

MISSION 300
#PoweringAfrica

NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACT FOR THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



Preamble

The National Energy Compact of the Republic of Uganda.

Uganda stands at a pivotal moment in its development. A country endowed with abundant rivers, equatorial sunshine, geothermal potential and a young, growing population, Uganda has, over the past decade, transformed its energy landscape through deliberate policy, disciplined investment and sustained institutional reform. The completion of Karuma (600 MW), Isimba (183 MW) and development of the 400 kV evacuation backbone, the expansion of off-grid solar to over four million households, and the achievement of 60% national electricity access by 2025 represent milestones that once seemed distant. They are now the foundation upon which this Compact is built.

Yet the work remains unfinished. Approximately 40% of Uganda's population still lacks access to modern electricity services. Over 80% of households depend on traditional biomass for cooking, with consequences for human health, forest resources, women's time and household finances. Generation capacity, though substantially expanded, remains minimal to meet the development aspirations, and the financing, regulatory and institutional structures required to unlock the next wave of private investment are still maturing. Closing these gaps, at scale, with speed and with permanence, is the central purpose of this Compact.

The National Energy Compact of the Republic of Uganda is the Government's formal response to Mission 300, the continental commitment of the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank to bring modern energy access to 300 million Africans by 2030. It is, simultaneously, the energy industry's domestic delivery framework for the Tenfold Growth Strategy, operational, the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), the National Energy Policy 2023, the Uganda Energy Transition Plan, the National Electrification Strategy and the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy. This Compact does not stand apart from those frameworks. It draws from them, it sequences their ambitions, and it holds the Government accountable for translating them into results that Ugandans can see, measure and rely upon.

The Compact is organised around five mutually reinforcing pillars. Pillar I addresses the development of generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure at competitive cost, anchored on the Integrated Energy Resource Master Plan. Pillar II capitalises on Uganda's strategic position at the heart of the Eastern Africa Power Pool, deepening cross-border interconnections and participation in regional electricity markets. Pillar III delivers affordable last-mile access through accelerated

grid densification, mini-grid deployment and the continued scale-up of stand-alone solar systems, coupled with a segmented clean-cooking transition through the Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility. Pillar IV creates the conditions for private capital mobilisation at the scale the sector requires, through the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund, competitive procurement frameworks, the Independent Power Transmission model, foreign-exchange risk management and the Article 6 carbon finance architecture. Pillar V ensures that the utilities delivering these services are financially sustainable, operationally effective and accountable to consumers, through multi-year tariff reform, loss reduction, revenue assurance and the institutional transformation of UEDCL following the expiry of the UMEME concession in April 2025.

This Compact adopts a two-track delivery taxonomy that distinguishes Uganda's approach from conventional Mission 300 frameworks. Category A captures projects, reforms and connections that will be operational by 31 December 2030, calibrated against the IERMP Delayed Transition scenario. Category B captures projects that will have reached financial close by 31 December 2030 with commercial operation following thereafter, aligned with the IERMP and the Tenfold Growth ambition of 61.3 GW by 2040.

The Compact is a public commitment, made before Uganda's people, its development partners and the international community. It will be implemented through the Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit established under MEMD, with quarterly public reporting, an annual delivery review and a digital results dashboard that draws on the data systems already maintained by ERA, UETCL, UEDCL, UEGCL and UECCC. Implementation will be guided by principles of transparency, institutional accountability, gender mainstreaming, just transition and the primacy of evidence. Environmental and social safeguards are embedded as a core delivery requirement across all five pillars, and the Compact is fully aligned with Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution and the Paris Agreement.

Uganda enters this Compact as a country with proven institutions, a credible policy framework, and exceptional renewable resource base. What it requires is the sustained partnership of development financiers, bilateral donors, the private sector and regional bodies who are willing to match the ambition of this Compact with capital, technical assistance, risk instruments and market integration that make its delivery inevitable. The Government of the Republic of Uganda extends that invitation with confidence and with commitment.



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1

Declaration of Commitment



1. The Government of the Republic of Uganda, under the visionary leadership of His Excellency the President, General (Rtd) Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, hereby reaffirms its unwavering commitment to delivering reliable, affordable, sustainable, inclusive and clean energy for every Ugandan, and to harnessing Uganda's exceptional energy endowment as the foundation of national transformation. This Compact is more than a statement of intent: it is the framework through which Uganda will translate the ambition of Vision 2040, the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), the Energy Policy for Uganda 2023 and the Uganda Energy Transition Plan into operational delivery within this decade. It is Uganda's response to Mission 300, the World Bank Group and African Development Bank continental commitment to bring modern energy to 300 million Africans by 2030, and it is anchored on the conviction that universal energy access, regional integration, private capital mobilisation and utility financial sustainability are mutually reinforcing engines of inclusive growth.

Over the past five years, Uganda has commissioned a step-change in installed capacity anchored on the synchronisation of Karuma (600 MW) and Isimba (183 MW), that has brought total installed generation to 2,098.6 MW at end-2025, of which 95% is renewable. Electricity access has risen from approximately 11% in 2010 to around 60% in 2025. The high-voltage transmission network now exceeds 5,300 circuit kilometres, with the 400 kV Karuma evacuation corridor recently commissioned. Uganda has emerged as a regional clean-capacity hub at the heart of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP), with the Independent Regulatory Board Secretariat established in Kampala. Building on this foundation, the next phase of Uganda's energy transformation is now ready to be delivered.

