

ADVOCACY STRATEGY FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY CSOs & NETWORKS.

June, 2018.

For more information, contact:

Executive Director, Environmental Alert

Tel: +256 414-510547 or 510215

Email: ed@envalert.org

Website: www.envalert.org

Plot 475/523 Sonko Lane,
Kabalagala Off Ggaba Road



“This strategy is an output from several CSOs engagements coordinated by Environmental Alert with financial support from Norad within the framework of ‘*Increasing access to sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben*’ that is implemented by WWF-Uganda Country Office.”



for a living planet



Norad

Acknowledgement

Environmental Alert (EA) is grateful to Norad for the financial support and World-Wide Fund- Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO) for the technical support towards developing this advocacy strategy.

EA is also grateful to the consulting team led by Kafuuma Vianney Felix and supported by Abbas Kigozi who in their capacity as consultants provided expert knowledge and skills to develop this strategy.

This process wouldn't have been made possible without the commitment and input from EA technical team comprising of Dr. Joshua Zake (PhD)- Executive Director, Ambrose Bugaari, - Program Manager, Herbert Wamagale- Program Officer (ENR), Racheal Nalule- Program Officer, (Renewable Energy) and James Thembo- Program Assistant (Renewable Energy). We also recognize the contribution of implementing project CSOs namely; Kibaale District Civil Society Organization Network (KCSO), Kiima Foods and Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment-West Nile (RICE-West Nile).

Relatedly, the contributions of WWF-UCO Regional Officer - Mr. Muyambi Bwengye Rogers to this process and the rich insights from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) can't go in un-noticed.

Lastly we can't underscore the contribution of distinguished individuals, institutions and organisations consulted in the development of this strategy. Your views and aspirations are captured and reflected in this document. (*Refer to Annex 5 for list of participants*).

We are confident that this strategy will contribute to, *'Increasing access to sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben to conserve high value forest ecosystems to benefit people and nature in Uganda.'*

Table of Content

Acknowledgement.....	i
Executive Summary.....	v
Chapter 1 Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2 Background	2
2.1 Global and Regional Context.....	2
2.2 Ugandan Context.....	2
2.3 Justification of the advocacy priority concerns	3
2.4 Methodology of the advocacy strategy.....	6
Chapter 3: Goal, Objectives and Focus of the Advocacy Strategy.....	7
3.1 Goal of the strategy.....	7
3.2 Objectives of the Advocacy Strategy.....	7
3.3 Advocacy strategy focus.....	7
Chapter 4: Targets	8
Chapter 5: Approaches to Engagements with Target Audiences	11
Chapter 6: Key Messages.....	14
Chapter 7.0: Allies/Partners	17
7.1 Partnerships	17
Chapter 8: Work Plan, Budget and Financing Mechanism.....	18
8.1 Work Plan and Budget	18
8.2 Financing Mechanism.....	23
Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluation	24
Annex 1: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix.	30
Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.	30
Annex 3: Risk Assessment Grid	30
Annex 4: Advocacy Activity and Success Tool.	31
Annex 5: List of key informants.	32
Annex 6: List of participants for the advocacy strategy validation meeting.....	34
Annex 7: Group Work from validation meeting.....	36

List of Tables

Table 1: Advocacy Targets	18
Table 2: Engagement Strategy.....	22
Table 3: Advocacy Messages.....	25
Table 4: Partnership Framework.....	28

Acronyms

ACCC	Action Coalition on Climate Change
ACODE	Advocate Coalition for Development
AFIEGO	Africa Institute for Energy Governance
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CEFA	Clean environment for Africa
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
DLG	District Local Government
EA	Environmental Alert
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
JEEP	Joint Energy and Environment Projects
KCSON	Kibale Civil Society Network
KII	Key Informant Interviews
RICE-WN	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment -West Nile
SIDA	Swedish International Cooperation Agency
ToR	Terms of Reference
WWF-UCO	World Wide Fund Uganda Country Office
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPEd	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry Gender, Labor and Social Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NPA	National Planning Authority
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
PCNR	Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources
PFCC	Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
UNACC	Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNBA	Uganda National Biogas Alliance
UNREEEA	Uganda National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Alliance
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
VSLAs	Village Saving and Loan Associations
WWF	World Wide Fund for nature

Executive Summary

Environmental Alert (EA) (see Box 1) is a Ugandan Non-Governmental Organization that promotes sustainable agriculture and natural resources management for sustainable livelihoods in Uganda through supporting community development and policy lobbying and advocacy.

Environmental Alert in partnership with World Wide Fund for nature Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO) and with support from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) commissioned a process of developing an advocacy strategy. This advocacy strategy 2018 - 2021 is a strategy that provides a framework for EA and the project Civil Society Organization's and Networks to undertake advocacy interventions aimed at increasing access to sustainable and renewable energy options in the Albertine Graben to reduce the demand for biomass there by contributing to conservation of high value forest ecosystems to benefit people and nature in Uganda.

This advocacy strategy is a result of a consultative process with key stakeholders purposively selected at both National Level and District level focusing on the Albertine Graben districts (Kasese, Kagadi and Arua). A Descriptive study design was employed with both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods that included Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions supported by the literature review process that interrogated enumerable relevant documents to the renewable energy sector.

The strategy recognises the legal framework both at international and country level within which renewable energy is anchored. Specific to the country level, the Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda (2007) which envisions making modern renewable energy a substantial part of the national energy consumption. It also recognises the ongoing processes and developments in the renewable energy sector such as the review of the Electricity Act 1999 to promote efficiency and attract private investment, the draft bill on Energy Efficiency and Conservation that seeks to regulate the efficient and rational use of energy in Uganda, the drafting of the Geothermal Policy to unlock and develop a sustainable environmentally friendly geothermal industry to contribute to the country's energy supply. Parliament also approved the Bio fuels bill 2017 and the Electricity Connections Policy of 2018 with intent to increase electricity access to rural areas.

The strategy is aligned to the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan (SREP), 2015 by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) that sets out a plan to finance renewable energies with focus on off grid solar energy solution, wind energy and geothermal energy to a tune of USD 50 million through loans from African Development Bank (AfDB and International Finance Cooperation (IFC).

The Government of Uganda through Private Public Partnerships (PPP) is currently expanding electricity generation capacity from 900 MW to the anticipated 2600 MW

after the completion of a number of dams financed through development loans such as Bujagaali, Isimba, Karuma, Kiira and Nalubaale power dams.

The strategy responds to the following challenges that are affecting access and adoption of renewable energy alternatives (off grid solar and modern bio energy technologies) such as:

- a. Low financing of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions;
- b. Prevalence of low-quality products and counterfeits on the Ugandan market especially off grid solar solutions;
- c. Difficulties in decentralizing energy issues at local government level due to absence of dedicated focal persons to implement energy laws, policies and programs within districts;
- d. Few investors in the renewable energy sector market in Uganda especially solar and modern bio energies. Majority of the investors are relatively small companies with hardly any large (multinational) corporations;
- e. Low levels of awareness about renewable energy alternatives among households especially in rural areas;
- f. Limited options for credit and flexible financing mechanisms of renewable energy alternatives like off grid solar solutions and modern bio energy technologies to make them accessible.

The goal of the strategy is, **“increased access to sustainable and renewable energy options in Uganda.”**

The objectives of the strategy include:

- I. To influence government policies and actions towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021;
- II. To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben by 2021.

The advocacy strategy focuses on issues that came through the consultative process and these include: the need to increase financing of renewable energy options focusing on solar, improved cook stoves, carbonized briquettes and biogas; the need to regulate the quality of the aforementioned renewable energy options on the market especially solar products to protect consumers from substandard products; the need to appoint focal persons at the districts to implement renewable energy policies, laws and programmes at local government level; the need to provide tax incentives to the renewable energy subsector focusing on modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions to increase investment in the sector; and the need to promote the use of renewable energy alternatives available among the households.

The advocacy strategy articulates the following as target stakeholders: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Ministry Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources (PCNR), Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC), District Local Governments in the selected project area, Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), Uganda

Investment Authority (UIA), Uganda Revenue Authority (URA), Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), Ministry of Water and Environment (FSSD), Uganda Micro Finance Regulatory Authority (UMFRA), National Planning Authority (NPA), Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources (PCNR), Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Development Partners (UNDP, GIZ, WWF-UCO, NORAD), Selected CSOs like CSBAG, ACODE, AFIEGO, Uganda National Renewable Energy And Energy Efficiency (UNREEEA) and Action Coalition on Climate Change (ACCC).

The strategy proposes the following as approaches that can be used while influencing targets and these include: Research, use of dialogues, engagements, use of power brokers, using advocacy champions, data driven advocacy, media advocacy, sensitisation and awareness raising among others.

The strategy further identifies the partnerships to be pursued while working with allies and project beneficiaries to include: collaboration, networking, cooperation and coordination.

