



MSG TRAINING ON ENERGY TRANSITION



Photo Source: Deep Earth

22nd November 2022
Imperial Royale Hotel | Kampala District

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS.

- CSOs Civil Society Organizations
- DGSM Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines.
- EITI Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
- EU European Union
- EUD European Union Delegation
- FIA financial Intelligence Authority
- FY Financial Year
- GOU Government of Uganda
- MEMD Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development.
- MOFPED Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- MSG Multi-Stakeholder Group
- NRGi Natural Resource Governance Institute
- IS International Secretariat
- PAU Petroleum Authority of Uganda
- SOEs State Owned Enterprises
- UGEITI Uganda National Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
- UN United Nations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (UGEITI) together with Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) organized a 1-day sensitization and training workshop for Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) members on Energy Transition, Planning and Revenue Transparency. This training was held at Imperial Royale Hotel, Kampala on Tuesday 22nd November 2022.

It is important to note that the world is transitioning to a low carbon economy, and yet some extractive resources, including critical minerals and natural gas, are becoming crucial in this energy transition era. Discussions on Uganda's energy needs and challenges do raise concern on how the country can ensure economic development and at the same time tackle the challenge of energy poverty and access.

Energy transition is the number one priority on EITI's strategic objectives. Making it a core area to navigate for EITI implementing countries. The relationship between energy access, economic development and climate change are the key areas of discussion in this training. Holistic questions and solutions are vital in ensuring that the Government of Uganda (GoU), practitioners, investors and other relevant stakeholders clearly understand the key aspects surrounding energy transition and extractive industries development. Fossil fuels, including oil, gas, and coal, are still significant in various resource-rich countries, especially those in the developing world world like Uganda.

In February 2022, Uganda's project's joint venture partners, TotalEnergies, China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) and Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC), announced the final investment decision (FID) for Uganda's Lake Albert development project. The project covers two upstream blocks and the development of an export oil pipeline, the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), which will transport most of the oil through Tanzania to then be shipped overseas. The deal will see investments of about US\$10 billion in the development of crude oil production in East Africa, with first oil expected in 2025. At the same time, Uganda is developing a 60,000 barrels per day refinery and a petrochemical industrial park in Kabaale. The refinery will produce petroleum products to be transported to a depot in Wakiso-Kampala and serve as feedstock for a petrochemical industry. At peak production (2032-2050), Uganda is estimated to receive about US\$1.5 billion annually based on a conservative price of US\$60 per barrel provided that current exploration leads to discovery of more oil fields while the refinery project will add about 5.0 Percent to GDP over the next 10 years.

Uganda is commencing oil production at a time when there is global pressure mounts on countries to focus more on cleaner sources of energy as a measure against the effects of drastic weather changes. Inevitably, transparency in Uganda's efforts in transitioning to

clean energy will be an area of concern to the public and the global society as well as transparency and accountability in the management of petroleum and mineral resources.

Engagements on enhanced transparency and reporting

The workshop was facilitated by Dr. Paul Bagabo of Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) and Mr. Siragi Magara from Oxfam International and an MSG member from the civil society. In order to ensure that Uganda benefits from oil production, NRGI in collaboration with EITI secretariat organized a strategic engagement to review the existing reporting systems and persuade (Government of Uganda) GOU to adopt more robust reporting systems that take energy transition into consideration.

Specifically, the engagement was aimed to achieve the following:

- 1) Highlight the importance of energy transition planning and reporting in resource rich countries based on NRGI and Oxfam International research
- 2) Review GOU's strategy for energy transition planning regarding reporting and accountability of oil revenues
- 3) Persuade GOU to adopt robust mechanisms for reporting and accountability in light of the new role of UNOC
- 4) Envision EITI reporting with an outlook Energy Transition

Participants

The training was attended by senior officials from the following relevant institutions: EITI Secretariat, Ministry of energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MOFPED), National Planning Authority (NPA), Bank of Uganda, Uganda Revenue Authority and Office of the Auditor General. The extractive companies were represented by Oranto Petroleum Limited, Uganda Artisanal Miners Association, Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC). Civil Society representatives on the MSG were also present. The *List of Participants* is attached as *Annex 1*.

Expected outputs and outcomes

- 1) Enhanced awareness about the EITI Standard;
- 2) Enhanced awareness about the rationale and importance of energy transition planning and reporting;
- 3) Enhanced awareness about the link between Uganda's oil project and impact of the energy transition; and
- 4) Adoption of energy transition reporting standards as required under EITI;

- 5) Adoption of regulations for petroleum revenue management based on the PFMA, 2015 as amended and the EACOP (Special provisions) Act, 2021.

