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AFRICA CLIMATE SUMMIT 2: ANOTHER MISSED OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS AFRICA'S CLIMATE CRISIS



A group photo of African leaders at the second Africa Climate Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Photo credit: ACS2ET via X

In this newsletter:

- Africa Climate Summit 2: A missed chance for a just and locally driven transition
- Pictorial of our activities
- Lobbying
- In the media
- Upcoming events

Dear reader, welcome to our September 2025 newsletter.

Between September 8-10, 2025, African leaders and other stakeholders gathered in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia for the second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2), following the inaugural event that was hosted by Kenya in September 2023.

The ACS2 held under the theme “Accelerating global climate solutions: Financing for Africa’s resilient and green development” provided another opportunity to position the continent as a global leader in climate action by advancing African-led adaptation, mitigation, and green growth initiatives while tackling climate finance challenges.

Yet, as the dust settles, those that hoped for a transformative agenda for the continent were left in disappointment. Despite the grand stages, polished speeches, and pledges, the summit proved to be another masterclass in political theater, failing to address the core injustices that perpetuate Africa’s climate vulnerability.

It is evident that Africa’s contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions is only about **4%**, yet the continent faces the most severe climate impacts. Despite this injustice, Africa receives merely **3.3%** of global climate finance, far below what is required to meet its climate goals. For instance, Africa needs over **US\$3 trillion** to meet its climate goals by 2030, however, the continent has only received US\$30 billion between 2021 and 2022.

More so, despite Africa accounting for an estimated **40%** of the world’s renewable energy resources, the continent still has more than **600 million** people without access to

electricity and **900 million** lacking access to clean cooking.

And indeed, beneath the rhetoric of a ‘green African future’, lay familiar power imbalances with Global North nations and multinational corporations cementing their grip on the continent’s resources, this time cloaked in an alluring language of the “green economy”.

We believe that African summits should be shaping up a decisive turning point in Africa’s quest for a just and equitable climate transition, moving from declarations to concrete action and positioning Africa as a key player in global climate solutions.

In our **Word from CEO**, we discuss how the ACS2 failed to deliver the transformative justice Africa needs.

In this newsletter, we also bring you the **pictorial** section through which we share highlights of the activities that AFIEGO and our partners implemented this month (September 2025).

We also bring you the **lobbying** section through which we share some of the lobby and advocacy products that we produced and disseminated in September 2025.

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 in September 2025. We hope you enjoy the newsletter.

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AFRICA CLIMATE SUMMIT 2: A MISSED CHANCE FOR A JUST AND LOCALLY DRIVEN TRANSITION

The recently concluded second Africa Climate Summit (ACS2) left many with a feeling of disappointment. Despite the vibrant cultural displays, high-level dialogues and grand pronouncements, the event ultimately failed to deliver the transformative justice Africa desperately needs.

Instead of a unified stand for reparations and equity, the summit largely delivered a repackaged narrative that positions Africa, once again as a frontier for extraction, this time under the banner of the “green transition”.

Indeed, the Addis Ababa statement touted historic partnerships and unprecedented investment pledges, but communities on the frontlines of the climate crisis are increasingly experiencing severe and lengthy weather events, including multi-year droughts in various regions, floods, and rising temperatures that threaten lives and livelihoods.

These climate shocks impact all sectors, especially agriculture, livelihoods, energy, fisheries and others, emphasising the need for locally tailored, multi-hazard early warning systems for better preparedness and adaptation.

The summit's agenda was seemingly hijacked by global financial interests, diverting focus from the core principle that should guide Africa's climate agenda, to the interests of those that are causing climate vulnerability to the continent. The ACS2 outcomes feel like a profound missed opportunity.

UNCOMFORTABLE TRUTHS ABOUT WHERE ACS2 FELL SHORT

a). The silence on fossil fuel neo-colonialism: Africa's just transition narrative needs to consider the realities and concerns caused by the fossil fuel industry on environment, climate change, human rights and livelihoods. While discussions largely focused on unlocking the continent's renewable energy potential, there was a glaring silence on the ongoing and new fossil fuel projects being aggressively driven by European and other foreign interests.

