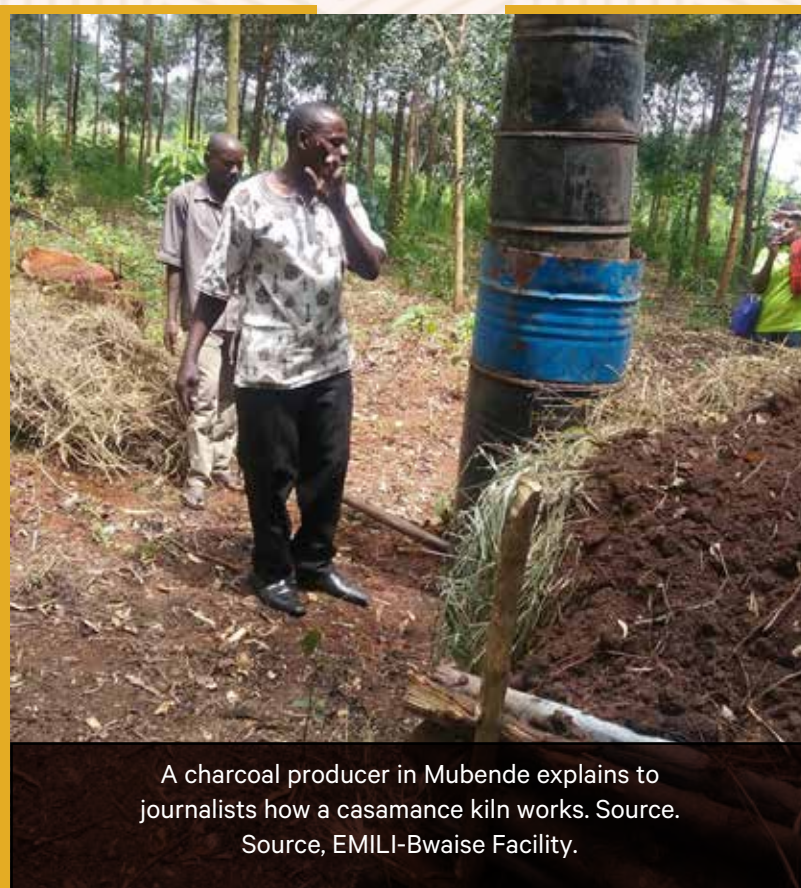


# CSOs and Networks Position Paper on Performance in the Renewable Energy Subsector for the Financial Year 2017/18.

Presented as part of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development Joint Sector Review 2018.



A charcoal producer in Mubende explains to journalists how a casamance kiln works. Source, EMILI-Bwise Facility.

## 1.0 Introduction

The Joint Sector Review (JSR) for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is an annual event that provides a forum for all sector stakeholders to assess sector performance. The JSR 2018 is intended to review the sector performance on Agreed Undertakings made at the JSR 2017, the progress on implementation of the government programs during the Financial Year 2017/18, and seeks to identify priorities for the Financial Year 2018/2019.

The Primary output of the JSR 2018 will be the agreed undertakings for the Financial Year 2018/2019. The Undertakings are a commitment by the sector agencies to fulfill and implement plans agreed upon jointly. The Review is organized along five (5) thematic areas namely: (i) Sector Governance; Power Sub sector; Biomass Resource Management; Oil and Gas sub sector; and Minerals sub sector.

It is also important to note that Government continues to prioritize the Energy and Mineral development sector as a primary growth enabler to the attainment of the national strategic direction towards a middle income status by 2020.



### About MEMD

**Mandate of the MEMD:** The mandate of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is “To establish, promote the development, strategically manage and safeguard the rational and sustainable exploitation and utilization of energy and mineral resources for social and economic development”.

**Vision:** A model of excellence in sustainable management and utilization of energy and mineral resources.

**Mission:** To ensure reliable, adequate and sustainable exploitation, management and utilization of energy and mineral resources in Uganda.