1.0 MSG CHAIRPERSON'S OPENING REMARKS

Mr. Saul Ongaria, the UGEITI National Coordinator, delivered the Chairperson's comments. In his introduction, he warmly welcomed all attendees to the workshop and requested each participant to introduce themselves.

He extended his gratitude to NREGI for their sponsorship of the event, aimed at enriching stakeholders' comprehension of crucial subjects like energy transition, clean energy, and the concept of achieving net zero emissions. He emphasized the significance of the training in light of the ongoing global movement to safeguard the planet from the adverse consequences of excessive and unsustainable exploitation and depletion of natural resources. A copy of the Chairperson's remarks has been attached as *Annex 2*. Furthermore, he shared the day's agenda/programme, which is included as *Annex 3*.

2.0 EITI REPORT AND THE LINK TO ENERGY TRANSITION

The presentation was made by Ms. Gloria Mugambe, the UGEITI Head of Secretariat. A copy of the presentation is attached as *Annex 4*.

2.1 How do we implement EITI with Energy Transition?

She emphasized the necessity of engaging with the Government of Uganda (GOU) from the very beginning stages of planning. The current deliverables agreed upon with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) for the UGEITI Secretariat did not encompass any tasks related to energy transition. However, these could potentially be incorporated in the future, aligning with initiatives outlined in the National Development Programme III (NDP III).

Addressing energy transition and its integration into EITI implementation was ranked as the foremost priority among EITI's six strategic objectives for the years 2021 to 2023.¹ Although the 2019 EITI Standard did not explicitly mention it, the importance of energy transition had escalated within the EITI's agenda due to the escalating impacts of climate change and the global apprehension regarding the environmental consequences of extractive operations.

The EITI's strategic framework is designed to ensure the continued relevance, adaptability, and cost-effectiveness of EITI implementation, especially in light of the diverse challenges faced by nations rich in natural resources. This framework outlines six pivotal areas where

¹ <https://eiti.org/documents/eiti-strategic-priorities-2021-2023>

EITI can enhance governance in the extractive sector, both through and beyond the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, while remaining faithful to the fundamental principles that underpin the EITI's mission:

- a) Supporting the energy transition
- b) Addressing corruption risks
- c) Strengthening revenue mobilisation
- d) Informing investment decisions
- e) Publishing open data
- f) Measuring impact

As energy transition gains traction, it will have a transformative impact on the extractive industries and global economy. EITI data could be used to address the imperatives of energy transition, energy affordability and demand, and the need to sustain revenue streams from the extractive sector. It could help address governance risks in the face of anticipated growth in demand for minerals that are needed for the energy transition.

Particularly, the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) must initiate dialogues on incorporating energy transition considerations into upcoming work plans. This step is crucial since the International Secretariat has shown a vested interest in how nations rich in resources engage in managing the economic consequences of energy transition.

Energy transition signifies a worldwide shift away from fossil fuels and towards renewable energy sources, contributing significantly to the broader progression towards a decarbonized economy by the midpoint of the century.

2.2 How does UGEITI link its data to Energy Transitioned.

The Head of Secretariate stated that the training facilitators from NREGI and Oxfam would offer the Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG) with guidance on how to utilise EITI data to articulate endeavors related to energy transition within the unique context of Uganda. This guidance would encompass strategies for navigating the journey towards responsible utilization of Uganda's resources, while simultaneously integrating the considerations associated with energy transition.

2.3 Plenary Discussions

The National Coordinator highlighted that there was still a huge gap in the public's understanding of energy transition. He emphasized that reporting about energy transition should span the entirety of the value chain. Additionally, he expressed UGEITI's strong commitment to integrating energy transition into its reporting practices and effectively conveying its significance in fostering sustainable energy development.

2.3.1 Africa Oil Summit 2022

The workshop was informed that participants at the recently concluded Africa oil summit that took place in South Africa in October 2022 expressed apprehensions regarding the timing of energy transition. Many African nations felt that they needed to capitalize on their natural resource exploitation to drive development, similar to how the Western world had done in the past. These African countries had recently unearthed their extractive resources, presenting a significant opportunity to rapidly transform their economies.

