

September 2026; Issue 9

TWO FUTURES, ONE UGANDA: CAN TOURISM SURVIVE THE CLIMATE CRISIS, ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION AND OIL ACTIVITIES?



From left: An oil rig under the Tilenga oil project in Murchison Falls National Park and an elephant with its calf crossing a road in the same park

In this newsletter:

- Sugarcane growing and oil activities in protected areas: Will tourism survive?
- Pictorial of our activities
- Lobbying
- In the media
- Upcoming events

Dear reader, welcome to AFIEGO's September 2026 newsletter.

September is **tourism month** in Uganda and in September 2026, the Ugandan government planned to organise a number of **activities**. Among these were launching the Miss Tourism competition, conducting awareness raising sessions and encouraging domestic tourism to Eastern Uganda among others.

On September 27, 2026, Uganda joined the rest of the world to commemorate World Tourism Day. The country celebrated the day and earmarked September as tourism month because tourism is an important economic sector in Uganda.

The sector employs hundreds of thousands and is one of Uganda's top service foreign exchange earners.

As such, through the country's fourth **National Development Plan** (NDP IV), the Ugandan government identified tourism as one of the five priority production and value addition sectors that need to be invested in to drive tenfold growth in Uganda's economy by 2030.

Unfortunately, while tourism is a vital component of Uganda's economy with the sector earning the country about UGX **5.8 trillion** (USD 1.62 billion) in 2025, and contributing

more than 876,000 jobs (about 7.5% of Uganda's total employment), the sector is beleaguered by various challenges.

Among these include the destruction or degradation of the country's eco-sensitive resources on which tourism depends. Uganda's tourism is largely nature-based, with leisure and other visitors to the country largely visiting the country's national parks, source of the Nile, botanical gardens and others.

The forests, national parks, wetlands, rivers, lakes and other ecosensitive resources that support Uganda's tourism are under threat of destruction or are being destroyed due to oil exploitation, sugarcane growing, other agricultural activities, reliance on biomass for cooking, and sand mining, among others.

Indeed, available information including the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)'s Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 shows that Uganda experienced a 48% reduction in its forest cover between 1990 and 2025.

The country's forest area **dropped** from 4.55 million hectares in 1990 to 2.37 million hectares in 2025. On average, 38,000 hectares of forest cover was **lost** every year between 2020 and 2025. In addition, today, Uganda's intact wetland cover is **9.3%** down from 15% in 1994.

Further, the Ugandan government is working alongside international oil

companies (IOCs) to exploit oil and gas from two oil fields, including the Tilenga that partly covers Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP) and Kingfisher that covers Lake Albert.

Government is interested in expanding the country's oil exploitation activities with oil blocks in the Albertine Graben being among those that government is keen on licensing for oil exploration.

It will be recalled that the Albertine Graben is an important biodiversity hotspot. The Graben is **home** to 39% of Africa's mammals species, over 50% of its bird species, 35% of Africa's insect species and 19% of its amphibian species. The Graben is also **home** to 14% of Africa's plant and reptile species not to mention 70% of Uganda's national parks.

Amidst the above, climate change is impacting the country's biodiverse tourism resources.

The above status quo raises an important question: can Uganda's tourism survive the onslaught to nature?

In our **Word from CEO**, we bring you the views of tourism stakeholders who share how the climate crisis, environmental destruction and the reliance on fossil fuels affects workers in the tourism sector. We

share the recommendations that they make to address these challenges.

Worth noting is that the tourism value chain includes tour and travel operators, transport and accommodation providers, beverage and food service providers as well as resource host communities among others. It is the views of these stakeholders, especially women, oil or forest host communities and others that are captured in the Word from CEO.

In this newsletter, we also bring you our **pictorial** section through which we share some of the key activities AFIEGO and our partners implemented this month (September 2026).

In the **lobbying** section, we share some of the lobbying and advocacy products that we, as well as our partners, produced and disseminated this month (September 2026).

