

April 2024; Issue 4

UNFAIR JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND THE STRUGGLE BY OIL HOST COMMUNITIES TO ACCESS JUSTICE



Some oil refinery project-affected people who have been denied justice for over 10 years



Some of the 42 Households affected by Hoima high court eviction order together with AFIEGO Legal team. This was after addressing a press conference at Hotel Africa



Oil host communities protesting against the Hoima Court for ordering eviction of 42 families contrary to Article 26 of the constitution. They also protested against delayed justice.

In this newsletter:

- Judiciary: stop double standards to protect the rights of oil host communities
- Pictorial
- Lobbying
- In the media
- Upcoming events

Dear reader, welcome to AFIEGO's April 2024 newsletter. In the course of this month, AFIEGO and Partners held over 16 community meetings and other engagements in five districts affected by the oil projects of Tilenga, Kingfisher, EACOP, the proposed oil refinery and organized other activities at national level. Over 1,924 people participated in the above meetings and more people were engaged through radio talk shows and other community engagements.

The community meetings and activities aimed to inform oil-impacted residents about the progress of ongoing court cases and strategies to address double standards of the judiciary. In the meetings and other engagements above, communities highlighted many concerns including:

- **Delays in hearing Cases:** The courts' slow handling of lawsuits filed by poor and vulnerable communities emboldens oil companies and government officials to disregard community rights.
- **Double standards of the judiciary:** Cases filed by the poor and especially oil affected host communities always drag on for many years, while those filed by the government for the benefit of oil companies against the poor are resolved swiftly, sometimes within four days.
- **Amendment of Article 26 of the Constitution:** Communities indicated that they feel betrayed

and are sad that the courts are being used by the government to indirectly amend Article 26 of the Constitution.

It should be noted that in 2016, the government through the Attorney General attempted to move Parliament to amend Article 26 of the Constitution to remove the dictates that require payment of fair and adequate compensation in all cases of compulsory land acquisition before any acquisition or possession of a citizen's property.

The Bill to emend the Constitution was rejected by all Ugandans including the Parliament. However, since 2020 the government has continued to file cases against oil affected people.

Consequently, on two occasions, the courts have allowed the government to deposit money in court and then proceed to evict and take possession of people's land before payment of fair and adequate compensation. This is an outright violation of citizens' right to own property and or receive fair and adequate compensation.

- **Eleven cases filed by communities but remain unheard:** It should be noted that between 2014 to date, over 12,600 oil-affected people have filed more than eleven (11) cases but these cases remain unresolved.

This delays by the judiciary to conclude the cases filed by the poor, vulnerable oil host

communities and others remain the main cause of untold suffering to the oil affected communities in Uganda.

Further, during the above community meetings and other engagements, the participants shared information regarding other challenges they are facing because of the judiciary's failure to ensure effective access to justice such as fair and speedy trials as provided for under Articles 28 and 126 of Uganda's Constitution.

These challenges include: worsening cases of land grabbing, many oil affected people becoming landless, collapse of families affecting children especially the young girls who get forced into early marriages, domestic violence, school dropouts, increased poverty and many others. The meetings and other engagements were briefed and discussed the following ongoing Court Cases:

- **Oil Refinery Case (2014):** Filed by 11 people representing over 7,000 oil affected people, this case is against the government for violating land rights, compensation, and displacement procedures. The case remains unresolved after ten years.
- **AFIEGO & GPCOG vs. NEMA & PAU (2019):** Challenges the legality of environmental and social impact assessments for the Tilenga oil project. The case remains unresolved after five years

as affected communities continue to face terrible hardships such as floods, human-animal conflicts leading to loss of lives, displacements and others.

- **Sabiti Michael & 13 others Vs, Attorney General** [Civil Appeal NO 191 ARISING FROM High Court MISC. CAUSE NO. 0025 OF 2020]. This is an appeal at the court of appeal from the decision of High Court at Masindi where the court indirectly amended Article 26 of the Constitution to allow government to evict and take possession of oil affected people's land and other property before payment of fair and adequate compensation. The above appeal is still pending in court.

