The ENERGIZER
AFIEGO's Monthly Newsletter

October 2026; Issue 10

NAVIGATING THE TIGHT SPOT: THE ROAD TO ENERGY TRANSITION



Improved cookstoves and electric cooking appliances showcased during a clean energy exhibition on September 25, 2026, at the IGEN-EA clean energy hub in Kikuube district

In this newsletter:

- Bridging the gaps: Scaling up clean energy access
- Pictorial of our activities
- Lobbying
- In the media
- Upcoming events

Editorial

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

On October 12, 2026, Uganda's Police spokesperson, Rusoke Kituuma announced the renewed enforcement of the charcoal ban, warning charcoal dealers, transporters and users that the restrictions remain in force in Northern and North Eastern Uganda.

The enforcement follows President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni's Executive Order No. 3 of 2023, issued on May 19, 2023, which prohibits charcoal burning and commercial trade in designated areas including Acholi, Lango, Teso, Karamoja and West Nile. The directive seeks to curb deforestation, biodiversity loss and the destruction of indigenous trees.

However, on October 14, 2026, the Speaker of Parliament, Jacob Marksons Oboth ordered the government to **halt enforcement** of the charcoal ban until a comprehensive report on alternative energy readiness was presented to Parliament by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Development who was directed to report back to the House on October 21, 2026.

The charcoal ban has also reignited an important national debate among Ugandans: "Is Uganda adequately preparing its citizens to transition to affordable, reliable and accessible cooking alternatives?"
It should be noted that a charcoal ban alone will not ensure that households transition to clean energy. Without affordable, reliable electricity; access to alternative cooking technologies; and adequate public sensitisation, many households will continue to depend on charcoal and firewood for daily cooking.

This could undermine the ban's sustainability and effectiveness while disproportionately affecting vulnerable communities.

In principle, the charcoal ban is a sound measure to curb deforestation. However, for the ban to be effective and sustainable, government must address the underlying challenges that keep households dependent on charcoal and firewood.

Furthermore, Uganda's heavy dependence on biomass particularly firewood and charcoal, continues to be a bottleneck to energy transition.

According to the **Uganda National Population and Housing Census report 2024,** only 2.8% of households use clean cooking technologies, including biogas and electricity, while 92.7% of households continue to rely on biomass. To be more specific, charcoal accounts for 28.2%, and firewood is used by 64.5%

of households.

The aforementioned statistics underscore the need for a systematic and gradual transition to clean cooking rather than an abrupt shift that leaves households struggling to meet their basic energy needs.

In a move to contribute to closing the gaps in the clean energy sector, AFIEGO, in partnership with Inclusive Green Economy Network-East Africa (IGEN-EA), set up two clean energy hubs in Kikuube district and Fort Portal City, alongside clean energy demonstration centers in Bullisa district and another in Kikuube district to serve the Bugoma forest-host community's energy needs among others.

These initiatives aim to raise awareness of available clean energy technologies for cooking and lighting, demonstrate their benefits and promote their adoption.

In addition, in September 2026, a solar energy training and clean energy exhibition was held at the IGEN-EA clean energy hub in Kikuube to equip community members with skills in identifying good-quality solar products, solar maintenance and briquette production, to link them with clean energy distributors and to raise awareness of the available clean energy alternatives that are efficient and environmentally friendly.

In our **Word from CEO**, we share what needs to be undertaken to close the gaps to support the adoption of clean energy technologies.

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 (October 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 (October 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 October.

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

We hope that you will enjoy the newsletter.

Editorial team:

Jane Apio
Babra Kembabazi
Hildah Nsiimire

BRIDGING THE GAPS: SCALING UP CLEAN ENERGY ACCESS

Protecting Uganda's forests from unsustainable charcoal production is essential for conserving biodiversity, safeguarding ecosystems and combating climate change. However, for the charcoal ban to achieve lasting results, it must be accompanied by deliberate efforts to ensure that households have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy alternatives.

As Uganda advances towards a clean energy transition, citizens must be adequately informed, prepared and empowered to adopt cleaner energy solutions. This requires strengthening public awareness, establishing and implementing supportive policies, expanding electricity access, improving affordability and reliability and increasing the availability of accessible clean cooking technologies.

Achieving a just and sustainable energy transition also requires the government to collaborate with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and private-sector actors to eliminate the barriers preventing households and businesses from adopting clean energy solutions.