The specific actions provided for implementing this strategy include but are not limited to: action researches, strategic meetings, lobby meetings, buy-in meetings, sensitization workshops, position papers, lobby sheets, fact sheets, policy briefs, information sharing meetings, awareness raising workshops and meetings, forum theatre, community radio, Information Education Communication (IECs) materials among others.

The spaces to be exploited at both national and sub national level include: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Sector Working Group (MEMD-SWG), Inter-Ministerial Committee on renewable energy policy review, Youth Livelihood Programme, Women Entrepreneurship Programme, PCNR Committee meetings, PFCC Forum meetings, Sustainable Energy 4 ALL (SE4ALL Task force), Development Partners Working Group, Energy week, Uganda Forest Learning Group, UMA exhibition week, District Energy Committees, Business Forums, Private Sector Awards, Religious and Cultural events, Market days among others.

The detailed activities and budget for implementation of the strategy are presented in Table 5. This strategy will be financed through contributions from private sector players towards the key actions of mutual interest, exploiting partnerships between CSOs and Private Sector Associations to realise resources towards its implementation. CSOs in the sector will be encouraged to incorporate the advocacy issues identified in the strategy into their programming and use program resources to finance aspects of this strategy. CSOs and Development Partners engaging in the sub sectors of Energy and Environment will use this strategy to mobilise resources to contribute towards their mandates in the sub sector.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Environmental Alert (EA) (see Box 1) is a Ugandan Non-Governmental Organization that promotes sustainable agriculture and natural resources management for sustainable livelihoods in Uganda through supporting community development and policy, lobbying and advocacy. Environmental Alert envisions, ‘Resilient and dignified communities, managing their environment and natural resources sustainably.’ Since its inception, Environmental Alert has been working with local communities in Eastern, Northern, Western and Central regions of Uganda linking evidence-based information to national policy and advocacy processes. Environmental Alert is a host to the following national networks; PROLINNOVA Uganda Country programme; Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society (ENR-CSO) Network; and The Uganda Forest Working Group (UFWG).

Environmental Alert in collaboration with the World-Wide Fund-Uganda Country Office (WWF-UCO) with support from Norad is implementing a four-year project that seeks to increase access to sustainable and renewable energy options in the Albertine Graben to reduce the demand for biomass there by contributing to conservation of high value forest ecosystems to benefit people and nature in Uganda.

The project under the title, ‘Increasing access to sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben to conserve high value forest ecosystems to benefit people and nature in Uganda’ is being implemented at national and sub-regional levels and involves civil society organizations and networks that are engaged in the promoting sustainable and renewable energy as well as in issues that are interlinked with or rooted in lack of access to sustainable, clean and affordable energy.

The project whose goal is, ‘*Communities living in the Albertine Graben have adopted sustainable and renewable energy alternatives to reduce dependency on biomass for their energy needs.*’ This will be pursued through vertical and horizontal linkages and synergies between the civil society organizations and networks at both the national and sub-regional levels for more structured policy engagements.

The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of civil society Organizations and networks operating in the renewable energy sub-sector to advocate for and drive change towards sustainable and renewable energy access, and contribute to the delivery on three outcomes, which include:

- a) Civil society in partnership with other agents of change is transforming government & private sector decisions & practices towards sustainable & Renewable Energy development;
- b) Government, private sector, civil society actors & local communities have adopted effective strategies & practices that support sustainable & Renewable Energy access;
- c) Government & private sector has put in place an enabling environment that supports increased financing/investment for sustainable & Renewable Energy development.

Chapter 2: Background

2.1 Global and Regional Context

The launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) places renewable energy at the forefront in combatting climate change and its adverse effects globally. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and mandates both state and non-state actors to a collective action of investing in sustainable renewable energy options to safe guard the natural resources that have a direct bearing on climate change.

The African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) which is under the mandate of African Union aims at contributing to achieving sustainable development in Africa by scaling up and accelerating the deployment and funding of renewable energy in Africa provided they are socially and environmentally appropriate, gender-sensitive and meet the needs of poor people. The East African Region has instituted the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) which aims at making sustainable Energy for All a reality in 2030.

2.2 Ugandan Context

The government of Uganda has put in place a legal and institutional framework to address climate change through promoting renewable energy as one of the strategies. The Constitution mandates the state to promote and implement energy policies that will ensure that people's basic needs and those of environmental preservation are met.

The Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda (2007) envisions making modern renewable energy a substantial part of the national energy consumption, with an overall policy goal to increase the use of modern renewable energy, from the current 4% to 61% of the total energy consumption by the year 2017.

Currently, the review of the Electricity Act 1999 is being undertaken to promote efficiency and attract private investment. There is also a draft bill on Energy Efficiency and Conservation in place that seeks to regulate the efficient and rational use of energy in Uganda; and promote energy conservation to avoid wasteful use of energy and ease the burden of energy costs on the economy and environment. Last year Parliament approved the Bio fuels bill 2017 and awaits Presidential consent.

The Electricity Connections Policy of 2018 was approved with intent to increase electricity access to rural areas. There is also an ongoing process of drafting the Geothermal Policy to unlock and develop a sustainable environmentally friendly geothermal industry to contribute the country's energy supply.

Currently electricity is contributing only 1.4% to the national energy balance while oil products, which are mainly used for vehicles and thermal power plants, account for the remaining 9.7%. Concerning electricity generation, Uganda has an installed

capacity of 822 MW, mostly consisting of hydropower (692 MW; 84%). Access to electricity at national level is very low with 15% and only 7% in rural areas. Uganda currently has one of the lowest per capita electricity consumptions in the world with 215 kWh per capita per year.

At the backdrop of this, Uganda is richly endowed with renewable energy resources for energy production and the provision of energy services. The total estimated potential is about 5,300 MW. Hydro and biomass are considered to have the largest potential for electricity generation. But also, solar power is increasingly gaining attention as a viable alternative given the emerging investments in solar energy. There is also promising potential for the exploitation of geothermal energy. These resources, however, remain largely unexploited, mainly due to the perceived technical and financial risks.

The Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan (SREP), 2015 by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) sets out a plan to finance renewable energies with focus on off grid solar energy solution, wind energy and geothermal energy. It stipulates financing of Solar PV Off-grid Mini and Solar PV Net Metering to a tune of USD 9.4 million through a loan from African Development Bank (AfDB). The same program earmarks USD 6.8 million from AfDB to carry out wind energy assessment and pilot wind energy small scale firms. The program further allocates USD 33.8 million from AfDB and International Finance Cooperation (IFC).

The Government of Uganda through Private Public Partnerships (PPP) is currently expanding electricity generation capacity from 900 MW to the anticipated 2600 MW after the completion of a number of dams and these are to be financed through development loans. For instance, Bujagaali hydro power dam is being financed through International Finance Cooperation and African Development Bank to a tune of USD 900 million. Both Isimba and Karuma Power Hydro Projects will cost approximately USD 2 billion shillings financed through the Chinese (Chinese Exim Bank, Export Import Bank of China); and government of Japan. ESKOM is investing USD 20 million in financing Kiira and Nalubaale power dams.

It is anticipated that the power tariffs will significantly lower upon the completion of these hydro power projects. For instance, according to Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL), Karuma and Isimba power will cost Shs 179.5 per unit in the first 10 years and is expected to lower further. This should make electricity affordable in the long run. Currently the domestic tariffs stand at UGX 718.9 and 646.3 for commercial tariffs making our electricity tariffs the most expensive in East Africa.

2.3 Justification of the advocacy priority concerns

Financing of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions is still low in Uganda. The Energy sector prioritises hydro power generation and increase in transmission network. Whereas the sector investment plan for renewable energy recognises the need to invest in renewable energy options, government priorities have focused on hydro power generation for the last 5 years. This is evidenced by the huge ongoing

capital investments into hydro power projects such as Karuma, Isimba, Bujagaali among others. The 2018/19 budget underlines government's preferred renewable energy alternative by allocating over 1.1 trillion shillings out of the sector total budget of 2.3 trillion towards construction of large hydro power infrastructure (Karuma, Isimba Hydro Power Projects) and construction of transmission lines. The budget allocations to other alternative renewable energies such as off grid solar solutions and modern bio energy have largely remained low or worse still non-existent.

In 2017, a 10MW Tororo solar power plant was added on the grid, financed through an EU loan to a tune of USD 7million Euros to provide energy needs for 35,838 families. This is so far the biggest investment government has made towards solar renewable energy alternatives despite the demonstrated potential to increase energy access and uptake. This thus necessitates the need to advocate for increased financing of off grid solar solutions and modern bio energy technologies as alternative renewable energy solutions.

