



POLICY BRIEF

HIGHLIGHTING THE GAPS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
ON CLEAN COOKING FOR INCLUSION IN THE
RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY OF UGANDA
UNDERGOING REVIEW

FOR SUBMISSION TO:

MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT, UGANDA

Prepared by: THE UGANDA NATIONAL ALLIANCE ON CLEAN COOKING (UNACC),

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BEETA	Biomass Energy and Energy Efficient Technologies Alliance
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DLG	District Local Government
GACCS	Global Alliance for Clean Cook Stoves
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
IMCCC	Inter-Ministerial Committee on Clean Cooking
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
REP	Renewable Energy Policy
RET	Renewable Energy Technology
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program
UNACC	Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking
UNBA	Uganda National Biogas Alliance
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNSDGs	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature



Introduction

This Policy Brief presents key gaps and recommendations for consideration by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) during the review process of the Renewable Energy Policy (2007) of Uganda. This paper was produced through a process of literature review, gap analysis and consultations with the several key stakeholders in the Renewable Energy Sector and specifically under clean cooking sub sector. The different stakeholders were selected from among the government agencies, private sector players, CSOs, Development Partners and Institutions of Learning. The Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC) facilitated and spearheaded the consultative process.

Justification for the review of the Renewable Energy Policy (2007) of Uganda

The Renewable Energy Policy was formulated in 2007 and was for a period of ten years up to 2017, hence a need for a review. In addition to the elapse of the period there are also quite a number of changes that have taken place in terms of technological developments, socio-economic and political changes. Considering that many changes have taken place over the period of time, also new issues have come up calling for fresh strategies and approaches to meet the new realities. UNACC, as an umbrella for all organizations involved in promotion of clean cooking in Uganda has also taken lead in ensuring that the clean cooking subsector is not neglected in the Renewable Energy Policy review.

Key achievements under the clean cooking subsector of the Renewable Energy sector

This is for the 10 year policy period of 2007-2017:

Targeted Task	Baseline (2007)	Targets for (2017)	Status as of 2017	Data Source
Promote use of Kiln	10	100	22	MEMD/DRUSAA (2016)
Household/Institutional Biogas Plants	500	100,000	72,100	SNV (2017) - peer interview
Improved Charcoal Stoves	20,000	250,000	138,881	Kenney, and Verploegen (2017)
Improved Wood Stoves	170,000	4,000,000	800,000	MEMD/DRUSAA (2016)
Institutional Stoves	450	5,000	1,516	MEMD/DRUSAA (2016)
Fruit Driers	-	-	6	MEMD/DRUSAA (2016)



Other achievements:

1. Establishment of the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
2. Formation of the Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC)
3. Development of the National Biomass Energy Strategy (NBEST) of Uganda
4. Development of the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program Investment Plan
5. National Charcoal Survey
6. Training of CBOs and individuals in renewable energy technologies
7. Integration of Renewable Energy into the formal school system at higher institutions of learning.
8. Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) on Promotion of the Use of Efficient Institutional Stoves
9. Two Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization company (UECCC) respectively.
10. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) to set up 10 demonstrational household systems
11. Refurbishment of Nyabyeya Gasifier System was accomplished

Opportunities available for the clean cooking subsector:

- A big potential of the users of the clean cooking technology in Uganda are not yet reached. More than 90% of the Uganda population still depends on non-sustainable charcoal and firewood as the primary source of fuel for cooking.
- A reasonable number of players in the clean cooking subsector including over 70 ICS manufacturing companies plus the supporting NGOs and development partners such as WWF, GIZ, SNV, UNDP, NORAD, US-Power Africa, DFID
- Uganda has one of the world's youngest population at about 77% being youth below 30 years of age (UBoS 2017), means a growing demand for energy.
- Readily available potential feedstock as sources of clean fuel in terms of biogas, briquettes, among others. Current studies show that 1.2M tonnes of agricultural waste are available each year in Uganda and 1,500 tonnes of municipal solid waste are estimated to be produced in the capital Kampala alone on a daily basis.
- UN General Assembly declared 2014-2024 the decade of sustainable energy for All. Therefore, concerted efforts shall be made to support the government of Uganda and the people to ensure that is achieved. The UN set SDG specifically in this case, goal number 7 to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030"
- Rising student and pupil enrollment in both private and public institutions of learning creates a potential market for ICS technologies.
- Increased literacy levels as well as the increased communication channels for sensitization. These developments have good potential to greatly increase levels of awareness of the health impacts of unclean cooking hence increase adoption and use of clean cooking.



