

EVI-SICEE-RESEARCH ARTICLE-01

Fostering Gender-Responsive Financing For Clean Energy Enterprise In Uganda

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Abstract

Women and youth entrepreneurs are at the heart of Uganda's clean energy innovation space, yet the financial systems meant to support them continue to work against them. Drawing on evidence from a multi-stakeholder qualitative study involving 27 key informant interviews with entrepreneurs, financiers, policymakers, and support institutions, this research highlights key systemic barriers that limit the ability to access, sustain and scale clean energy enterprises, spanning from constrained access to finance, persistent capacity and knowledge gaps and deeper structural gaps rooted in gender bias and market volatility.

It then examines gender-responsive financing mechanisms such as result based and blended financing, asset finance, Pay-AS- You- Go (PAYGO), energy-as-a-service to carbon finance that are already showing promise in bridging these gaps by enabling cashflow based lending, improving affordability for end-users, and beginning to align financial incentives with gender responsive outcomes.

The insights highlight that gender-responsive financing demands eligibility criteria that reflect how women and youth operate targeted investments in financial literacy and business development, as well as deliberate cross-sectoral partnerships that place women and youth-led enterprises at the centre of energy finance.

1.0 Overview:

Youth- and women-led clean energy businesses play an important role in addressing energy needs and fostering an inclusive and sustainable transition to clean energy (Kingiri et al., 2025). However, they remain underrepresented within clean energy entrepreneurship, despite evidence that gender-balanced funding teams are more successful, and women play a central role in the clean energy transition as customers, employees, entrepreneurs and community members. (Cheeseman, 2024).

Uganda's clean energy transition is at a critical inflection point. Achieving SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) while simultaneously advancing SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) increasingly depends on women-and youth-led clean energy enterprises operating at the last mile (Cheeseman, 2024; Barua, 2025). These enterprises not only serve as technology adopters but also delivery vehicles for clean cooking, off-grid solar, e-mobility, and productive use energy in low-income and underserved communities.

Despite progressive national policies and increasing climate finance flows, women and youth continue to face systemic financing barriers, including high collateral requirements, misaligned loan products, limited risk appetite by lenders, costly standards compliance, and socio-cultural biases (Samantarai & Dutta, 2024). These barriers hinder enterprise growth, restrict technology adoption, and weaken the overall impact of public and donor investments. These structural gaps become acute and are compounded by high upfront costs and long payback periods in clean energy, which disproportionately exclude women and youth. These existing financing instruments are often gender-blind, collateral-driven, focusing on asset security rather than business potential. Without tailored mechanisms, Uganda risks missing both energy access and gender equality targets.

This research contributes to efforts for practices in clean energy enterprises and business models that have empowerment and transformational potential for women and youth. It addresses the unique challenges faced by these groups – including skills gaps, limited access to support systems, and gender disparities. It seeks to empower women and youth in clean energy by providing targeted and inclusive support that considers gender differences. Funded by IDRC and implemented by a consortium led by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the project conducted an assessment to evaluate the status of women and

youth entrepreneurship in Uganda's clean energy sector, involving women and youth clean energy entrepreneurs from Uganda. The findings were validated at the 2025 Renewable Energy Conference (REC) Organized by the Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development (MEMD) in Kampala Uganda, providing insights into the gender-responsive clean energy financing mechanisms, the enabling factors and constraints that limit the growth of sustainable clean energy enterprises.

Objectives of this Research

This study offers evidence from a national qualitative study to:

- i. Explain the systemic financial barriers limiting women and youth's ability to scaling clean energy enterprises.
- ii. Identify what works in gender-responsive clean energy financing to promote investment opportunities for women and youth in Climate Innovation/Entrepreneurship Ecosystem (CIE).
- iii. Propose the practical and scalable financing options to enhance women and youth's access to business opportunities in clean energy innovation within the CIE context.