Below, we share the key gaps in Uganda's clean energy sector and the interventions needed to address them to ensure a smooth transition to clean energy technologies.

a) Limited electricity access and affordability: Electricity is an important enabler of clean cooking, lighting, refrigeration and other productive activities. However, access remains a challenge for many Ugandans, particularly in rural and underserved communities. In Uganda, only **2.8%** of households cook with clean energy, including electricity and biogas. Meanwhile, **25.3%** of households use grid or mini-grid electricity as their main source of lighting and 28.1% use solar, giving a combined 53.4% of households with access to electricity. Therefore,a substantial proportion of households remain without access to electricity.

Moreover, being connected to the grid does not necessarily mean a household can afford to use electricity for cooking. Connection charges, appliance costs, tariffs and concerns about reliable supply also discourage households from switching from biomass.

For instance, under the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) tariff schedule for the fourth quarter (October to December 2026), eligible domestic consumers pay Shs 250 per unit for the first 15 units while consumption between 16 to 80 units costs Shs 779.4 per unit.

Alarmingly, this is Shs 23.2 (3.1%) higher than the Shs 756.2 charged in the first and second quarters. The increase took effect in July 2026 and was retained for the fourth quarter instead of being reduced.

ERA also maintains a discounted cooking tariff of Shs 412 per unit, but it applies only

to consumption between the 81st t0 150th unit in a month.
The above **tariffs**, exclude a monthly domestic service fee of Shs 3,360 charged once a month and 18% Value Added Tax (VAT). When these additional charges are included, domestic consumers pay nearly Shs 1,023 per unit of electricity consumed beyond the first 15 units, which is costly and does not support clean cooking.

To sum up, limited energy access and affordability gaps undermine efforts to curb deforestation, delays the transition to clean cooking and exposes households to continued dependence on polluting fuels hence highlighting the need for affordable electricity and accessible clean cooking solutions.

b) High upfront costs of clean energy technologies: The initial cost of acquiring electric pressure cookers, biogas systems, solar systems and other clean energy technologies is costly for most Ugandans especially for low-income households. Even when clean cooking saves money over time, households may be unable to raise the initial capital needed to purchase the equipment.

According to the Auditor General (AG)'s 2025 value-for-money audit on the implementation of interventions to transition households and institutions from biomass to clean cooking technologies, the **high upfront cost** of clean cooking technologies, which reaches up to UGX 2 million for some technologies such as a household biogas system, while an electric pressure cooker costs UGX 350,000 to 500,000 without subsidy.

Consequently, households continue to rely on charcoal and firewood, perpetuating indoor air pollution, health risks and pressure on forests. In addition, this financial barrier also slows the uptake of clean cooking solutions, undermines efforts to reduce deforestation and limits progress towards an inclusive energy transition.

c) Limited availability and distribution of clean cooking technologies: Even where households are willing to adopt cleaner alternatives, access is constrained by **limited availability of suitable products,** high transportation costs and inadequate distribution networks, particularly in remote communities.

Moreso, clean cooking supply chains are concentrated in urban centres, making access inconvenient and expensive for rural households, which undermines the adoption of clean energy technologies.

d) Inadequate public awareness and information: Limited awareness of the benefits, costs, safe use and maintenance of clean energy technologies has continued to discourage adoption. Most people are not aware of which technologies suit their cooking practices, how much they cost to operate and (or) where to obtain reliable products and repairs.

Therefore, awareness efforts that focus only on the environmental impact caused by charcoal without presenting affordable alternatives, risk leaving communities without practical solutions and dependent on traditional cooking methods that are inefficient and undermine environmental conservation efforts.

e) Skills gap in installation, maintenance and repair: The expansion of clean energy technologies requires a skilled workforce capable of installing, maintaining and **repairing** solar systems, electric cooking appliances, biogas systems among others. Where qualified technicians are limited, households face additional costs, long delays, and uncertainty when equipment breaks down.

This weakens consumer confidence and causes users to return to traditional fuels like charcoal and firewood. For instance, it is estimated that Uganda requires **up to 500,000** trained technicians for off-grid solar, e-mobility and other sectors. Unfortunately, only about **1,000** are currently trained.

f) Policy implementation and financing gaps: Uganda has recognised clean cooking as a national priority but translating policy commitments into widespread household adoption requires adequate financing, clear implementation responsibilities and effective coordination.

