



A POLICY BRIEF

Strengthening Marginalized Grassroots Women in EACOP-Impacted Communities to Advocate for Agroecology and a Just Energy Transition at National Level

About Women For Green Economy Movement (WoGEM)

Women for Green Economy Movement Uganda (WoGEM-Uganda) is a registered feminist's, women-led Organization in Uganda dedicated to advancing women's meaningful participation in the green economy and broader sustainable development processes. We also focus on advancing **gender equality, climate justice, and women's economic empowerment** through a community Based approach. WoGEM Uganda works at the intersection of **gender, wellbeing and selfcare, environment, and development** by:

- Empowering women and girls with **skills and knowledge** to participate in green livelihoods
- Promoting **climate change mitigation and resilience** at community level
- Advocating for **gender equality and women's rights**
- Supporting **financial literacy and economic empowerment** for vulnerable groups
- Conducting **research and community education** on environmental and social issues

WoGEM-Uganda was formed by a group of women who recognized the multiple socio-economic and environmental challenges facing women and girls in Uganda including gender inequality, limited access to opportunities, and barriers to decision-making power. The organization brings these vulnerable women together to equip them with knowledge, skills, and capacity to drive social change and engage in environmentally sustainable livelihoods. Our work is rooted in the belief that sustainable development and climate justice cannot be achieved without addressing underlying gender inequalities and ensuring women, especially those most affected by environmental and energy challenges, have the tools and spaces to lead change.

Our Vision

A Resilient, economic and sustainable green economy for women empowerment in rural areas.

Our Mission

To promote a green economy environment for women to manage their social and economic development through advocacy.

Objectives of the Policy Brief

The Main objective of the policy brief is;

1. To strengthen advocacy skills and leadership of marginalized women on agroecology and just energy transition
 2. To build a shared feminist agenda linking food systems, energy, climate justice and care work
 3. To enable women's collective engagement with national policy processes and decision makers
 4. To amplify grassroots women's voices through coordinated feminist advocacy platforms.
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Appreciation

This publication was produced by Women for Green Economy Movement Uganda (WoGEM). WoGEM sincerely appreciates the invaluable contributions of the women and communities who shared their experiences and the continued support of our partners.

Executive Summary

Uganda's emerging oil economy anchored by the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) represents a major turning point in the country's development trajectory. While government and investors frame oil extraction as a pathway toward industrialization and revenue generation, civil society research, community testimonies, and gender analyses indicate that marginalized grassroots women in pipeline-affected districts are experiencing profound livelihood disruptions, land insecurity, and increased vulnerability to climate shocks.

The construction of the 1,443-km pipeline has required large-scale land acquisition across western and central Uganda, contributing to displacement and livelihood restructuring among rural households. Research indicates that **over 3,600 households in Uganda were directly affected by land acquisition processes**, disrupting agricultural production systems and social cohesion.

Given that agriculture remains the backbone of Uganda's rural economy and women constitute the majority of agricultural labour, strengthening grassroots women's leadership in advocating for agroecology and gender-just energy transitions is essential for ensuring equitable and sustainable national development.

This policy brief presents an NGO-centered strategy to build advocacy power among

marginalized women in EACOP-impacted communities to influence national policy reforms on agroecology and energy transition.



Uganda Context: Key Socio-Economic and Gender Statistics

Uganda remains highly dependent on agriculture for livelihoods and economic stability. National surveys indicate that **over 80% of the rural population rely on agriculture**, making land access and climate resilience central to development outcomes.

Women are particularly central to food production. Studies suggest that women account for more **than 75% of agricultural labour in Uganda**, yet they continue to face structural barriers including limited land ownership, access to credit, and market participation.

Despite women constituting **approximately 53% of Uganda's population, only about 31% of female-headed households own land**, highlighting persistent gender disparities in resource control. Such inequalities increase vulnerability when large infrastructure projects reshape rural economies.

Gendered Impacts of EACOP on Grassroots Women

Land acquisition for oil infrastructure has disrupted customary land systems and reduced access to productive resources. Evidence suggests that **thousands of individuals across Uganda and Tanzania have been displaced**, with concerns raised about compensation adequacy and livelihood restoration.

