

Institutional Arrangement in Uganda to Support Standardization of Ethanol for Cooking and Other Applications

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Presented at:

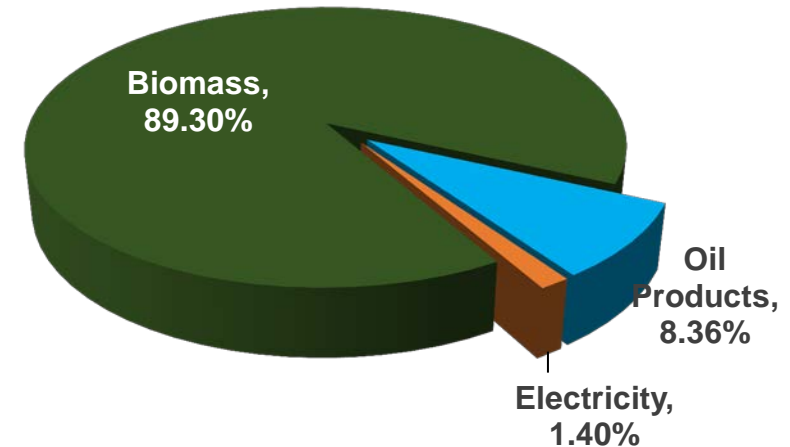
Awareness workshop on Ethanol as a Home Cooking and Appliance Fuel Technical Standard

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Introduction

- Biomass contributes about 90% of Uganda's energy needs for cooking.
- Reasons:
 - More affordable
 - Easily accessible

- Uganda's Energy Balance, 2015



Supportive Legal and Regulatory Framework for Ethanol for Cooking

- Energy Policy (2002)
- Renewable Energy Policy (2007)
- Biofuels Bill
- National Biomass Energy Strategy (BEST), 2014
- Sector Strategic Investment Plan (2015)
- National Development Plan Phase II

Energy Policy 2002

- Energy poverty at all levels especially at household level.
- Overdependence on wood fuels for cooking.
- Need for energy supply improvements especially for the rural population
- Renewable energy solutions e.g. ethanol, are key to eradicating energy poverty in Uganda.



Renewable Energy Policy (REP), 2007

- **Goal:** To increase the use of modern renewable energy, from the current 4% to 61% of the total energy consumption by the year 2017.
- Advocates for the sustainable production and utilisation of biofuels e.g. ethanol in Uganda.
- Recognises lack of standards and quality assurance as a key barrier to renewable energy development.
- GoU committed to developing relevant standards for RETs in liaison with UNBS.



Biofuels Bill

- Through REP 2007, Government shall develop appropriate legislation to govern the Biofuels sector.
- Draft Bill to regulate production, blending and utilisation of biofuels in Uganda was approved by Cabinet. Now its before Parliament.
- The Bill requires all persons intending to produce, store, transport, blend or sell biofuels to apply for licenses from licensing authority.
- All petroleum companies will be obliged to blend fossil fuels with biofuels.
- Feedstocks used for biofuel production should not compromise food security e.g. sugarcane molasses, sweet sorghum stalks, etc.



Biomass Energy Strategy (BEST), 2014

- Provides a comprehensive framework for sustainable management of both the supply and demand sides of biomass and also guide all the actions and interventions in the subsector.
- Overall biomass demand = 34.354 million tonnes in all sectors. Demand projected to increase to 75 million tonnes over a ten (10) year period if no intervention is made.
- Largest consumers of biomass energy were rural households, brick industries, urban households, households in Kampala and educational institutions respectively.
- Alternative fuels for cooking e.g. ethanol, can help reduce overexploitation of forest resources for firewood and charcoal.

National Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20

Key post 2015 Targets and Goals

- Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all through:
 - ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by 2030.
 - increasing substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.
 - doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.
 - enhancing international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies by 2030.
 - expanding infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services.
 - Formulating a PPP framework to allow more private investment in the energy sector.

Sector Strategic Investment Plan, 2015

- Medium term priority - Increasing access to modern energy through renewable energy development, among others.
- Core projects for renewable energy sector include:
 - Review of renewable energy policy by 2017 and development of strategy plans for renewable energy.
 - Establishment of energy farming projects for sustainable production of firewood, charcoal, and biofuels.
 - Enact and implement the biofuel legislation.
 - Setting up a Biofuel Laboratory to promote and ensure quality of biofuel products.
- Highlights the need to implement affordable and sustainable renewable energy solutions.
- Recognises the need to adopt interventions following a low carbon development path to reduce GHG emissions e.g. clean cooking solutions.

Collaborating partners

- UNBS: Standards development
- UNDP: Development partners on various renewable energy projects.
- USAID: Development partner, technical assistance
- UNACC: Umbrella organisation for private companies and MEMD promoting clean cooking solutions.
- NEMA: Environmental impact assessments and compliance
- Ministry of Water and Environment
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- CREEC: Research and development in renewable energy
- Uganda National Biogas Alliance (UNBA)
- Industry e.g. Kakira Sugar Works
- UIRI
- NGOs, CBOs and Local Governments.
- Etc.

Next steps for Government

- Review of REP by 2017 and development of strategy plans for renewable energy.
- Establish energy farming projects for sustainable production of firewood, charcoal, and biofuels.
- Enact and implement the biofuel legislation.
- Setting up a Biofuel Testing Laboratory to promote and ensure quality of biofuel products.
- Revitalise biofuel multifunctional platforms among rural communities.
- Develop standards for biodiesel blends in liaison with UNBS and other key stakeholders.
- Establish a Biomass Energy Resources Authority.
- Create public awareness on biofuels.

Thank you for your attention