The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) identifies a national ambition of **reaching 50%** clean cooking access by 2030. However, achieving this target requires sustained investment and implementation across government institutions, local governments, development partners and the private sector.

Furthermore, the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act, contains measures to promote efficient cooking technologies, incentives, and public awareness. However, its effective implementation requires a stronger regulatory framework for clean cooking technologies, which should be enforced.

g) Limited monitoring, accountability and community participation: Many clean energy interventions distribute appliances or conduct awareness campaigns without adequately tracking whether households continue using the technologies, equipment remains functional and if the solutions are affordable in the long term.

Without reliable data, policymakers risk repeating ineffective interventions and overlooking communities with the greatest needs.

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the above gaps, below we share some recommendations to help ensure that Ugandans' transition to clean energy technologies is well planned for and smooth:

i) Government should accelerate affordable grid connections and off-grid solar energy solution while improving electricity reliability and affordability through reduction of power tariffs. Targeted connection subsidies, low tariffs and financing for energy-efficient appliances should prioritise low-income households, vulnerable communities and small businesses.

ii) Government and financial institutions should expand targeted subsidies, affordable credit and installment payment options for clean energy technologies.

Extend tax exemptions to companies dealing in clean energy technologies to reduce prices. Partnerships with microfinance institutions, savings groups, SACCOs and clean energy enterprises should help households acquire technologies without paying the full cost upfront.

iii) Government should support the expansion of clean energy distribution networks through local retailers, community-based enterprises and community clean energy hubs. Incentives should encourage private-sector investment in rural distribution, while supporting the availability of electric cooking appliances, improved cookstoves, biogas equipment and other clean energy alternatives.

iv) Government should conduct sustained public education through community meetings, radio programmes, exhibitions, schools and local-language campaigns.

Awareness should provide practical comparisons of costs, health and environmental benefits, safe use and maintenance and how to distinguish substandard products from genuine products. Communities should also be informed about available financing, reliable suppliers and local technicians.

v) Government should support vocational institutions and clean energy companies to expand practical technical training and certification particularly for women and youth to bridge the skills gap.

In addition, local technicians should be linked to suppliers and service networks to create employment while ensuring that communities can access dependable after-sales services

vi) Government should ensure that sufficient budget allocations, clear implementation plans, measurable targets and regular public reporting support clean cooking and electricity-access commitments. Tax and financing incentives should encourage the importation, local production and distribution of quality clean energy technologies. Government should also strengthen quality standards and consumer protection.

vii) Government and implementing partners should establish systems to track household adoption, continued use, technology performance, affordability and user satisfaction. Local governments and communities should participate in planning and monitoring, with results informing future budgets and programme improvements.

While restrictions on charcoal production and distribution can contribute to forest protection. Protecting Uganda's forests must go hand in hand with empowering Ugandans to meet their energy needs sustainably.

A just and lasting transition will be achieved not simply by restricting charcoal, but by ensuring that every household has a realistic opportunity to adopt clean, affordable, and reliable energy solutions

By CEO

Pictorial of our activities

AFIEGO SUPPORTS TILENGA AND EACOP PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE HEARING OF THEIR CASES



On October 21, 2026, Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) supported Tilenga and EACOP Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) from the Bunyoro and Greater Masaka sub-regions to participate in the hearing of their cases at the Court of Appeal. During the hearing, the judges acknowledged that people whose land was taken by government are entitled to compensation.

Further, the court discussed possible options including allowing PAPs to receive compensation already offered while continuing to pursue claims of additional compensation. In addition, the judges explored ways of helping affected people access available grievance mechanisms and supporting those who lack documents required to receive compensation.

AFIEGO'S LEGAL TEAM BRIEFS OIL PROJECT-AFFECTED PEOPLE ON POST-HEARING DEVELOPMENTS



On October 21, 2026, AFIEGO lawyers briefed oil project-affected people from the Greater Masaka and Bunyoro sub-regions on key developments from the hearing of their cases.

The lawyers and the affected persons also agreed on the next steps following the outcomes of the case hearings.

AFIEGO HOLDS A MEETING WITH MAKERERE UNIVERSITY'S JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION STUDENTS



On October 21, 2026, AFIEGO held a meeting with students of Journalism and Communication from Makerere University.

The objective of the meeting was to discuss the impacts of oil activities on the environment.

During the meeting, the students expressed interest in continued engagement and learning on how they can advocate for government action.