For women farmers, these disruptions translate into:

- Reduced ability to cultivate subsistence crops
- Depression and stress due to food insecurity, since they are the providers and caretakers amidst the exploitation
- Increased dependence on volatile food markets
- Greater unpaid labour burdens due to water and fuelwood scarcity
- Heightened exposure to gender-based violence and economic exploitation

Furthermore, land fragmentation and livelihood uncertainty undermine women's collective organizing capacity, a key foundation for grassroots advocacy. It is also important to add that gender norms that negate land ownership by women, continue to thrive during situations where there is continued laxity in pushing for recognition of the need to strengthen women participation and advocacy in matters affecting them. The reverse is true and thus, posits the urgency of issues put across in this policy brief.

In 2025, WoGEM conducted research in the Albertine region to ascertain the disproportionate impacts the Oil project has had on women and found that women were more marginalized and disadvantaged by the EACOP project. The findings revealed that the project has further tipped the balance of power away from women. Women were left with less land or even landlessness, leading to lower crop yields, reduced household income, and increased vulnerability to food insecurity (WoGEM Report, 2025). <https://www.wogemuganda.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/WoGEM-Report.pdf>

- EACOP provided a quality of seedlings that were infected or were not compatible with the soil and the environment. The seedlings that planted did not germinate and those that germinated, dried; whereas, others like banana suckers were noted to have disease called "Todura"
- Relocated PACs were given land that could not sustain agricultural practices. The soils are sandy, they dry so quickly and cannot sustain their type of crops.
- Farmland has been polluted by nearby oil development making the soil practically unusable. They suspect that the heated pipelines kill organisms that support soil fertility. · Also the problem of soil depletion was associated with chemicals that

were supplied by EACOP in the form of pesticides and fertilizers. They note that prior, they would get yields but now for instance cassava rots before harvest.

- The supplied chemicals that also chased bees responsible for pollination of crops, hence low yields as well as loss of side income.

Further, WoGEM noted that the EACOP project while disregarding principles as per the Paris Agreement is causing catastrophic effects of climate change. In addition to fossil oils the natives also use energy methods that are detrimental to the climate; (WoGEM Report, 2025)

- Our findings revealed that all participants use firewood and crop residues as fuel for cooking.
- Due to the development of EACOP their sources of energy have been compromised. The women are now limited to access forest cover where they used to collect firewood · Women expressed preference to be trained and use alternative cooking methods that use less firewood such as making briquettes, permanent cooking stones that use less firewood as well as solar panels

It is therefore important to reflect on gender in agriculture because women play an essential role in the food system; however, despite their crucial contribution, they are not yet sufficiently empowered to thrive in it. Agroecology and JET Techniques have the potential to address some of these inequalities by empowering women.



Women from oil-affected communities who participated in the WoGEM policy consultation process

Voices from EACOP-Impacted Communities

Hoima District (Bunyoro Sub-Region)

“We stopped planting when surveyors came. We feared losing crops without compensation.”

Kikuube District

“Women depend on gardens for school fees. When land is taken, everything changes.”

Kyotera District

“Firewood is now scarce. We walk longer distances, leaving less time for income work.”

These testimonies documented by local NGOs and advocacy coalitions demonstrate the intersection between extractive development, gender inequality, and climate vulnerability.



Women sharing their experiences on how EACOP disrupted their agroecology practices and Just energy transition.

□ Agroecology as a Strategic Policy Solution

Agroecology offers a promising solution to these interconnected challenges. Agroecology is an approach to farming that works in harmony with natural ecosystems, promoting practices that restore soil health, increase biodiversity, improve water retention, and enhance resilience to climate variability. Agroecology integrates indigenous knowledge, ecological science, and social justice principles to promote sustainable food systems. Agro-ecological practices have been proven to regenerate degraded soils, boost crop yields, and reduce dependency on costly synthetic inputs. These methods promote long-term environmental sustainability and offer economic benefits by lowering input costs and improving yields for smallholder farmers (Zenda & Rudolf, 2024).