- **FIGO versus Attorney General [constitutional petition No 15 of 2020].** This case is challenging the constitutionality of some sections of the National Environmental Act 2019 which give NEMA a discretion to allow pollution in some situation. The case is still pending.

- **Youth for green communities versus NGO Bureau High Court MISC. CAUSE NO.288 of 2021.** In this case, AFIEGO is supporting the YGC to challenge the NGO Bureau's decision to halt operations of CSOs.

- **Jealousy Mugisa Mulimba & 8 others Versus Attorney General, Miscellaneous Cause No.24 of 2023 (December 2023).** This is an appeal to the court of appeal from the Hoima High Court where the same Judge who used his court to indirectly amend Article 26 of the Constitution while he was still head of Masindi High

Court again used his presence at the Hoima High Court to allow the government to evict 42 oil affected families from Buliisa and take possession of their land before payment of fair and adequate compensation contrary to Article 26 of the Constitution.

● **Balinkenda Fred Versus Attorney General, Mis Application No 0067 of 2023.** In this case, AFIEGO is supporting Mr. Belinkenda whose family of over 7 children was fenced into the land of TotalEnergies by TotalEnergies. Balinkenda and his family continue to suffer untold suffering because of oil activities of TotalEnergies.

● **Jealousy Mugisa Mulimba & Another Versus Albertina Rachiu & 4 others civil appeal No 262 of 2024.** This is an appeal from the magistrate court of Buliisa where Jealousy and his wife won to protect their family land but when the Rachiu and others appealed to the High Court in Hoima, the same judge who had decided a case against 42 families including Jealousy Mugisha made Mugisa lose the case reasoning that Mugisa and his wife were interested in land because of oil.

AFIEGO also has cases outside Ugandan courts. These cases include:

● Centre for Food and Adequate Living Rights (CEFROHT), Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO), Natural Justice –Kenya, Centre for Strategic Litigation Limited Versus Attorney General of the Republic of Uganda, Attorney General of the United

Republic of Tanzania, The Secretary General of the East African Community [miscellaneous Application no.29 Of 2020 Arising Out of Reference No 39 Of 2020] (EACOP case) and,

● A case filed in France against TotalEnergies for human and environmental violations committed in Uganda against oil host communities.

In our **Word from the CEO**, we highlight critical concerns raised by the oil host communities during the meetings and other engagements conducted in this month of April.

In addition, we bring you our **pictorial** section, highlighting how in April, AFIEGO and its partners continued to empowering communities affected by oil activities. The pictures include meetings on the need to fight human and environmental rights violations, support drafting of EACOP case submissions, hearing of the refinery case, training community (monitors, observers and champions) and others.

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

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

We hope you enjoy the newsletter.

Editorial team:

Amina Acola

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Jane Apio

Balach Bakundane

Word from CEO and Partners

JUDICIARY; STOP DOUBLE STANDARDS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF OIL HOST COMMUNITIES

Dear reader, this month AFIEGO and partners held over 16 engagements in five oil affected districts of Buliisa, Hoima, Kikuube, Lwengo and Kyotera.

The engagements helped the participants to share and update each other about the challenges faced by the oil host communities and efforts regarding access to justice for redress.

Specifically, the meetings aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the current strategies used in prosecuting the cases filed by CSOs and oil affected communities to strengthen access to justice for the poor and vulnerable people and amplifying community Voices to create pressure on government and oil companies to stop violation of community rights.

In all the engagements, many issues were discussed including the following concerns:

- **Unfair Compensation:** Communities discussed tactics like cut-off dates which are used by the government and oil companies to pressure oil affected people into accepting unfair and inadequate compensation contrary to Article 26 of the Constitution.
- **Fear and Intimidation:** Government security and other

officials such as Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) continue to harass, intimidate, illegally arrest and detain oil affected people in order to silence them so that oil activities go on amidst fear within communities.