AFIEGO PARTICIPATES IN A MEETING WITH AMALGAMATED TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION



On October 20, 2026, AFIEGO participated in a meeting with the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union (ATGWU).

The aim of the meeting was to identify areas of collaboration.

During the meeting, the two organisations agreed on joint advocacy work aimed at promoting a just energy transition in the transport sector.

AFIEGO'S LEGAL TEAM CONVENES A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE OIL REFINERY CASE DOCUMENTS

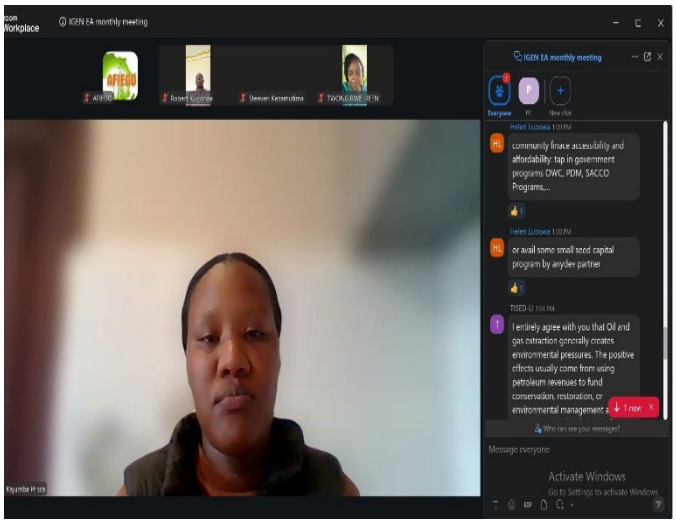


On October 15, 2026, AFIEGO and her advocates convened to review pleadings, witness statements and valuation evidence in the oil refinery court case.

The meeting focused on concerns regarding compensation rates, delays in compensation and resettlement, valuation methodologies and the rights of project-affected persons.

The team also agreed to review key documents, including the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Record of Proceedings to strengthen advance accountability for communities affected by the oil refinery project.

AFIEGO AND IGEN-EA PARTNERS HOLD A MONTHLY MEETING TO SHARE UPDATES ON ACTIVITIES



On October 01, 2026, AFIEGO supported her IGEN-EA partners to hold its monthly reflection and planning meeting, bringing together member organisations to review ongoing activities, share updates and discuss priorities for implementing the network's strategic plan.

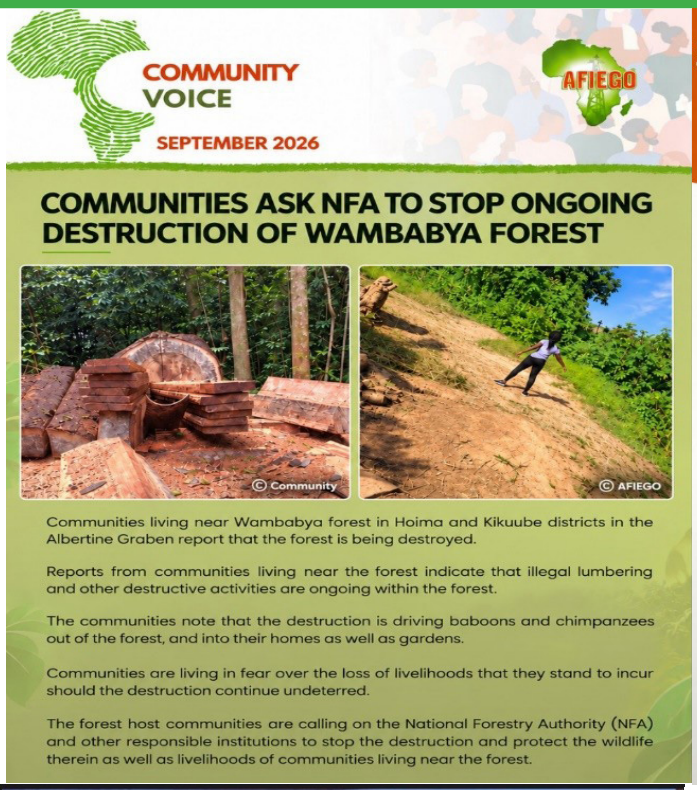
During the meeting, participants discussed resource mobilisation, strengthening collaboration among working groups and promoting green economic opportunities among university students through the establishment of Green Action Clubs at Makerere and Kyambogo universities.