In the Ugandan context, agroecology can:

- Restore degraded soils through agroforestry and organic inputs
- Enhance climate resilience through crop diversification
- Reduce dependence on fossil-fuel-based agricultural inputs
- Strengthen women's leadership in community food governance

Furthermore, several initiatives exemplify transformative impact on women-led climate action. For instance The Women's Empowerment for resilience and Adaptation against climate change has led to positive impacts with community reach of over 250.000 women and positive impact in climate-resilient ventures especially agroforestry, soil conservation and adoption of energy efficient technologies. Girls for Climate Action Initiative has also established demonstration hubs to serve as innovation spaces for young women and girls. Similarly, WoGEM has trained not only empowered over 1000 grassroots women; but also feminists, activists and EWHRDs, in advocacy within oil impacted regions in western Uganda, but also agroecology, land management and skilling for income generation and how they should focus on their wellbeing and selfcare amidst the climate crisis and Fossil fuel disruptions. Further action is needed to address training in energy-alternatives within such communities.

Because agroecology prioritizes collective knowledge systems, it offers a transformative entry point for grassroots women's political participation.



WoGEM members holding signs representing their key advocacy themes

⚡ Just Energy Transition Pathways

Uganda's oil-driven energy investments coexist with significant energy poverty, especially in rural areas where biomass dominates household energy consumption. (2021).

The climate impacts of the oil project are also evident, at peak production, the oil exported by the EACOP is anticipated to produce roughly 34 million metric tons of additional carbon emissions per year posing more risks to ecosystem services that support community livelihoods, more especially agriculture, which is the life line of women and their families within the Albertine region.

A just energy transition must therefore:

- Expand decentralized renewable energy systems
- Support women-led clean cooking enterprises
- Integrate gender targets into national climate policies
- Ensure oil revenues finance sustainable development rather than deepen inequality

Inclusive governance mechanisms are essential to ensure that national energy strategies reflect grassroots priorities.

Constitutional Acts and Policy Framework

1 **The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)**

Articles 21 and 33 provide strong guarantees for gender equality and protection against discrimination. Article 39 establishes the right to a clean and healthy environment.

2 **Land Act (Cap. 227, 1998)**

Recognizes customary tenure systems and protects lawful occupants. However, enforcement challenges continue to affect women's tenure security.

3 **National Land Policy (2013)**

Promotes equitable access to land resources and emphasizes gender-responsive land governance reforms.

4 **Climate Change Act (2021)**

Mandates climate mainstreaming across sectors and encourages stakeholder participation in climate governance.

5 **National Environment Act (2019)**

Strengthens environmental impact assessment requirements and promotes sustainable resource management.

6 **Renewable Energy Policy (2007)**

Provides incentives for renewable energy development, though gender integration remains limited. The ambitious Energy Transition Plan of 2023 signals Uganda's commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 and ensuring universal access to electricity by 2030.

7 National Gender Policy (2007)

Guides gender mainstreaming in development programmes.

8 Uganda Vision 2040

Positions oil development as a driver of structural transformation while acknowledging environmental sustainability goals.

9 National Development Plan III

Identifies agro-industrialization and human capital development as strategic priorities.

Green Growth Development Strategy (2017)

Promotes low-carbon pathways and climate-resilient economic growth.

□ Policy Gaps Limiting Grassroots Women's Advocacy

Broadly stating, there are still evident gaps; these being;

- Limited inclusion of grassroots women in national policy consultations
- Weak financing mechanisms for agroecology transitions
- Fragmented coordination between energy and agriculture ministries
- Inadequate gender-responsive safeguards in extractive governance
- Insufficient legal literacy among affected communities

The Constitution of Uganda (1995) as amended, paved the way for meaningful reforms aimed at strengthening women's full participation in matters concerning their legal rights. However, implementation is still very weak due to a deeply patriarchal society that makes land succession weak. Observance of the rights of women tends to be superficial most times; for instance, whereas, community engagement demanded that women be present and append their signatures to all documentation, the husbands and men still got the compensation money and spent at their will with no recognition of their women (WoGEM,2025).

The National Land policy 2013 provides strategies aimed at resolving inconsistencies, contradictions and conflicts in the existing legal frameworks (Land Act, marriage laws etc) responsible for violating and denying women full rights to land during marriage, at divorce and at succession. Paragraph 68 (ii) advocates for “domestication of all international conventions ratified by the Ugandan government which outlaw’s discrimination against women and children”. However, to date the women in impacted communities continue to be treated as beasts of burden meant to till the land and feed their husbands and children. Little say goes into whether they can champion their rights and demand fairness. For instance most noted that the fertility of the land given to them was low in fertility, due to the porous nature of the soils yet they had no reporting mechanisms in place; and even when the complained, no one in the community took notice.