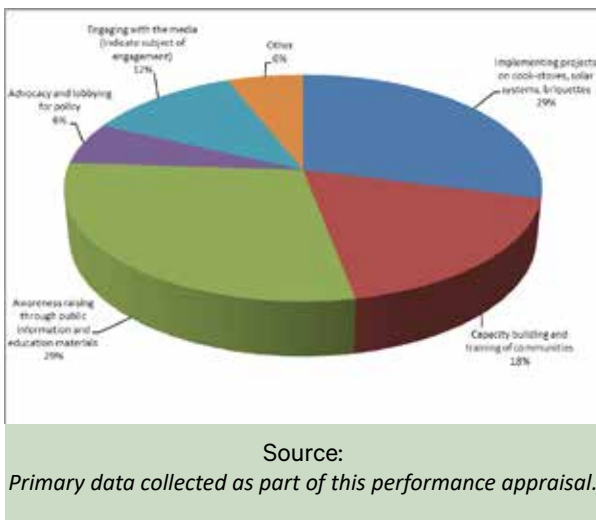
Alongside the Joint Sector Review process for the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for the Financial Year 2017/2018, Renewable Energy Civil Society Organisations (RECSOs) and Networks, operating in the renewable energy sector decided to undertake a sector performance assessment, as well as their own individual performance assessment. This was based on the performance of 28 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including International Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), national NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and membership based networks implementing activities in the renewable energy sector.

For the FY 2017/18, the RECSOs and Networks invested a total amount of USD 20,725,238 in the sector with much of the funds solicited from development partners (74%), contractual obligations (13%), own sources (9%) and the central government contributing 4%.

RECSOs are spending the least resources on advocacy and lobbying for policy (6%) and yet this is their main mandate as public watchdogs. This reflects on either lack of space for engagement or lack of capacity for RECSOs to engage in renewable energy policy debate.

RECSOs should be spending more resources in undertaking research for evidence based advocacy and creating awareness about new and efficient renewable energy technologies.

Figure 1: Thematic areas of operation of the RECSOs



## 2.0 Direct investments in the sector by the RECSOs

### a. Clean energy

RECSOs and Networks reported establishing 46 Village Saving and Loan Schemes intended to support groups

involved in clean energy. Over 2,631 households mainly in the Albertine Graben districts are accessing clean energy technologies. Over 921 households (from different parts of the country) were supported to establish solar home systems. Over 4,232 households from different parts of the country have improved cook stoves. All this has been achieved through well organised nine (09) market campaigns carried out in different parts of the country.

### b. Access to renewable energy information

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks conducted stakeholder sensitisation meetings to discuss renewable energy technologies. They also conducted awareness trainings on proper usage of solar home systems and energy saving stoves. The RECSOs and Networks spent resources on six (06) different types of radio programs (covering the themes of solar home systems, energy saving cook-stoves, briquette making) and engaged in over nine (09) television talk shows, reaching an estimated audience of over 10 million people with messages on renewable energy technologies in various parts of the country. They developed 12 different types of information materials (newsletters, stickers, calendars, pull-up banners) with an estimate of over 250,000 pieces distributed across the country.

As a result, there is increased awareness leading to adoption of the technologies by the communities, reduced usage of the 3-stone cook-stove and kerosene lamps, and reduced use of kerosene candles (tadooba). There is an appreciation of the need to establish energy woodlots, interest in bye laws on renewable energy and integration of renewable energy in district development plans and sector work plans.


### c. Tree planting for biomass energy

RECSOs and Networks planted 1,510,000 seedlings (covering an estimated 1350 hectares) as part of the effort to establish biomass woodlots in the country. This was done in various parts of the country. Some of these seedlings were planted in refugee settlements of Kyangwali, Imvepi, and Rhino camp. Organised women and youth groups were used as entry points for these interventions. Some of the trees are planted using an agro-forestry approach (combining with other crops such as cocoa, coffee) while others are through Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration approaches.

There is increased interest and participation by the out-of school youth in planting trees and women who integrate trees (for firewood) in crop production systems.