Mr. Peter Rumanzi from Bank of Uganda posed inquiries about the various approaches available for sustainable resource exploitation. Mr. Serubiri Tony, representing the Department of Petroleum at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), underlined that Uganda required substantial funding to ensure the sustainable utilization of its resources. Globally, the primary concern revolved around diminishing reliance on fossil fuels, a complex challenge that demanded transitions from conventional cars to electric vehicles, and from charcoal to gas, among other shifts.

Uganda, along with other developing nations, faced considerable international pressure to curtail the consumption of fossil fuels. Mr. Serubiri noted that even though several countries were no longer receiving funding for oil and gas ventures, numerous African nations had proceeded with the exploration of their newfound resources, which represented crucial sources of development for the Western world.

2.3.2 Constraints in Sustainable Energy Development

Participants at the training workshop raised several concerns related to the adoption of sustainable energy strategies in the country. Below is a breakdown of the key points raised by each participant:

1. Mr. Henry Bazira:

- a) Concerned about the practicality of using electric cars due to limited range and long recharging times.
- b) Raised the issue of funding for energy transition, highlighting the challenges of obtaining loans with high interest rates.
- c) Pointed out the challenges of changing industrial lines, machinery, technologies, jobs, and economic opportunities due to energy transition.

2. Ms. Emilly Nakamya:

Inquired about methodologies for energy transition that African countries could adopt without negatively impacting their energy development. She expressed interest in strategies that would not disrupt energy access and growth.

3. Mr. Paul Twebaze:

Highlighted that energy transition is a global trend and would affect Uganda whether it actively embraced it or not. He suggested that Uganda's abundant mineral deposits could be leveraged to facilitate a beneficial energy transition.

4. Mr. Sam Mucunguzi:

Questioned whether the Government of Uganda (GOU) had a clear position and strategy on energy transition. He expressed doubt about how the UGEITI would incorporate energy transition data without a well-defined Government strategy.

In response to these concerns and queries, the National Coordinator explained that the purpose of the workshop was to enhance participants' understanding of energy transition as a global trend driven by climate change concerns. The National Coordinator emphasized that reporting on energy transition might not be mandatory for implementing countries, but it was essential for all stakeholders to comprehend the concept of energy transition.

Overall, the conversation reflected a range of perspectives on the challenges and opportunities associated with transitioning to sustainable energy in Uganda, with concerns about practicality, financing, industrial changes, and Government strategy being the key focal point.

2.3.3 Reporting under EITI Requirement 6.1

The Secretariat informed the members that even if it was not a mandatory, due to its alignment with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)'s strategic priorities. Participants could expound on this discussion for EITI reporting under Requirement 6.1. In addition, even if there no government policy on energy transition, it was important for participants to understand the concept and provide recommendations for a way forward that could be used to influence policy.

3.0 ENERGY TRANSITION: CONCEPT, OPPORTUNITIES, RISKS AND STRATEGIES FOR PLANNING

The presentation was made by Mr. Siragi Magara from Oxfam International and a civil society representative on the Multi Stakeholder Group (MSG) of the Uganda EITI Secretariat. A copy of the presentation is attached as *Annex 5*.

He mentioned that Energy Transition stirred controversy as its interpretation varied among individuals. Nonetheless, he asserted that a thorough comprehension would empower stakeholders to harness its optimal benefits. It was important to ensure that energy transition benefits the local communities. He emphasized that it was imperative for Uganda to extract her natural resources including oil, Gas and minerals in a sustainable manner that would mitigate the effects of climate change in the country.

3.1 Introduction

He stated that the concept of Energy Transition referred to the global energy sector's shift from fossil-based systems of energy production and consumption — including oil, natural gas and coal — to renewable energy sources like wind and solar, hydro-electricity as well as lithium-ion batteries.

Energy transition was a significant structural change in an energy system regarding supply and consumption. The increasing penetration of renewable energy into the energy supply

mix, the onset of electrification and improvements in energy storage were all key drivers of the energy transition.

He explained that transitioning to a low carbon economy was key in tackling climate change challenges as stipulated in the United Nations Development Goals 7 and 13 and the 2015 Paris Agreement.

3.2 Climate change and its impacts

Climate change referred to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts could be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle. But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.

Examples of greenhouse gas emissions that were causing climate change included carbon dioxide and methane. These came from using gasoline for driving a car or coal for heating a building, for example.