- **Land and displacement:** Land grabbing based on unfair court eviction orders is leading to collapse of families in the oil region. The biggest victims of land grabbing are children because the parents have been rendered helpless by land grabbing.
- **Education Disruption:** Many children from oil affected families are out of school due to disruptions caused by oil activities and actors.
- **Delayed justice and other judicial weaknesses:** Delays, inaccessible courts, lack of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and high costs issues were also highlighted as challenges faced by oil affected communities. The judiciary remain based on the colonial system where only the elites and the rich can get justice.
- **Bias by judicial officials:** Communities are concerned that where they struggle and file cases, the courts decide in favour of the rich blaming the oil host communities for delaying the oil activities. While cases of the poor

take decades in court, those of the oil companies, government and rich individuals sometimes are filed and concluded within four days.

- **Lack of Judicial Independence:**

Communities in the oil region believe that the Ugandan judiciary is not independent and therefore work to please the government only at the expense of the rights of citizens.

This is why when government files cases, they are determined expeditiously while cases filed by poor people take many years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of the community meetings and other engagements, the participants proposed the following recommendations to address the challenges above:

- **Judicial Reform:** Participants urged CSOs to continue mobilizing all Ugandans to pressure the judiciary leadership to address corruption, bias and other weaknesses.

- **Parliamentary oversight:**

Engaging parliament was seen as crucial to push the Ministry of Justice towards judicial reforms that can improve access to justice for all, particularly the poor and vulnerable groups.

- **Specialized courts:** Establishing special courts at the sub-county level was proposed to make

justice more accessible for oil-affected communities, especially women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

- **Independent committee:** An independent committee with diverse representation was recommended to investigate and document the social, environmental, and economic impacts of oil activities, particularly on land, families, education, health, and marginalized groups.

The committee should be headed by a retired judge of the Supreme court and should have representatives from the Uganda Law Society, CSOs, religious leaders and others.

- **Punish biased and corrupt Judicial officers:** Investigate, dismiss and or prosecute judicial officers who disregard due processes.

- **Transparency in Rulings:**

Participants called for judges to ensure litigants in oil cases have the option to be present and receive rulings in open courts, rather than sending rulings and judgements through lawyers' emails.

- **Halt all eviction:** A halt on all evictions of oil-affected communities was proposed until all ongoing court cases including appeal are concluded.

By CEO and Partners

Pictorial of our activities

AFIEGO ORGANISES COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MEETINGS WITH EACOP PAPS ON PROJECT-AFFECTED PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ENTITLEMENTS, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND OTHERS



AFIEGO organised community empowerment meetings with EACOP project affected persons from Greater Masaka on the their livelihood restoration entitlements and access to justice on April 15-18, 2024.

AFIEGO ENGAGES THE 42 HOUSEHOLDS TILLENGA PAPS AFFECTED BY THE HOIMA HIGH COURT EVICTION ORDER



In April, AFIEGO together with its legal team, conducted a legal clinic meeting with the 42 households affected by the Hoima high court eviction order.

The legal clinic aimed at equipping the PAPS with knowledge and skills to prepare for their court case against the ruling by Hoima Hoima High Court.

AFIEGO SUPPORTS OIL REFINERY COURT CASE HEARING



AFIEGO supported oil refinery-affected people to attend the hearing at the Hoima High Court on April 15, 2024, before Justice Jessey Byaruhanga at Hoima High Court.

The judge adjourned the case July 8, 2024.

AFIEGO ENGAGES MEDIA ON NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF EACOP PROJECT ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT, AND IMPACTS OF DELAYED JUSTICE



On April 16, 2024, AFIEGO organized a radio talkshow at Radio Buddu FM in greater Masaka on the negative impacts of the EACOP project on community livelihoods and environment. The talkshow discussed the impacts of the EACOP oil project on communities, the environment and biodiversity in Uganda.

AFIEGO TRAINS COMMUNITY BASED MONITORS ON EVIDENCE BASED DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING OF NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF OIL AND GAS PROJECTS



On April 17, 2022, AFIEGO organized a training of community Based Monitors (CBM) from Greater Masaka on evidenced based documentation and reporting on engaged representatives of four UN Special Rapporteurs' offices.

The training aimed at equipping the CBMs with knowledge and skills to report environmental and human rights abuses amidst oil activities plus collect evidence to support cases in court.