### d. Renewable energy as a business

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks were involved in innovative energy solutions, undertook resource evaluations, and feasibility studies, and undertook grid impact studies and social/environmental impact studies. They weighed in on equity options, mezzanine



financing, senior, and sub-senior loans, guarantees, export credits, grants, and insurance programs. They evaluated technical assistance to support institutional strengthening, technical and regulatory skills development, and project development and management activities. As a result, there is increased appreciation of renewable energy as a business in the sector.

#### e. Policy Advocacy, lobbying and engagement

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks engaged the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) to create an advocacy space and are currently negotiating a collaborative framework for future engagements. Current engagements have focused on the need to review renewable energy policies, laws, and guidelines and address identified gaps to deliver sustainable and renewable energy development. As part of this effort, RECSOs prepared a policy review and gap analysis report, held a biomass dialogue during Energy Week 2017, undertook a study on unlocking investment/financing for sustainable and renewable energy access in Uganda, prepared a Civil Society Organization Position Paper highlighting key policy issues and recommendations, participated in the development of Bio-Fuels Standards, engaged different actors on the use of petroleum revenues to promote renewable energy and engaged district local governments to integrate renewable energy in district development plans. Consequently, there is increased engagement and deliberation on energy and options for spaces of engagement on pro-poor policies on renewable energy.

#### f. Capacity building

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks complimented government initiatives on capacity building in various ways. They supported skills development (2 female technicians and 53 male technicians) for installation of PV systems (1000W) at 12 schools and 10 health centres. They trained 12 female Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and 24 male CBOs on effective sales and marketing of renewable energy and this is in addition to training of 10 female CBOs and 35 male CBOs in credit handling. The biggest numbers trained (4,300) were for artisans and these were trained in construction of Lorena stoves and briquetting.

Over 80 youth in Masindi were trained in green, entrepreneurial and life skills (nursery establishment and Management; woodlot establishment and management; energy saving stoves construction).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), RECSOs and Network members trained 40 journalists and information officers from district local governments of Kiboga,

Kiryandongo, Mubende and Nakaseke on identification of new and news triggers within the charcoal value chain with a focus on the role of women in the charcoal industry. Overall, there is improved understanding of renewable energy challenges through awareness raising, positive journalism reporting especially on charcoal and appreciation of work based learning for skills development.

#### g. Climate change and renewable energy nexus

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks implemented projects aimed at strengthening the resilience and sustainability of local economies with specific consideration of renewable energy technologies. To that effect, they have implemented activities associated with the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Nationally Determined Contributions, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, and complimented efforts of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) in raising awareness on Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD).

#### h. Livelihoods enhancement

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks implemented renewable energy activities alongside livelihoods enhancement projects and this clearly demonstrated that the renewable energy sector is not a standalone sector. For example, a total of 65,000 beneficiaries were reached with household economic strengthening opportunities with over 5,992 farmers receiving various agricultural seed categories among others, 356 rain water harvesting tanks distributed and over 30,000 refugees were supported with agricultural seed (peas, sim sim, etc.).

### 3.0 Assessment of performance of the Ministry Of Energy and Mineral Development on increasing access to clean and renewable energy resources

In pursuit of implementation of activities in each of the agreed undertakings, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Networks, commend the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for achieving among others the following:

#### Undertaking 1: Biogas Technology Promotion and Dissemination

Renewable Energy Civil Society Organizations (RECSOs) and Networks APPLAUD the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for its commitment to the promotion of biogas as a clean alternative energy from wastes. Biogas plants and/or Bio latrines offer significant sanitary benefits and clean energy to hosting institutions as well as a slurry



rich in agricultural nutrients. The on-going initiatives to promote bio-latrines/biogas plants, the support to the Uganda National Biogas Alliance, development of standards on biogas and biogas for electricity schemes such as at Kayei and JESA farm are highly appreciated.