To date the high number of low-quality products and counterfeits entering the Ugandan market is one of the main challenges for sustainable market development of especially off grid solar solutions. Majority of the respondents alluded to having bought solar products like portable lanterns and torches that turned out to be low quality. To prevent consumers from fake products requires strong regulation for consumer protection and quality assurance. The Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) is responsible for developing and issuing national standards, provision of import inspection services, quality assurance, and testing and certification of imported goods. For instance, to date the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards developed by Lighting Global for solar portable lighting products are yet to be adopted by UNBS. They are a lot of counterfeit products on the market and customers can't tell the difference until they buy and use. This affects uptake and adoption of these technologies as clients lose trust in the products. It is thus important to advocate for UNBS to adopt internationally harmonized IEC standards and enforce standards to protect consumers from counterfeits and keep companies more accountable to proper after sales services.

Decentralizing energy issues at local government level is yet to be fully achieved. Majority of the districts don't have a dedicated focal person to implement energy laws, policies and programs at the local government level. In most districts this function is resident in the natural resources department where energy issues are not prioritized and the persons tasked to implement energy programs don't have requisite skills and knowledge. This is one of the main reasons as to why energy laws, policies and programs are not prioritized and implemented at the district and largely remain at the central government level. To ensure that the use and adoption of renewable energy alternatives like off grid solar and modern bio energy technologies are sustainably promoted, it is important to advocate for the appointment and resourcing of energy officers at the district.

The renewable energy sector market especially solar and to an extent modern bio energy are still and dispersed, consisting of a multitude of relatively small

companies, with hardly any large (multinational) corporations active in the sector. Besides renewable energy projects are capital intensive and need financing mechanisms that are incentivized to facilitate investment. For instance, whereas solar products are both VAT and tariff exempted thus helping companies to bring in products at lower cost, the product parts and spare parts are charged 21% VAT and 5% import tariffs making it more attractive to import the entire product instead of assembling products in country. VAT and tariffs are also charged for energy efficient appliances often sold in conjunction with a solar home system, which drives up the costs for the complete system. Thus, advocating for exempting product parts and appliances could incentivize in-country assembly and help to further lower the costs for end-users and make them more affordable to users.

The level of awareness about renewable energy alternatives among households is still low especially in rural areas where most of the respondents during the Focused Group Discussions and Key Informants admitted that people just know about solar but not so much about energy cooking stoves. According to a research report by Overseas Development Institute (ODI) on 'Accelerating access to electricity in Africa with off-grid solar', more than 50% of the rural population don't know where to buy solar products, let alone the quality of the product. This figure is much bigger when it comes to modern bio energy solutions such as improved cook stoves and carbonised briquettes. In addition, majority of the rural populations constitute the 38% of Ugandans living below the extreme poverty line with low disposable income hence don't have purchasing power to acquire renewable energy alternatives like off grid solar solutions and modern bio energy solutions. This means that they have to rely on credit and flexible financing mechanisms such as credit cooperatives (SACCOs) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs). This financing option is challenged by the low levels of knowledge about these products and the inadequate deposits in MFIs and SACCOs to finance these products like solar systems in rural areas. Respondents from Financial Institutions also alluded to the challenge of the influx of low-quality products and the missing after sales services affecting loan repayment for MFI or SACCOs as clients often stop making payments when the product fails. It is thus important to increase the level of awareness about the available renewable energy alternatives, their advantages over the reliance on biomass, where these products can be accessed, how to differentiate quality products, and where and how to access affordable credit facilities to finance acquisition of these renewable energy alternatives.

According to the National Charcoal Survey report 2015 by the MEMD, the charcoal sector in its current form is poorly regulated and unsustainable. Sustainable production of quality charcoal that meets international standards for exportation and local consumption requires a multi stakeholder approach with significant contributions by key players at all stages of tree planting, harvesting, sorting, carbonization, packing, transportation, marketing and consumption. It is necessary to advocate for establishing dedicated fast-growing tree plantations of for charcoal production starting with focusing on the predominant charcoal producing districts. The MEMD report points out the Albertine districts of Masindi, Hoima and Arua being among the leading supplier districts of charcoal. The subsector value chain

players should be organized into associations through which interventions such as trainings could be conducted to professionalize the industry. Whereas the advocacy strategy is not primarily focusing on sustainable production of quality charcoal, it recognizes the importance to advocate for is sustainability of the wood fuel value chain which starts from Forest management to Charcoal Production to Transportation to Charcoal retail and finally Charcoal consumption. Within the identified spaces, this need will be explicitly advocated for.

2.4 Methodology of the advocacy strategy

This advocacy strategy is a result of a consultative process with key stakeholders purposively selected at both National Level and District level focusing on the Albertine Graben districts (Kasese, Kagadi and Arua); and interviewed through Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions using guided questionnaires.

The interviews were supported by the literature review process that interrogated relevant documents such as the; Renewable Energy Policy 2012 -2017, Energy Policy 2012, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Strategic Investment Plan 2014/15-2018/19 and other relevant acts/laws, ministerial reports and statements, strategic sector plans, sector investment plans, budget performance reports for the sector, recent reports/papers by Ugandan and international NGOs and researchers, existing advocacy strategies and plans for the selected CSOs at national and sub - national, partnership frameworks for selected actors in both civil society and private sector engaging in the renewable energy among others.

A Descriptive study design as employed with both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods aforementioned and the categories of stakeholders consulted included; District Local Government officials, Private Sector players, Community Based Organisations and Non-Government Organisations, Media, Religious leaders, Development Partners, Cultural leaders, Community beneficiaries, Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Data collected was analysed and organised into a coherent process report whose findings informed the priority areas the advocacy strategy should focus on.

Chapter 3: Goal, Objectives and Focus of the Advocacy Strategy

3.1 Goal of the strategy

The goal of the advocacy strategy is: Communities in the Albertine Graben access sustainable and renewable energy options to reduce dependency on biomass energy.

3.2 Objectives of the Advocacy Strategy

- I. To influence government policies and actions towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021.
- II. To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben by 2021.

3.3 Advocacy strategy focus

The strategy sets out to contribute towards increasing uptake of renewable energy options by advocating for:

- a. Increasing financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy. State actors at national level will be engaged to prioritise financing of the above renewable energy alternatives through policy, legal or administrative actions;
- b. Regulation of the quality of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions on the market to protect consumers from substandard products to promote adoption. Both State and private actors will be engaged at national level to standardize quality guidelines, enforce guidelines and regulations, and monitor adherence to protect consumers;
- c. Appointing and resourcing energy focal persons at every district to ensure renewable policies, laws and programmes are implemented at local government level. State actors will be engaged to implement laws, policies and administrative actions that support appointing and resourcing energy focal persons at districts;
- d. Providing tax incentives towards the renewable energy technologies such as off grid solar solutions to make them affordable to users and scale up their access. State actors will be engaged to implement policies, laws and administrative actions that promote investing in the aforementioned renewable energy alternatives;
- e. Promoting the use of renewable energy alternatives available especially modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to increase access and adoption among the Albertine graben population. Actions at sub national level within the Albertine graben will be taken to popularize, create awareness, sensitize communities about the existing renewable energy alternatives and their advantages to reduce their dependency on use of biomass.

Chapter 4: Targets

This strategy identifies key selected duty bearers as targets for the advocacy engagements by focusing on the three strategy objectives.

Table 1. outlines key responsibilities of the main renewable energy stakeholders at various levels of implementation of the policy that this advocacy project will be targeting. The allocation of responsibilities takes into consideration the mandates of the different institutions.

Table 1: Advocacy Targets.

Objective 1: To influence government policies and actions for advancement of improved towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021.			
	Advocacy Issue	Target audience	Role
I	Increase financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy.	<p>National level</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development</p> <p>Ministry Gender, Labour and Social Development</p> <p>Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources</p> <p>Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)</p>	<p>Increase financing of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate renewable energy projects for youth and women using women and youth empowerment projects. Lobby for more financing of the modern subsector with focus on modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions.
II	Regulate of the quality of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions on the market to protect consumers from substandard products to promote adoption.	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for more financing of the renewable energy subsector with focus on modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions. Set and enforce standards for quality of products. Adopt internationally harmonized IEC standards.

III	<p>Implement the laws and policies on renewable energy at LG level by appointing & resourcing Energy focal persons.</p> <p>Appoint & resource Energy focal persons at LG level.</p>	National level Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing the Energy policy provisions at Local Government level. Developing and implementing district energy strategies and plans.
		Sub-national level (District & Sub-county) District Local Governments	
IV	Provide tax incentives towards the renewable energy technologies such as modern bio energy and off grid solutions to make them affordable and scale up access.	National level Directorate Investment Facilitation Division (UIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote investment climate for private investors in renewable energy. Support tax incentives initiatives towards renewable energy products. Mobilise private sector players to lobby for tax incentives and invest in the renewable energy sub sector.
		Department Domestic Taxes (URA)	
		Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)	
Objective 2: To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben by 2021.			
V	Promote the use of renewable energy alternatives available.	National level Ministry of Water and Environment (FSSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote renewable energy alternatives through projects such as REDD+ and Bio Energy. Promote renewable energy alternatives through their ongoing projects such as Tree planting to incorporate bamboo tree species. Promote renewable energy alternatives through by laws regulating charcoal production.
		Sub national level (District & Sub county) National Forestry Authority	
		Local Governments of districts in the Albertine graben	
VI	Promote access to affordable micro credit facilities on renewable energy products and services (solar and energy saving stoves) to target low income households.	Uganda Micro Finance Regulatory Authority (UMFRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulate micro credit facilities to ensure that their interest rates are affordable.