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 2026. We also bring you some of the media stories that were published following AFIEGO's engagement of the media.

We hope that you will enjoy the newsletter.

Editorial team:

Rachael Amongin

Hilda Nsimiire

Mercy Nuwamanya

SUGARCANE GROWING AND OIL ACTIVITIES IN PROTECTED AREAS: WILL UGANDA'S TOURISM SURVIVE?

Tourism stakeholders share their views

One August morning in 2025, Ugandans woke to a **viral** video.

As a motorcycle taxi (boda-boda) rode through Kyampisi Forest Reserve in Mubende district, a chimpanzee hit one of the boda-boda passengers, a woman, and she fell off the boda-boda.

Various explanations were advanced for the chimpanzee's behaviour. Some wildlife veterinarians observed that the chimpanzee was a juvenile male, and these like to tease others, much like teenagers do.

They noted that the chimpanzee was teasing the passenger, and meant no harm when it "slapped" her off the boda-boda.

Other observers noted that human incursions into protected areas were responsible for the encounter. Several other observations to explain the chimpanzee's behaviour were advanced.

Whatever may have caused the juvenile chimpanzee to "slap" the boda-boda passenger remains unconfirmed.

However, what remains confirmed is this: in Uganda and the world over, people and biodiversity are important. It is important to take care of the needs of human beings while

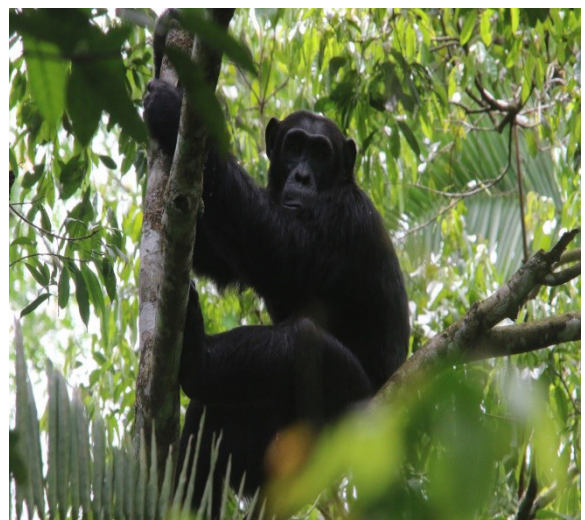
conserving nature.

This is especially true for Uganda, a country whose dreams for a prosperous future, as discussed in the country's National Development Plan (IV), are pinned on tourism among other sectors.

While the above is true, the Ugandan government has permitted some degrading activities in protected areas. Some of these activities, which have been discussed in the editorial, include sugarcane growing, rice cultivation, sand mining, as well as oil and gas exploitation among others.

Can these co-exist with biodiversity conservation and tourism? What about the climate crisis? Could engaging in activities that worsen the climate crisis hurt Uganda's development aspirations?

Tourism stakeholders share their views below.



A chimpanzee in Itohya forest, which is found in the Albertine Graben

TOURISM STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS

Charles Mulenga, Hotel owner

I live in Kirama village, Buliisa district, near Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP). I want to raise an alarm about the oil activities taking place within and around the park, which has long been a habitat for elephants, buffaloes, lions and other wildlife.

Oil activities introduced light and noise pollution from drilling rigs and others in the park. Wild animals such as elephants have been pushed out of the park into nearby communities, where they destroy crops and property and sometimes injure or kill people. When animals are pushed away from the park, they become invisible to tourists, which hurts tourism.

I ask government to ensure a peaceful atmosphere in which people and wild animals live in harmony. Government should also stop the ongoing oil activities within the park because they could prove to be a fatal blow to tourism.

Rovisia Namatovu, Bugoma forest host community member

I live in Nayirongo village in Kikuube district which neighbours Bugoma Central Forest Reserve. I was proud to be a neighbor to Bugoma forest because of its benefits. The forest used to provide us with fresh air and herbal medicines, among other benefits. When Hoima Sugar Limited (HSL) was permitted to grow sugarcane in the forest, everything changed.