To this end, the Government has set the following headline targets for 2030, with the long-term ambition extending to 2040 under the IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario:

TARGET 1 — ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Deliver electricity access to 85% of the population by 31 December 2030, bringing modern electricity services to over 13 million additional Ugandans through accelerated grid densification, the phased deployment of approximately 2,712 mini-grids and the continued scale-up of stand-alone solar systems (cumulative 6 million units by 2030).

TARGET 2 — ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING

Reach 50% of the population with modern cooking solutions by 2030, up from approximately 25% in 2025 (with traditional biomass still dominant, 89% of households relying on solid biomass in 2025) extending clean cooking to over 4.6 million additional households through a segmented fuel pathway combining liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), electric cooking, bioethanol, biogas and improved cookstoves, with particular benefit for women and rural communities. The pathway is anchored on the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy (NICCS 2023–2038) and supported by the Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility (CCAF).

TARGET 3 — RENEWABLE ENERGY AND INSTALLED CAPACITY

Expand installed generation capacity from 2,099 MW (2025) to approximately 8.3 GW by 2030, of which (i) Category A: projects operational by 31 December 2030 delivers net additions of approximately 400 MW to reach an operational fleet of around 2,500 MW; and (ii) Category B: projects reaching financial close by 31 December 2030 with commercial operation post-2030, representing additional 5,800 MW aligned with the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario ambition track. Sustain Uganda's leadership in renewable energy through ongoing hydropower development, accelerated solar PV deployment (5 GW by 2030, expanding to 28 GW by 2040), geothermal exploration at Katwe, Buranga and Kibiro in the Western Rift Valley, battery energy storage, wind, biomass and complementary firm capacity, in line with the policy commitment to maintain a high renewable share.

TARGET 4 — PRIVATE CAPITAL MOBILISATION

Mobilise approximately USD 9.4 billion in additional private capital over 2026–2030, split between Category A operational projects and Category B projects reaching financial close by 2030, across all sub-sectors (generation, transmission, distributed renewable energy and clean cooking) through standardised competitive auctions, the Independent Power Transmission (IPT) framework, the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund (GEFG), the foreign-exchange management package, results-based financing and Article 6 carbon finance and green bonds (under Uganda's emerging Green Bond Framework). Longer-term financing needs to 2040, consistent with the Tenfold Growth trajectory, are presented separately in the financing section of the Compact.



2. To deliver these targets, the Government of the Republic of Uganda commits to the following five mutually reinforcing pillars of action. Each pillar builds on existing policies, institutions and reforms, identifies specific time-bound work-streams with named lead institutions, and is supported by the dated milestones set out in the Compact Action Plan. The pillars are framed under the Category A / Category B project taxonomy: Category A captures projects and reforms operational by 31 December 2030, and Category B captures projects that will have reached financial close by that date with commercial operation following in the immediate post-2030 horizon. This will preserve Uganda's long-term Tenfold ambition while ensuring 2030 commitments are credible, sequenced and demand-aligned.

DEVELOP GENERATION AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS

Pillar I commitment. The Government commits to expanding installed generation capacity from 2,098.6 MW in 2025 toward the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario reference of approximately 8.3 GW by 2030: Category A operational $\approx$ 2,500 MW ($\approx$ 400 MW net additions), Category B at financial close $\approx$ 5,800 MW for post-2030 commissioning. Delivery is anchored on a five-year rolling generation auction calendar (Q3 2026), the activation of the 324.6 MW licensed pipeline, Karuma load-factor optimisation and Nalubaale rehabilitation, geothermal exploration in the Western Rift Valley, the Industrial Load Development Strategy and the UETCL Grid Development Plan, with IPT licensing rules issued in Q4 2026 and a second IPT tender launched by Q2 2027. Details in Section 2 Action Plan.

CAPITALISING ON THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY GREATER REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Pillar II commitment. The Government commits to positioning Uganda as the clean-capacity hub of the Eastern Africa Power Pool. The four flagship cross-border corridors (Tororo-Lessos 400 kV, Olwiyo-Bibia-Juba 400 kV, Masaka-Mutukula-Mwanza 220 kV and Nkenda-Beni-Butembo-Bunia 220 kV) will be progressively commissioned by 2030. Uganda will participate in the EAPP Day-Ahead Market from go-live in 2027. Annual export revenues are expected to rise from approximately USD 50 million in 2025 to USD 200–300 million by 2030. Details in Section 2 Action Plan.

ACCELERATE AFFORDABLE ENERGY AND CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS FOR LAST-MILE ACCESS

Pillar III commitment. The Government commits to delivering last-mile access calibrated to the 2030 operational target of approximately 82% national access (Category A) while preserving the 95% long-term ambition, through grid extension and densification, the phased deployment of approximately 2,712 mini-grids and the continued scale-up of stand-alone solar systems (cumulative 6 million units by 2030). Clean cooking will be delivered through the Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility and the NICCS segmented fuel pathway to reach 50% modern-cooking access by 2030. Details in Section 2 Action Plan.

ENCOURAGE PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION TO MOBILISE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Pillar IV commitment. The Government commits to mobilising approximately USD 9.4 billion in additional private capital over 2026–2030 across all sub-sectors. The instrument suite combines the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund at UECCC (capitalisation, USD 300m by 2027, USD 800m by 2030), a structured foreign-exchange management package (MIGA, AfDB local-currency, TCX, FX-indexation in new PPAs), targeted UDB and UECCC recapitalisation, the Article 6 framework, green bonds under Uganda's emerging Green Bond Framework, and a regional renewable-energy certification platform. Details in Section 2 Action Plan.