#### Recommendations

- i) Popularization and dissemination of the standards is critical to guide the rollout and adoption of the technologies;
- ii) Operation and maintenance of the installed solar systems is critical and therefore MEMD and actors should jointly monitor installed sites;
- iii) MEMD and RECSOs should popularize these technologies by organizing visits to schools and health centres with biogas/bio-latrines by other targeted schools and institutions. Sourcing funds for rollout of the technology is critical;
- iv) MEMD should undertake the rehabilitation of the Kayei biogas plant in FY 2018/2019..

#### Undertaking 2: Promotion of Efficient Biomass Energy Technologies such as Energy Saving Institutional stoves and Energy Saving Household stoves

We NOTE that biomass remains the biggest source of cooking and heating energy for residential and industrial enterprises (e.g. tea and tobacco curing, ceramics, confectionery, brick and other rural based industries) in the country. We are CONCERNED that over dependency has led to over exploitation and unsustainable utilization of forests and other vegetation. Over 44 million tonnes of woody biomass is consumed annually against an estimated sustainable yield of 26 million tonnes. Nonetheless we APPLAUD the initiatives taken by MEMD to build capacity of technicians and artisans (Energy Service Providers), setting up demonstrations for efficient Biomass Efficient Technologies (BET), developing standards on household stoves and the Biomass Energy Strategy for scaling up adoption of BET (institutional stoves, ovens, kilns among others).

#### Recommendations

- i) Operation and maintenance of these cook stoves is critical. A comprehensive monitoring plan should be put in place by way of offering energy services provision to guide users on effective and efficient use as well as increasing the longevity/lifespan of the stoves;
- ii) MEMD should share contacts of the trained stove producers with RECSOs who are involved in micro-stove production. This will help in making sure stoves made using RECSOs funds meet the acceptable standards;
- iii) The institutional stoves should be popularized. Through the proposed Memorandum of Understanding

with MEMD, RECSOs should partner with MEMD to popularize these standards;

- iv) MEMD and RECSOs should jointly popularize the standards for household biomass stoves as a way of eliminating counterfeit stoves on the market;
- v) In future, RECSOs should be involved in training sessions conducted by MEMDs as they have the potential (with small funds) to support additional/required training in neighbouring localities.

#### Undertaking 3: Promotion of Improved Charcoal and Briquetting technology

We APPLAUD the efforts to improve methods for conversion of biomass into charcoal (such as improved charcoal production technologies, briquetting technologies, development of charcoal ordinances and bye-laws, standards for lump charcoal and carbonized briquettes). We applaud achievements of the Green Charcoal Project including publishing the first ever charcoal survey report. We however note that there is still a big reliance countrywide on traditional technologies and practices, with efficiencies of less than 10%. These technologies are wasteful, creating a lot of negative environmental degradation and counter the effort to promote such technologies.

#### Recommendation

This commendable work was achieved through the Green Charcoal Project implemented in selected districts within the cattle corridor of central Uganda (Mubende, Kiboga, Kiryandongo, Nakasongola). The general recommendation is that there is need for rollout of similar project interventions in other parts of the country targeting the most highly rated charcoal producing districts in the different regions. We also recommend that additional support be given to Green Charcoal Groups to develop a branding and a packaging mechanism for their products so that they are recognised as sustainably produced charcoal that can appeal to the market.

#### Undertaking 4: Promote Gasification technology

The effort to convert biomass material into producer gas, to generate electricity in combustion engines, and thermal energy is appreciated. For example the 75KVA gasification unit at Nyabyeya Forestry College in operation using dual fuel diesel and biomass at ratio of 2: 8 diesels to Biomass.

#### Recommendations

- i) There is need to replicate Nyabyeya gasifier unit and demonstrate gasification for thermal applications in institutions;
- ii) Since households continue to be the largest consumers of biomass energy, MEMD should do everything possible to pilot household gasification to reduce dependence on woody biomass;
- iii) MEMD should utilize this opportunity to partner RECSOs with Mundilis Energy to demonstrate

electricity from biogas for households;

- iv) MEMD should invite RECSOs to contribute to the development of the strategy but also in the dissemination of the technology.