Hoima Sugar needed a large piece of land, which led to clearance of the forest. This disrupted wildlife habitats and access to food. Wildlife such as chimpanzees were forced into nearby communities where

they destroy crops, causing food scarcity in the area. The clearance also worsened our micro weather conditions.

I call on government to stop Hoima Sugar from growing sugarcane in the protected area, because the forest helps mitigate climate change and attracts tourists. Government should also set clear boundaries for the forest to stop people from encroaching on it.

Oliver Nyakato, Oil project host community member

I come from Uduku II village, in Buliisa district and I live near Murchison Falls National Park. As Uganda celebrated World Tourism Day 2026, I had one message for government: it is difficult for tourism and oil and gas to co-exist. In fact, the oil activities taking place within and around Murchison Falls National Park have done more harm than good. The natural habitats which the wild animals used to call home have been disturbed by the light and noise pollution.

Elephants move to communities and they scare children, some of whom have dropped out of school. My request to the Ugandan government is: Acknowledge the contribution of the tourism sector and prioritise the sector over oil and gas.

Ronald Luke Nalima, Hotel worker and Union leader

My name is Ronald Luke Nalima and I am a leader in the Uganda Hotel, Tourism, Supermarkets and Allied Workers' Union (HTS-U). Some of our union members view climate change, biodiversity loss and the reliance on fossil fuels as bothersome issues.

On climate change, our union members, especially those that have housekeeping roles, say that the prolonged dry (hot)

weather that Uganda experiences due to climatic changes affects their wellbeing. Cleaning rooms and compounds during hot conditions affects some workers' health and efficiency.

In addition, some workers rely on machines that are powered by diesel. Others use chemicals to clean rooms. These workers complain about the impact of some chemicals and diesel-powered machines on their health.

To improve the wellbeing of workers, I call on the Ugandan government to promote a clean and just energy transition. Biodiversity should also be conserved to protect jobs.

Ibrahim Mawejje, Transport sector worker and Union leader

I am a youth leader under the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union (ATGWU).

The union brings together formal and informal workers in some of the following sectors: aviation transport, road transport, chemicals and oil, and private security.

The transport sector is unfortunately one of the biggest contributors to the climate crisis. Transportation services in Uganda are mostly powered by fossil fuels though e-mobility is being encouraged by government.

Transport workers recognise the role that we play in the climate crisis and are also aware of the fact that our industry is one of the most vulnerable to climatic changes. Transport workers are exposed to adverse weather conditions in Uganda. If a day is very hot, then a taxi driver or conductor has to brave the heat.

If floods occur and they cause destruction

of infrastructure, transport workers' capacity to make a living is negatively impacted. If heat causes railways to expand, then transport workers could be impacted.

We are therefore interested in seeing the climate crisis being addressed. Renewable energy and e-mobility are welcome. We need to go green.

Aisha Nabwanika, Tourism stakeholder

I am the General Secretary of Association of Uganda Women in Tourism Trade (AUWOTT). AUWOTT is the apex body for women in tourism trade. It brings together women hoteliers, restaurant owners, and tour and travel operators, among others. Any woman who owns a registered business in the tourism value chain can express interest in becoming a member.

The association advocates for women in tourism and builds their capacity to participate in the industry. However, women face challenges including limited marketing and limited finances.

Another key concern is invasive species and the destruction of ecosystems. Uganda's tourism is largely nature-based, so if ecosystems are destroyed, the tourism experience suffers. Climate change also affects nature-based tourism by causing biodiversity changes and creating inconsistent tourism products.

Most protected areas are managed by government. Government therefore needs to ensure that biodiversity is conserved, that infrastructure leading to tourism sites is in place and that the sites are safe. It must also ensure that communities benefit from tourism and that women can access patient capital to participate in the sector.