ENSURING FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC SERVICES THAT PROVIDE RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE SERVICES

Pillar V commitment. Building on the UEDCL transition from UMEME in April 2025 and 99% collection efficiency in the final concession years, the Government commits to reducing distribution losses below 12% by 2030 (from 18%) and sustaining collection efficiency $\geq$ 95%. The Cost-of-Service study completed by June 2026; ERA issues a multi-year tariff order with five-year glide path and automatic adjustment mechanisms in Q4 2026; lifeline-block design takes force from the 2027 tariff cycle; MoFPED-led subsidy mapping and arrears clearance from Q4 2026; WENRECO and KIS strengthened through standards harmonisation. Details in Section 2 Action Plan.



3. To translate this Compact into delivery, the Government will operationalise a Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU) under the oversight of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, with the Office of the Prime Minister represented on the steering committee and acting as the cross-Government escalation point. The CDMU will be lean, function-based and phased in over 2026, with a clear mandate covering cross-pillar coordination, performance reporting and the operation of a digital Compact Results Dashboard that draws from existing platforms at ERA, UECCC, UETCL, UEDCL and MEMD, avoiding institutional duplication and reinforcing the data, planning and regulatory systems that are already in place. Quarterly progress will be reported publicly, with half-yearly reviews involving development partners, the private sector and civil society. The CDMU will mainstream gender, youth, climate and just-transition (in line with FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.14), covering workers affected by transitions, informal workers, people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and internally displaced persons, women, children, youth, elderly people and persons with disabilities) considerations across the Compact’s implementation, and will integrate climate finance, Article 6 cooperation and the EU Deforestation Regulation compliance frameworks into project assessment and monitoring. The Compact will be reviewed annually and adjusted on the basis of evidence, lessons learnt and the evolving regional and global energy context.

CALL FOR PARTNERSHIPS

The Government of the Republic of Uganda calls on its development partners, philanthropic foundations and the private sector to come forward in support of this Compact. The energy transformation that Uganda commits to over the coming five years (and the long-term Tenfold Growth ambition that will follow to 2040) will require coordinated mobilisation of public, concessional and private capital across the full energy value chain.

Uganda invites partners to engage substantively across all five pillars and through instruments that match the country’s institutional architecture: standardised competitive procurement under MEMD and ERA, blended-finance windows at UECCC and the Uganda Development Bank, partial-risk guarantees through MIGA and AfDB, results-based financing through UECCC, climate finance through the Green Climate Fund, ASCENT and bilateral facilities, Article 6 carbon finance under the NDC Authority, IPT and mini-grid concession frameworks, and the EAPP regional market and corridor pipeline.

This Compact is a commitment from the Government of Uganda to deliver. It is an invitation to partners to invest with confidence. And it is a promise to the people of Uganda: that the energy transformation now underway will leave no household without modern energy services, will create hundreds of thousands of green jobs across agro-industry, manufacturing, digital infrastructure, transport and the cooking-energy value chain, and will position Uganda as the clean-energy hub of Eastern and Central Africa.

The funding requirements for the public and private sectors between now and 2030 are estimated in US\$ million as follows:

Sectors	Description	Funding to be mobilised		
		Public (MUSD)	Private (MUSD)	Total (MUSD)
Generation	Hydropower optimisation (Karuma, Nalubaale); solar PV, small hydro, geothermal, BESS, wind, biomass; Category A (operational by 31 December 2030) 400 MW net additions (USD 860 m); Category B (financial close by 31 December 2030, COD post-2030) 5,800 MW (USD 8,920 m).	3,300	6,470	9,770
Transmission	Karuma–Tororo 400 kV; cross-border corridors (Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba, Masaka–Mwanza, Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia); 220 kV upgrades; substation reinforcement; IPT pipeline.	2,000	450	2,450



Distribution	Grid intensification, densification and extension under the NES; loss-reduction programme; AMI deployment; SCADA/DMS; customer-information systems; network automation and digitisation; evacuation infrastructure and legal regularisation.	1,800	350	2,150
Off-grid	Mini-grid concession framework deployment (200→2,712 sites); 2 million additional SHS units; Performance-Based Grants Facility; UECCC RBF window.	600	950	1,550
Clean cooking	Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility (UECCC); LPG midstream/domestic value chain; electric cooking, bioethanol, biogas; improved cookstoves; behaviour-change workstream; Article 6 framework.	850	600	1,450
Sector reform and capacity	Cost-of-Service implementation; CDMU operationalisation; ERA performance benchmarks; UEDCL transformation; institutional strengthening and capacity building across MEMD, ERA, UETCL, UEDCL, UEGCL and UECCC.	250	80	330
TOTAL		8,800	8,900	17,700

Figures are indicative and subject to refinement as Category A and Category B project pipelines are validated. Within Generation (USD 9,770 m total), Category A operational delivery represents approximately USD 860 m (400 MW net additions: 200 MW small hydro from the licensed pipeline, 200 MW utility-scale solar PV from auction round 1, Nalubaale rehabilitation and Karuma optimisation), and Category B financial-close commitments represent approximately USD 8,920 m (5,800 MW: utility-scale solar PV, large hydro, geothermal, BESS, wind, gas-to-power / ICE flexibility and biomass cogeneration). Transmission (USD 2,450 m) is delivered through a combination of Category A corridors (Karuma–Tororo 400 kV, Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba 400 kV, Lira–Gulu–Nebbi 132 kV) and Category B reinforcements. The figures presented are validated against the Industrial Load Development Strategy, the UETCL Grid Development Plan and the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario, and as the foreign-exchange management package and the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund are finalised. The longer-term financing envelope to 2040, aligned with the Tenfold Growth trajectory and the expansion of installed capacity to approximately 61.3 GW, is presented in the financing section of the Compact.