2. Approach and Methodology

The study employed a multi-stakeholder qualitative approach that explored financing dynamics affecting women- and youth-led clean energy enterprises. It drew on 27 key informant interviews (KIIs) with 15 women and youth entrepreneurs, 4 financiers, 5 policymakers, and 3 support institutions. Qualitative interviews were conducted in person or via video conferencing platforms, depending on the availability and preferences of the participants. Each interview lasted between 30 to 40 minutes, providing ample time for participants to share their experiences and insights. Thematic analysis guided by Gioia's approach (Gioia. 2021), was employed to identify the gender responsive financing mechanisms, systemic barriers and propose scalable financing models that promote investment opportunities for women and youth with the Climate Innovation and Entrepreneurship Ecosystem CIE and interpret patterns within the qualitative data. Data were structured into was first-order concepts, second-order themes, and aggregate dimensions. This method allowed for the organization of the data into coherent themes and subthemes that reflected the participants' perspectives on the enablers and constraints they encountered in the clean energy sector. The analysis began with participants' direct accounts from the 27 key informant interviews, with first-order concepts derived directly from interview data to preserve original meaning. Similar experiences and observations were gradually grouped into second-order themes that revealed broader patterns that cut across different respondent categories and began to reveal why these experiences were happening, not just what they were. Six themes emerged from this process: misaligned financial products and collateral rigidity; weak institutional understanding of clean energy technologies; gender bias and power asymmetries within financing ecosystems; inadequate business development and financial literacy support; promising demand-side and results-based financing innovations; and partnership and ecosystem enablers for inclusive scale-up.

These themes were further consolidated into three aggregate dimensions that give the findings their overall structure of Gender-Responsive Financing Mechanisms; Systemic Financial Barriers, and Conditions for Inclusive Clean Energy Scale-Up. This layered movement and progression from participant narratives to patterns, themes and broader insights - follows the logic of Gioia's constructivist grounded theory approach, ensuring that findings remain grounded in stakeholder actual-experiences.

3.0 Findings:

The study reveals a persistent mismatch between current financing instruments and the needs of women and youth entrepreneurs. High collateral requirements and short tenors in traditional commercial loans systematically exclude many clean energy micro and small enterprises, especially those that are informal or lack credit histories. At the same time, innovative financing models are emerging that better align capital with enterprise realities.

3.1 Key demographics

Table 1 presents the KII sample by stakeholder category, clean energy value chain position, and justification for inclusion. The sample was intentionally structured to include all major actors in Uganda's clean energy ecosystem, with a deliberate focus on women and youth entrepreneurs as the primary subjects of the study.

Table 1: KII by stakeholder category

Category	Number of KIIs	Clean Energy Value Chain	Justification for Inclusion
Women Entrepreneurs	(30%)	Clean cooking, training, value addition, waste-to-energy, solar, solar e-mobility	Primary subjects of the study; highest representation reflects centrality of women's entrepreneurship to the research mandate.
Youth Entrepreneurs	(26%)	Ethanol production, e-mobility, last-mile distribution	Uganda's youth-dominated entrepreneurial landscape and high youth unemployment make this group a critical lens.
Government Officials & Associations	(19%)	Regulations, enabling policy environment, standardisation, advocacy, market linkages	Policy enablers and sector coordinators who shape the operating environment for all enterprises.
Financial Institutions / Funders	(15%)	Designing flexible financial products, de-risking enterprises	Essential for understanding financial access drivers, barriers and financing models.

Source: (Qualitative data, 2025)

Women entrepreneurs constituted the largest share of respondents at 30%, representing the significant role of women in Uganda's clean energy sector. Youth entrepreneurs accounted for 26%, reflecting a strong and growing involvement of young people in the sector particularly in e-mobility and last-mile distribution. Policymakers and associations followed at 19%, financial players at 15%, and development partners and NGOs at 11%. Justification for including each group was grounded in their distinct contributions to the clean energy ecosystem rather than their proportional representation in the sector, ensuring that the sample captured the full spectrum of enabling and constraining dynamics that women- and youth-led enterprises navigate.

Technology / Sub-Sector	Women (n=8)	Youth (n=7)	Total (N=15)	% of Sample
Solar E-Cooking & Household Solar	2	1	3	20%
E-Mobility (E-Bikes & Solar Tukutukus)	1	1	2	13%
Biogas & Waste-to-Energy	1	1	2	13%
Biomass Briquettes & Improved Cookstoves	1	1	2	13%
LPG Supply & Clean Cooking Accessories	1	1	2	13%
Ethanol Cookstoves & Fuel		1	1	7%
Solar Products; Distribution, Installation & Repair		1	1	7%
Cross-cutting: Advisory, Training & Capacity Building	2		2	13%
Total	8	7	15	100%