For instance, the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) that is set to **displace** over 100,000 households, other massive new gas projects in Mozambique and Senegal continue unabated. The summit failed to provide a clear and binding pathway for Africa to leave its own oil and gas reserves underground.

b). The critical minerals curse: During the summit, Africa's vast deposits of transition minerals such as cobalt, lithium, and copper were presented as an opportunity to power the global energy transition.

However, the reality on the ground tells a different story of forced community displacements, environmental destruction, and widespread human rights abuses. For example, in countries like the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, Zambia, **Uganda** and others, thousands of people have been displaced and human rights abuses been documented due to minerals extraction.

Moreover, the summit also failed to adopt policies that would require these minerals to be processed within Africa to create jobs and promote value addition. Instead, they continue to be exported in raw form to fuel industries in the Global North. This is not a just transition; it is green colonialism.

c). Renewable energy finance:

Recognising Africa's vast yet largely untapped renewable energy potential, the Addis Ababa Declaration seeks to significantly scale up financing for renewable energy across the continent. However, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), Africa still attracts about 2% of global clean energy investments. Furthermore, IEA's spending tracking shows that of the around \$110 billion invested in energy in Africa in 2024, 63% went to fossil fuel supply and power and only 22% to clean and low-emissions supply. This contrasts with 55.5% of the continent's own energy consumption coming from renewable sources and is a stark reminder of the region's comparatively low consumption, with more than 600 million people still missing access to energy while 900 million people lacking access to clean cooking.

And despite the launch of Mission 300 that aims to connect electricity to 300 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa, questions linger about whether the continent's hundreds of millions living in energy poverty will ever gain access to reliable and affordable power.

d). The false solution of carbon markets:

Absurdly, among the central pillars of the summit was the promotion of carbon

markets as a silver bullet. However, in reality, carbon markets represent a false solution.

Rather than delivering real, equitable and transformative funding for climate action, these markets risk undermining Africa's climate sovereignty by entrenching extractive economic patterns, delaying Africa's just energy transition, fostering neocolonial land-grabs and failing to address climate change.

It is worth noting that these mechanisms allow wealthy countries and wealthy corporations to purchase "carbon credits" from projects such as tree planting, renewable energy installations and the distribution of clean cooking stoves in Africa to offset their own emissions.

This is a dangerous distraction because it is one that legitimises continued pollution under the guise of environmental responsibility. By allowing emitters to "buy their way out" of reducing emissions, carbon markets perpetuate environmental injustice and shift the burden of climate action onto African communities.

In reality, these mechanisms lead to land grabs, restrict local land use and does little to reduce global emissions while keeping the polluters to continue with their climate destructive activities. It's a system that commodifies the air we breathe and outsources the Global North's responsibility to the Global South. We are being asked to sell our remaining carbon space instead of demanding justice.

Therefore, African leaders have a role to play towards addressing these

devastating impacts of climate change affecting the continent. The Africa Climate Summit was an opportunity for them to come up with bold and practical strategies focusing on the continent's climate problems while prioritising emission reductions, strengthen community resilience to climate shocks, and accelerate adaptation for vulnerable populations.

However, while they made ambitious pledges and calls for global financing at the summit, they fell short of presenting tangible, locally developed strategies to address these challenges. Instead of relying on external support and mechanisms like "carbon markets", we believe the summit should have been used to adopt local policies, mobilise investments and innovation that leverage Africa's rich natural resources and promising economies.