#### Undertaking 5: Biofuels Production and Promotion

However, with limited success, we APPRECIATE the efforts to promote production of liquid fuels (bio-ethanol and biodiesel) from biomass materials with the drive to have a Bio-fuels Act in place, biofuel regulatory framework to regulate production, the effort towards blending and utilization, and the biodiesel standards that were developed. We URGE government to fast track the production of bio-fuels as alternatives to woody biomass to meet the escalating energy demands in the country.

#### Recommendation

Biofuels will play an important part in meeting the energy demand of the country and therefore MEMD should spend more on research and development of biofuels considering that the standards and the Act are now in place.

#### Undertaking 6: Promotion of Solar and Wind Energy

We appreciate the continued Government efforts to promote development of solar energy for grid power production such as the 4MW solar plant being established at Busitema University, over 200,000 solar home systems have been installed nationwide, there are solar PV installation such as the 42 KW at Rubaga hospital and a number of rehabilitations of wind energy mills in Karamoja region. There is a demonstrated hybrid Bio-thermal/Solar fruit drier at Abenakyo Farm Kayunga district, and Fruits of the Nile Ltd.

#### Recommendations

- i) Due to the increase in counterfeit solar products on the market, there is need to register and certify solar technicians and traders as a way of regulating the trade;
- ii) MEMD should now move to comprehensive rollout since demonstrations have showed that street lighting through solar works;

- iii) RECSOs recommend the recognition of civil society in the renewable energy sector that focused on pro-poor renewable energy technologies and policies alongside the status accorded to associations of private sector actors whose focus is on investment incentives;
- iv) MEMD should ensure that operation and maintenance of the windmills in Karamoja is taken care of in the financial year 2018/2019.

#### Institutional arrangements

RECSOs and Networks applaud the efforts of MEMD to create channels for inter-institutional collaboration in delivering development to the citizen.

- i) The recommendation is to bring on board RECSOs that form a representative voice of the voiceless at community level;
- ii) Secondly, there is need for enhanced partnerships with the media, above the current engagements, to raise the profile of the energy sector, a notch above the current.
- iii) Lastly, there is need to elevate the energy sector to political priorities and therefore the need to influence political manifesto of the ruling party.

## 4.0 Sector Emerging Issues

The sector is committed to increasing electricity generation capacity and transmission, increasing access to modern energy services through rural electrification and renewable energy development, promoting efficient utilization of energy through adoption of improved energy technologies and promoting research and development as well as collaboration with international/ national NGOs/ CSOs and CBOs for technology and standards transfer and adoption. Table 1 summarizes the emerging issues and targeted recommendations and policy considerations arising out of the challenges experienced this financial year.

Table 1: Emerging issues and recommendations.

Emerging issues	Recommendation
i) The undertakings on tree planting, growing, and protection (feed stock) in the Ministry of Water and Environment do not mirror with the undertaking on renewable energy in MEMD.	a) MEMD, MWE, and RECSOs should dialogue to develop synergies for addressing the biomass energy challenge and its related impacts.
ii) Whereas financing for large scale renewable energy project (Karuma, Bujagali, Isimba) is enormous, funding for pro-poor energy initiatives is still minimal. Even with large scale investments in those alternatives, there is no commensurate reduction in dependence on biomass energy.	a) RECSOs and MEMD should build a case for meaningful lobbying for funding/investment in pro-poor energy investments.