Table 2: Clean Energy Technology Sub-Sectors and Value Chain Participation by Women and Youth Entrepreneurs

Table 1 presents the 15 entrepreneurs across eight clean energy sub-sectors. Solar e-cooking recorded the highest representation (20%), three entrepreneurs, two women and one youth reflecting its growing commercial viability and alignment with Uganda's energy transition priorities, particularly in refugee-hosting communities still dependent on biomass. Across five other sub-sectors such as e-mobility, biogas, biomass briquettes, LPG, and solar distribution, the women and youth are largely working side by side, but in different roles. Women tend to occupy production, training, and market development positions, while youth concentrate on sales, installation, and last-mile service delivery. Two clear patterns stand apart: ethanol cookstoves were exclusively youth-led, likely because of low startup and entry costs, while advisory and capacity-building roles are entirely led by women, and this reflects the higher qualifications and professional networks they bring to the ecosystem.

3.2 Systemic Financial Barriers affecting women and youth from scaling clean energy enterprises

Despite growing efforts in clean energy innovation, the pathways through which women and youth entrepreneurs access business opportunities within the Clean Energy Innovation (CIE) ecosystem remain constrained by access to finance, capacity, knowledge and structural systemic barriers. As shown in figure 1, these barriers limit the opportunities for entry and growth into long-term viable enterprises. Existing financing frameworks, repayment terms, collateral needs, short terms repayment horizons continue to disadvantage the women and youth entrepreneurs whose businesses require patient and flexible capital. Additionally, inadequate business development support and low financial literacy reduce the ability for women and youth to compete for institutional financing while persistent knowledge gaps among the lenders and investors affect the confidence in clean energy as bankable sector.

Addressing these challenges require realigning of financing mechanisms, strengthening capacity support systems and mindset change towards the realities of women and youth-led clean energy entrepreneurship

SYSTEMIC FINANCIAL BARRIERS Affecting Women & Youth in Scaling Clean Energy Enterprises					
80% cite limited credit as top barrier		30% of women lack fixed collateral		26% of youth lack acceptable collateral	
FINANCIAL ACCESS		CAPACITY & KNOWLEDGE		STRUCTURAL BARRIERS	
 Limited Affordable Credit High interest rates, short repayments & rigid documentation shut out early-stage enterprises. Patient capital is critical but rarely structured for clean energy timelines.	 Lack of Collateral Lenders favour tangible assets & audited records, disadvantaging 15+ emerging enterprises. Community networks & group savings remain undervalued in credit frameworks.	 Limited Financial Literacy Youth lack skills in budgeting, investment appraisal and debt management. Some resort to predatory lending due to desperation for capital.	 Weak BDS & Lender Knowledge Scarce mentorship and training leave enterprises exposed during early setbacks. Lenders lack technical understanding of clean energy — constraining credit approvals.	 Gender Biases Women & youth are undermined in decision-making and male-dominated leadership structures. Gendered power dynamics reinforce exclusion from formal lending criteria.	 PAYGo Market Risks Seasonal income volatility drives repayment defaults among agricultural end-users. Droughts & poor harvests place direct financial strain on women-led enterprises.
Gaps in Patient & Concessional Financing: Financing timelines rarely align with clean energy business models. Entrepreneurs struggle to identify grants, concessional loans and flexible capital from development partners.					
Source: KII study:					

Figure 1: Systemic Financial Barriers for Women & Youth in Scaling Clean Energy Enterprises

3.2.1 Financial access systemic barriers

Limited Access to Affordable and Adequate Finance

Around 80% of women and youth entrepreneurs identified limited access to affordable credit and working capital as their most pressing constraint. Financial institutions were perceived as imposing high interest rates, short repayment periods and rigid documentation requirements that exclude many early-stage and innovation-driven clean energy enterprises. Stakeholders, including financiers and development partners, recognize that clean energy innovations require patient capital financing to respond to market demands. This finding aligns with evidence from the Ali and Ramadan (2025) which identify restrictive lending conditions and inadequate working capital as persistent barriers to clean energy entrepreneurship in developing countries.