By not embracing this moment to set clear, targeted strategies, African leaders missed a chance to demonstrate that the continent can lead its own just and sustainable transition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

i. **African governments should prioritise investment in off-grid solar** and other renewable energy alternatives that ensure universal access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy.

ii. **They must commit to ending fossil fuel exploration and extraction** while exerting pressure on the Global North to stop any further fossil fuel

investments in Africa.

iii. **African states must enforce strong regulations that guarantee the protection of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities' (IPLCs) rights** before and during the process of mineral exploitation.

iv. **In addition, it is essential to urgently address corruption** within sectors that impede the clean energy transition agenda by strengthening transparency, enforcing strict accountability measures and closing the gaps that allow misuse of resources.

v. **Furthermore, African governments must reject false climate solutions**, such as carbon credits, that fail to address the root causes of climate change and undermine efforts to reduce carbon emissions.

vi. **Finally, climate action must be integrated into national development agenda** by mainstreaming climate resilience into national planning and budgeting and aligning legislation with the Model Law for Africa.

vii. **Parliaments should be empowered to strengthen climate oversight** and ensure transparency and accountability in the management of climate related funds and projects.

viii. **African governments should also prioritise investment in sustainable land use practices** such as forest landscape restoration and sustainable food and land use systems.

By CEO

Pictorial of our activities

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA LAUNCH A CLEAN ENERGY HUB



On September 11, 2025, AFIEGO and her partners under the Inclusive Green Economy Network- East Africa (IGEN-EA) launched a clean energy hub in Kacungiro village in Kikuube district.

The hub was launched to raise awareness and increase adoption of clean energy technologies.

Also, during the launch, participants discussed the importance of the clean energy hub and its role in promoting sustainable energy solutions.

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA ORGANISE A RADIO TALK SHOW TO PUBLICISE CLEAN ENERGY HUB



On September 11, 2025, AFIEGO in partnership with IGEN-EA held a radio talkshow at Spice FM in Hoima district.

The objective of the radio talkshow was to create awareness about the establishment of the clean energy hub in Kikuube district and its role in promoting sustainable energy solutions.

The talk show took place at Spice FM in Hoima district.

AFIEGO CONDUCTS FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS TO ASSESS COMPLIANCE WITH EACOP LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN



On September 12, 2025, AFIEGO conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with oil-affected persons in Kijumba village, Hoima district.

The FGDs are part of research to assess compliance of the EACOP to the project's Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

AFIEGO UPDATES EACOP-AFFECTED PEOPLE ON THEIR CASE



On September 12, 2025, AFIEGO met with some of the 80 EACOP-affected people who were sued by the Government of Uganda (GoU) in August 2024. The people also sued the GoU and their cases are before the Masaka High Court as well as the Court of Appeal.

During the meeting that was participated in by 20 participants, AFIEGO's legal team shared updates on the progress of the people's cases. AFIEGO and the EACOP-affected people also discussed advocacy plans to protect the people's rights.

AFIEGO HOLDS MEETINGS WITH TILENGA PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS



On September 23, 2025, AFIEGO held meetings with oil affected persons in Buliisa district.

During the meetings, the participants were updated on their court cases and they discussed the different groups' plans among others.

In addition, a movement building film from Ecuador on the impacts of oil was screened for the participants to create awareness about the impacts of oil.

AFIEGO PARTICIPATES IN A STAKEHOLDERS' DIALOGUE ON THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION BILL, 2024



On September 9, 2025, AFIEGO participated in a stakeholders' dialogue organised by the Parliamentary Committee on Environment and Natural Resources on the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Bill, 2024.

The purpose of the dialogue was to enable Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to submit their proposals and recommendations on the Bill.

The convening attracted over 50 participants from government agencies, ministries, civil society and researchers among others.

AFIEGO PARTICIPATES IN AFRICA CLIMATE FINANCE SUMMIT



Between September 3 and 4, 2025, AFIEGO participated in the Africa climate finance summit organised by Power Shift Africa in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The objective of the summit was to forge a united advocacy front under the banner of Africa Finance Watch Coalition.

The convening brought together over 50 participants including CSOs, researchers, community groups and policy advocates across the continents.

AFIEGO ATTENDS A LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS' WORKSHOP



On September 16, 2025, AFIEGO participated in a three-day workshop for land and environmental defenders in Mombasa, Kenya.

As a way forward, Ugandan participants at the meeting agreed to form a dedicated land and environmental defenders' network in Uganda.