2

Compact Targets and Action Plan



Compact targets

This Compact adopts a two-track delivery taxonomy: unlike the conventional M300 single-matrix approach, the Uganda Compact organises commitments around a Category A / Category B framework. Category A captures the projects, reforms and connections that will be operational by 31 December 2030, calibrated against the IERMP Delayed Transition scenario; Category B captures the projects that will have reached financial close by that date with commercial operation following in the immediate post-2030 horizon.

This Compact Action Plan translates the strategic intent into time-bound, institutionally anchored work-streams, each carrying a lead institution, a 2025 baseline, sequenced milestones and an indicator against which delivery will be tracked. Throughout this section, projects are categorised by their expected delivery status by 2030. The A/B categorisation preserves Uganda's long-term Tenfold Growth ambition (and the 2040 universal-access trajectory under the National Electrification Strategy) while ensuring that the 2030 commitments under this Compact are credible, sequenced and demand-aligned.

The numerical targets in the Compact Targets sub-section have been harmonised with the trajectories developed under the Integrated Energy Resource Master Plan (IERMP), Unconstrained Scenario for the 2030 operational track (8.29 GW installed capacity, Figure 14) and Tenfold Growth Scenario for the 2040 ambition track (61.3 GW installed capacity, Figure 18), with cross-references to the Least Cost Generation Transmission Plan, the UETCL Grid Development Plan, the National Electrification Strategy and the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy. Baselines are anchored on the ERA Q4 2025 statistics, the UETCL Grid Development Plan and the Energy Sector Performance Reports.

The Compact targets are structured around four anchor outcomes: universal electricity access (with grid, mini-grid and stand-alone solar contributions disaggregated); modern cooking access; the maintenance and expansion of Uganda's high renewable-energy share; and the volume of private capital mobilised over the Compact period. Each target is presented with the baseline annual rate observed over 2019–2024, the targeted annual rate required to reach the 2030 horizon, and the long-term 2040 ambition consistent with Vision 2040 and the IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario.

Trajectory target	Average annual rate between 2019 and 2024	Baseline Access (2025)	Targeted average annual rate between 2025 and 2030	Target for 2030	Target for 2040
Increase access to electricity	3.3 percentage points/yr (from 11% in 2010 to 60% in 2025)	60%	4.4 percentage points/yr	Operational track: 80–85% national access (central anchor 82%) by 2030, delivered through accelerated grid extension and densification, mini-grid deployment and stand-alone solar systems. Long-term ambition track: 95% national access.	Universal access (Vision 2040 and the NES universal-access trajectory)
Increase access to clean cooking	1.3 percentage points/yr (from 15% in 2017 to 25% in 2025)	25%	5.0 percentage points/yr	50% access to modern cooking solutions (segmented across LPG, electric, bioethanol, biogas and improved cookstoves)	Universal access to modern cooking solutions (NICCS long-term ambition)

Notes:

Baselines follow the National Electrification Strategy (NES) and the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy (NICCS 2023–2038). The 2010 starting point (11%) is the figure cited in the sector overview; the 2025 anchor (60% national access) is consistent with ERA and the Energy Sector Performance Report 2025. Approximately 40% of the population still lacks access to modern electricity services in 2025.

The 2030 electricity-access target of 85% deliverable by 2030 through accelerated grid densification, off-grid deployment and strengthened last-mile delivery systems. Table 2 below disaggregates the operational-track number by area and delivery mode.

The 2030 clean-cooking target of 50% is delivered through a segmented fuel-pathway approach — see Action Plan, Pillar III.



Electricity access targets (%)	Grid and mini grids		SHS		Total
	Existing (2025)	Planned for 2030	Existing	Planned for 2030	
Rural	30%	50%	13%	25%	75%
Urban	78%	93%	2%	2%	95%
National	47%	70%	13%	12%	85%

Notes:

Table 2 disaggregates the 2030 operational-track target of 85% national access. Rural access (43% in 2025; 30% grid and mini-grids plus 13% stand-alone solar) progresses to 75% by 2030 through accelerated grid densification, mini-grid deployment and continued SHS scale-up. Urban access (80% in 2025) converges to 95% by 2030. The remaining access gap to universal coverage (the 95% headline ambition and the 100% Vision 2040 horizon) is closed beyond the Compact period through the NES long-term universal-access trajectory.

The 2025 existing-access shares are reconciled with the National Electrification Strategy least-cost geospatial plan and the off-grid market data underlying the ERA and UECCC programmes. The SHS column reflects 4 million SHS units cumulatively deployed by end-2025 (of which 600,000+ added in 2024 alone, ERA off-grid statistics), equivalent to approximately 13% of national access through stand-alone systems.

The 2030 planned-access shares are delivered through a combination of grid densification and extension (Pillar III action plan), mini-grid deployment (2,712 mini-grids by 2030, phased) and stand-alone solar systems (additional 2 million units over 2026–2030).