Clearing land and forests also released carbon dioxide. Landfills for garbage are a major source of methane emissions. Energy, industry, transport, buildings, agriculture and land use are among the main emitters. It was important to note that fossil fuels, are the main contributor to climate change as it produces around 60% of greenhouse gases.

3.3 The Risks

He highlighted that research carried out in 2017 stated that Asia had the highest emissions of carbon-dioxide. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions were greenhouse gases resulting from the burning of fossil fuels.

A greenhouse gas (GHG) was a gas that absorbs and emits thermal radiation, creating a "greenhouse effect." An increase in the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases produced a positive climate forcing, or warming effect. From 1990 to 2019, the total warming effect from greenhouse gases added by humans to the Earth's atmosphere had increased by 45 percent. He requested participants to research about the CO₂ emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring and cement production.

3.4 Impacts of climate change

- a) Th increased land degradation due to increased extreme weather events such as droughts and floods, crop failure or significantly reduced crop production
- b) Increased hunger and famine due to reduced agricultural productivity,
- c) Increased pest infestations and other weather-related plant pathogens

3.5 Energy Transition in Africa

Mr. Magara conveyed to the members that United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 7 had a significant focus on ensuring access to modern energy. Despite the pivotal role of modern energy, such as electricity, in addressing global challenges like poverty, hunger, and

gender inequality, concerning data revealed that more than 3 billion people, which accounts for over 40% of the world's population, still relied on harmful and unsanitary fuels for cooking. The statistics were particularly concerning in Africa, where reports indicated that 600 million individuals lacked access to electricity, and nearly 900 million people had no access to clean cooking facilities. Notably, over 90% of Ugandans used wood as their primary source of fuel. Mr. Magara expressed his optimism that the Climate Change Policy of the East African Community (EAC) would contribute to driving positive changes in the region's climate change trajectory – if adopted.

In addition, countries were expected to adopt the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative which the UN launched in 2011 which aimed at achieving the following three goals by 2030:

- a) Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;
- b) Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency;
- c) Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global mix.

3.6 EITI and Energy Transition

Mr. Magara articulated that the primary objective of EITI was to leverage the potential of natural resources to address societal challenges. The reporting conducted under EITI could play a vital role in shaping policies and providing a foundation for the government's projections regarding extractive revenues and their potential fluctuations as the energy landscape transforms over time. When coupled with disclosures concerning earnings and production, this dataset can be employed for modeling purposes to predict forthcoming revenues, thus assisting in establishing anticipations for both governments and citizens.

Furthermore, the data from the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) could assist stakeholders in comprehending whether the government was offering off-budget subsidies for fossil fuel usage through its State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs). EITI reporting had the potential to provide essential information that governments, corporations, and communities require as they make arrangements for the shift towards sustainable energy sources.

3.7 Strategies for Planning Energy and Climate Change Interventions

- a) Government of Uganda needed to earmark petroleum revenue to finance clean energy access and climate change interventions. This will require amendment of PFMA, 2015, Petroleum management policy 2012 and National oil and gas policy 2008.
- b) Uganda needed to promote and invest more in clean-cooking technologies and decentralized sustainable energy technologies that support gender equality and women's economic empowerment, involving women in the design and distribution of modern energy equipment and services
- c) Establish pro-poor incentives to enhance clean energy uptake. Government should deliberately undertake gender and equity policies in renewable energy access
- d) Government needed to use EITI and harness exploitation of critical minerals to power energy transition and generate lasting benefits to citizens

- e) Deliberate policy for government to invest in renewable energy technology manufacturing.
- f) Review Mining and Minerals Act 2022 to strengthen exploitation of critical minerals considering their future role in energy transition.
- g) The Ministries of - Water and Environment (Climate Change Department), Energy and Mineral Development (Renewable Energy Department), and Finance, Planning, and Economic Development (Climate Change Unit) need to enhance the capabilities of government entities, particularly local governments, in crafting climate finance funding proposals. Enhance governmental efforts to establish effective energy and climate finance accountability mechanisms.

4.0 THE RELEVANCE OF THE ENERGY TRANSITION DEBATE AND WHY IT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED BY GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA (GOU)

The presentation was made by Dr. Paul Bagabo from Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI). He shared the relevance of the Energy Transition debate and why it needed to be considered by GOU.