Lack of Collateral and Stringent Guarantee Requirements

Many women (30%) and youth (26%) reported lack of fixed assets as acceptable collateral. Lenders were perceived to prioritise enterprises with established financial reports, audited records and tangible assets, disadvantaging emerging fifteen (15) clean energy enterprises mostly owned and led by women and youth. This challenge was more pronounced in clean cooking and briquette businesses. As a result, respondents indicated that they rely heavily on intangible assets such as community networks and group savings, which remain undervalued in most credit assessment frameworks. Flexible Collateral-based lending models should be systematically designed to include women and youth.

Gaps in access to patient financing

Entrepreneurs reported difficulty in identifying and accessing development partners offering flexible and patient capital, such as grants, concessional loans, and technical assistance. The available financing options rarely align with long-term repayment periods of clean energy businesses. This mismatch between clean energy business timelines and available financing structures undermines enterprise survival and long-term impacts.

3.2.2 Capacity and knowledge systemic barriers

Limited financial literacy and Business Development support

Most youth entrepreneurs report limited financial literacy in budgeting, investment appraisal and debt management. This constrains their ability to develop bankable proposals and to manage growth effectively. Some respondents disclosed resorting to predatory lending and loan sharks due to desperation for capital and over-indebtedness. These gaps heighten enterprises' vulnerability and increase exposure to harmful financing practices. There are limited Business Development Support (BDS) services, particularly structured mentorship, training, or sector-specific capacity building for entrepreneurs. This reduces enterprise resilience, especially during early setbacks, leading many promising projects to underperform or collapse.

Persistent knowledge gaps among the players

Entrepreneurs further highlighted persistent knowledge gaps regarding clean energy technologies, which reduce the ability to design targeted credit programs and the willingness to lend. Most entrepreneurs demonstrate production machinery and process, yet lenders remain unconvinced about the viability, end user adoption thus constraining access to credit. Low technical and market understanding of clean energy technologies among financial players constrains access to credit for innovative enterprises.

3.2.3 Structural barriers

Gender biases

Gender biases persist within financing ecosystems and partnership arrangements. Women and youth entrepreneurs reported being undermined in decision-making spaces, particularly when working within male-dominated leadership structures. These biases not only reinforce exclusion from formal finance, but they create communication gaps between initiatives and enterprises, further exacerbated by limited community-level awareness. Targeted sensitisation was identified as a key mitigation strategy. Gendered power dynamics continue to shape access to finance and partnerships, thus reinforcing exclusion from formal lending criteria.

High market and Repayment Risks

Enterprises using Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGo) financing models face repayment challenges driven by seasonal income volatility. Many end-users rely on agriculture; during droughts or poor harvests, repayment defaults increase, placing financial strain on women-led enterprises and threatening business sustainability.

3.3 Gender-responsive clean energy financing to promote investment opportunities for women and youth

The findings demonstrate that inclusive clean energy scale-up for women and youth in Uganda is most effective when financing mechanisms are intentionally designed to reduce risk, flex collateral requirements and reward results. Result-based financing, blended finance with portfolio guarantees, asset-based systems, PAYGO, energy-as-a-service approaches, and carbon blended finance facilitate cash flow-based lending, enhance affordability, and integrate incentives with gender outcomes.

However, to fully unlock their transformative potential, these mechanisms must be complemented by gender responsive eligibility criteria, strengthened financial literacy and collaborative partnerships that deliberately position women and youth-led enterprises at the center of clean energy finance.



Figure 2: Promising gender responsive financing mechanisms

Results-Based Financing (RBF): The results from the EVI-SICEE project shows RBF programs are key financing mechanisms used to finance women and youth-led enterprises. Most RBF schemes are implemented by financial players through targeted incentive programs that are tied to gender outcomes. Payments are disbursed from sales or installations.

Blended finance and portfolio guarantee: Policy makers also consistently highlighted blended finance as a highly promising mechanism for addressing systemic barriers for women and youth-led clean energy enterprises in Uganda. This includes combining concessional grants, loans and technical assistance from development partners with commercial capital. Portfolio guarantees are also provided by institutions such as the African Development Bank (ADB) and other partners to reduce the lending risk by substituting traditional collateral requirements. This enables cash-flow-based lending for early-stage clean energy ventures that lack fixed assets. Stakeholders emphasised that these instruments are effective for gender inclusive outcomes since they incorporate targeted and dedicated credit lines for women and youth enterprises.