AFIEGO ORGANISES COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MEETINGS ON THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF OIL AND GAS ON COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS, ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY AND UGANDA'S JUDICIAL SYSTEM



On April 22-24, 2024, AFIEGO organised community empowerment meetings with Tilenga, Kingfisher and EACOP project affected persons from the Albertine region on the negative impacts of oil and gas on community livelihoods, environment and biodiversity.

The empowerment meetings provided the PAPs with the knowledge and skills on how to engage with government authorities and oil companies to stop human and environmental rights violations.

AFIEGO TRAINS COMMUNITY BASED MONITORS FROM BUNYORO REGION ON A JUST ENERGY TRANSITION AND ROLE OF ACCESS TO EFFECTIVE JUSTICE



April 24, 2024, AFIEGO organised a training of community Based monitors from Albertine Region on a just energy transition and the role of effective access to justice for redress.

This month, AFIEGO, alongside its partners under IGEN-EA, submitted proposals to influence Uganda's 2024/2025 national budget.

Additionally, AFIEGO issued a press statement highlighting the EACOP communities' demand for an end to discrimination in the livelihood restoration program.

OIL-AFFECTED FISHERFOLK OPERATING ON LAKE ALBERT IN KIKUUBE AND BULIISA DISTRICTS

9th/April/2024

To: Mr. Liu Xiandong,
The President,
China National Offshore Oil Company (CNOOC),
Kampala-Uganda.

To: The CEO,
TotalEnergies E&P (U) B.V.,
Kampala-Uganda.

Dear Sir,

RE: PETITION TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES FACED BY FISHERFOLK LIVING AROUND LAKE ALBERT IN BULIISA AND KIKUUBE DISTRICTS

Greetings! We are fishermen, divers and traders that work on Lake Albert in Buliisa and Kikuube districts in Western Uganda.

We thank you for your efforts to ensure that good environmental and human rights practices are upheld during oil and gas exploitation activities on Lake Albert.

We are writing to you today because we have some concerns relating to the Kingfisher and Tilenga oil projects that we hope you will address.

For generations, fishing has been the lifeblood of our communities, sustaining us and providing a way of life. However, our livelihoods have been impacted, and continue to be under threat, due to the challenges posed by oil exploitation activities that are affecting Lake Albert.

OUR CONCERNS

- a) **Water run-off and environmental pollution:** As you are likely aware, since 2021, communities living near the Tilenga Industrial Area in Buliisa district have been affected by floods or water run-off from the industrial area. The floods started after site preparation works for the Tilenga Industrial Area commenced. The flood waters flow through ten villages and into Lake Albert. Farmers have complained about their gardens being destroyed due to the floods and some have been compensated by TotalEnergies. As fishermen, we have noticed that wherever the flood waters from the Tilenga Industrial Area flow into Lake Albert, fish disappears from the affected part of the lake. This affects our livelihoods.



A RESEARCH BRIEF

THE IMPACTS OF THE LAKE ALBERT OIL PROJECT ON FISHERFOLK IN BULIISA AND KIKUUBE DISTRICTS IN UGANDA



AFRICA INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY GOVERNANCE (AFIEGO)

APRIL 2024



INCLUSIVE GREEN ECONOMY NETWORK-EAST AFRICA

IGEN-EA'S PROPOSALS FOR UGANDA'S 2024/2025 NATIONAL BUDGET

Introduction

In March 2024, the Inclusive Green Economy Network-East Africa (IGEN-EA) alongside other civil society actors reviewed the 2024/2025 national budget proposals for Uganda. Below, the network of over 36 members from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania whose main objective is to promote green economic activities including clean energy, organic agriculture and fisheries, natural resources management and tourism, shares its insights on Uganda's 2024/2025 national budget proposals.

SUSTAINABLE (CLEAN) ENERGY PROGRAMME

Through the 2024/2025 National Budget Framework (NBF) Paper of December 2023, the Ugandan government has proposed to allocate UGX 1,325.509 trillion to the sustainable energy vote. More information is shared in the infographic below.