By CEO

Pictorial of our activities

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA PARTNERS ORGANISE A SOLAR ENERGY TRAINING



On September 25, 2026, AFIEGO and her partners under the Inclusive Green Economy Network-East Africa (IGEN-EA) conducted a solar energy training for oil-affected persons and forest host community members.

The training, which attracted over 51 participants, took place at the IGEN-EA clean energy hub in Kikuube district.

During the training, community members from Buliisa, Kikuube and Hoima districts were equipped with knowledge and skills to enable them to identify and maintain good quality solar energy products.

The trainers also shared information on clean energy training opportunities that are available for communities.

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA ORGANISE A CLEAN ENERGY EXHIBITION



In September, 2026, AFIEGO and her IGEN-EA partners organised a clean energy exhibition.

The exhibition showcased available clean energy technologies covering lighting, cooking and productive use to enhance awareness and uptake.

During the exhibition, representatives of clean energy companies shared knowledge on available opportunities for communities to become clean energy distributors.

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA SUPPORT UNIVERSITY STUDENTS TO DISCUSS FORMATION OF GREEN JOBS CLUBS



On August 28, 2026, AFIEGO supported IGEN-EA to hold a meeting with students from Makerere and Kyambogo universities.

The meeting took place in Kampala, and brought over 20 student leaders together.

During the meeting, the students agreed to set up Green Action Clubs to aid student debates on jobs and sustainability.

Furthermore, the meeting discussed the impacts of oil activities to the tourism sector.

AFIEGO ORGANISES EACOP-AFFECTED COMMUNITY DIALOGUE ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE



On August 14, 2026, AFIEGO supported EACOP-affected people from Greater Masaka in southern Ugandan to organise a meeting.

During the meeting, the participants who have also filed cases against government over compensation challenges were updated on the status of their ongoing cases.

They also discussed and agreed on action points to address the challenges they are facing as a result of the delayed hearing of the cases they filed.

AFIEGO'S LEGAL TEAM HOLDS A MEETING WITH AN INDEPENDENT VALUER



In September 2026, AFIEGO's legal team organised a meeting with an independent valuer that is to submit evidence in the case filed by the oil-refinery affected people.

The case was filed by the people against the Ugandan government in March 2014, and hearing of the case was due to take place in September 2026.

The meeting enabled AFIEGO's lawyers and the valuer to discuss the evidence that the valuer was to submit during the hearing.

AFIEGO PARTICIPATES IN A MEETING TO DISCUSS FINDINGS FROM A STUDY ON UGANDA'S MINERAL REVENUE POTENTIAL



On September 1, 2026, AFIEGO participated in a meeting organised by OXFAM, SEATINI and the Uganda Extractives Transparency Initiative (UGEITI).

The purpose of the meeting was to disseminate a report on revenue potential in Uganda's mining sector.

AFIEGO used the meeting to network with civil society actors with a view of encouraging debate on the social and environmental risks of the mining sector that need to be addressed.

Lobbying

In September 2026, AFIEGO and her civil society partners petitioned the Parliament of Uganda. We asked parliament to avoid appropriating UGX 148 billion to remedy the Karuma dam defects.

Further, AFIEGO supported Bugoma forest host community members to engage the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD). The communities asked the Ministry to release the Bugoma forest boundary opening report. These and other lobbying products can be seen below.

AFRICA INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY GOVERNANCE
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 Tel: +256 393 228 323, Mob: +256 752 407 006, Email: afiego@afiego.org, Website: www.afiego.org

September 22, 2026

RECEIVED
 22 SEP 2026
 IN PRMS

Rt. Hon. Jacob Oboth-Oboth,
 The Speaker of Parliament of the Republic of Uganda,
 P.O. Box 7176, Kampala

Dear Rt. Hon. Speaker,

CSOs PETITION TO PARLIAMENT AGAINST APPROPRIATION OF ADDITIONAL UGX 148 BILLION TO REMEDY KARUMA DAM DEFECTS

Parliament must compel Sinohydro Corporation Ltd to bear the full cost of remedial works at no expense to the taxpayer

On behalf of the undersigned, I thank you and Members of Parliament (MPs) for your continued work in exercising parliament's legislative and oversight roles.