4.1 Introduction

He stressed the significance of taking specific actions supported by scientific evidence to create a better world. The Earth's temperature had already increased by 1 degree Celsius. Dr. Bagabo pointed out that exceeding the critical 2-degree threshold of global warming would trigger irreversible outcomes. He underlined the consistent alerts from scientists regarding the adverse impacts of our actions on the planet. Crossing the 2-degree threshold, he emphasized, would bring about severe consequences.

4.2 Key Concepts to Combat the Effects of Climate Change

He stated that there were slow methods of transition and fast methods of transition that could be adopted to reduce the way we destroy the earth by 2030. The following key concepts played a significant role in addressing and combatting the effects of climate change:

a) Mitigation:

Mitigation involved efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) into the atmosphere. This included transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, reforestation, and implementing sustainable agricultural practices. The goal of mitigation was to limit the extent of climate change by reducing the factors that contribute to it.

b) Adaptation:

Adaptation focused on adjusting and preparing for the impacts of climate change that were already occurring or are expected to occur. This involved building infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events, developing water management strategies in drought-prone areas, and implementing policies that make communities more resilient to changing climate conditions.

c) Pay for Loss and Damage:

This concept involved providing financial support to communities that were disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, even if they had taken mitigation and adaptation measures. It recognized that some losses and damages could still occur despite efforts to prevent and prepare for them.

d) Low Emission Energy:

This referred to the use of energy sources that emit fewer greenhouse gases compared to traditional fossil fuels. Low emission energy sources included renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power. Transitioning to low emission energy was a crucial step in reducing overall GHG emissions.

e) Net Zero:

Achieving net-zero emissions meant balancing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere with an equivalent amount removed or offset. This could be achieved through a combination of reducing emissions and implementing carbon capture and removal technologies. The ultimate goal of many countries and organizations was to reach net-zero emissions to halt the accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere and mitigate further climate change.

In conclusion, he stated that it was important to note that each of the above concepts played a vital role in a comprehensive strategy to address climate change. A combination of mitigation, adaptation, financial support for loss and damage, transition to low emission energy sources, and working toward net-zero emissions is necessary to effectively combat the challenges posed by climate change.

4.3 UNOC's outlook and measures towards energy transition

Ms. Emilly Nakamya from the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) participants with an up-to-date detail of the company's efforts in mitigating climate change. She stated that UNOC was developing an Environment Social and Governance (ESG) Strategy with six focus areas out of which one of the areas was Climate Change, Energy Transition, Technologies.

- a) Good Governance, Corruption Prevention and Business Ethics
- b) Climate Change, Energy Transition, Technologies (digitalization, low carbon, renewable energy)
- c) Health & Safety; Environmental Protection (air, water, land, waste)
- d) Social License to Operate (human rights, labor practices, community engagement)
- e) Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion
- f) National Participation (skilling, supplier development)

Considering the Climate Change, Energy Transition and Technologies UNOC had undertaken the following initiatives towards the Net Zero approach.

UNOC was in the process of formulating a **Climate Change Alliance** whose overall goal was to undertake the Climate Action Project to enhance Uganda's sustainable development through climate change adaptation and mitigating measures to foster the socio-economic development. The project would comprise of:

a) Reforestation of tropical forests management scheme:

The tropical forest management scheme is dedicated mainly to restoration and enrichment of degraded forest under management by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) – 36,950 hectares.

b) Afforestation scheme:

- The afforestation scheme is set to deal with planting and management of forest plantations in collaborative efforts with the NFA, the Church of Uganda – 1,500 hectares, and local communities across Uganda.
- Collectively, the schemes envisage planting over 40 million trees by 2030.

c) The Go-Green campaign

Which kicked off on 15th June 2022, at the Uganda Petroleum Institute in Kigumba (UPIK) where two hundred trees were planted. The plan is to plant 16,000 trees at the Institute, which is also form part of the Climate Action Project.

d) Clean Energy Campaign

UNOC was appraising the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) project as one of the key businesses identified for development within the UNOC Corporate Strategy (FY 2019/20-FY 2023/24). UNOC will furthermore complement the MEMD LPG project where 1 million free cylinders are being distributed to households to promote the transition from biomass.

e) Natural Gas Project

A feasibility study for the Natural Gas Pipeline from Tanzania was planned under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).

4.0 WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENHANCED REPORTING ON ENERGY TRANSITION

The discussion on the recommendations and way forward was led by the National Coordinator, Mr. Saul Ongaria. He reminded participants that the EITI International Secretariat encouraged implementing countries to include information about energy transition in their reporting efforts. This recommendation likely reflected the growing global emphasis on sustainable energy practices and their integration into broader resource governance frameworks.