AFIEGO PARTICIPATES IN A VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON MAPPING METHANE EMISSIONS ABATEMENT IN UGANDA'S OIL AND GAS SECTOR



On September 9, 2025, AFIEGO participated in a meeting organised by Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI).

The workshop was aimed at discussing how Uganda could abate methane emissions in the country's oil and gas sector.

AFIEGO does not support false climate change solutions such as the abatement of emissions. Instead, in line with climate science, AFIEGO advocates for fossil fuel phase-out and increased clean energy access.

In September 2025, with our partners, we wrote a letter to the Inspector General of Government (IGG) requesting for information regarding findings in the cause of Isimba dam defects.

In addition, we worked with oil affected persons from Greater Masaka to issue a press statement after their property was demolished by representatives from the EACOP Company. Also, AFIEGO and partners disseminated a communiqué responding to a newspaper article on recent studies assessing the impact of oil activities on biodiversity in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).

Lastly, we disseminated IEC materials to mark World Tourism Day and other advocacy materials as captured below.



FEAR, HUNGER, AND DISPOSSESSION



Three EACOP-affected households are living in fear and face hunger after their property including crops were demolished. The three households are from Lwengo and Kyotera districts. The people, alongside other affected families, are asking the EACOP Company and its agents to stop the demolitions until the court cases they filed are heard and judgements are issued.



September 30, 2025

COMMUNIQUE: UGANDANS CANNOT TRUST STUDIES AND FINDINGS BY TOTALENERGIES ON OIL IMPACTS ON MURCHISON FALLS NATIONAL PARK

1. INTRODUCTION

On September 23, 2025, Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) held meetings with oil-affected communities from Hoima and Bulisa districts. Among others, the meetings discussed the environmental, social and economic challenges faced by communities due to the ongoing oil exploitation activities in Uganda. AFIEGO also held discussions on the aforementioned subject with civil society partners.

The meetings and discussions were organised following an article titled, *Murchison Falls Wildlife Safe from Oil Activities - Experts*, being published in the *New Vision* newspaper of August 28, 2025. In the article, the *New Vision* informed the public that TotalEnergies in partnership with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Uganda Conservation Society, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and others had conducted a survey and concluded that oil activities under the Tilenga oil project were not having a negative impact on wildlife in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP).

Oil-affected community members and civil society groups discussed the above survey and observed as follows.

2. OBSERVATIONS

(a) **Elephant movements:** First, the community members and civil society partners noted that the *New Vision* reported that experts had collared 15 elephants in MFNP in 2020 and monitored their movements. The experts reportedly observed that none of the collared

UGANDA TOURISM SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS

1st/September/2025

COMMUNIQUE: AVOID EAT ONCE, STARVE ONCE SYNDROME Prioritize Tourism Over Destructive Sugarcane, Oil Activities in Uganda

A. INTRODUCTION

1. We, tourism sector stakeholders including district leaders, tour and travel operators, guides, hotel owners, youth as well as food and beverage service providers, participated in a meeting organized by Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) in collaboration with the Inclusive Green Economy Network-East Africa (IGEN-EA) in Kampala on 22nd/August/2025.

2. The objective of the meeting, which attracted over 43 participants, was to discuss the tourism opportunities and potential of the Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR) as well as of the Greater Masaka sub-region.

3. The meeting also discussed the risks that oil and gas activities in Uganda present to the tourism sector.

B. OBSERVATIONS -TOURISM IN BUGOMA FOREST

4. During the meeting, IGEN-EA, which conducted research in 2022¹ to assess the tourism potential of Bugoma forest, informed us that Bugoma CFR possesses immense tourism potential with the forest being able to support activities such as chimpanzee trekking, Uganda mangabey trekking, bird watching and forest walks among others.

