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) by AFIEGO and our Ugandan, Kenyan as well as Tanzanian partners, is seeking to block construction of the EACOP over environmental and human rights concerns.

## AFIEGO SUPPORTS OIL REFINERY-AFFECTED PERSONS TO ACCESS JUSTICE



On November 10, 2022, AFIEGO supported the oil refinery-affected persons to participate in their court case hearing at Masindi high court.

AFIEGO is supporting the affected people to seek justice following the violation of their constitutional rights to receive prompt, fair and adequate compensation.

The people's rights were violated by the Ugandan government during the compulsory acquisition of the people's property beginning in 2012. The people's land was acquired for the oil refinery project.

## AFIEGO AND PARTNERS ENGAGE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ON NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE



On November 25, 2022, AFIEGO and our partners organised an engagement meeting with youth in Kampala.

During the meeting, the youth were empowered on their roles and responsibilities in natural resources governance.



## AFIEGO JOINS PARTNERS AT COP27, DEMANDS PHASING OUT OF FOSSIL FUELS



Between November 6 and 18, 2022, AFIEGO and our partners participated in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Egypt.

At the COP, AFIEGO and our partners demanded for the phasing out of all fossil fuels and an upscaling of clean energy.

## AFIEGO RECEIVES RIGHT LIVELIHOOD AWARD



On November 30, 2022, AFIEGO and three others received the Right Livelihood Award at a ceremony that was held in Stockholm-Sweden.

AFIEGO was awarded for the courageous work that the organisation does in promoting the protection of community rights and climate action amidst mega projects like the EACOP.

## AFIEGO AND PARTNERS IN A MEETING TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY



On November 24, 2022, AFIEGO and our partners under the Power of Voices programme participated in a meeting with a Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs official in Kampala, Uganda.

The participants discussed the achievements and challenges experienced during programme implementation.

They also explored new strategies to improve their work in promoting human rights and gender equality.

In November 2022, AFIEGO and seven other civil society organisations (CSOs) issued a communique imploring the Masindi High Court to fast-track and conclude hearing of the court case filed by AFIEGO and the oil refinery-affected people in 2014. The court case was filed against the Ugandan government.

Additionally, we helped the EACOP project-affected persons (PAPs) to write a complaint letter to the Internal Affairs Minister over intimidation.

We also issued IEC materials to raise public awareness of the risks of the EACOP project and benefits of off-grid solar energy.

## AFRICA INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY GOVERNANCE

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November 30, 2022

### For immediate release Kampala

Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) will today receive the Right Livelihood Award (RLA) at a ceremony that will be held in Stockholm, Sweden.

The award is given by the Right Livelihood to changemakers that are making a difference in society. Established in 1980, the award "honours and supports courageous people and organisations solving global problems".

AFIEGO is being awarded due to the organisation's work of promoting climate justice and empowering communities to defend their rights amidst oil and other related activities in Uganda.

AFIEGO has worked with oil-affected and other host communities to defend their rights since 2006. Such communities include the oil refinery-affected one with over 7,000 people including over 3,500 women and 1,500 children.

The community was displaced by the Ugandan government from 13 villages starting in 2012. AFIEGO supported the community to defend its land, education, water, food and other rights.

Others communities that AFIEGO has empowered to defend their rights include communities affected by the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), Tilenga, and Kingfisher oil projects in Uganda.

These projects have affected tens of thousands of people and led to violations of their rights. They are also located in critical biodiversity areas and are a risk to our climate. AFIEGO works to address these challenges.

The chairperson of AFIEGO's Board says, "Every year, AFIEGO makes a real difference in the lives of oil-impacted families through influencing policies, empowering communities to resist injustices and demanding for accountability. We are therefore happy that AFIEGO is being recognised."

He adds, "The award should energise AFIEGO to do more and create change, especially for the most vulnerable."

Mr. Dickens Kamugisha, AFIEGO's CEO, notes, "Today's award to AFIEGO should inspire everyone, however small they may feel. AFIEGO is a small organisation that

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November 15, 2022

The Hon. Minister,  
Major Gen. Kabinda Otufire,  
Minister of Internal Affairs,  
Kampala-Uganda.

Dear Sir,  
**RE: COMPLAINT OVER INTIMIDATION OF EACOP PROJECT-AFFECTED PEOPLE (PAPs) IN BUNYORO AND GREATER MASAKA**

Greetings from the undersigned grassroots and national civil society groups that work with communities whose land is being acquired for oil and gas projects in Uganda to defend their rights.

We take this opportunity to thank you and your entire ministry for the work that is being done to promote citizens' enjoyment of their various civic rights.

Today, we write this letter on behalf of communities whose land is being acquired for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project in Bunyoro and Greater Masaka. The communities approached us and requested that we write this letter to you.