The discussion moved towards UGEITI exploring EITI reporting on Energy Transition under Requirement 6.1 on the environment. This requirement pertained to the transparency of revenues generated from the extractive industries, which would include the energy sector – and how it was used to restore the environment in the extractive areas of the country.

The participants noted the importance of aligning UGEITI's reporting on energy transition with Government's policies through the NDP III and MEMD. Relevant data and information on mechanisms and practices that had already been adapted in the country to encompass the emerging concept of energy transition could be included under Requirement 6 of the EITI Standard.

Despite the lack of an official Government policy, participants were encouraged to engage in discussions and offer recommendations for a way forward. This proactive approach implied that even in the absence of formal guidance, civil society, stakeholders, and participants in the energy sector could play a role in shaping the discourse around energy transition to influence future Government policies.

In summary, the Secretariat emphasized that the voluntarily reporting on energy transition information, was a means of aligning with EITI's strategic priorities, indicating the increasing importance of sustainable energy practices in the extractive industries. The discussion about EITI reporting under Requirement 6.1 focused on integrating energy transition-related data into transparency efforts. Additionally, participants were encouraged to contribute to the development of a way forward for energy transition, even in the absence of a clear government policy to contribute to its development.

Annex 1 - List of Participants

1. Mr. Jonan Akandanaho, National Planning Authority (NPA)
2. Mr. Peter Rumanzi, Bank of Uganda (BOU)
3. Emmanuel Kibirige
4. Ms. Emilly Nakamya, Uganda National Oil Company
5. Ms. Tracy Nankunda, Uganda National Oil Company
6. Ms. Sarah Aijuka, National Environment Management Authority
7. Mr. Henry Bazira, Water Governance Institute
8. Mr. Sam Mucunguzi,
9. Mr. Paul Twebaze,
10. Ms. Margaret Lomonyang, Karamoja Women Umbrella Organisation
11. Mr. Tom Serubiri, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
12. Ms. Magdalene Babirye, Office of the Auditor General (OAG)
13. Mr. Joseph Kyeyune, Uganda Revenue Authority (URA)
14. Mr. Paul Bagabo, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
15. Ms. Anne Mary Kusiima, Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
16. Mr. Siragi Magara, Oxfam International (MSG Member)
17. Mr. Francis Elungat, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MSG Member)
18. Eng. David Sebagala, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MSG Member) – Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines
19. Mr. Saul Ongaria, National Coordinator – UGEITI
20. Ms. Gillian Lawino, Technical Officer - UGEITI
21. Mrs. Gloria Mugambe, Head of Secretariat - UGEITI,
22. Ms. Gertrude Angom, Administration Officer - UGEITI,
23. Mr. Edgar Mutungi, Finance Officer – UGEITI,
24. Mr. Dan Denis Agaba, Statistician – UGEITI,
25. Ms. Bronia Arinda, Secretary – UGEITI,
26. Mr. Abbey Gitta, Office Assistant – UGEITI,
27. Ms. Angela Susan Acom, Office Assistant – UGEITI,

28. Mr. Francis Okello, M&E Assistant – UGEITI
29. Mr. Ignatius Ariho, IT Assistant – UGEITI
30. Mr. Gordon Muhereza, Office Assistant – UGEITI
31. Mr. Perez Ham Bwoye, Administration Assistant - UGEITI

Annex 3: Programme for the training workshop

Thursday November 22, 2022		
08:30am – 09:00am	Registration	UGEITI/NRGI
09:00am – 09:15am	Opening remarks Director MOFPED/UGEITI	Mr. Moses Kaggwa (Chairperson MSG)
9:15am - 10:00am	The EITI Report and link to Energy Transition	Mrs. Gloria Mugambe (Head/UGEITI Sec)
10:00am-10:30am	Plenary Discussion	
10:30am -11:00am	Break	
11:00am - 11:30am	Energy Transition: Concept, opportunities, risks and strategies for planning	Mr. Siragi Magara (CSO Representative)
11:30am – 12:30pm	The relevance of the Energy Transition Debate and Why it should be considered by GOU	Mr. Paul Bagabo (NRGI)
12:30pm - 13:00pm	Way Forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for enhanced reporting on Energy Transition 	Mr. Saul Ongaria (National Coordinator, UGEITI)
13:00pm	Lunch	
DEPARTURE		