In particular, we commend you and Parliament for undertaking an appraisal visit to the Karuma Hydropower Dam on August 21, 2026, to assess Uganda's electricity situation. During the visit, Members of Parliament demanded answers from the relevant authorities regarding the dam's recurring operational failures. This commitment to oversight is commendable and reflects the vigilance Ugandans expect from their elected representatives. Such oversight is essential to protecting the public interest and addressing recurring problems of cost overruns, poor project performance and lack of accountability in public infrastructure projects.

Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) is a registered public policy research and advocacy company limited by guarantee whose main objective is to promote good energy governance and development in Uganda and the Great Lakes region.

Rt. Hon. Speaker, for years, Ugandans have raised legitimate concerns about the Karuma Hydropower Project, including the quality of construction works, resettlement challenges, rising project costs and allegations of corruption¹. It is deeply concerning that taxpayers are now being asked to pay an additional UGX 148 billion² to address defects and problems that should have been identified and rectified during the construction and commissioning of the project.

¹ <https://theopgatesmap.net/projects/karuma-hydroelectric-power-station/>
² <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/karuma-dam-contractor-wants-additional-shs148b-to-fix-defects-5570110#story>

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Good Governance is Development

COMMUNITY VOICE
 AUGUST 2026

A MARKET BUILT ON PROMISE NOW STANDS EMPTY

A market that was set up for oil refinery-affected people that were resettled by government in Kyakaboga village in Hoima district is no longer operational, communities report.

The market was set up by government, through the Ministry of Energy, and officially handed over to the community on June 26, 2025.

The market was aimed at supporting the households that were resettled following their displacement for Uganda's oil refinery project to engage in trade and make a living. World over, households that suffer forced displacement often experience a regression in their economic conditions, and the market was aimed at addressing this challenge, among others.

According to residents however, the population living in the resettlement village of Kyakaboga is too little to sustain the market. There are not enough buyers and sellers among the resettled families.

The market also depended on people from outside the resettlement coming in to trade. However, residents say the roads leading to Kyakaboga are poor and not easily accessible, making it difficult for outside traders and buyers to reach the market.

As a result, the market has stopped operating, leaving the resettled community without an income-generating avenue that was meant to support their recovery after displacement.

Residents are calling upon the Ministry of Energy to work with relevant authorities to improve the roads connecting Kyakaboga to nearby trading centres, noting that this would help revive the market and other economic activities in the area. They are also calling for more social services to be extended to the resettlement.

BUGOMA FOREST
SAVE BUGOMA FOREST CAMPAIGN 2020
 PROTECT UGANDAN CHIMPANZEES, FOREST LIFE MATTERS

September 2nd, 2026

Dr. James Musiguri,
 The Executive Director,
 Uganda Wildlife Authority,
 Kampala (U)

Dear Sir,

R.E. REQUEST TO ENGAGE THE MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TO RELEASE THE BUGOMA FOREST BOUNDARY OPENING REPORT

Introduction
 Greetings from the Save Bugoma Forest Campaign (SBFC).

SBFC is a coalition of civil society and private sector players whose main objective is to protect Bugoma forest from oil, sugarcane and land grabbing threats. The coalition has a national and local task force team.

The SBFC, whose members have worked since 2016 to defend Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (BCFR) from destruction, takes this opportunity to thank you and your team for the work you are doing to conserve and sustainably manage protected areas in partnership with neighboring communities and other stakeholders for the benefit of Ugandans.