We held meetings and engagements with the communities between November 5 and 8, 2022 during which it was agreed that this letter is written.

#### ABOUT THE EACOP

The EACOP is planned 1,443km pipeline that is to be built from Hoima in Uganda to the port of Tanga in Tanzania. In Uganda, the EACOP will traverse 296km and land is being acquired for the project from ten districts including Hoima, Kikumba, Kyankwanda, Mubende and Gomba. Others include Ssembabule, Lwengo, Kyejoro and Rakai in Greater Masaka.

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November 11, 2022

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE KAMPALA-UGANDA

#### COURT CASE AGAINST UGANDA AND TANZANIA OVER THE EACOP PROJECT TO BE HEARD

The East African Court of Justice (EACJ) will at 9:30 am today November 11, 2022 hear a court case against the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments as well as the East African Community (EAC) Secretary General at the Commercial Court in Kampala Uganda.

The court is sitting in Kampala, and not Arusha where it is headquartered, as the court took a decision to rotate its sittings to bring services closer to East Africans. The court began its rotational sitting in Kampala in November 2022.

The EACOP is a planned 1,443km pipeline that will be constructed from Hoima in Uganda to the port of Tanga in Tanzania. Construction of the pipeline is expected to commence in 2023.

If constructed, the EACOP will transport 216,000 barrels of crude oil per day at peak production. It will be the longest electrically-heated crude oil pipeline in the world.

The case was filed by Ugandan, Kenyan and Tanzanian environmental and human rights groups. These include Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)-Uganda, Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT)-Uganda, Natural Justice-Kenya and Centre for Strategic Litigation-Tanzania.

The applicants argue that the project violates key East African and international laws or treaties. These include the EAC Treaty, Protocol for Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria basin, Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Others include the African Charter on Human and People's Rights as well as the African Convention on Conservation of Natural Resources among others. The EACOP project will have grave environmental, biodiversity, climate change, social and economic impacts.

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## FOR THE LOVE OF LAKE VICTORIA: WHY CSOs FILED COURT CASE AGAINST EACOP AT THE EAST AFRICAN COURT

The time is 6:06pm. Alex Lyazzi, a fisherman, alongside his colleagues set off from a landing site in Kigungu-Entebbe for Lake Victoria.

They travel by boat and with them, they carry fishing nets. They often lay the nets in the lake and return to land.

Later in the night, they return to the lake, haul their fishing nets with their night's catch onto their boats, return to land and sell their fish.

Lyazzi learnt his trade from his father, who also learnt from his father.

Like Lyazzi, several fisherfolk rely on Lake Victoria to make a living. According to the paper, The status of Lake Victoria Fisheries under limited access fisheries, 219,919 fishers including fishermen, boat owners and labourers work on the lake.

The number of people that are directly and indirectly employed by the lake's fisheries is higher. It stands at over 3 million people and includes processors, traders and others in the fisheries value chain.



A fisherman

#### ABOUT LAKE VICTORIA

Standing at a surface area of 68,800 km<sup>2</sup>, Lake Victoria is the second-largest freshwater body in the world and the largest in Africa.

The lake is shared amongst Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya with 51%, 43% and 6% of the lake being found in the above-mentioned countries respectively.

The lake performs various functions among which is provision of water, fish and employment. According to the paper, Lake Victoria's bounty: A case for riparian countries' blue economic investment, "The lake provides ecosystem services such as water for domestic and industrial use, transport, hydropower generation and food to over 40 million people".

The lake also supports the largest freshwater lake fisheries in the world, with about 1 million tonnes of fish being caught annually from the lake. The total annual value of the lake's fisheries is over USD 400 million.

Nile Perch has the highest value of about USD 400 million. It is exported to "more than 50 countries, with 60% exported to Europe." Silverfish, also locally known as dagaa or mukene, which is traded regionally and is used both as human food and in chicken feed, has an annual value of USD 588, 680. The annual value of Tilapia is estimated at USD 34, 651.

Lake Victoria also plays socio-cultural roles with several beaches, cultural norms and others being supported by the lake.



This month, AFIEGO staff, research associates and youth champions wrote newspaper articles published in the leading newspapers. The media also published articles from interviews we held this month; some of the published articles are captured below.

## What the youth expect of govt during COP27

**W**hile the youth of Uganda appreciate the positive steps the government has taken to protect the environment and advance renewable energy.

We also appreciate your efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change like promoting the use of energy-saving technologies as a means of mitigating climate change effects, most especially upcountry and developing and endorsing the country's Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDC-PP) in June 2018 where your administration made key commitments in this regard, including, reducing national greenhouse emissions by 22 per cent by 2030, reducing climate vulnerability of climate-sensitive sectors since the economy is natural based and building the climate resilience of key sectors and managing disaster risks.