For instance, a Policymaker highlighted the significance of these collaborations, stating that, "We collaborate with various stakeholders to ensure that clean energy initiatives are well-supported and funded." It was also noted by a female youth clean energy entrepreneur that "Our communities are structured into different groups such as saving groups, farmer groups so mobilizing them becomes easy. We use the same systems because it's the best administrative structure to offer financial support."

Asset financing, PAYGo, Leasing and energy as a service model:

Across the enterprises surveyed, asset financing, PAYGO, leasing, and Energy as a service (EaaS) models emerged as the most promising demand-side financing mechanisms, precisely because they meet entrepreneurs and their customers where traditional lending does not. Asset financing has proven particularly valuable in enabling entrepreneurs to acquire productive equipment's such solar panels, clean cooking stoves, milling machines and refrigeration units without the burden of full upfront capital. Rather than requiring ownership of fixed assets as production for access, asset-based structures allow the financed equipment itself to serve as security, making entry into clean energy market accessible for entrepreneurs with limited startup capital. As one entrepreneur explained, "the asset does the work of collateral, even when I do not own land to prove that I run the business"

PAYGo models have also gained significant traction, particularly among enterprises serving low income and rural customers whose incomes are irregular. This is done by allowing the end-users to pay in small, frequent instalments often via mobile money. PayGo reduces the affordability barrier for customers while generating more predictable revenue streams for the enterprises. Partnerships with mobile money platforms and financial institutions such as Uganda Bankers Association and the Association of Microfinance Institutions of Uganda (AMFIU) have been instrumental in building the payment infrastructure that makes these models operationally viable. As one Association representative notes, "the integration of mobile money has been a game changer; it brings the unbanked customer into a structured repayment relationship without them ever needing a bank account"

A policymaker noted that women and youth entrepreneurs are increasingly using **energy-as-a-service (EaaS), shifting from one-off product sales to providing services such as lighting, phone charging, and cold storage through small, mobile money payments**. In this model, providers retain responsibility for installation, maintenance and system performance. The energy-as-a-service model is mostly used by women and youth entrepreneurs in refugee camps and refugee-hosting areas. This approach has improved affordability for customers by strengthening repayment through predictable cash flows and making enterprises more bankable since the payment is tied to service delivery rather than one-off product sales.

Leasing emerged as a complementary financing mechanism that helps youth entrepreneurs overcome upfront cost barriers and accelerate market uptake of clean energy technologies. For instance, a youth entrepreneur operating in the e-mobility space indicated that a lease-to-own model is applied for electric bicycles under which customers (riders) make periodic payments and ownership of the e-bikes is transferred upon full payment.

Carbon blended Finance: It also stands out as a key financing instrument that is used to enable affordable access to cleanenergy technologies by combining carbonrevenues, grants and concessional credit to lower costs and financing risksfor women and youth led enterprises in clean cooking,solar, biogas and energy efficient appliances. Initiatives by organisations such as SNV Netherlands Development Organisation's Africa Biogas, Energy Service Provider (ESP) and other commercial banks such as Stanbic Bank, Uganda Development Bank (UDB) and Abi Trust have developed Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) aligned financial products.

However, participation by women and youth remains constrained by limited financial literacy, gender-based credit barriers and the absence of targeted eligibility in many green finance frameworks. These gaps highlight the need for gender-responsive financing designs and targeted capacity building to achieve inclusive clean energy scale-up.

3.4 The practical and scalable financing options to enhance women and youth's access to business opportunities in clean energy innovation within the CIE context.

To accelerate inclusive clean energy scale-up in Uganda, policy makers and development partners should prioritize gender responsive financing mechanisms that reduces risk and lessens traditional stringent collateral requirements for women and youth led enterprises. Key approaches include expanding credit guarantees, blended and patient capital, result based financing and PAYGO models completed by carbon revenue de- risking. These financial instruments should be complemented with targeted capacity building for entrepreneurs, lenders and regulators to address financial literacy gaps, technology understanding and gender bias. Embedding flexibility, performance incentives and strong ecosystem partnerships within clean energy finance frameworks will be critical to unlock sustainable growth and equitable participation.