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April 18, 2024

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MASAKA, UGANDA

EACOP-AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS WANT DISCRIMINATION IN LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES TO STOP

Households whose land is being compulsorily acquired for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) are demanding an end to the discrimination that has seen many, including vulnerable persons especially the elderly, be denied livelihood restoration items.

The EACOP Company claims to have compensated over 90% of the persons whose land is being compulsorily acquired for the pipeline project. The compensation processes were marred by claims of delayed, inadequate and unfair compensation, as well as claims that the project-affected persons were harassed and threatened with court action among others, compelling them to accept low compensation against their will. Some community and other human rights defenders were arrested as they defended the project-affected people's compensation and other rights.

Currently, through its sub-contractors, the EACOP Company is implementing a livelihood restoration programme that includes food distribution to the households that were displaced by the project. The company is also giving the affected households agricultural inputs ranging from seeds, coffee seedlings, banana suckers and other items.

The people however say that several households have been denied food.

The elderly Ms. Teddy Nakintu, part of whose land in Lwengo district is being taken for the EACOP says, "My family has not received any food. We have also been denied agricultural inputs like seeds because my family has been complaining about the fact that we have to live near the pipeline. We have been saying that for our safety, and that of my grandchildren, we must be relocated away from the pipeline, which is passing too near my home. When my son, who represents me, has gone to meetings where agricultural inputs are distributed to other EACOP-affected people, he is told that he will not be given anything."

Mr. Fred Lubowa, a person with a disability whose land in Kyotera district is being taken for the EACOP adds, "I have also not received any food assistance. In addition, community members are not happy because some of the commitments that were made to us have not been fulfilled. For instance, we were told that those who wanted to be given cows during livelihood restoration. However, when some of us have asked for cows, we have been told that we will only be given pasture that we will plant and give to the cows that we already have."

This month, AFIEGO staff, research associates and youth champions wrote over 12 newspaper articles that were published in the leading newspapers. The media also published articles from the media interviews we held this month. Some of the published articles are captured below.

LETTER OF THE DAY

Prioritise agriculture sector in the FY2024/2025 budget

In January 2024, the Parliament of Uganda approved the FY2024/25 National Budget Framework Paper (NBF) amounting to ShS2.7 trillion. The passing of the NBF Paper is in line with the requirement of the Public Finance Management Act 2015 that sets February 1 as the deadline for Parliament to approve it.

However, it is concerning that the agro-industrialisation sector that plays a key vital role especially for the rural communities that depend on agriculture, the resources were reduced for FY2024/25 as compared to FY2023/2024. The agriculture sector plays a central role in Uganda's economy and is a source of livelihood for a significant proportion of Ugandans. The sector accounts for up to 50 percent of exports and employs 64 percent of all Ugandans as well as 72 percent of all youths. However, in the budget, agricultural sector resources were reduced to about ShS170 billion, ShS1.695 trillion in FY 2024/25 from ShS1.813 trillion in FY 2023/24 despite the government's commitments to invest in agricultural transformation.

Additionally, it should be noted that currently, there is absence of the National Irrigation Master Plan.

The country continues to face numerous climate-related changes, particularly prolonged droughts which impede all year-round production for farmers. For instance, in FY 2021/22, the Ministry constructed 110 valley tanks each with a capacity ranging from 10,000m³ to 20,000m³ in the water-stricken districts of the cattle corridor to increase access to water for livestock production and ultimately control



the movement of animals.

However, the absence of a national strategy or plan to guide investments in water for agricultural production, especially among small-scale farmers is continuously affecting the efforts to improve the sector. In the Ministerial Policy Statements of the MFS FY2023/24, it indicates that the MAIP has abandoned the finalization of the irrigation master plan and is proposing to attain a legal framework for irrigation. While this legal framework is necessary, it does not negate the need for the irrigation master plan to coordinate investments in water for agricultural production and productivity. This can be evidenced by the funding gap of ShS25 billion which is required for the provi-

sion of small-scale irrigation to support production at Parish level under the Parish Development Model (PDM).