Emerging issues	Recommendation
iii) Neighbouring countries have put bans on charcoal production and trade whilst Uganda has remained the only source of charcoal in the region.	a) MWE/MEMD pronounce themselves on ban of charcoal production and trade across the borders
iv) Districts have taken long to embrace the renewable energy strategy to ease the roll out of proposed activities therein at DLG level	a) Actors in the sector (MEMD and RECSOs) should influence the integration of Renewable Energy concerns in the performance indicators against which DLGs are evaluated.
v) Limited coordination and reporting on developments in the sector (from the lower levels up to national level). For both MEMD and CSOs, there is no precise and committed data collection/ compilation/ reporting. Available efforts are centred around projects and programs and cease immediately after projects end.	a) MEMD should develop and popularize a one stop center and clearing house for data and information on renewable energy in the country to avoid speculative figures about the sector. b) MEMD/Directorate of Energy reviews its structure to provide for an information clearing house (databases, geo-spatial information etc.)
vi) Local Councillors (who are the political leaders at Lower Local Government) have limited understanding of clean energy/renewable energy approaches and it is a hindrance to adoption. There is no policy emphasis on clean energy/renewable energy at Lower Local Government.	RECSOs support MEMD in: a) Undertaking an orientation of local leaders to appreciate clean energy/renewable initiatives. b) Engaging councils to develop District Local Government and Lower Local Government clean energy/renewable ordinances and bye-laws at that level. c) Engage councillors to advocate for budgetary allocations at that level.
vii) The solar sub-sector is largely informal and difficult to regulate with increasing numbers of counterfeit products on the market (batteries, panels, solar lamps, etc.)	a) MEMD develops guidelines and other regulatory frameworks to formalize dealings in the sub-sector. b) MEMD upscale law enforcement to confiscate counterfeit products, apprehend dealers, and rally for citizen vigilance in addressing the vice. c) UNBS should set up national standards that actors should adhere to. d) MEMD should register and certify service providers in the sector.
viii) Lack of capacity to produce quality products (cook-stoves and briquettes), limited consumer protection, and weak regulations on quality and standards of products.	a) Undertake a training of trainers (and certify such trainers) b) Recruit or appoint energy focal point persons at sub-county level for enforcement.
ix) There is low level of awareness among the different categories of stakeholders about improved biomass and solar energy technologies	a) Joint effort is required among the private sector, CSOs, the media, MDA, DLGs to raise awareness about quality of products and services but also to develop, activate and sustain the market for technologies.
x) Pricing of solar home systems is high and considered by the communities as exploitative and this is one of the reason for continued use of kerosene candles in rural areas. Technologies are therefore not penetrating to the would-be users.	a) Government should provide subsidies for these products and if possible, rural solar schemes should be put in place to enhance uptake and reduce dependence of BET. b) MEMD should regulate the pricing of biomass energy technologies. c) MEMD should develop a Statutory Instrument that guides the pricing of the technologies. d) RECSOs should support the popularization of e above Statutory Instrument.
xi) Limited production capacities (e.g. of biofuels)	a) MEMD and RECSOs should undertake a deliberate effort to promote biofuels. RECSOs and MEMD should develop and disseminate communication and public information materials on bio-fuels.

Emerging issues	Recommendation
<p>xii) The overall governance of the renewable energy sector has challenges and the symptoms are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity and gas are both unaffordable and inaccessible by majority of the population.</li> <li>- The market is not aware if solar panels are genuine and conform to the standards and specifications, which they bare.</li> <li>- It is hard to ascertain the quality and performance of the cook stoves</li> <li>- We continue to use biomass at the expense of efforts to conserve forests.</li> </ul>	<p>a) There is need for a candid discussion of the renewable energy governance to address concerns of transparency, accountability, efficiency, equity, fairness as principles alongside an assessment of policy, institutional arrangements, and monitoring and evaluation as key pillars.</p>
<p>xiii) Lack of cohesive forum for stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>a) Stakeholder engagement is critical in providing feedback to MEMD and this should be galvanized through a collaborative framework arrangement with RECSOs and their eventual participation in the energy week and other fora organized by MEMD.</p>
<p>xiv) There is a lot of agricultural residues across the country and these present an opportunity for different forms of renewable energy.</p>	<p>a) MEMD and RECSOs should build the capacity of youth as artisans in converting agricultural residues into energy products.</p>
<p>xv) A number of exotic tree species are promoted for energy woodlots at the expense of indigenous species and this presents a challenge to conservation of our genetic/ indigenous resources.</p>	<p>a) MEMD should consider a reality check on species promoted for biomass woodlots and considers promotion of indigenous species that offer similar opportunities despite the challenge that indigenous species are slow growers and are rejected by the farmers.</p>
<p>xvi) Weak coordination mechanisms between and among various stakeholders for example CSOs and Networks. Further still, the intra and inter-ministerial coordination is still lacking, bureaucracies within government processes are still a key challenge in implementation processes.</p>	<p>a) The review of the Energy Policies should ensure harmonization by clearly spelling out the mandates of the different institutions and clear mechanisms of collaboration when it comes to implementation of their mandates.</p>
<p>xvii) Weak reporting of RECSOs and Networks. Some members still find difficulty in submitting individual performance reports for integration into consolidated efforts as a Network which results into non-representative efforts.</p>	<p>a) RECSOs and Networks should include sector performance reporting as an integral part of their activity work plans. The Secretariat should also review and simplify the data collection tools and processes to ensure participation of all members. The network should organize a capacity building session for knowledge management and documentation to ease the process.</p>