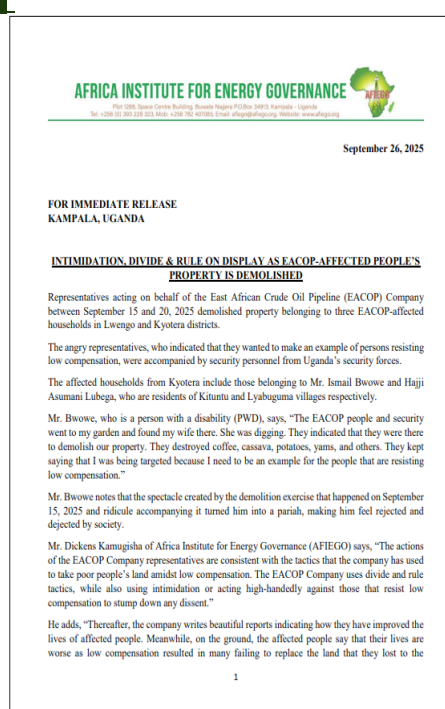
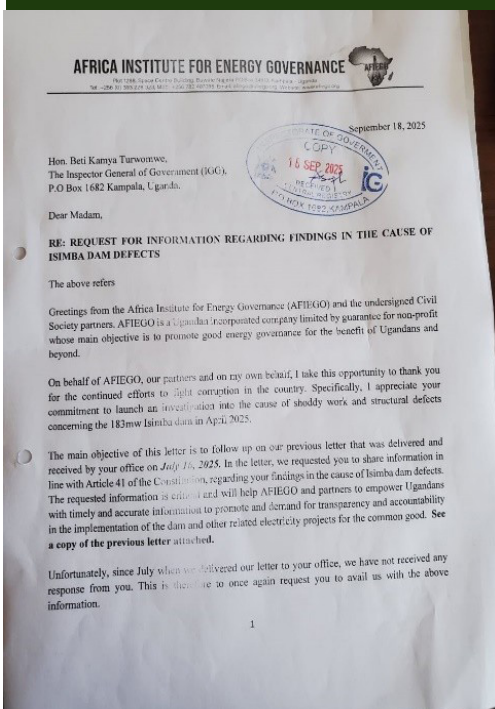
5. IGEN-EA, which is a network that brings together over 36 civil society and private sector players to promote green economic activities for thriving livelihoods, environmental conservation and climate action, informed us that Uganda could earn USD 547,500 annually if the above tourism opportunities were promoted in Bugoma forest.

6. Further, IGEN-EA informed us that the network and others had been engaging government since 2022 to promote the aforementioned tourism activities in Bugoma CFR.

¹ AFIEGO is a Ugandan organization that promotes human rights, environmental conservation and climate action through promoting clean energy and other green economic alternatives.
² Tourism potential of Bugoma: <https://www.afiego.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Research-Brief-Tourism-potential-of-Bugoma-Forest.pdf>



On World Tourism Day, IGEN-EA urges the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife, and Antiquities to promote sustainable tourism in the Greater Masaka sub-region. Through the establishment of tourism demonstration centers to showcase the area's rich cultural heritage and ecotourism potential, such as lakes Nabugabo and Birinzi, Musambwa and Lukunyu Islands, and Bigo Byamugenyi, among others, the Ministry can unlock green economic opportunities, create jobs for local communities, and promote conservation of natural and cultural resources.



In September 2025, AFIEGO staff and research associates wrote newspaper articles that were published in the leading newspapers. Some of the published articles are captured below.

Consumer protection law matters for clean energy, agricultural consumers

Although the government has tried to put in place laws such as the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) Act, among others, to improve product standards and consumers' protection, substandard clean energy and agricultural products persist in the market. This challenge is fuelled by weak enforcement, regulatory bottlenecks and low consumer awareness slowing the country's transition to sustainability.

Last week, on September 7, the media reported that dealers in solar energy products are raising alarm over the influx of counterfeit solar systems in Uganda. Speaking at a brand refresh events for Sun King Uganda, one of the leaders said the presence of fake products in the market has increased mistrust among consumers and made many Ugandans hesitant to embrace a clean and reliable energy. Additionally, early last week, the media also reported that according to the UNBS, 30 percent to 40 percent of seeds sold in Uganda are counterfeit. A Feed the Future survey found that over half of the seeds on the market are fake, which is unfortunate.