Specifically, the SBFC local task force team that comprises of the forest host communities appreciates the efforts undertaken by UWA to put a stop to illegal activities in the forest ever since your office took over the management of the forest. In particular, we are encouraged and in support of your office's next phase of work on Bugoma forest that will focus on verifying and demarcating the forest boundary and restoring degraded areas among others as reported by the New Vision.

As you may be aware, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), together with National Forestry Authority (NFA), previously carried out a boundary opening exercise for Bugoma forest between November 2021 and August 2022.

The exercise followed a meeting between the SBFC local task force team and officials from the MLHUD. This meeting took place on February 3, 2021. During this meeting, MLHUD committed to re-open the boundaries of the forest. However, more than three years after that exercise concluded, a report is yet to be released or shared with the SBFC.

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RECEIVED
 02 SEP 2026
 UWA
 CONFIDENTIAL
 CENTRAL REGISTRY
 P.O. BOX 2010 KAMPALA UGANDA

ASSOCIATION OF GREATER MASAKA EACOP PAPS PETITIONERS (AGMEPP)
 Masaka, Uganda
 Email: agmepp@gmail.com

September 2, 2026

RECEIVED
 02 SEP 2026
 RECEIVED CLERK'S RETURN COPY

His Lordship,
 The Hon. the Deputy Chief Justice of Uganda,
 Hon. Justice Moses Kazibwe Kawumi,
 Court of Appeal of Uganda,
 Kampala.

Your Lordship,

R.E. REQUEST FOR CONFERENCING AND HEARING OF COURT OF APPEAL CIVIL APPEAL NO. 335 OF 2025 (BWOWE ISMAIL AND 7 OTHERS VERSUS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL)

We begin by congratulating you on your elevation to the office of Deputy Chief Justice of Uganda. It is a heavy responsibility, and we wish you well in it. It is our sincere hope that your time in this office will bring relief to ordinary people like us, who have waited long for the courts to give us a hearing.

We write to you as AGMEPP, a group of ordinary people from Lwengo, Rakai and Kyotera districts in southern Uganda. Our land lies along the path of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), and much of it has been taken from us through compulsory acquisition. When the Government took us to court over this land, we understood that we could not stand alone, and so we organised ourselves into AGMEPP in order to speak with one voice and to pursue a fair hearing for our members.

In August 2024, the Attorney General filed a case in the High Court at Masaka, Miscellaneous Cause No. 26 of 2024, against eighty of us who hold interests in forty-one parcels of EACOP-affected land. The Government wanted the court to allow it to pay our compensation into the court instead of to us, and it prayed for orders to evict us and to demolish our property. We had been taken to court for different reasons. Some of us had rejected the compensation offered because it was too low for what we were losing. Others could not be paid because they held no letters of administration for land left behind by deceased relatives. Others were away from their land as absentee landlords. Most of us could not afford advocates, and the court process was strange to us. In October 2024, Hon. Justice Lawrence Twayanzwe of the Masaka High Court ruled that the Government could deposit our compensation in court and could go ahead to evict us and to demolish our property.

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IGEN

WORLD TOURISM DAY 2026

OUR NATURE IS OUR TOURISM. OUR TOURISM IS OUR LIVELIHOOD.

Uganda's forests, wildlife and wetlands drive tourism, create livelihoods and support communities.

Protect nature. Invest in tourism. Support communities.

NO NATURE, NO TOURISM.

COMMUNITY VOICE
 AUGUST 2026

EACOP CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES LEAVE COMMUNITIES STRUGGLING FOR WATER

Communities in Hoima, Lwengo, Kyotera and Rakai districts that live near the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) have raised an alarm after their access to clean water has been disrupted due to the EACOP project activities.

In Rakai district, communities report that a well that has supplied residents of Kijumba and Rakai villages with water for over 40 years has become unreliable since the EACOP construction activities began.

Communities report that the EACOP construction activities caused siltation, which affected wetlands/rivers such as Kabale. The wetlands are connected to community water wells and their siltation limited the water that is flowing into the community well.