In addition, the meeting provided a platform for members from Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya to share updates on their respective initiatives and identify opportunities for strengthened regional collaboration.

Lobbying

On October 12, 2026, AFIEGO and her civil society partners petitioned the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development requesting the ministry to urgently initiate, draft and table an Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Bill before Parliament. The proposed Bill if enacted will provide a binding legal framework for the implementation and enforcement of the EITI in Uganda.

Additionally, this month's issue of our Community Voice takes oil-affected residents' concerns directly to lawmakers. It highlights the ongoing destruction of Wambabya forest and what it means for the people who depend on it. It also asks Members of Parliament (MPs) to step in and protect the forest and the communities around it. These and other lobbying products can be seen below.



COMMUNITY VOICE

SEPTEMBER 2026

AFIEGO

COMMUNITIES ASK NFA TO STOP ONGOING DESTRUCTION OF WAMBABYA FOREST

Communities living near Wambabya forest in Hoima and Kikuube districts in the Albertine Graben report that the forest is being destroyed.

Reports from communities living near the forest indicate that illegal lumbering and other destructive activities are ongoing within the forest.

The communities note that the destruction is driving baboons and chimpanzees out of the forest, and into their homes as well as gardens.

Communities are living in fear over the loss of livelihoods that they stand to incur should the destruction continue undeterred.

The forest host communities are calling on the National Forestry Authority (NFA) and other responsible institutions to stop the destruction and protect the wildlife therein as well as livelihoods of communities living near the forest.



COMMUNITY VOICE

SEPTEMBER 2026

AFIEGO

BROKEN WELLS AND DAMAGED ROADS LEAVE OIL-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN DESPAIR

Communities in Lwengo, Hoima and Kakumiro districts in southern and western Uganda report that water sources and roads that were destroyed due to the construction of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) remain in a poor state, months after the destruction occurred.

This is hurting communities' access to safe water as well as connectivity to markets and other social services.

In Kibundaza village in Lwengo district in southern Uganda, communities report that a communal water well that serves many households was contaminated beginning in February 2026 while the pipeline was being developed.

Despite writing to the EACOP Company in May 2026 asking that the harm done to the water well is remediated, no action has been taken.

The community members and their leaders also engaged the media, which highlighted their plight in news stories published in May and August 2026.

Instead of addressing their challenge, an official from the Petroleum Authority of Uganda (PAU) indicated that the EACOP Company had constructed more than ten boreholes in Lwengo district1.

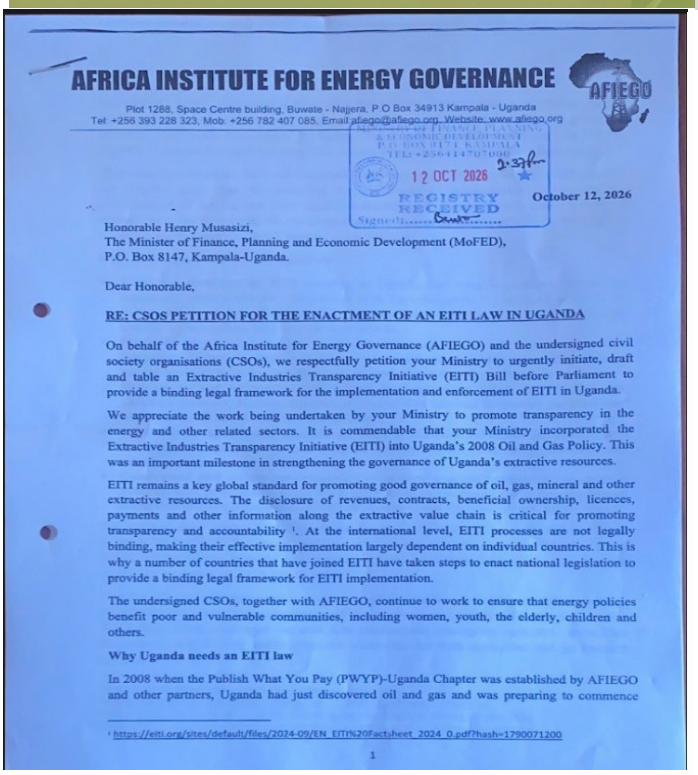
However, the community members from Kibudanza village note that no borehole was constructed for them. They are appalled that instead of remediating the harm done to their water source, the PAU official is talking of boreholes that do not benefit them.