	Current share of renewable energy in the energy mix	Target by 2030	Target by 2040
Maintain the share of renewable energy	95% (installed capacity); hydropower dominant at 82.1%, complemented by solar PV, bagasse cogeneration and small hydropower. Total installed capacity 2,098.6 MW (ERA Q4 2025).	Operational track (IERMP Unconstrained Scenario, Figure 14): 8.29 GW total operational (Category A) and reached financial close (Category B), with renewable share 78% (hydropower, solar PV, geothermal, BESS, biomass). Long-term ambition: ≥ 90% renewable share retained as the political commitment.	Ambition track (IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario, Figure 18): 61.3 GW total installed capacity at 2040, with technology diversification across hydropower, solar PV, geothermal, wind, BESS, nuclear and biomass. Renewable share at 2040 in the IERMP modelling 56%, reflecting the firm-capacity requirements of the Tenfold demand trajectory.
	Reference	Target by 2030	Target by 2040
Increase the amount of private capital mobilised	Historical private participation: one-third of installed generation (IPPs); growing private participation in off-grid and clean-cooking segments. Annual private-sector investment USD 0.3–0.5 billion (2022–2025).	USD 9.44 billion of additional private capital mobilised over 2026–2030 (Category A delivery + Category B financial close), through standardised auctions, IPTs, partial-risk guarantees, blended-finance windows and the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund.	Trajectory consistent with Vision 2040 and IERMP Tenfold financing envelope; private-sector role broadens from generation into transmission (IPTs), distribution segments, mini-grids, clean cooking, BESS and regional power trade.

Notes:

Renewable-energy share in 2025 reflects installed capacity of 2,098.6 MW dominated by hydropower (82.1%) per ERA Q4 2025 statistics. The 2030 operational reference of 8.29 GW corresponds to the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario (Figure 14: BESS, hydropower, solar PV, geothermal, ICE flexibility and biomass). The 2040 ambition reference of 61.3 GW corresponds to the IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario (Figure 18: solar PV 27.9 GW, BESS 14.7 GW, nuclear 7.3 GW, hydropower 3.2 GW, plus ICE, geothermal, wind and biomass complements).

The renewable-energy shares reported under the IERMP scenarios reflect the modelling outputs of the least-cost plan (Unconstrained 2030: 78% renewable; Tenfold 2040: 56% renewable). These shares result from the firm-capacity and demand-growth assumptions embedded in each scenario. Uganda's political commitment to maintain a ≥ 90% renewable share remains the long-term ambition and will be tracked alongside the IERMP technology trajectory.

The 2030 private-capital target of USD 9.44 billion is the additional private mobilisation over the Compact period. The full Compact financing envelope (public, concessional and private) is presented in the financing section of the Compact and is split across Category A operational delivery and Category B financial-close commitments.

Bottom-up private-capital mobilisation will be tracked annually by the Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit and reconciled against the Pillar IV instruments — Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund, UECCC and UDB credit lines, FX management package, and Article 6 / renewable-certification platform.



Action Plan

As the implementation of the Compact requires a clear and realistic sequence, priority actions are organised by Pillar and structured around the Category A / Category B delivery taxonomy. Each row identifies a specific indicator, the 2025 baseline against which delivery will be measured, the time-bound milestones required to reach the 2030 horizon, and the lead institution accountable for delivery. Where multiple institutions share responsibility, the lead is named first.

Pillar	Indicator	Baseline data (2025)	Target year and details of the actions required to achieve the objective (including the timetable)
I DEVELOPING GENERATION AND GRID INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS	Dated generation auction calendar — cumulative MW awarded through competitive auctions	100 MW under standardised feed-in tariff arrangements; 324.6 MW of licensed renewable energy pipeline at varying stages of development; no codified rolling auction calendar.	Publish a five-year rolling generation auction calendar covering utility-scale solar PV, small hydropower, geothermal, biomass and bagasse cogeneration, with each award contingent on validation against the LCGTP/IERMP Unconstrained Scenario and the Industrial Load Development Strategy. • Q3 2026: Rolling auction calendar published; first competitive auction round launched (400 MW utility-scale solar PV + 200 MW small hydropower under FIT activation). • Q1 2027: Round 1 awards; financial close on first solar PV tranche by Q4 2027. • Q4 2027: Round 2 launched (300 MW geothermal exploration tranche plus additional solar PV). • 2028–2030: Subsequent activities aligned with demand-absorption milestones (ILDS) and Category A / Category B delivery. Lead institution(s): MEMD (calendar); ERA (auction design and licensing); UECCC (developer-finance windows); UETCL (system-integration assessments).
	Independent Power Transmission (IPT) licensing rules — IPT framework operational and applied to second transaction	The Electricity (Amendment) Act 2022 introduced the IPT framework. The Amari Power Transmission project (developed by Gridworks; Siemens Energy EPC) reached financial close in March 2026 as the worked precedent. Codified IPT licensing rules and standardised tender templates still to be issued.	Codify the IPT licensing rules building on the Amari precedent and launch a second IPT tender against a transmission corridor identified in the UETCL Grid Development Plan. • Q4 2026: ERA issues IPT licensing rules and standardised tender templates. • Q2 2027: Second IPT tender launched against an identified GDP corridor. • Q4 2028: Financial close on second IPT transaction (Category B; commissioning post-2030). Lead institution(s): ERA (rules and licensing); MEMD (corridor selection); UETCL (technical specifications and system integration).