The National climate change Act 2021

Building on the previous 2015 framework, this specific 2021 Act was adopted to give force of law in Uganda to the united nations framework convention on climate change, the Kyoto protocol and the Paris Agreement; to provide for climate change response measures; to provide for the participation in climate change mechanisms; to provide for the measuring

of emissions as well as provide for the institutional arrangements for coordinating and implementing climate change response measures and also in provision for financing for climate change.

It is worth mentioning that Uganda is increasingly vulnerable to climate change, which exacerbates the challenges faced by its agricultural sector. This is also being accelerated by extractive industries like EACOP (WoGEM, 2025). Prolonged droughts, particularly severe in semi-arid areas of the southwest and in western, northern, and northeastern regions have reduced soil moisture retention, and diminished soil fertility (RoU, 2015). Lack of consideration in putting in place mitigants, by EACOP and the Government of Uganda, through further sensation, improved climate-smart techniques and trainings of EACOP_impacted communities; shows that there will only be intensified floods and decreased soil fertility caused by accelerated soil erosion through washing away vital topsoil.

The National Organic Agriculture Policy

According to FAO, integrating a gender transformative approach into policies to promote Agroecology can increase equality between men and women and realize the full potential of women to achieve food security, overcome rural poverty and combat biodiversity loss. Uganda's agriculture system is by default largely organic due to the very minimal use of external inputs like inorganic fertilizers and pesticides. This situation presents a huge potential to promote organic agriculture, both for increased and sustainable food production to safeguard food security as well as for enhanced income for organic farmers and Government (National Organic Agriculture Policy, 2019). Though over the past few decades, the over-reliance on mono-cropping, heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and deforestation have severely depleted soil fertility, resulting in lower agricultural productivity and heightened food insecurity (Auerbach, 2021). A handout of synthetic chemicals by the EACOP field official contradicts the positive efforts of the organic Agriculture policy. It is also contradictory that amongst the prerequisites of service provision of foodstuffs, states that only organic vegetables and fruits should be provided to the camps. This was also one of the emergent contradictions as cited by the persons within the impacted communities.

Uganda's National Agroecology Strategy (NAS) for 2023/24–2028/29 aims to scale up agroecological practices nationwide to enhance sustainable agricultural production, improve food security, and build resilience to climate change. However, many farmers, especially women lack access to organic inputs and face challenges in obtaining the technical support needed to successfully implement agro ecological methods. In addition women often have limited access to services, credit, technologies, trainings, information

and markets. They have a limited control over household income from agriculture. They poorly participate in decision-making processes and farmers' cooperatives.

The Energy Transition Plan. The ETP was launched at a time when Uganda was characterized by energy poverty, with access to grid electricity standing at 20% in 2024 (MFPED, 2024) and only 15% of Uganda's population having access to clean cooking technologies (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, 2023). Over 90% of the population relies on biomass fuel, largely wood and charcoal, for cooking (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, 2023).

The continued heavy reliance on solid biomass sources like charcoal, firewood and crop residues is a consequence of its own challenges. These include; Unreliable infrastructure for renewable forms of energy for instance, overall, only 15 percent of Uganda's population of 45 million people has access to electricity with only five percent (5%) connectivity in rural areas (Government of Uganda, 2015). High costs for some forms of renewable energy like fuel efficient cook stoves and installation costs for solar kits, counterfeit products which propagate market distortion of the clean energy products ecosystem and inadequate Access to Supplies for Cleaner Forms of Energy especially LPG and LPG cylinders. These gaps highlight an opportunity for Uganda to further develop comprehensive guidelines as part of its broader Energy Transition approach.

This policy brief outlines recommendations that focus on why its important to involve marginalized women on the roadmap to transit from fossil fuels to green economic alternatives such as agroecology and community renewable initiatives in tackling climate change challenges.

Recommendations

- Build Grassroots Advocacy Capacity
 - Train women leaders in policy literacy, rights awareness, and evidence-based advocacy
 - Integrate storytelling in Agroecology and JET as an approach to share resilience stories amidst climate shocks and human, land and environment violations; so as to act a tool for collective wellbeing and selfcare.
- ✂ Finance Women-Led Renewable Enterprises
 - Create national funds supporting solar irrigation, clean cooking, and agro-processing innovations.
- Institutionalize Agroecology Platforms
 - Integrate women's farmer networks into national agricultural planning structures.
- Strengthen Monitoring and Accountability
 - Establish community-based monitoring mechanisms for extractive projects.
- Promote Legal Reform and Implementation
 - Advocate for stronger enforcement of land rights protections.