Secondary Audiences (Influencers)

Objective 1: To influence government policies and actions for advancement of improved towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021.

I	Increase financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy.	National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase their contribution towards financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy. • Advocate for increased financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy. • Increase investment in modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy.
		Development Partners (UNDP, GIZ, WWF-UCO, NORAD) Selected CSOs like CSBAG, ACODE, AFIEGO, UNACC PSFU	
II	Provide Tax incentives to modern bio energy and off grid solutions to make them affordable to the rural poor.	National level Uganda National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA)	Lobby for tax incentives on modern bio energy and off grid solutions.

Objective 3: To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben.

III	Promote the use of renewable energy alternatives.	Sub national level (District and sub-county)	Popularise renewable energy alternatives (modern bio energy and off grid solutions).
		Cultural Leaders Religious Leaders Private companies in renewable energy alternatives	

Chapter 5. Approaches to Engagements with Target Audiences

This strategy recognises that there is a relationship between national and local level engagements as presented in Table 2. The national level engagements that focus on advocating for policy, legal and administrative actions on increasing financing to renewable energy sub sector, regulating quality of products and services; providing tax incentives and increasing access to micro credit facilities will require mobilisation and coordination of voices at the local level. To engage on these national level issues EA and other national actors will rely on documented experiences and facts from the sub national level that represent the plight of local communities. EA will provide the spaces for the sub national actors to engage at national level, mobilise the sub national actors and coordinate their voices and organise their issues to be strategically presented and be heard in those spaces.

At sub national level, the local actors will popularise the processes and outcomes of the strategic engagements amongst their constituencies and also implement these outcomes, monitor the enforcement and adherence to agreed positions coming out of the national engagements and provide performance reports of these outcomes/actions within the beneficiaries to EA.

Table 2: Engagement strategy.

Advocacy issue 1: Increase financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy				
Target Audiences	Strategies	Tools	Spaces	Level
Directorate of Energy resources development (Renewable energy department)-MEMD.	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Power Brokers	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Position papers d) Action papers e) Fact sheets f) Strategic meetings	a) Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Sector Working Group (EMD-SWG) b) Inter-Ministerial Committee on renewable energy policy review	National
Directorate for Gender and Community Development (MGLSD).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Data driven Advocacy e) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Position papers d) Action papers e) Fact sheets f) Strategic meetings g) Data driven advocacy	a) Youth Livelihood Programme b) Women Entrepreneurship Programme	National
Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources.	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Data driven Advocacy e) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Position papers d) Action papers e) Fact sheets f) Strategic meetings g) Data driven advocacy	Committee meetings	National
Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Data driven Advocacy e) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Strategic meetings f) Data driven advocacy	Forum meetings	National

Development Partners (UNDP, GIZ, WWF-UCO, NORAD).	a) Action Research b) Dialogues c) Lobbying d) Data driven Advocacy e) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby meetings c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Strategic meetings f) Data driven advocacy	a) Sustainable Energy 4 ALL (SE4ALL Task force). b) Development Partners Working Group.	National
Selected CSOs like CSBAG, ACODE, AFIEGO, UNREEEA, Action Coalition on Climate Change (ACCC).	a) Action Research b) Dialogues c) Lobbying d) Data driven Advocacy e) create an advocacy forum of influencers	a) Buy in meetings b) Action papers c) Strategic meetings d) Data driven advocacy	a) Energy week b) Uganda Forest Learning Group	National
PSFU.	a) Action Research b) Dialogues c) Awareness d) Sensitization	a) Lobby meetings b) Strategic Meetings c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Media activities f) Social Media	a) Energy Week b) UMA exhibition week.	National
Advocacy issue 2: Adopt IEC standards and regulate of the quality of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions on the market to protect consumers from substandard products to promote adoption.				
Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS).	a) Action Research b) Dialogues c) Lobbying d) Data driven Advocacy	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby meetings c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Strategic meetings f) Data driven advocacy		National
Uganda National Renewable Energy And Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA).	a) Action Research b) Dialogues c) Lobbying d) Data driven Advocacy	a) Strategic meetings b) Buy in meetings c) Data driven advocacy		National
Advocacy issue 3: Implement the laws and policies on renewable energy at LG level by appointing & resourcing Energy focal persons.				
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.	a) Lobbying b) Dialogues c) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Position papers d) Action papers e) Fact sheets f) Strategic meetings		National
District Local Governments (Hoima, Buliisa, Kasese, Masindi, Kagadi, Kisoro, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Arua, Nebbi, Yumbe, Koboko).	a) Capacity building b) Advocacy champions c) Dialogues	a) Strategic meetings b) Trainings in energy planning and budgeting	a) District Energy Committees	Sub-national
Advocacy issue 4: Provide tax incentives towards the renewable energy technologies such as modern bio energy and off grid solutions to make them affordable and scale up access				
Directorate Investment Facilitation Division (UIA).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Advocacy champions e) Data driven Advocacy	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Position papers d) Action papers e) Fact sheets f) Data driven advocacy		National

		g) Strategic meetings		
Department Domestic Taxes (URA).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Advocacy champions e) Data driven Advocacy	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Data driven advocacy f) Strategic meetings		National
Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Advocacy champions e) Data driven Advocacy	a) Buy in meetings b) Lobby sheets c) Action papers d) Fact sheets e) Data driven advocacy f) Strategic meetings	a) Business Forums b) Private Sector Development Awards	National
Advocacy issue 5: Promote the use of renewable energy alternatives (modern bio energy and off grid solutions) available				
National Forestry Authority (NFA).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Advocacy champions	a) Buy in meetings b) Action papers c) Fact sheets d) Strategic meetings		Sub national
Communities living in the Albertine Graben.	a) Use of role models b) Dialogues c) Advocacy champions d) Public awareness e) Sensitisation	a) Workshops and seminars b) Sensitization meetings c) Promotions d) Forum theaters e) Media Activities f) Social Media	a) Market days b) Religious events (Sunday and Friday sermons) c) Cultural commemoration events	Sub national
Cultural Leaders.	a) Advocacy champions b) Sensitisation c) Role Models d) Public Awareness	a) Workshops and seminars b) Sensitization meetings c) Promotions	a) Cultural events and activities	Sub national
Religious Leaders.	a) Advocacy champions b) Sensitisation c) Role Models d) Public Awareness	a) Workshops and seminars b) Sensitization meetings c) Promotions	a) Religious events and activities	Sub national
Private companies in renewable energy alternatives.	a) Sensitisations b) Promotions c) Public Awareness	a) Media b) Marketing and advertising	a) Energy week b) Exhibitions c) Market days	Sub-national
Advocacy issue 6: Promote access to affordable micro credit facilities on renewable energy products and services (modern bio energy and off grid solutions) to target low income households.				
Uganda Micro Finance Regulatory Authority (UMFRA).	a) Action Research b) Lobbying c) Dialogues d) Advocacy champions e) Data driven advocacy	a) Buy in meetings b) Action papers c) Fact sheets d) Data driven advocacy e) Strategic meetings		National

Chapter 6. Key Messages

Effective advocacy engagements require clear targeted messages to the duty bearers. In this context therefore, the key messages and the respective duty bearers are represented in Table 3.

Table 3: Advocacy Messages towards universal access to clean renewable energy alternatives at different scales.