Karuma optimisation and Nalubaale rehabilitation — plant load factor (Karuma) and restored available capacity (Nalubaale)	Karuma (600 MW, commissioned 2024) plant load factor ≈ 21% in 2025 versus hydrological-design target above 50%. Nalubaale (180 MW, commissioned 1954) operates below nameplate capacity, reducing dispatchable output and undermining system flexibility.	Restore design availability across the public hydropower fleet through commissioning ramp-up at Karuma and a comprehensive rehabilitation programme at Nalubaale. • Q2 2026: Nalubaale rehabilitation feasibility and financing arrangements finalised. • Q1 2027: Nalubaale works contract awarded; Karuma optimisation programme in execution. • Q4 2027: Karuma plant load factor sustained above 50%. • Q4 2029: Nalubaale rehabilitation works completed; full design availability restored 2030. Lead institution(s): UEGCL (delivery); MEMD (programme oversight); MoFPED (financing).
Licensed renewable energy pipeline activation — MW commissioned from the existing 324.6 MW pipeline	324.6 MW pipeline of licensed renewable energy projects (ERA), comprising small hydropower, solar PV and biomass; progress uneven, with several projects stalled at financing or grid-arrival stages.	Accelerate activation of the existing licensed pipeline through standardised feed-in tariff renewal, partial-risk guarantees, Letters of Support issued by MEMD/MoFPED, and grid-arrival rules. • Q4 2026: Pipeline triage and remediation plan published; standardised FiT renewal and grid-arrival rules in force. • Q4 2027: All 324.6 MW reach financial close. • 2028–2029: Commercial operation staggered across the pipeline. Lead institution(s): ERA (pipeline activation and FiT); UECCC (financing windows); UETCL (grid-arrival); MoFPED + MEMD (Letters of Support and partial-risk guarantees).
Geothermal exploration programme — resource confirmation and first-tender milestones for Western Rift Valley sites	Katwe, Buranga and Kibiro sites identified in the Western Rift Valley; no resource assessment drilling completed at scale; geothermal absent from the operational generation fleet.	Launch a structured geothermal exploration programme to confirm resource availability and create a tenderable Category B pipeline by 2030. • 2026–2027: Resource assessment drilling campaign launched at Katwe, Buranga and Kibiro. • 2028: Drilling completion; pre-investment studies and risk-mitigation envelope structured. • Q4 2029: First geothermal tender (≈ 50 MW). • Q4 2030: First 300 MW reaches financial close (Category B; COD post-2030). Lead institution(s): MEMD (programme); UEGCL (operational handover); MoFPED + development partners (financing).
Industrial Load Development Strategy (ILDS) and transmission backbone — anchor industrial demand and corridor completion	Peak demand grew at 13%/yr over 2020–2025, driven by emerging industrial loads (data centres, mining beneficiation, cement). HV transmission ≈ 5,383 circuit km at end-	Couple the demand-side ILDS with delivery of the priority transmission corridors that evacuate Category A and Category B generation and unlock industrial-load growth. • Q4 2026: ILDS published with three-year rolling pipeline of anchor industrial loads (≥ 500 MW aggregate); demand-contingent generation sequencing rule operational. • 2028: Kasana–Matugga 132 kV (≈ 42.5 km) COD; substation reinforcement programme in execution.



		2025 (606 km at 400 kV, 1,002 km at 220 kV, 3,740 km at 132 kV, 35 km at 66 kV); key corridors at varying stages of execution per the UETCL Grid Development Plan (Tables 49 and 54).	• 2029: 220 kV upgrades on priority corridors COD; further substation additions on the 132 kV Kampala ring. • 2030–2031: Karuma–Tororo 400 kV COD; transmission backbone aligned with Category A generation additions. Lead institution(s): MEMD with MoTIC, UIA and NPA (ILDS); UETCL (transmission corridors).
II CAPITALISING ON THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY GREATER REGIONAL INTEGRATION	Cross-border corridor execution and EAPP Day-Ahead Market readiness — corridor commissioning and export revenue uplift	Tororo–Lessos 400 kV completed (Uganda–Kenya operational). Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba, Masaka–Mutukula–Mwanza and Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia at varying stages of execution. EAPP Day-Ahead Market go-live targeted 2027 (Cairo Market Operator). Total energy exports 535.9 GWh in 2025 (Kenya 42%, Tanzania 36%, Rwanda 21%, DRC 1%).	Complete the four flagship cross-border corridors and operationalise Uganda’s commercial participation in the EAPP Day-Ahead Market from go-live. • Q1 2027: UETCL trader registration with the EAPP Market Operator complete; settlement-systems integration in execution. • 2027 (DAM go-live): Uganda participates from go-live; ancillary-services positioning workplan published. • 2028/29: Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba 400 kV COD; Uganda–South Sudan trade flows operational. • 2029: Masaka–Mutukula–Mwanza 220 kV COD; Uganda–Tanzania trade flows operational. • 2030: Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia 220 kV COD; export revenues USD 200–300 million/yr. Lead institution(s): UETCL (corridors and DAM participation); MEMD (regional coordination and bilateral agreements).
	ERA–IRB regulatory alignment, standardised cross-border PPAs and FX settlement mechanism	EAPP IRB Secretariat established in Kampala; draft grid and market codes issued by IRB. Bilateral PPAs largely USD-denominated; counterparty risk treatment uneven; no standardised cross-border settlement and FX framework.	Align Uganda’s regulatory and contractual framework with the maturing EAPP market and introduce structured instruments that operationalise Uganda’s posture as a regional supplier of clean capacity. • Q4 2026: ERA–IRB regulatory alignment workplan published (tariff methodology harmonisation, grid-code adoption, cross-border licensing procedures, transmission pricing). • Q2 2027: Standardised cross-border PPA templates issued, supported by partial-risk guarantees and counterparty-risk instruments (MIGA, AfDB, ATIDI). • Q4 2027: Cross-border settlement and foreign-exchange mechanism operational. Lead institution(s): ERA (regulatory alignment); MoFPED + UETCL (PPA templates, settlement, FX); MEMD (policy guidance); development partners (AfDB, World Bank, MIGA, ATIDI).