Mr. Matia Nkangi, an elderly resident of Kijumba village notes, "After Kabale river was crossed by EACOP, the amount of water flowing from the river to our water well reduced."

Mr. Nkangi adds, "Our water was clean and it was enough. However, we now suffer to get water for domestic use and even irrigating our tomatoes, coffee and vegetables. The well no longer has enough water."

The community reported the problem to EACOP Company representatives and has been waiting for a solution since May 2025. The EACOP Company is yet to address the challenge, however.

Similar complaints have surfaced elsewhere. In Hoima district, a community well in Kijumba village was compulsorily acquired for the EACOP. Residents say its replacement was poorly built.

In Lwengo, residents of Nansiri and Kibundwa villages report that their water sources were contaminated during the EACOP construction activities.

Affected residents, including those in Kijumba village in Kyotera district, are calling on the EACOP Company to restore their water well or drill boreholes for them.

In the media

In September 2026, AFIEGO staff and research associates wrote opinion newspaper articles that were published in leading newspapers. In addition, the media published stories from the media engagements undertaken by AFIEGO. Some of these are captured below.



As Uganda Opens Its Parks For free, Who Is Protecting the Wildlife That Makes Tourism Possible?

BY PML DAILY EDITOR | PML DAILY EDITORIAL

September 23, 2026



Doreen Asasira, an environmentalist and climate advocate (PHOTO/Courtesy).

12 SHARES

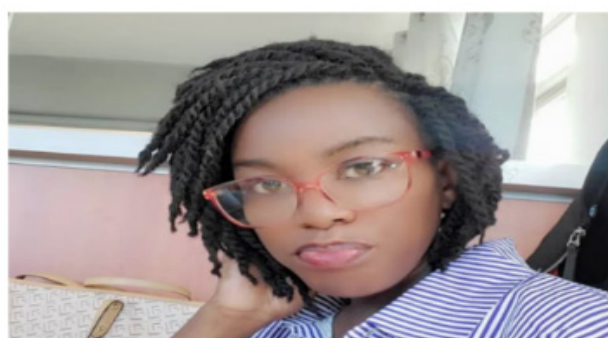
From September 25 to 27 this week, Uganda will open the gates of several national parks and wildlife reserves under Open Park Days, ahead of World Tourism Day on September 27. The initiative is meant to encourage Ugandans to experience the country's wildlife and natural heritage and to strengthen appreciation of conservation and tourism. Murchison Falls, Queen Elizabeth, Lake Mburo and Kidepo Valley National Parks are among the destinations participating.



Uganda's energy transition: Who can afford it?

by THEKR TEAM / September 2, 2026

Reading Time: 4 mins read



12 SHARES

The global energy landscape is undergoing a major transformative towards sustainable and renewable sources. This shift is being driven by the urgent need to move away from



Upcoming events

October 2, 2026; Kampala: Support Kyambogo University students to appoint leaders for the Kyambogo Green Action Club

October 7, 2026; Kampala: Support EACOP-impacted communities to engage the EACOP Company and other relevant stakeholders to restore EACOP-affected wetlands

October 12-16, 2026; Online: Disseminate a research report 'Situating critical mineral mining in Uganda within the ambitions for a global just energy transition: A case study of the Orom-Cross Graphite Project'

October 16, 2026; Greater Masaka and Kampala: Support EACOP-affected communities to engage the Judicial Service Commission over their complaint against judicial bias

October 21, 2026; Bunyoro: Organise meetings with tourism sector stakeholders to discuss and agree on joint advocacy to promote nature conservation

October 23, 2026; Kampala: Support AFIEGO's lawyers to notify NEMA and PAU about the Tilenga ESIA appeal to enable litigation of the case

October 30, 2026; Hoima: Organise a radio talkshow to discuss the role of methane emissions in the climate crisis and recommendations to Uganda to address the emissions

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 transition. 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