Target	What do we want them to do	Guiding Message	Tools
1. Directorate of Energy resources development (Renewable energy department)-MEMD.	Prioritise renewable energy financing	MEMD increases the budget allocation to renewable energy on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper
2. Local Governments (Hoima, Buliisa, Kasese, Masindi, Kagadi, Kisoro, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Arua, Nebbi, Yumbe, Koboko).	Appoint and resource energy focal point persons at the districts. Local Governments control charcoal production.	Local Governments appoint and resource energy focal point persons Local Governments develop and implement district energy strategies and plans Local Governments pass by-laws to regulate charcoal production.	a) Lobby Paper b) Action Paper
3. Directorate for Gender and Community Development (MGLSD).	Integrate renewable energy initiatives for youth and women using women and youth empowerment projects.	MGLSD integrates modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions into income generating and livelihood programmes to promote use and adoption of alternative renewable energy technologies.	a) Lobby Paper b) Action Paper
4. Forest Sector Support Department under MWE with specific focus to REDD+ and Bio Energy Projects.	Through the REDD+ and Bio Energy projects promote renewable energy alternatives.	Promote modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions as alternatives to biomass fuels.	a) Action Paper b) Lobby Paper
5. Directorate of Natural Forests (NFA). National Forestry Authority (NFA) sector offices.	Promote fast growing tree species like acacia and bamboo for bio fuels.	Provide incentives like seedlings of bamboo and acacia to communities to grow fast growing tree species for bio fuels. Promote on-farm fuel woods.	a) Action Paper
6. Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources.	Increase financing towards the renewable energy sub sector with special focus on solar and energy saving stoves.	Ensure that the budgets of Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and Ministry of Water and Environment prioritize renewable energy initiatives focusing on modern	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper

		bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	
7.Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC).	Increase financing towards the renewable energy sub sector with special focus on solar and energy saving stoves.	Lobby for more financing of the renewable energy subsector focusing on solar and energy saving stoves.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
8.Directorate Investment Facilitation Division (UIA).	Promote favorable investment climate for private investors in renewable energy focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	UIA gives incentives like allocation of land, tax subsidies to investors investing in renewable energy technologies focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to make them affordable.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
9.Department Domestic Taxes (URA).	Support tax incentives initiatives towards renewable energy focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	URA gives tax incentives to renewable energy technologies focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to make them affordable.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
10.Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU).	Mobilise private sector players to invest in the renewable energy sub sector focusing on focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	Mobilise more private companies and corporations to invest in the renewable energy sub sector focusing on focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
11.Uganda National Bureau Of Standards (UNBS).	Set standards for quality and enforce these standards on renewable energy products focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	UNBS protects consumers from substandard renewable energy products focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions UNBS to adopt internationally harmonized IEC standards.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
12.National Planning Authority (NPA).	Plan for clean energy within the national development program policy frameworks.	NPA ensures modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions are planned for as clean energy options within the national development program policy frameworks.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
13. Uganda National Renewable Energy	Promote the use and adoption of sustainable	Popularise modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves,	a) Action Paper

And Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA).	renewable energy (solar and energy cooking stoves).	Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to increase awareness and adoption.	b) Position Paper
14. Development Partners (UNDP, GIZ, WWF-UCO, NORAD).	Advocate for increased access to modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	Invest more through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in renewable energy sub sector focusing on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper
15. Uganda Micro Finance Regulatory Authority (UMFRA).	Promote access to affordable micro credit facilities on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to target low income households.	UMFRA mobilizes its members to provide affordable micro credit facilities on modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to increase adoption.	a) Action Paper b) Position Paper c) Lobby Paper
16. Communities living in the Albertine Graben.	Reduce dependency of communities in the Albert Graben on high value forests for their energy needs.	Communities adopt use of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes & Biogas) and off grid solar solutions as alternative to biomass fuels (charcoal and firewood).	a) Media b) IECs c) Forum theater d) Sensitisation meetings e) Use of model households f) Use of religious / cultural institutions

Chapter 7.0 Allies/Partners

7.1 Partnerships

Advocacy is generally more effective when undertaken with others in coalitions, networks and alliances. The CSOs and networks in renewable energy will pursue their advocacy in partnership with state and non-state actors using four kinds of partnerships as described in Table 4.

Table 4: Partnership Framework.

Category	Partner	Nature of Partnership
Government	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Collaboration ¹
	Ministry Gender, Labor and Social Development	Collaboration
	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Collaboration
	Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources	Collaboration
	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change	Collaboration
	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Collaboration
	Investment Authority(UIA)	Collaboration
	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)	Collaboration
	Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)	Networking
	Uganda Micro Finance Regulatory Authority (UMFRA)	Networking/Collaboration
	National Planning Authority (NPA)	Collaboration
Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC)	Networking/Coordination	
Civil Society Organizations	Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)	Networking ²
	Advocate Coalition for Development (ACODE)	Networking
	Uganda National Renewable Energy And Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA)	Networking/Coordination
Development Partners	WWF-UCO	Cooperation ³ /Collaboration
	GIZ	Collaborate
	NORAD	Partnership/Collaboration
	UNDP	Collaborate
Private sector & Media	Modern Bio Energy companies, Solar Companies, Micro finance institutions and SACCOS	Collaboration/Networking/Partnership
	WEMNET	Networking/Coordination/Collaboration
Project beneficiaries	Communities in the Albertine region	Collaboration/Coordination

¹ Collaboration is where two or more people or organizations work together to realize or achieve something successfully.

² Networking is to interact with others to exchange information and develop professional or social contacts.

³ Voluntarily arrangement in which two or more entities engage in a mutually beneficial exchange instead of competing. Cooperation can happen where resources adequate for both parties exist or are created by their interaction.

Chapter 8: Work Plan, Budget and Financing Mechanism

The implementation of the strategy requires a work plan, budget, and the financing mechanism as described in Table 5.

Table 5. Work Plan and Budget.

Objective 1: To influence government policies and actions for advancement of improved towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021.							
Advocacy Issue 1: Increase financing of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions to scale up access to clean energy							
Strategy	Activities	Timelines				Lead Agency	Budget (UGX)
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		
Research	1. Conduct budget analysis on financing renewable energy subsector.					EA	25,000,000
	2. Develop Position Paper on financing renewable energy.					EA	2,000,000
	3. Develop lobby sheet on financing renewable energy.					EA	2,000,000
	4. Develop a Fact sheet on financing renewable energy through Youth Livelihood and Women Entrepreneurship Programmes.					EA	5,000,000
	5. Conduct data driven advocacy through radio talk shows and SMS polls on financing modern bio energy and solar technologies.					EA	60,000,000
Dialogues	6. Disseminate research through workshop.					EA	15,000,000
	7. Carry out lobbying meetings with MEMD, PCNR, PFCC on the financing of modern bio energy and solar technologies.					EA	60,000,000
	8. Conduct Buy in meetings with MoGLSD, MoFPED to finance modern bio energy technologies through Youth Livelihood and Women Entrepreneurship Programmes.					EA	36,000,000
	9. Hold engagement meetings with selected LGs, Development Partners as an influencing group advocating for increased financing of renewable					EA/KCSON, KIMA foods, RICE-WN	72,000,000

	energy.						
Capacity Building	10.Support selected LGs to develop district energy plans and budgets and district energy development strategies.					EA/KCSON, KIIMA foods, RICE-WN	120,000,000
Sub total							397,000,000
Advocacy issue 2: Regulate of the quality of modern bio energy technologies and off grid solar solutions on the market to protect consumers from substandard products to promote adoption.							
Dialogues	11.Conduct strategic meetings with UNBS on adopting internationally harmonized IEC standards and enforcement of standards for modern bio energy technologies and off grid solar solutions.					EA/UNACC	60,000,000
	12.Conduct strategic meetings with UNREEEA to develop/update/harmonize a credible database of suppliers of modern bio energy technologies and off grid solar solutions for the public to know.					EA	20,000,000
Sensitization & Awareness	13.Conduct Sensitization meetings with communities to disseminate information on the credible dealers in modern bio energy technologies and off grid solar solutions.					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE-WN	72,000,000
	14.Popularise through local radios and posters approved standards, marks/features and dealers in modern bio energy technologies and off grid solar solutions.					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE-WN	120,000,000
	15.Conduct data driven advocacy through radio talk shows and SMS polls to track feedback on quality of modern bio energy and off grid solar products and services on the market.					EA	60,000,000
Subtotal							332,000,000
Advocacy issue 3: Implement the laws and policies on renewable energy at LG level by appointing & resourcing Energy focal persons.							
Research	16.Develop lobby sheet on appointing and resourcing energy focal point persons.					EA	5,000,000

Capacity Building	17.Support selected LGs to establish/strengthen District Energy Committees that will ensure implementation of energy policy provisions at LG level.					EA/KCSON, KIIMA foods, RICE-WN	150,000,000
Dialogues	18.Conduct lobbying meetings with the MEMD and Parliament Committee on Natural resources to appoint and resource focal point persons.					EA	38,000,000
	19.Conduct strategic meetings with MEMD and NPA to fast track clean energy initiatives within the green growth strategy.					EA	36,000,000
Subtotal							229,000,000
Advocacy Issue 4: Provide tax incentives towards the renewable energy technologies such as modern bio energy and off grid solutions to make them affordable and scale up access							
Research	20.Conduct a desk research on the existing renewable energy tax incentives, the current tax regime and its effect on access to renewable energy alternatives.					EA	10,000,000
Dialogues	21.Develop an issue paper on existing tax incentives and the current tax regime on modern bio energy and off grid solutions and its effect on access and adoption.					EA	1,000,000
	22.Disseminate the issue paper together with the desk research through workshop meeting.					EA	14,000,000
	23.Conduct lobbying meetings using research findings with UIA,URA.					EA	16,000,000
	24.Conduct strategic meetings with PSFU, UNACC, UNREEEA to lobby UIA, URA on tax incentives.					EA	16,000,000
Subtotal							57,000,000