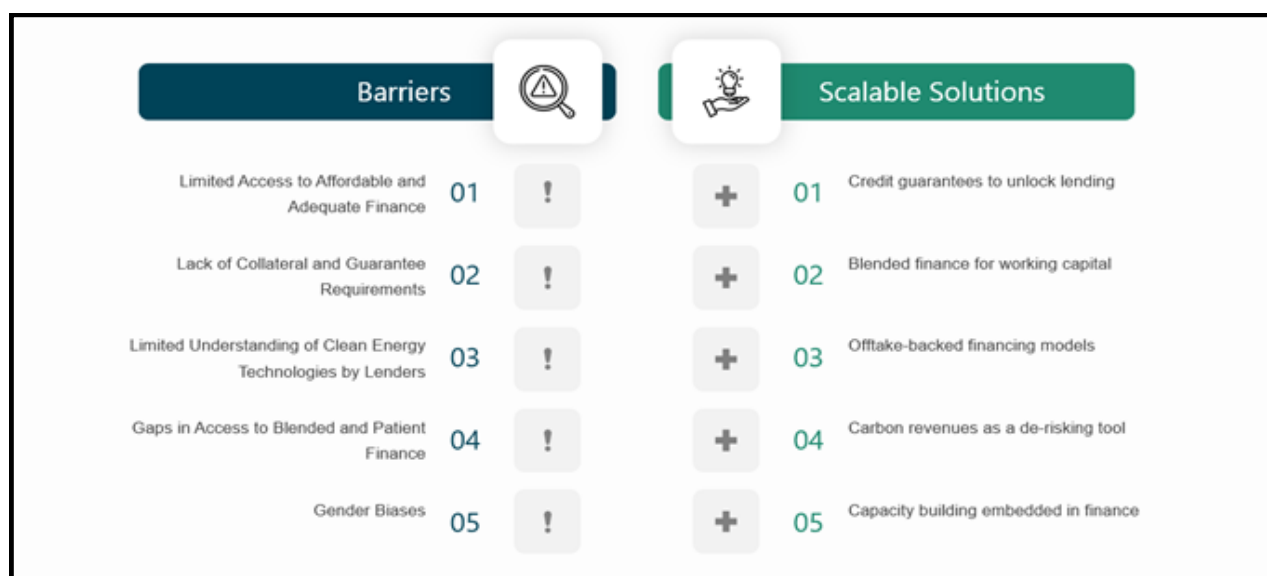


Figure 3: Systematic Financial Barriers and scalable solutions

The following are the key proposed practical and scalable financing options to enhance women and youth's access to business opportunities in clean energy innovation:

i. Establish credit guarantees to unlock lending

Governments and development partners should establish a women and youth clean energy credit guarantee facility to reduce lender risk and substitute traditional collateral requirements. Portfolio- based guarantees can enable financial institutions to adopt cash flow and asset-based lending approaches, particularly for early-stage and innovation-driven clean energy enterprises that lack fixed assets.

ii. Scale blended finance for working capital

Expand blended finance mechanisms that combine first loss grants, concessional capital, and commercial debt to address working capital constraints. Instruments such as revolving working capital facilities and results-based financing (RBF) linked to verified sales, installations, or adoption can lower financing costs while rewarding performance and gender-inclusive outcomes.

iii. Promote offtake-backed financing models

Facilitate institutional offtake agreements with schools, health facilities, and other public institutions to provide predictable and stable cash flows for clean energy enterprises. Such contracts can support invoice discounting and receivables-based financing, significantly improving the bankability of women and youth-led businesses.

iv. Leverage carbon revenues as a de-risking tool

Enable clean energy enterprises to leverage carbon revenues through standardized monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems. Future carbon cash flows can be securitized to de-risk upfront lending, while clear regulatory guidance on carbon subsidy stacking can strengthen investor confidence and capital mobilization.