A 2020 UNBS survey found that 70 percent of solar energy products on the market did not meet international Electro Technical Commission (IEC) and Lighting Global Standards. Another report in early 2021 found that about three to four out of every 10 solar energy systems were substandard.

In March 2024, private sector and civil society players promoting green economic alternatives for sustainable develop-

ment, which addresses human rights concerns in Uganda and East Africa at large, submitted a petition to the Speaker of Parliament to ensure the Consumer Protection and Management Bill timely presentation to Parliament for debate and enactment. This was submitted after the memorandum of proposals presentation to the Minister of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives by civil society organisations highlighting the urgent need to enact the Consumer Protection and Management Bill in June 2023, to protect the consumers from substandard products.

These proposals based on extensive research and consultation, outline measures that can be taken to address the challenges faced by consumers of

clean energy and agricultural products. However, it is absurd that up to now, the Bill has not yet been enacted and this has resulted in numerous challenges where both clean energy and agricultural products consumers struggle with proliferation of substandard products such as low quality renewable energy devices, including solar panels for the clean energy consumers and counterfeit vaccines and veterinary drugs for the agricultural products consumers, which has contributed to animal death and increased diseases.

There is a need for government to intervene in the mainstream of consumer protection to address disparities found in the consumer-supplier relationship. Additionally, the gov-

ernment needs to prioritise the enactment of the Consumer Protection and Management Bill to address consumer's challenges of counterfeit agricultural inputs and substandard clean energy products in the market. This will help in safeguarding consumers' rights, ensuring access to affordable, reliable and high quality products and protect them from false advertisement and predatory pricing hence leading to improved products and services in the market thus enhancing the quality of life for millions of Ugandans.

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Improve electricity consumption before building more power dams

Early last month, on August 1, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) commissioned the 6.6MW Nyagak III Hydropower Plant in Zombo District. The new project is expected to improve reliability and affordability of electricity in West Nile. Additionally, in July, the government rolled out a Sh2.3 trillion free power connection initiative targeting more than 900,000 households. While such projects sound promising as they aim to expand access to electricity, they must be accompanied with affordable tariffs that benefit Ugandans across all social classes.

For several decades now the Ugandan government has invested in several hydropower dams and implemented policies such as the Free Electricity Connection Policy (FECOP), Rural Electrification Strategy (RES) I & II, among others, all aimed at promoting electricity access in the country for socio-economic transformation. These projects, where government and development partners have invested billions, have largely failed to reach the rural areas.

This is because of significant disparities that still persist in the electricity sector. High connection costs, among others, despite the policy framework to promote electricity as a driver of socio-economic transformation, as outlined in the National Development Plan III and IV, Uganda's Vision 2040, the 2007 Renewable Energy Policy, and the 2023 National Energy Policy.

Over the last decade, government has significantly expanded Uganda's installed generation capacity from about 600 MW in 2012 to more than 2,052 MW by mid-2024, largely through investments in hydropower plants such as Karuma, Isimba, and Isimba-B. Policies like the FECOP have also helped to boost rural access by setting a national target of 80 percent electrification by 2030.

Despite this progress, electricity access remains uneven. Grid connections still cover only about 25 percent of the population, while overall access (including off-grid solutions) has risen to between 47 and 60 percent. In rural areas, access has improved but remains low, with only about one-third of households connected.

This surplus power raises critical questions about its real benefits to Ugandans, particularly the vulnerable who live under the poverty line and cannot afford current power tariffs. The high debt burden on large electricity projects such as dams—which have failed to bring expected returns on investment—means that much of the generated electricity remains unused, effectively wasting taxpayer money. This has contributed to persistent energy poverty in the country.

Notwithstanding Uganda's evident commitment to enhance electricity access through substantial investments in infrastructure and subsidies, a critical gap persists between policy intentions and implementation due to inadequately addressed issues like high initial connection costs, affordability, and reliability.