Objective 2: To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben by 2021.							
Advocacy issue 5: Promote the use of renewable energy alternatives (modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions) available.							
Dialogues	25. Conduct buy in meetings with MWE (FSSD) to promote renewable energy alternatives (modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions).					EA	20,000,000
	26. Conduct strategic meetings with NFA to lobby them invest in fast growing tree species (bamboo and acacia) as alternatives to fuel wood and charcoal use growing.					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE -WN	20,000,000
Sensitisation & Awareness	27. Conduct media activities (radio jingles, radio talk shows, presenter promos) to popularize and promote modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions among the communities in the Albertine graben.					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE -WN	150,000,000
	28. Produce and disseminate IEC materials that promote use of modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions in the Albertine graben.					KCSON/KII MA foods/RICE -WN	40,000,000
	29. Use Social Media (Facebook and WhatsApp) to market and popularize modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions among the Albertine Graben community.					EA/KCSON, KIIMA foods, RICE -WN	36,000,000
	30. Conduct forum theatre and village meetings to promote renewable energy alternatives modern bio energy (Improved cook stoves, Carbonised briquettes and Biogas) and off grid solar solutions.					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE -WN	32,000,000

	31.Support districts in the Albertine region to hold regional exhibitions on renewable energy technologies.					KICSON/KII MA, RICE	80,000,000
Sub total							378,000,000
Advocacy issue 6: Promote access to affordable micro credit facilities on renewable energy products and services (modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions) to target low income households.							
Research	32.Conduct a desk research on the current micro credit facilities available for financing modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions and their rates.					EA	15,000,000
	33.Conduct data driven advocacy through radio talk shows and SMS polls on access to affordable credit facilities on modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions.					EA	60,000,000
	34.Produce an Action paper on the affordable micro credit facilities.					EA	5,000,000
Dialogues	35.Conduct a dissemination and call to action meeting with UMFRA and MoFPED on access to affordable micro credit facilities.					EA	15,000,000
	36.Carry out lobbying and buy-in meetings with financial institutions to invest in providing affordable credit facilities on renewable energy products and services.					EA/UNREEE A	36,000,000
Sensitization and Awareness	37.Conduct sensitization meetings with Financial institutions and VSLAs on business opportunities within renewable energy sector(modern bio energy and solar off grid solutions).					KCSON/KII MA foods/ RICE -WN	48,000,000
	38.Conduct sensitization meetings with community beneficiaries on how to access credit facilities to finance access to renewable energy technologies.					KCSON,KIIM A foods, RICE -WN	72,000,000
Sub total							251,000,000
GRAND TOTAL							1,644,000,000

8.2 Financing Mechanism

Whereas EA spearheaded the development of this strategy to provide a guiding framework for advocating for increase in uptake of renewable energy options, the rationale is that every actor in the renewable sector makes a contribution towards actualizing the goal of this strategy. This strategy thus transcends the EA and WWF-UCO partnership 4- year project to focus on making contributions towards the Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan (SREP),2015 by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

Private sector players are encouraged to contribute resources towards the key actions of mutual interest within this strategy. This strategy will exploit partnerships between CSOs and Private Sector Associations to realise resources towards it's implementation. CSOs in the sector can incorporate the advocacy issues identified the strategy into their programing and use program resources to finance aspects of this strategy.

Because this strategy is a response to challenges affecting access and adoption of renewable energy options and its working towards reducing community dependency on biomass consumption, it converges interests of CSOs and Development Partners engaging in sub sectors of Energy and Environment. All these sector players can mobilise resources using this strategy to contribute towards their mandates in the sub sector.

Chapter 9: Monitoring and Evaluation

Using a monitoring and evaluation framework, the effectiveness and efficiency of the strategy will be monitored through a number of actions including periodical reviews with relevant stakeholders. Tools such as the advocacy activity and success tool will be used (see annex 4).

The log frame as described in **Table 6** will be used to provide objectives, indicators and source of verification in the development of the monitoring and evaluation framework to track the results and outputs from the implementation of the strategy.

Table 6: Monitoring and Evaluation log frame.

	Indicator	Outcomes	MOV	Assumptions/Risks
Goal: Communities in the Albertine Graben access sustainable and renewable energy options to reduce dependency on biomass energy.	(i) % of communities accessing and using sustainable and renewable energy options		(i) Sector Performance reports (MEMD, MWE)	(i) Access of alternative renewable energy options will reduce dependency on biomass
Objective 1 To influence government policies and actions for advancement of improved towards advancing access to sustainable and renewable energy resources in the Albertine Graben by 2021.	(i) Number of policies or actions adopted by government for advancement of renewable energy resources (ii) Percentage increase in private sector investment modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions	(i) Increased financing of clean energy modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions (ii) Quality of modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions regulated (iii) Energy Focal Persons recruited at target districts to implement renewable energy initiatives at LG level (iv) Tax incentives provided to private sector players engaging modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions	(i) Budget Framework Paper for the renewable energy sub sector (ii) UNBS Reports (iii) Reports of Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. (iv) Local Government District Plans and budgets	(i) Increased financing will lead to access to renewable and energy products and services (ii) Government will be responsive to CSOs lobby and advocacy actions (iii) Tax incentives will stimulate private sector investment in modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions. (iv) Government is willing to provide tax incentives to the private sector investors of renewable energy
Outputs (i) Budget analysis on financing			(ix) Lobby sheets	

<p>renewable energy subsector.</p> <p>(ii) Data driven advocacy through radio talk shows and SMS polls on financing and assessing quality of renewable energy technologies (solar and energy saving stoves).</p> <p>(iii) Lobbying meetings with MEMD, PCNR, PFCC to finance renewable energy and resource DECs.</p> <p>(iv) Buy in meetings with MoGLSD, MoFPED to finance renewable energy through Youth Livelihood and Women Entrepreneurship Programmes.</p> <p>(v) Engagement meetings with selected LGs, Development Partners as an influencing group advocating for increased financing of renewable energy.</p> <p>(vi) strategic meetings with UNBS, UNREEEA on</p>			<p>(x) Fact sheets</p> <p>(xi) Position paper</p> <p>(xii) CSO Activity reports</p> <p>(xiii) Surveys</p> <p>(xiv) Government pronouncements</p> <p>(xv) TRAC.fm reports</p> <p>(xvi) District energy plans, budgets and development strategies</p> <p>(xvii) Standards guide for quality renewable energy products (solar and energy saving stoves).</p> <p>(xviii) Private Sector Foundation Uganda reports</p> <p>(xix) Uganda Investment Authority reports</p> <p>(xx) District Local Government Reports</p> <p>(xxi) URA reports</p> <p>(xxii) Surveys</p>	
--	--	--	---	--

<p>quality of renewable energy products (solar and energy saving stoves).</p> <p>(vii) Sensitization meetings on the credible dealers and quality renewable energy products (solar and energy saving stoves).</p> <p>(viii) Selected LGs establish /strengthen District Energy Committees to implement energy policy provisions at LG level.</p> <p>(i) Research on the existing renewable energy tax incentives, the current tax regime and its effect on access to renewable energy alternatives.</p> <p>(ii) Dissemination meeting of the issue paper and the research.</p> <p>(iii) lobbying meetings with UIA and URA.</p> <p>(iv) Strategic lobby meetings with PSFU, UNACC, UNREEEA on tax incentives.</p>				
<p>Objective 3 To promote the use and adoption of sustainable and renewable energy alternatives in the Albertine Graben by 2021.</p>	<p>(i) Number of households adopting and using renewable energy alternatives in the Albert Graben</p> <p>(ii) Percentage</p>	<p>Increased use and adoption of renewable energy alternatives by communities in the Albert Graben</p>	<p>(i) Uganda Bureau of Statistics Report</p> <p>(ii) Uganda Micro Finance Support</p>	<p>(i) Communities will be able to apply for micro credit facilities.</p> <p>(ii) Micro credit institutions are willing to</p>

	<p>reduction on the dependence of low income communities on high value forests for their energy needs in the Albertine Graben</p> <p>(iii) Percentage of low income households with access to affordable micro credit facilities for renewable technologies.</p>	<p>Reduced dependency of communities in the Albert Graben on high value forests for their energy needs</p> <p>Improved access to affordable micro credit facilities on renewable energy products and services by low income households</p>	<p>Centre Reports</p> <p>(iii) NFA reports</p> <p>(iv) CSO reports</p> <p>(v) Surveys</p> <p>(vi)</p>	<p>develop renewable energy products and services</p> <p>(iii) Private and government sector will be willing to partner with civil Society Organizations</p> <p>(iv) Communities willing to use and adopt renewable energy alternatives</p>
<p>Outputs</p> <p>(i) Buy in meetings with MWE (FSSD) to promote renewable energy alternatives (Solar and energy saving stoves.</p> <p>(ii) Strategic meetings with NFA to promote fast growing tree species (bamboo and acacia).</p> <p>(iii) Media activities (radio jingles, radio talk shows) to popularize solar and energy saving stoves technology among the communities in the Albertine graben.</p> <p>(iv) IEC materials that promote use of renewable energies modern bio energy and off</p>			<p>(i) Activity Reports</p> <p>(ii) Media Survey</p> <p>(iii) Types of IECS</p> <p>(iv) IEC distribution plan</p> <p>(v) Research report</p> <p>(vi) TRAC.fm report</p> <p>(vii) Action paper</p> <p>(viii) Policy brief</p> <p>(ix) Facebook analytics</p>	