Worse of all, the agriculture sector for FY2024/25 is highly dependent on external financing to realize its objectives and 1 trillion of the program budget is expected from external financing. Up to 70 percent of the development budget in the program is externally funded. This increased dependence on external funds to finance the agro-industrialization programme greatly contributes to financial instability and economic crises as the agricultural economy becomes vulnerable to changes in donor priorities and funding levels.

Therefore, in order to improve the agricultural sector which

is the green economic sector and has a potential to provide jobs, improve community livelihoods, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as reducing climate change effects, the government should ensure that the agricultural sector resources allocations for FY2024/2025 is increased. Government through parliament should also task the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) to finalize the process of developing the National Irrigation Master Plan as an effort to improve the agro industrialization program in Uganda.

Olive Atuhaire,
Research Associate, AFIEGO

Champion consumer rights against substandard products



In November 2022, the Parliament of Uganda discussed a motion by the Bukoto West Member of Parliament, Mr Muhammad Ssentayi, on the need to put in place a comprehensive Bill to protect consumers' rights and interests.

However, despite the initial discussions, the Bill is yet to be presented to Parliament for debate and enactment.

The lack of a Consumer Protection and Management Bill has resulted in numerous challenges faced by consumers of clean energy in Uganda.

One of the major issues is the unaffordability of grid power and off-grid solar equipment. Good quality solar home systems, solar irrigation equipment and other off-grid solar options are prohibitively expensive for many consumers.

Additionally, high import duties further increase the cost of these products, making them inaccessible to the majority of Ugandans.

Furthermore, consumers of off-grid solar energy often face the challenge of substandard products, which do not meet the required quality standards.

This not only affects the performance and durability of the products but also poses a risk to the health and safety of consumers.

Notably, in June 2023, private sectors and civil society players that are promoting green economic alternatives for sustainable development which addresses human rights and climate change concerns in Uganda and East Africa at large submitted a memorandum of proposals to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives highlighting the urgent need for consumer protection measures in the clean energy sectors.

These proposals, based on extensive research and consultation, outline measures that can be taken to address the challenges faced by consumers of clean energy in Uganda. However, without the enactment of the Consumer Protection and Management Bill, these proposals cannot be effectively implemented.

Therefore, the government should fast track the Consumer Protection and Management Bill to ensure its timely presentation to Parliament for the debate and enactment.



Female fishmonger, Buliisa district

"We have experienced strong hardships. Fish used to be abundant. My parents were fisherfolk and they used to catch excess fish, preserve, sell, and pay my school fees. They could earn about ShS. 2 million in a week. Today, fishermen and fishmongers may not be able to get fish and sell in a week because of various factors. As a result, people are poor. They could have worked in the oil sector but casual workers for the sector are gotten from Buganda, Lango, Karamoja and other areas. Our brothers have now become thieves because they have no opportunities."

Upcoming events

May 3, 2024; Kampala: Petitioning of the Ugandan president to address the challenges of oil project-affected persons

May 7-8, 2024; Hoima: Support the 42 Households affected by Tilenga oil project to challenge the eviction order issued by the Hoima high court against PAPs

May 10, 2024; Kampala: Support Bugoma forest host communities to petition NEMA to avail them with the restoration for the degraded areas of Bugoma forest by Hoima Sugar Ltd

May 17, 2024; Kampala, Hoima and Rakai: Engaging cultural institutions on their role in addressing the challenges faced by EACOP and Tilenga oil project-affected persons

May 19, 2024; Hoima: Community training on forest-based enterprises for the forest host communities.

May 21, 2024; Kampala: Support Murchison Falls National park host Community letter to petition TotalEnergies over increasing human-wildlife conflict caused by their activities within the park

May 27-30, 2024; Hoima: Exchange learning workshop between Ugandan and DRC civil society group.

May 7, 2024; Hoima: Filing and service of a rejoinder in the application for stay of execution filed by Jealousy Mulimba and 8 other PAPs against AG (Tilenga 42 case)

May 8, 2024; Hoima: Court ruling on the application for stay of execution filed by Jealousy Mugisha Mulimba and 8 other PAPs against AG

May 8, 2024; Hoima: Court ruling on application for stay of execution filed by Jealousy Mugisha Mulimba and another against Albertina Rachiu and 3 others

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