According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), about 95 percent of Ugandans still rely on solid biomass—such as firewood and charcoal—for cooking. This persistent dependence underscores the urgent need to expand affordable clean cooking alternatives alongside electricity roll-out.

The government, through the Ministry of Energy, should consider the consumption rate of this already generated power before commissioning other electricity projects. Spending heavily on constructing dams while the power remains underutilised amounts to wastage of public resources. It could be appreciated if government could provide incentives to the measures if being implemented to ensure tariff reductions are effective and reach consumers.

Furthermore, government should channel more investment into clean energy systems, including biogas cookers, and biogas—options that are cheaper and more accessible to ordinary citizens—rather than focusing exclusively on expensive hydropower dams like Nyagak and others, which ultimately benefit only a fraction of Ugandans.

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LETTERS Solar power is the solution for Uganda's energy challenge

Uganda's energy sector faces numerous challenges, including limited access to electricity, high energy costs, and a reliance on expensive and unsustainable energy sources. Despite efforts to expand electricity access, only a small percentage of the population has access to electricity, particularly in urban areas.

This has resulted in limited economic growth and a lack of basic services, such as healthcare and education. It should be noted that the country's energy generation is heavily reliant on hydroelectric power, which is susceptible to droughts and other natural disasters.

In addition, the burning of fossil fuels, such as oil, has contributed to air and water pollution, affecting the health of citizens and the environment. The cost of traditional energy sources, such as oil, has increased significantly in recent years, making it more affordable for households and businesses.

On average, the cost of solar power is approximately 20-30 percent lower than traditional energy sources in Uganda. This makes solar power a more sustainable and cost-effective solution for the country's energy challenge.

Therefore, it is important to note that solar power is the best solution for Uganda's energy challenges because as a clean and renewable energy source, solar power produces no emissions, reducing the risk of air pollution and its associated health risks.

This is particularly important in Uganda, where air pollution is a growing concern, particularly in urban areas. By reducing the country's reliance on traditional energy sources such as coal and oil, solar power helps to reduce the levels of harmful pollutants in the atmosphere, improving the air quality and protecting the health of the population.

Furthermore, solar power is a reliable energy source in Uganda because of its consistency, flexibility, and durability. With the availability of sunlight and advancements in technology, solar power can provide a consistent and reliable source of energy for households and businesses.

Being a clean and renewable energy source, it can be produced consistently over time without depleting finite resources like oil or coal. This provides a sustainable solution for Uganda's energy needs, reducing the country's dependence on expensive fossil fuels.

Last but not least, the use of solar power reduces greenhouse gas emissions, improving air quality and reducing the country's carbon footprint.

Therefore, the adoption of solar power is of utmost importance for Uganda's energy future.

In conclusion, the adoption of solar power is of utmost importance for Uganda's energy future. For instance, its clean, reliable, and affordable energy source that reduces air and water pollution. Therefore, I call on the government to support and encourage its adoption to ensure energy security and sustainable development for the future. Because with a commitment to solar power, Uganda, and a more sustainable future.

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Upcoming events

October 2-3, 2025; Greater Masaka: Organise Focus Group Discussions with EACOP-affected people for research assessing compliance to the EACOP Livelihood Restoration Plan

October 6, 2025; Kampala: Support youth affected by arrests to participate in a court session where a ruling on their case to promote freedom of expression and assembly will be issued

October 8, 2025; Hoima: Organise a radio talkshow to discuss compliance requirements for the EACOP during the construction phase

October 15, 2025; Greater Masaka: Support EACOP-affected persons to participate in a radio talk show to discuss issues on access to justice

October 20, 2025; Hoima: Support disgruntled oil sector workers to participate in a radio talkshow

October 22-24, 2025; Greater Masaka and Bunyoro: Disseminate booklets to support communities to monitor compliance to the EACOP project ESIA commitments during the construction phase

October 31, 2025; Hoima: Support the oil refinery affected persons to participate in the hearing of their case

About AFIEGO

Africa Institute for Energy Governance (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