Identified major gaps and corresponding policy recommendations

A number of gaps were identified in the process of implementing the REP 2007, some policy recommendations are given below to help address the gaps:

	GAP CHALLENGE	RECOMMENDATION
01	Clean cooking issues not given enough attention in the REP	Give more prominence to clean cooking through increased funding to areas of research and development and information sharing since it affects all households, public institutions, hotels, and restaurants in Uganda. Also have substantive energy officers at district level to take charge of issues of clean cooking and renewable energy in general.
02	High initial upfront costs	MEMD to form partnerships with other stakeholders and subsidize some of the technologies such as biogas system installation.
03	Limited access to affordable credit	MFED support to dealers in the improved technologies for clean cooking to access soft loans through the microfinance support systems or SACCOs to promote their work. Formalization of activities like charcoal production would help to generate more revenue through taxation to be used to support some improvements in the subsector.
04	Inadequate budgetary support	Government to increase budgetary allocation to the sector of Renewable Energy particularly to the subsector of clean cooking to promote clean cooking innovations through public private partnerships to supplement the limited resources.
05	Incomplete standardization on what constitutes an ICS	UNBS should improve the development of standards looking at such areas like thermos efficiency, safety, and others for all clean cooking technologies and approve market access by way of certification.
06	Continued inefficient charcoal production processes using traditional kilns	MEMD enforce registration of all charcoal producers and use of improved kilns with higher efficiency more than 15%. Identify regional centres for installation of big charcoal kilns and have portable kilns for small holders.
07	Negative attitude or cultural beliefs against the use of some technologies	Create more awareness amongst the users on the safety, efficiency and other benefits of using clean cooking technologies. This applies more to use of biogas.
08	Insufficient monitoring and evaluation mechanism within the MEMD,	MEMD should improve her Monitoring and Evaluation system to ensure regular, scheduled and standard monitoring of the sector and documentation of all clean cooking technologies; accessible through an updated portal
09	Limited information on the available clean cooking technologies	Through the Ministry of Education and Sports, integrate Renewable Energy use and clean cooking studies further down from the higher institutions of learning into the school curriculum at primary and secondary school levels with practical lessons. And do continuous awareness raising.
10	Failure to operationalize some of the policies	MEMD should develop guidelines for enforcement of all policy commitments and strategies especially those to do with clean cooking



Review of the Renewable Energy Policy (2007) Objectives with focus on the clean cooking

CURRENT OBJECTIVES in REP 2007	REMARKS
OBJECTIVE 1 Maintain and improve the responsiveness of the legal and institutional framework to promote renewable energy investments.	Working in partnership with other stakeholders, MEMD and other responsible agencies should develop standards, guidelines, and related implementation arrangements for enforcement of policy commitments and strategies.
OBJECTIVE 2 Establish an appropriate financing and fiscal policy framework for RET investments.	There is need for increased government investment in the clean cooking technologies in the subsector especially in terms of research, development, and promotion.
OBJECTIVE 3 Mainstream poverty eradication, equitable distribution, social services and gender issues in renewable energy strategies.	✓ Continue to give special attention to the women since they dominate the cooking subsector but also include the people with disabilities. ✓ Gender mainstreaming should be supported with proportionate budgetary allocations starting at both planning and budgeting stages.
OBJECTIVE 4 Acquire and disseminate information in order to raise public awareness and attract investments in renewable energy sources and technologies.	In addition to benefits and opportunities in the sub sector, the objective should as well emphasise the risks involved in the use of non-clean energy technologies and sources of energy.
OBJECTIVE 5 Promote research and development, international cooperation, technology transfer and adoption and standards in renewable energy technologies.	In addition to the research and development, the institutions involved need more coordination for purposes of leverage and avoidance of duplicating efforts.
OBJECTIVE 6 Utilize biomass energy efficiently so as to contribute to the management of the resource in a sustainable manner.	This is very key as about 96% of the energy for cooking in Uganda is biomass based. Technologies that use biomass based energy require special attention and emphasis. However, some focus on how other renewable energy sources and technologies could be managed to supplement the use of biomass resource is necessary.
OBJECTIVE 7 Promote the sustainable production and utilization of biofuels	Considering that the rate of biomass depreciation is on the increase, promotion of use of biofuels is paramount in ensuring sustainable use of energy source.
OBJECTIVE 7 Promote the conversion of municipal and industrial waste to energy	This has a big potential for energy generation, as current studies show that 1.2M tonnes of agricultural waste are available each year in Uganda and 1,500 tonnes of municipal solid waste are estimated to be produced daily in Kampala capital city alone. This is a good source of feed stock for the briquette industry and biogas in Uganda (MEMD, 2016). Feed stock for biogas also available at both household and institutional levels.



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ABOUT US

The Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC) was formed in 2013 as a membership based association to support efforts towards reduction of demand on sustainable biomass energy resources. UNACC provides a joint coordination framework for private and public actors in the Uganda Clean Cooking sector.

UNACC has 122 registered members. The members include private improved cook stoves and fuel manufacturers and distributors, development organizations, NGOs and individuals. The association is supported by Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), World Wide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office (WWF-UGO), Global Alliance on Clean Cooking (GACC) and GIZ

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