Also notable Recommended Actions include;

- Develop national training programs for women on agro ecological practices, focusing on techniques such as crop diversification, minimal tillage, agroforestry, and soil conservation.
- Establish farmer field schools and other participatory learning platforms where women can learn from their peers and see the benefits of agroecology firsthand. Field schools can provide hands-on experience in agro ecological methods, fostering a community of practice among women farmers.
- Encourage women to women knowledge exchange, where experienced women farmers share their expertise with others in their community. This grassroots approach can be a cost-effective way to promote the spread of agro ecological knowledge.

This will lead to increased knowledge and skills among women leading to greater adoption of agro-ecological practices.

- Redirect government subsidies from chemical inputs to support the production and distribution of organic inputs. This could involve providing financial incentives to local entrepreneurs and cooperatives engaged in producing compost, bio-fertilizers, and organic manure.
- Develop local composting initiatives at the community level, where women farmers can contribute crop residues and animal manure to produce high-quality organic fertilizers. These community-based composting projects can be supported by government or NGOs funding to ensure sustainability.
- Provide training and capacity building for women farmers on how to produce their own organic inputs, such as compost and bio-pesticides, using locally available materials.

This will lead to increased availability of affordable organic inputs, reducing women farmers' reliance on chemical fertilizers and improving soil fertility over the long term.

Although agro-ecological practices can produce high-quality, nutritious food, farmers often struggle to access markets where they can sell their organic products at a premium

price. The lack of certification systems and underdeveloped market infrastructure in Uganda limits the economic incentives for farmers to adopt agroecological practices.

Recommended Actions

- Establish certification systems for organic and agroecological products. This will allow women to differentiate their produce in the market and earn higher premiums for sustainably produced goods.
- Promote public procurement programs that prioritize agroecological products. The government can create stable demand by purchasing organic products for use in public institutions such as schools, hospitals, and military bases.
- Facilitate the formation of farmer cooperatives to strengthen the bargaining power of smallholder farmers like women and improve their access to local and regional markets. Cooperatives can also help reduce transaction costs by aggregating produce and marketing it collectively.

Gender and energy poverty are critical concerns. Available information shows that more women than men face energy poverty in Uganda, which puts women at risk of poverty, gender-based violence, poor health and other impacts. The ETP is silent on these concerns and should as such seek to address energy poverty among women. Specific recommendations are;

- Since the ETP does not have clear gender targets; and as such, no targets are set in relation to the percentage of female-headed households that will gain electricity access, clean cooking and others. This lack of gender-sensitive targets is a significant gap as it means that in the efforts to scale up electricity access, clean cooking and others, women, who face economic poverty more than men, could be left behind. The ETP should seek to address this concern otherwise the Just Energy Transition targets may not be achieved.
- The ETP places strong emphasis on using Uganda's oil and gas reserves to drive the energy transition in the country. Oil and gas exploitation activities have disproportionately affected women by harming their access to land, decreasing agricultural productivity and negatively impacting access to income. In recognition of

this and other harms of continued reliance on fossil fuels, the ETP should review and prioritize clean energy over oil, gas and coal.

- In addition, the government should reduce electricity tariffs and support awareness raising programmes on renewable energy alternatives targeted at women, especially rural poor women communities.
- The government should ensure that there is adequate stakeholder participation especially women when it comes to developing future policies on the energy transition. This is important because it ensures that the country designs approaches that are workable within the country's socio-economic context.

□ Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

- Increase in women's participation in national climate policy forums
- Growth in agroecology adoption rates in pipeline-affected districts
- Improved household food security scores
- Expansion of clean energy access among women-headed households

Conclusion

Uganda stands at a crossroads between extractive development and regenerative futures.

Strengthening marginalized grassroots women's advocacy power is not only a gender justice imperative but also a strategic pathway toward climate resilience, food sovereignty, and equitable national transformation.

By investing in agroecology and inclusive energy transitions, Uganda can transform EACOP-affected regions from sites of vulnerability into hubs of sustainable innovation.



WoGEM team and community representatives at the policy brief dissemination workshop, Kampala 2026

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"Joy is Resistance. Wellbeing is Power."

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