III ACCELERATE AFFORDABLE ENERGY ACCESS AND CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS FOR LAST-MILE ACCESS	Electricity Connections Policy and connection scale-up — new annual connections and grid/off-grid split	Customer base 2.75 million end-2025; recent connection trend 180,000 per year; material backlog of unconnected applications in peri-urban and rural areas; post-UMEME transition consolidating commercial systems.	Update the Electricity Connections Policy, scale up the connections programme along the NES geospatial least-cost plan, and clear the connection backlog, calibrated to the 2030 operational-track access target (80–85% national; central anchor 82%). • Q4 2026: Electricity Connections Policy update issued with revised consumer-finance window via UECCC. • Q1 2027: Connection-backlog clearance and legal-regularisation programme launched (linked with the Pillar V anti-power-theft programme). • 2027: 400,000 new connections (grid plus off-grid combined). • 2028: 500,000 new connections. • 2029: 650,000 new connections. • 2030: 800,000 new connections — cumulative ≈ 2.4 million new connections over the Compact period, delivering the 82% operational-track national access target. Lead institution(s): MEMD (policy, coordination and oversight); UEDCL (grid connections); UECCC and private off-grid providers (SHS and mini-grids); MEMD (policy); ERA (regulation and tariff structures).
	Mini-grids and Solar Home Systems — operational mini-grids deployed and SHS units delivered	46 operational mini-grids end-2025; pipeline of 100 mini-grids being prepared for deployment by 2028. 4 million SHS units already deployed by end-2025, contributing approximately 16% of national access. UECCC RBF mechanism in operation; some payment-verification delays reported.	Deliver the segmented off-grid expansion required for last-mile access, anchored on UECCC financing instruments, an updated Mini-grids Concession Framework, grid-arrival compensation rules and a strengthened tariff architecture. • Q3 2026: UECCC results-based-financing payment-verification delays resolved; RBF window strengthened. • Q1 2027: Mini-grids Concession Framework revised regulations issued by ERA; grid-arrival compensation rules in force; Mini-grids Unit at MEMD operational. • Q2 2027: Mini-grids tariff architecture and Performance-Based Grants Facility (UECCC) operational. • 2027 / 2028 / 2029 / 2030: Mini-grids operational: 200 / 500 / 1,000 / 2,712 (cumulative). SHS additions ≈ 500,000 per year over 2027–2030, reaching ≈ 6 million units cumulative by 2030. Lead institution(s): ERA (regulation); UECCC (financing and RBF); MEMD Mini-grids Unit (delivery and concession oversight); private mini-grid and SHS developers.
	Clean cooking — modern cooking access (%) and segmented fuel-pathway delivery	Clean cooking access ≈ 25% in 2025 (NICCS baseline). Biomass dominant (charcoal and firewood ≈ 85% of household cooking). LPG, electric cooking and ethanol concentrated in major urban centres. Domestic LPG supply small and import-dependent.	The Government commits to deliver a segmented clean-cooking transition that reaches 50% modern-cooking access by 2030 (Category A operational target), reducing structural dependence on traditional biomass from 89% of households in 2025 toward 50% by 2030, and creates the institutional, financing and standards architecture required to reach universal modern-cooking access by 2040 (Category B ambition track, aligned with NICCS 2023–2038). The transition is structured around quantified fuel-pathway household targets and a dedicated financing platform anchored at UECCC.



Indicative fuel-pathway segmentation to 2030: 2.5 million households on LPG (urban and peri-urban); 1.4 million on electric cooking (densified grid zones); 0.7 million on bioethanol; 3.5 million on improved cookstoves with progressive transition toward pellets and biogas (rural).

- Q3 2026: Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility (CCAF) operational at UECCC with three windows (consumer-finance, supply-chain, behaviour-change), capitalised through ASCENT, AfDB, GCF, World Bank, Total, Shell and carbon-finance sources.
- Q4 2026: NICCS fuel-pathway delivery plans approved; Cabinet decision on Lake Albert associated-gas domestic LPG midstream pathway.
- Q2 2027: Article 6 clean-cooking carbon framework operational (NDC Authority + MEMD); standards-enforcement regime in force.
- 2027–2030: Annual NICCS implementation reviews; adoption-risk fallback rule applied to fuel-pathway targets.
- 2030: 50% national clean-cooking access reached (Government commitment), with quantified household delivery against the fuel-pathway segmentation above.

Lead institution(s): MEMD Clean Cooking Unit (programme); UECCC (CCAF); MoFPED (financing envelope); NDC Authority (Article 6); private fuel-supply and cookstove operators.