They are calling on the EACOP Company to remediate the harm done to their water well.

Away from the above, communities from Hoima and Kakumiro districts whose access roads were destroyed during the EACOP construction activities also want the damage done to their roads remediated.

The communities report that their roads have potholes, which were brought on by heavy trucks that used the roads during the EACOP construction activities.

The potholes fill up with water when it rains, making communities' access to their gardens and markets more difficult.



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12 OCT 2026
REGISTRY RECEIVED

October 12, 2026

Honorable Henry Musasizi,
The Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFED),
P.O. Box 8147, Kampala-Uganda.

Dear Honorable,

RE: CSOS PETITION FOR THE ENACTMENT OF AN EITI LAW IN UGANDA

On behalf of the Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO) and the undersigned civil society organisations (CSOs), we respectfully petition your Ministry to urgently initiate, draft and table an Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Bill before Parliament to provide a binding legal framework for the implementation and enforcement of EITI in Uganda.

We appreciate the work being undertaken by your Ministry to promote transparency in the energy and other related sectors. It is commendable that your Ministry incorporated the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) into Uganda's 2008 Oil and Gas Policy. This was an important milestone in strengthening the governance of Uganda's extractive resources.

EITI remains a key global standard for promoting good governance of oil, gas, mineral and other extractive resources. The disclosure of revenues, contracts, beneficial ownership, licences, payments and other information along the extractive value chain is critical for promoting transparency and accountability [1]. At the international level, EITI processes are not legally binding, making their effective implementation largely dependent on individual countries. This is why a number of countries that have joined EITI have taken steps to enact national legislation to provide a binding legal framework for EITI implementation.

The undersigned CSOs, together with AFIEGO, continue to work to ensure that energy policies benefit poor and vulnerable communities, including women, youth, the elderly, children and others.

Why Uganda needs an EITI law

In 2008 when the Publish What You Pay (PWYP)-Uganda Chapter was established by AFIEGO and other partners, Uganda had just discovered oil and gas and was preparing to commence

[1] https://eiti.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/EN_EITI%20Factsheet_2024_0.pdf?hash=1790071200

1



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October 21, 2026

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Kampala-Uganda

AFTER FIVE YEARS OF WAITING, TILENGA OIL PROJECT-AFFECTED FAMILIES FINALLY GET THEIR DAY IN COURT

The Court of Appeal will today, October 21, 2026, hear a case filed by 14 families from Buliisa district. The families filed the case in June 2021.

The families are among the 622 asset holders that were displaced from 786 acres of land for the Tilenga oil project.

As they head to court, the families, which have waged a six-year court battle including in the High Court, hope that they will finally receive justice.

BACKGROUND

The people filed two cases before the Court of Appeal in June 2021. Through the cases, they sought the leave of court to file an appeal out of time.

They also appealed against an April 2021 High Court decision that allowed the Government of Uganda (GoU) to deposit their compensation with court and gain vacant possession of their land.

HOW IT BEGAN

Buliisa district is at the epicentre of Uganda's oil exploitation efforts. The district is home to some of the 426 oil wells that are to be drilled by TotalEnergies E&P U. B.V. under its Tilenga oil project.

The district is also home to numerous oil infrastructure including the Tilenga Industrial Area, feeder pipelines, wellpads, oil rigs, oil roads and others.

To set up the above and other infrastructure, TotalEnergies acquired land on behalf of the GoU in the district.

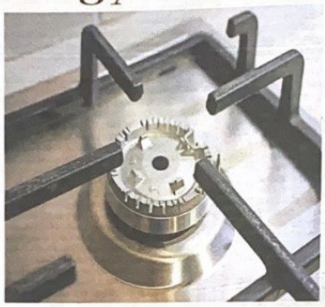
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In the media

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

LETTER OF THE DAY

Empower women to lead clean energy transition



Clean energy is one of the most important solutions to the environmental, social, and economic challenges facing the world today. As communities continue to experience the effects of climate change, deforestation, air pollution, and rising energy costs, the need for affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy sources has become increasingly urgent. Clean energy technologies such as solar power, wind energy, biogas, and improved clean cooking systems offer opportunities to address these challenges while improving people's quality of life.

In many communities, particularly in rural areas of developing countries such as Uganda, women and girls bear a considerable responsibility for collecting firewood, preparing meals, and managing household energy resources.