As we all know, Uganda is already grappling with climate change effects like floods that wreak havoc on livestock, crops and human life. For instance, In August 2022 in Mbale District located in the eastern part of Uganda, floods killed at least 30 people and displaced more than 5,000 people as heavy rains pounded the area. Furthermore, according to district officials, the total fatalities of acute food insecurity and malnutrition in Karamoja was about 2,465. Sadly, most of the fatalities were children and the elderly.

In addition, since the discovery of commercial oil deposits in the Albertine Graben in 2006, a plan to construct the world's longest heated pipeline, the 1,433km East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project from Hoima in Uganda to the port of Tanga in Tanzania was

..we demand our leaders strengthen their political will to effectively respond to climate crises through climate frameworks such as carbon credits, NDC, and investment in renewables and a regenerative economy now.

**Rachael Amogin**  
COP27



hatched. It should be noted that this oil project will and has negatively affected the people and the environment. Therefore, we as the youth do not believe that the country is on track to meet our carbon reduction goals or end our dependence on fossil fuels. This, therefore, calls for a comprehensive plan to achieve carbon neutrality in Uganda during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheik, Egypt.

We, as young people who are the future of tomorrow collectively demand that during the COP27 the government should respect national and international commitments including commitments made under the Paris Climate Change Agreement to address climate change challenges.

We demand that our government leaders should create opportunities to involve young

people in coordinating and advocating for impact-oriented policies to ensure concrete climate responses to protect our future, people and the environment.

The youth can inspire solutions to climate change's adverse effects on our ecosystems and champion impact-oriented policies to achieve a climate-resilient economy. The youth are at the heart of the climate emergency and we need our leaders to better understand the unequal impacts of the climate crisis through our stories.

As youth and climate activists, we demand our leaders strengthen their political will to effectively respond to climate crises through climate frameworks such as carbon credits, NDC, and investment in renewables and a regenerative economy now. This means immediate investment in retraining and the provision of alternative jobs in clean, sustainable industries that don't harm the ecosystems on which we depend for survival.

This must be done through meaningful partnerships with communities and youth to ensure a just transition and that no one is left behind.

Lastly, among the populace of the youth, the gender aspect should be factored in terms of which gender is most predisposed to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The girls and women are more on the receiving end than their male counterparts. Therefore, there is need for special call for gender specific programmes that will be implemented at the grassroots levels.

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## Involve learning institutions in combating climate impacts

**EDITOR:** As different countries headed to Sharm el-Sheikh on November 6 for Cop 27 to discuss how to achieve the world's collective climate goal as agreed under the Paris Agreement and the Convention, world leaders, envoys, delegates and members of civil society should be aware that between 2030 and 2050, climate change would have caused approximately 250,000 additional deaths per year from malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat stress.

This is according to the World Health Organisation. For this to be dealt with, different leaders should put more emphasis on involving learning institutions since it is the first setting that empowers learners with skills, values, attitudes and knowledge to respond to climate change.

This is because the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) recognise education to be a crucial factor in addressing climate issues.

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



clubs and have learners engaged in climate-related activities, such as planting of trees, grass and having kitchen gardens within and outside school.

In addition, climate conservation debates should be held regularly for learners to share their opinions regarding climate change with the help of a facilitator, who will always guide them to pick interest out of the topic that will later result in inter-debates, thereby making the topic widely spread within communities.

Furthermore, the Government should support civil society organisations that promote the rights of people whose livelihoods are undeservedly affected by climate change.

itself in the first position by doubling its efforts if it is to achieve the set goal.

This can only be done by including climate education on the syllabus to enable learners develop a strong personal connection to climate solutions by integrating the information, analysing risks, getting ready for climate crises and finding solutions to the effects.

Climate financing should also be advocated for to support learning institutions that are willing to act as agents of change. This will help them to introduce environmental

Important to note, Uganda, being ranked the 10th most vulnerable country in the world and the 155th out of the 182 countries in readiness to confront the threat (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, 2021), it should place

**Hilda Nsimiire**  
Researcher

### GO SOLAR FOR JOBS

The off-grid solar and mini-grid sectors in Uganda employ nearly 30,000 people

Challenges such as policy gaps & lack of funds undermining more investment in the sector must be addressed.



I'm on the 2022

## Apolitical 100 Influential People in Climate List

Dickens Kamugisha

**apolitical**



## Upcoming events

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December 1-6, 2022; Hoima: Stakeholder review meetings on outcomes of AFIEGO's 2022 projects

December 7, 2022: Paris: Hearing of court case over Total's failure to put in place adequate mitigation measures for the company's Tilenga and EACOP oil projects

December 8-13, 2022; Bunyoro: Field exchange learning visits for university students to communities affected by oil projects

December 16, 2022; Kampala: Staff workshop on project outcome harvesting

December 22, 2022; Kampala: AFIEGO staff end of year annual meeting

## 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