<p>grid solar solutions) in the Albertine graben produced and disseminated.</p> <p>(v) Research on the current micro credit facilities available for financing renewable energy products and services and their rates.</p> <p>(vi) Data driven advocacy through radio talk shows and SMS polls on access to affordable credit facilities on renewable energy products and services (solar and energy saving stoves).</p> <p>(vii) Call to action meeting with UMFRA on access to affordable micro credit facilities.</p> <p>(viii) lobbying and buy-in meetings with financial institutions to invest in providing affordable credit facilities on renewable energy products and services.</p> <p>(ix) Sensitization meetings with Financial institutions and VSLAs on business opportunities within renewable energy sector.</p> <p>(x) Sensitization meetings with</p>				
--	--	--	--	--

<p>community beneficiaries on how to access credit facilities to finance access to renewable energy technologies.</p> <p>(xi) Media campaign to popularize and promote modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions.</p> <p>(xii) Forum theatre and village meetings to promote modern bio energy and off grid solar solutions.</p> <p>(xiii) Regional exhibitions on renewable energy in the Albertine region</p>				
--	--	--	--	--

Annex 1: Stakeholder Analysis Matrix.

Stakeholder Name	Impact How much does the project impact them? (Low Medium, High)	Influence How much influence do they have over the project (Low, Medium, High)	What is Important to the stakeholder?	How could the stakeholder contribute to the project?	How could the stakeholder block the project	Strategy for engaging the stakeholder

Annex 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix.

Advocacy Activity	What worked well	Evidence it worked well	What didn't work well	Changes for future Advocacy

Annex 3: Risk Assessment Grid.

(Risk scale: 1-10)

Risk	How likely is it?	How severe would the impact be?	Risk score (likelihood x impact)	Mitigation?

Annex 4: Advocacy Activity and Success Tool.

Indicators of Progress towards... <i>provide the name of the Advocacy Objective that you are working towards.</i>							
Stakeholders: <i>List the stakeholders that your advocacy strategy is targeting.</i>							
Policy, Law or Practice Outcome: <i>What is the exact Policy, Law, Practice or Outcome that your advocacy is working towards?</i>							
About the Activity			Success Categories				
Activity start date	Activity Completion Date	Activity Description	1: Shaping the Debate	2: Advocacy target stakeholder has increased knowledge of the problem and the proposed changes to policy, law or practice	3: Advocacy target stakeholder expresses their support for proposed changes to policy, law or practice	4: Advocacy target stakeholder has taken action to bring about change in policy, law or practice	5: Change in or effective implementation of policy, law or practice
Record the date the activity started on	Record the date the activity was completed on (this might be the same as the date the activity was started on).	Provide a brief description of the activity, and the advocacy stakeholder targeted by this activity	If the result of the activity helped to 'shape the debate' record that success here -, provide a short description of the success, including any useful details.	If the activity led to targeted stakeholders having increased knowledge describe that success here.	If the activity led to the target stakeholders expressing support for your proposal, describe that success here. Include details on how they support was expressed	If the result of the activity fell into this category, provide a short explanation of the impact of the activity here. Record the number successes - i.e. the number of targeted stakeholders who actually took action	Document here if the activity led to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Changed policy/ legislation b. Influenced development of new policy / legislation c. Ensured effective implementation of existing policy/ legislation d. Changed practice of an institution - e.g. Prevented a project from going ahead, or ensured the adoption or implementation of social/ environmental safeguards
<i>Insert as many rows as needed</i>							

Annex 5: List of key informants.

	NAME	ORGANISATION
1)	Baita Francis	KIIMA Foods
2)	Bwanbizo Richard	Bitooma Abeiterine Tebiseho Association (BATA)
3)	Kembabazi Florence	ZINDURO
4)	Kamundu Moses	Good Hope Foundation (GHFRD)
5)	Mbahaia Gad	Obusingabwarwenzururu
6)	Miremba Onesiphorus	Kasese District Environment NGO Network (KADDNET)
7)	Mugisa Nicholas Robert	United Children Integrated Development Action Uganda (UNCIDA)
8)	Muhindo Edith	KIIMA Foods
9)	Muhindo Kalyata	Kanayamura Twekembe Farmers Marketing Association
10)	Muhumuza Rubanzana	Bwambara Advocacy Development Foundation (BADEF)
11)	Sophie Emler	KIIMA Foods
12)	Kabugho Florence	Mesiah Radio
13)	Kyalimwa Evas	MTN Ready Pay Solar
14)	Muhindo Muke Zimionia	M Kopa Solar
15)	Kooli Augustine	Kasese District Local Government
16)	Enock Mutinga	World Wide Fund (WWF)
17)	Biira Annette	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
18)	Biira Beatrice	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
19)	Biira Loyce	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
20)	Calesesia Denis	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
21)	Erenestine Ndungu	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
22)	Ithungu Bebeyana	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
23)	Kabugho Annette	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
24)	Kabugho Imelda	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
25)	Mary Bwende	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
26)	Masika Rukia	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
27)	Mbahimba Jimmy	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
28)	Mbambu Eresi	Kagwenge Town Council
29)	Muhindo Aisha	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
30)	Muhindo Jenipher	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
31)	Muke Wilson	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
32)	Mulekya Veronica	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
33)	Mundeke Margaret	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
34)	Namusisi Gevina	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
35)	Thungu Zeresi	KacungiroWomens Development Association (KAWODA)
36)	Jackson Mutegeki	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
37)	Kangula Lawrence	Mid-western Region Center for Democracy and Human Rights (MICOD)
38)	Kazimura Alice	Kakindo Oprhans
39)	Mugisa Byakagaba Leonard	Kaboya Sub county Farmers Association
40)	Muhwezi Bazirio	Youth for Community Capcity Development Association (YOCADA)
41)	Musinguzi Fred	Kagadi District Famers Association (K DFA)
42)	Paul Mulindwa	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
43)	Tibeeha John Bosco	Bufunjyo Concerned Citizens For Development (BUCID)
44)	Timbahinda Anatoli	Banaskwa Development Organisation (BDO)
45)	Tusuubira Joseph	Kagadi Hospital
46)	Twikirize Peace	Kaboya Sub county Farmers Association
47)	Wamala Swizen	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
48)	Wilfred Othieno	Brilliant Youth Organisation (BYO)
49)	Asiimwe Oliver	Kagadi District Local Government
50)	Banakora Stephen	Kagadi District Local Government

51)	Businge Geoffrey	Kagadi Town Council
52)	Byoona Gerald	Kagadi District Local Government (KDLG)
53)	Mugenzi Sam	Kagadi District Local Government
54)	John Baptist Byaruhanga	Solar Now Kagadi branch
55)	Asaba Hassan	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
56)	Bingi Florence	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
57)	Bwaseke Esther	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
58)	Kobusingi Maureen	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
59)	Kusemererwa Magret	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
60)	Mukwase Nalongo	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
61)	Mukwase Top	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
62)	Nakayima Florence	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
63)	Nsungwa Harriet	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
64)	Pulikeria	Kibaale District Civil Society Organisation Network (KCSON)
65)	Adroa Geoffrey	Participatory Rural Initiative to Save Energy & Environment (PRISEE)
66)	Akello. B Margaret	Participatory Rural Initiative to Save Energy & Environment (PRISEE)
67)	Akuti Joseph	Moyo District Farmers Association (MDFA)
68)	Bakole Geoffrey	Nile Community Empowerment Network (NICEN)
69)	Manga Julius	Former Seminarians Initiative For Development (FOSID)
70)	Okwonga Moses	African Youth Forum Against Poverty
71)	Onyai Vicky Emmanuel	Agricultural Enhancement Forum
72)	Wayi David	Partners in Community Transformation (PICOT)
73)	Yikiru Confort	Rural Initiative For Community Empowerment-West Nile (RICE-WN)
74)	Baka Ramadan	Uganda Muslim Supreme Council
75)	Rev. Atiko Daniel	Church of Uganda
76)	Adiribo Edison	Arua District Local Government (DLG)
77)	Ssebugwawo Dennis Mbalire	National Forestry Authority (NFA)
78)	Wadri sam Nyakua	Arua District Local Government (DLG)
79)	Akello Badaru	
80)	Edema Peter Loa	Community Representative Farmer
81)	Ezak Abubaker	Maracha District Farmers Association
82)	Okudeyo Lkudeo Nola	
83)	Betty Z. Kaddu	Best of Waste (BOW) Ltd
84)	Namatovu Dorah	UGA stove
85)	Jim Ssebadduka	Clean Environment for Africa (CEFA)
86)	Diana Assimwe	Eco stove Uganda
87)	Yiga Yusuf	Solar energy for Africa
88)	Eng. Geofrey Ssebugwawo	Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU)
89)	Dickens Kamugisha	Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)
90)	Birungi Gloria	Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC)
91)	Fred Tuhairwe	Uganda National Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Alliance (UNREEEA)
92)	Florence Kyalimpa	Advocates Coalition on Development and Environment (ACODE)
93)	Mutumba Frederick	Joint Energy and Environment Project (JEEP)
94)	Dr. Joshua Zake	Environment Alert Uganda (EA)
95)	Nimpamyia Enock	Action Coalition on Climate Change (ACCC)
96)	Muyambi Bwengye Rogers	WWF Uganda Country Office
97)	Tumwebaze Audrey	GIZ
98)	Florence Kintu	SNV

