

What is the main energy source in Uganda?

Sugar cane bagasse accounts for the second-largest electricity generation source in Uganda after hydropower (see Chapters 2 and 3). The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is the main government institution in Uganda's energy sector.

How much does electricity cost in Uganda?

Uganda's power tariffs are set on a quarterly basis, and the average tariff to consumers is \$0.19/kWh (\$0.09/kWh for large industrial users), with the first 15 units of power subsidized. Umeme Co. Ltd. is the largest energy distributor in Uganda, distributing 93% of all electricity in the country.

Which sector consumes the most energy in Uganda?

IEA. CC BY 4.0. Source: IEA based on data from UNBS (2020). Based on TFC in the residential and services sectors, the buildings sector is the largest energy consumer in Uganda, with significant historical consumption growth linked to its increasing population, urbanisation rate and GDP.

How can Uganda achieve its energy goals?

Notably, Uganda already has in place much of the technical expertise, government institutions and policy frameworks to reach its energy goals. It is also a leader in the region on high-quality energy statistics, which are crucial for evidence-based policy making.

What is energy access in Uganda?

The Uganda Energy Policy (2023) defines energy access according to the Multi-Tier Framework as the ability to obtain energy that is adequate, available when needed, reliable, of good quality, affordable, formal, convenient, healthy and safe for all required energy applications.

What is Uganda's energy policy?

Uganda has developed a number of subsectoral policies, including the 2008 National Oil and Gas Policy (currently under review), the Renewable Energy Policy (2007), and the Electricity Connections Policy (2018). In recent years, Uganda has improved the coverage, quality and timeliness of energy balances and related data.

The National Energy Policy for Uganda 2023 focuses on expanding the electricity transmission and distribution grid networks; increasing energy efficiency; promoting the use of alternative sources of energy; and strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development

Much of this work will be facilitated by the newly launched Energy Policy for Uganda, a major contribution to the country's ambitious energy agenda. Notably, Uganda already has in place much of the technical expertise, government institutions and ...

Uganda: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

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Uganda exports some of the generated power to neighbouring Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda. The total exports to these three countries are expected to be more than 180MW in the near future. Energy sources available in Uganda include fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse, petroleum products and electricity (hydro and thermal).

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As of October 2019, the Uganda Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development estimated that 28 percent of Uganda's population had access to electricity. [14] In September 2019, Uganda signed an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) with Russia to build capacity to exploit nuclear technology for energy, medical and other peaceful purposes.

Energy sources, particularly fossil fuels, are often transformed into more useful or practical forms before being used. For example, crude oil is refined into many different kinds of fuels and products, while coal, oil and natural gas can be burned to generate electricity and heat.

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AFREC's energy balance 2020 show that the total primary energy supply was 131,804 ktoe. Potential energy sources include agricultural residues such as bagasse and cuttings from forestry operations, as well as dedicated energy crops (Jatropha, switch grass, triticale etc.).

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