Policy gaps	Recommendations for MEMD
<p>i) Lack of regulations due to the informal nature of the Biomass energy subsector</p>	<p>a) MEMD should develop appropriate regulations for the Biomass energy subsector and popularize them.</p>
<p>ii) Limited or Lack of appropriate regulations/guidelines for charcoal production and trade.</p>	<p>a) MEMD in collaboration with MWE should develop charcoal regulations/ guidelines</p>
<p>iii) DLGs have a funding gap from the Government to support rollout of renewable energy work plans.</p>	<p>a) MEMD and RECSOs/ Networks should engage the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) on possibilities for increased funding for the renewable energy sector.</p>
<p>iv) Lack of Energy Officers at DLG level.</p>	<p>a) MEMD should engage the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) to review District Local Government (DLG) structures to include Energy Officers for effective and efficient monitoring of renewable energy investments</p> <p>b) RECSOs should develop a position paper or briefing note to inform discussions in the review of the policy.</p>
<p>v) Limited synergies and proper coordination between Ministries, Departments and Agencies involved in different biomass initiatives.</p>	<p>a) Continued demonstration of the efficacy of Biomass Energy Technologies and leveraging on existing platforms (JSR, Energy Week, JTR, Inter-ministerial committees on energy among others).</p>
<p>vi) Limited financial capacity to produce and supply the required technologies to satisfy the available demand.</p>	<p>a) MEMD should target to strengthen the operations of the inter-ministerial committee on clean cooking and biomass issues.</p>

vii) High upfront investment costs for efficient biomass energy technologies for users.	a) Capacity building of artisans on management of the biomass resource and technology management.
viii) Lack of specific incentives for growing of crops dedicated for energy production.	a) MEMD should develop appropriate financing mechanisms for acquisition of Biomass Efficient Technologies (BETs) and increased feedstock production.
ix) Limited research in clean energy/renewable energy technologies within the country.	a) MEMD should engage the private sector and other capable research institutions to undertake demand driven research.

In the next FY 2018/2019, RECSOs pledge to engage MEMD on a regular basis as the CSOs struggle to address the above identified gaps and challenges.



### Box 3. 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 an interim committee responsible for its governance issues. The Network is currently being 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.

#### The renewable energy CSOs, which participated in this review include:

Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile (RICE-WN), Community Volunteer Initiative for Development (COVOID), Kiima Foods, Kitara Civil Society Organisations Network, Midwestern Region Centre for Democracy and Human Rights, Bwambara Advocacy for Development Foundation (BADEF), Hope for the Innocent Child development Foundation (HICDEF), United Children Integrated Development Action Uganda, Bufunjo Concerned Citizens For Development, African Youth Forum Against Poverty (AYFAP), Maracha District Farmers Association, Global Green Growth institute, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, Send a Cow Uganda Limited, Abakabaleega Farmers and Environmental Protectors Association, Tree Talk Plus, Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN), Buliisa Initiative for Rural Development Organisation (BIRUDO), SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, Environment Alert, Environment Management for Livelihoods Improvement (Bwaise Facility), WWF Uganda, Youth for Community Capacity Development Association.

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