These activities often require long hours of unpaid work, limiting the time available for education, employment, business activities, and participation in community leadership. The continued reliance on firewood and charcoal also exposes women and children to smoke from traditional cooking methods, which can contribute to health problems.

Women play a significant role in promoting clean energy solutions because they are often responsible for household energy use and understand the challenges associated with traditional fuels. Their involvement in adopting solar energy, biogas, and clean cooking technologies can help reduce indoor air pollution, protect the environment, and improve family health. By embracing clean energy, women can also reduce the time spent collecting firewood and use that time for education, farming, business, and other productive activities.

Women can further contribute to the clean energy sector by becoming entrepreneurs, technicians, engineers, and community educators. Through training and access to financial resources, they can establish businesses that sell solar products, distribute clean cooking equipment, and provide renewable energy services. This creates employment opportunities, improves household incomes, and encourages more communities to adopt sustainable energy technologies.

However, many women still face challenges that limit their participation in clean energy development. These include limited access to finance, inadequate technical training, high costs of clean energy technologies, and cultural beliefs that discourage women from entering technical fields.

For example, in rural communities, many households cannot afford solar systems or modern cooking technologies, while women who wish to start clean energy businesses may struggle to obtain loans and business support. These barriers make it difficult for women to benefit fully from the opportunities offered by the clean energy sector.

To address these challenges, governments should develop policies that promote women's participation in clean energy initiatives. They should provide affordable loans and grants to women-led businesses, support vocational training in renewable energy technologies, and make clean cooking solutions more accessible to low-income households. Governments should also encourage girls to pursue science, technology, engineering, and environmental studies so that more women can become professionals in the energy sector.

Furthermore, governments should work with private companies, non-governmental organisations, and community leaders to raise awareness about the benefits of clean energy.

They should ensure that women participate in energy planning and decision-making at local and national levels. Supporting women-led renewable energy projects, strengthening access to markets, and providing mentorship can help women establish successful businesses and become leaders in sustainable development.

In conclusion, empowering women for clean energy solutions is essential for protecting the environment, improving public health, and promoting economic development. Women should be recognised not only as users of clean energy but also as innovators, entrepreneurs, and leaders who can drive change in their communities. By investing in women's education, skills, and economic opportunities, governments and other stakeholders can help build a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future for everyone

Mercy Nuwamanya,
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Doreen Asasira: Uganda's Energy Compact Must Put Power in the Hands of Communities

by THEKR TEAM / October 1, 2026
Reading Time: 5 mins read



Doreen Asasira

Uganda has made an ambitious promise: by 2030, 85% of its population should have access to electricity, more than 13 million additional Ugandans should gain modern electricity services, and access to modern cooking solutions should rise to 50%. These commitments form part of Uganda's

4:52

Opinion

The Hard Hat and the Gavel

By **Kazi Njema Reporter** - October 15, 2026



In the coastal town of Rwamasamba, Justice Bijukwabake received a petition at nine o'clock.

By noon, she had read it, discovered that nobody in Rwemikindo had been asked anything, and issued an order.



Pearl Sweet? Not for us, say CSOs as Uganda's oil name leaves a sour taste - BBEG MEDIA

Civil society groups from Uganda, Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and other African countries have rejected the name Pearl Sweet, saying

bbegmedia.com

Upcoming events

November 4, 2026; Kampala: Organise a meeting with Kyambogo University students to critically examine and challenge claims by oil industry players that oil exploitation and tourism can coexist without undermining environmental conservation and tourism development

November 5, 2026; Greater Masaka: Support EACOP project-affected persons to participate in the hearing of their case before the Masaka High Court

November 7, 2026; Masaka: Participate in a youth camp to raise awareness on opportunities for transport workers under the just energy transition

November 13, 2026; Kampala: Support Kyambogo University students to elect leaders for the Green Action Club

November 18, 2026; Kampala: Convene leaders of tourism associations to discuss the implications of oil exploitation for tourism and agree on joint advocacy strategies to protect tourism and conservation interests in Murchison Falls National Park (MFNP)

November 20, 2026; Kampala: Support the launch of the IGEN-EA Strategic Plan 2027–2 and the Green Action Clubs at participating universities

November 27, 2026; Greater Masaka: Organise a radio talk show to raise public awareness about the contribution of methane emissions to the climate crisis and discuss recommendations for reducing methane emissions in Uganda

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