99)	Job Mutyaba	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)
100	Kamugisha Justus	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
101	Etwodu Levy	National Forestry Authority (NFA)
102	Kimbugwe Solomon	Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
103	Elizabeth Kaijuka Okwenje	Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
104	Kaaya Christine	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)
105	Businge C. Nicholas	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC)
106	William Mawenu	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
107	Muyanja Hatimu	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
108	Justine Akumu	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
109	Rose Mbabazi	Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
110	Maggie M Kyomukama	Ministry Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
111	Gideon Gariyo	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)
112	Aaron Werikhe	National Planning Authority
113	Naluwoza Prossy	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)
114	Javiira Emmanuel	Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS)
115	Gerald Magumba	Newvision
116	Ssozi Javi	TRAC.fm
117	Dr. Joshua Zake (PhD)	Environmental Alert (EA)
118	Ambrose Bugaari	Environmental Alert (EA)
119	Herbert Wamagale	Environmental Alert (EA)
120	Racheal Nalule	Environmental Alert (EA)
121	James Thembo	Environmental Alert (EA)

Annex 6: List of participants for the advocacy strategy validation meeting.

S/N	Name	Organization/ District
1	Emmanuel Vicky Onyai	APEF NEBBI
2	Nabiyonga Prossie	JEEP
3	Wayi Isaac	CERID
4	Mutsubgu Celestine	MUFL RUBIRIZI
5	Nsengiyumva Deogratias	Sustainable Environmental Awake (Sea) Kasese
6	Rebecca Pamela	ACCC
7	Mwayafu David	UCSD
8	Luwemba Emma	AFRID
9	Paul Mulindwa	KCSON
10	Dr. Joshua Zake(Phd)	Environmental Alert
11	Baita Francis	KIIMA Foods Kasese
12	Tibeeha John Bosco	BUCCID KYENJOJO
13	Kizito Erick	PELUM U
14		WWF

15	Bucum Katabazi	Center For Energy Governance
16	Kalishya Steven	WEM-NET
17	Javie Ssozi	TRAC FM
18	Robert Mukisa	KCSON
19	Asinge Noah	UNREEEA
20	Gaster Kiyingi	TREE TALK PLUS
21	Okiror Grace	AUPWAE KAMPALA
22	Jalia Namubiru	EMLI
23	Ephrance Nakiyingi	ACCU
24	Kusiima Alfred	UNACC
25	Pauline Nantongo	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
26	Agatha Nalumansi	UNREEA / UNBA
27	Deborah Nansumba	BEETA
28	Byamugisha Gilbert	UNREEEA
29	Ahimbisibwe George	ENVIROTOVICH
30	Miriam Talwisa	CAN-U
31	Florence Kyalimpa	ACODE
32	Pax Sakari	RICE-WN
33	Ekikina Peter	Living Earth
34	Magezi Pearl	COVID Rubirizi
35	Matanda Sam	ACEMP
36	Nuwamnaya Yonnah	Energy for Impact
37	James Thembo	Environmental Alert

Annex 7: Group Work from validation meeting.

Group work 01

QN: What can be done to sustainably use and depend on biomass?

What is Biomass?

Organic matter used as fuel such as; firewood, cow dung, grass

How to use sustainably biomass?

Innovative solutions

- ✓ Advocating for using fuel wood efficient stoves
- ✓ Advocating for biogas utilization
- ✓ Advocating for use briquettes as energy alternatives
- ✓ Advocating and encourage on-farm fuel wood sources
- ✓ Advocating and establishing fast growing tree species e.g. acacia, bamboo, etc
- ✓ Advocating and encourage the use of bamboo for fuel wood because of taking longer while burning
- ✓ Advocating for increased awareness on the available energy alternatives with a special focus on women and youth
- ✓ Advocating and establish model skilled households in communities to increase community learning
- ✓ Advocating for Innovative financing for acquisition of the energy alternatives.
- ✓ Advocating for Establishment of bye-laws to increase sustainable use
- ✓ Promote entrepreneurship
- ✓ Advocate for establishment of nursery beds at sub-county level

Group Work 02

What are the issues affecting Access and Adoption of Renewable Energy?

Issues affecting access

1. Lack of good Marketing and Distribution networks (Remoteness)
2. Lack of access to cheap capital by developers
3. Land issues
4. Lack of political will (for resource allocations)
5. Low awareness levels by communities of the energy technologies e.g. Biogas

Issues affecting adoption

1. High costs of R.E products and services (purchasing and maintaining)
2. Low quality of products and services (past experience and reliability)
3. Limited public awareness (about prices, advantages, of R.E, etc.)
4. Lack of after sale services. (to facilitate good usage and referrals)
5. Decision making. (who decides)

Group Work 03

What alternatives renewable energy technologies should the strategy focus on?

1. Modern bio energy e.g. Improved cook stoves, Carbonized briquettes, Biogas, co-generation through waste.
2. Off grid Solar solutions - Lantern, systems, mini-grids.
3. Hydroelectricity power - make it affordable, environmental and social consideration.
4. Geothermal Energy

Box 1. About the National Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) Network.

1.0 Introduction

This is a loose semi-formal Network that brings together civil society organizations, academic institutions, individuals and Networks engaged in the promotion and development of activities and practices in the Renewable energy sub sector at all levels (i.e. national, local, sub-regional and community). These CSOs and Networks are currently being mobilized and coordinated by Environmental Alert for structured engagements with Government through the relevant Ministries, Authorities and Departments. This process started September 2017 with the identification, mapping and profiling of the CSOs and Networks in renewable energy for purposes of potential partnerships and effective coordination. However, in September, 2018, the Network was formalized where members agreed to have it as a loose semi-formal Network. Further information on this is available at: <http://envalert.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/popular-version-of-the-reprot-on-strengthening-coordination-for-RECSOs.pdf>

Currently, the Network has a task committee responsible for its governance issues. The Network is **currently hosted by Environmental Alert.**

2.0 Objectives of the network

- i) To advocate for promotion, compliance and accountability of government with respect to its policy commitments and private sector activities in respect to renewable energy;
- ii) To ensure that individuals, institutions, CSOs and Networks engaged in Renewable energy progressively develop capacity in policy analysis, advocacy and independent monitoring;
- iii) To engage in policy lobbying for conducive policy environment for renewable energy access and sustainable utilization.

3.0 Scale of Network outreach

Currently, the Network has a total of **36 profiled CSOs and Networks** at national level and **90 NGOs and CBOs** are engaging at the sub-regional level across 20 districts in the Albertine Rift including: Kasese, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Rukungiri, Kabarole, Kisoro, Bundibugyo, Masindi, Hoima, Buliisa, Kagadi, Kyenjojo, Ntoroko, Arua, Nebbi, Koboko, Moyo, Adjumani and Maracha district.

4.0 Some of the key outputs of the Network since its inception

The CSOs at national and sub regional level under their umbrella- **The National Renewable Energy CSO Network** in partnership with WWF-UCO with financial support from NORAD are currently implementing the 2nd phase of the Clean Energy Project with a goal of, “Communities living in the Albertine Graben adopting to sustainable and renewable energy alternatives to reduce dependency on biomass for their energy needs.” With the above support, the Network achieved following outputs:

- a. CSOs and Networks Position paper on the Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda;
- b. A CSO and Networks advocacy strategy which is being implemented;
- c. A Study report and position paper on the current financing and investment in the energy sector in Uganda;
- d. A Consolidated Renewable Energy CSOs and Networks Annual Performance Report, FY 2017/18 and Position Paper, FY 2017/18 were finalized and are due for publication moving forward;
- e. A CSOs capacity building plan;
- f. Establishment of a 5-member Task Committee to oversee the network's transition towards full establishment and operationalization of its governance structures.

For more information contact: The **Secretariat RECSOs**, C/O **Environmental Alert**, Kabalagala off Ggaba Road, P.O. Box 11259, Kampala; Tel: +256414510547, Email: ed@envalert.org, envalert@envalert.org,