v. Embedded capacity building within financing programs

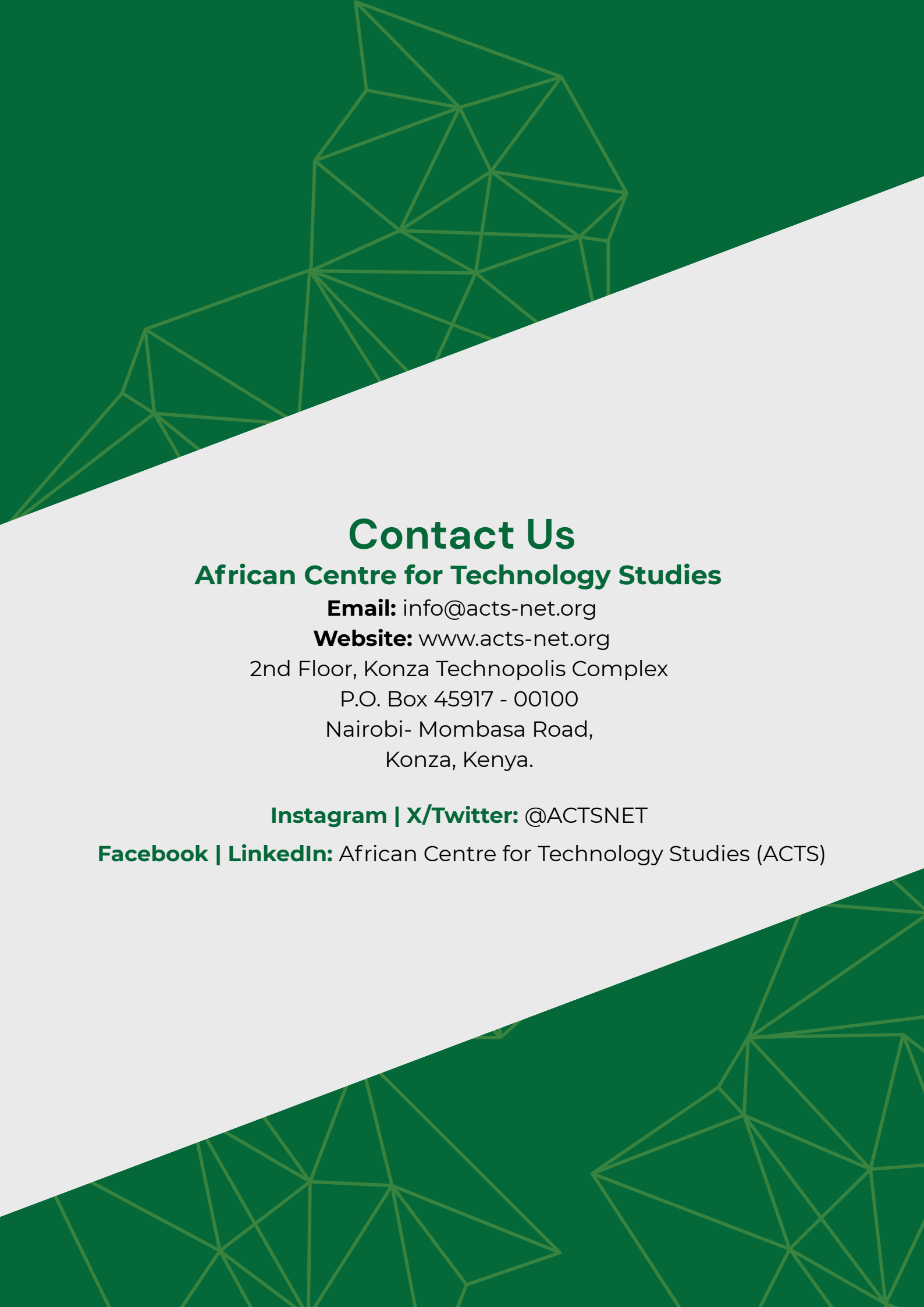
Financial support should be paired with investment-readiness grants, mentorship, and technical assistance to strengthen enterprise financial management, growth planning, and governance. Parallel capacity building for lenders and regulators is essential to improve understanding of clean energy technology and develop sector-specific risk assessment frameworks.

4.0 Conclusion

Overall, the findings show that finance is not a neutral instrument but a social architecture that shapes who participates in or benefits from the clean energy transition by either reproducing exclusion or actively reshaping opportunity. When financing mechanisms such as results based financing, blended finance with portfolio guarantees, PAYGO, asset-based models and carbon blended finance are intentionally designed to recognize cash flows rather than collateral, reward real outcomes instead of perceived risk and value community trust alongside financial records, they become powerful enablers of justice, agency and transformation for women and youth. Yet, these mechanisms alone are insufficient if embedded within systems marked by gender bias, knowledge asymmetries, weak business support and misaligned time horizons. Achieving inclusive clean energy scale-up therefore demands a deeper shift in financial philosophy and approaches - from controlling risk to sharing it, from standardization to responsiveness and flexibility, and from viewing women and youth as beneficiaries to recognizing them as central economic actors whose leadership is essential to just, resilient and sustainable energy transition.

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