IV ENCOURAGING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION TO MOBILISE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund and capital deepening — capitalisation and instrument deployment

UECCC active across SHS, mini-grids and RBF programmes, with ≈ 1.7 million off-grid connections enabled to date. Uganda Development Bank (UDB) infrastructure-lending portfolio modest relative to sector financing needs. No consolidated guarantee fund covering decentralised renewable energy and clean-cooking segments.

Establish a sector-wide guarantee and project-preparation platform mirroring private-sector instruments across generation, transmission, distributed renewable energy and clean cooking; deepen long-term Ugandan capital sources through targeted recapitalisation of UECCC and UDB energy windows.

- Q4 2026: Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund (GEFG) design and term sheet published; UECCC anchor mandate confirmed.
- Q3 2027: GEFG operational with three windows (project preparation, partial-risk guarantees, blended-finance commitments); initial capitalisation ≈ USD 300 million.
- 2028: UDB energy-infrastructure window expanded; UECCC long-term credit lines doubled.
- 2030: GEFG cumulative capitalisation ≈ USD 800 million (donor + private).

Lead institution(s): UECCC (GEFG anchor); UDB (energy-infrastructure window); MoFPED (sovereign sponsorship and concessional capital); MEMD (sector alignment).



Foreign-exchange management package and standardised procurement — operational FX instruments and PPP templates	Bulk PPAs and external borrowing largely USD-denominated; end-user tariffs in UGX; structural FX exposure on UETCL bulk supply and on private developers. No consolidated FX-hedging or local-currency refinancing window. PPP procurement templates uneven across sub-sectors.	Establish a structured foreign-exchange management package and harmonise PPP procurement templates across the four segments where private participation is being scaled (generation, transmission/IPT, mini-grids and clean cooking). • Q2 2027: Standardised PPP procurement templates operational across generation, IPT, mini-grids and clean cooking. • Q4 2027: FX management package operational, combining MIGA partial-risk guarantees, AfDB local-currency facilities, TCX hedging window and FX-indexation rules in new PPAs (issued by MEMD/MoFPED, not ERA). • 2028–2030: Annual FX-exposure stress test by MoFPED; FX management package extended progressively to existing PPA portfolio. Lead institution(s): MoFPED + MEMD (FX framework, Letters of Support); UECCC (local-currency refinancing); UETCL (settlement and bulk-supply implications).
Article 6 framework and regional renewable certification — operational instruments and certified renewable production	NDC framework adopted; Article 6 implementing framework under development at the NDC Authority. No operational renewable-energy certification platform aligned with the EAPP or the African Single Electricity Market initiative.	Operationalise Uganda's Article 6 framework and align the national renewable-energy certification platform with the EAPP and the emerging African Single Electricity Market, opening a new revenue stream for clean cooking and renewable generation. • Q2 2027: Article 6 framework operational at the NDC Authority; bilateral cooperation agreements in force for clean cooking and renewable generation. • Q4 2027: Renewable energy certification platform operational, aligned with EAPP and the African Single Electricity Market. • 2028: First regional REC trades; cumulative carbon-finance volume tracked annually by the Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit. • 2029–2030: Carbon-finance revenue progressively integrated into the clean-cooking financing stack and the GEFG (Pillar IV). • Lead institution(s): NDC Authority + MEMD (Article 6); ERA (REC platform); UECCC (revenue integration into financing instruments).
V ENSURING FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC SERVICES THAT PROVIDE RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE SERVICES	Multi-year tariff order anchored on cost-of-service, lifeline-block design and subsidy and arrears clearance	Cost-of-Service study commissioned; tariff structure pre-CoS; lifeline-block design under review; electricity-related subsidies fragmented across budget lines; cross-sector arrears on government-as-off-taker payments contributing to working-capital pressure at UETCL and UEDCL. Anchor the medium-term tariff trajectory on a published cost-of-service framework, with an explicit lifeline-block design, ring-fenced subsidies and a structured arrears-clearance plan. • June 2026: Cost-of-Service study completed by ERA and MEMD. • Q3 2026: MoFPED-led subsidy mapping and ring-fencing exercise completed. • Q4 2026: ERA issues a multi-year tariff order with five-year glide path and automatic FX, inflation and loss-reduction adjustment mechanisms; arrears-clearance plan operational. • 2027 tariff cycle: Lifeline-block design in force, targeted at the lowest income deciles and consistent with social-protection objectives.



- 2028–2030: Annual tariff-order review against the cost-of-service glide path; subsidy ring-fencing renewed.

Lead institution(s): ERA + MEMD (tariff order and cost-of-service); MoFPED (subsidies, arrears, social-protection alignment); UEDCL and UETCL (revenue-side implementation).

Distribution transformation, loss reduction, revenue assurance and concession distribution companies (WENRECO and KIS)	Distribution losses 16–18% (2018–2024), structurally constrained. UMEME concession achieved ≈ 99% collection efficiency in its final years (UEDCL benchmark). Post-UMEME transition consolidating commercial systems. SAIDI/SAIFI monitored by ERA; baselines to be published. WENRECO (≈ 25,000 customers, West Nile sub-region) and KIS (≈ 4,500 customers, Kalangala islands, hybrid solar-thermal) operating under ERA-issued licences.	Reinforce distribution operational and financial performance through accelerated metering, loss reduction, revenue assurance and structured Government-requested measures (evacuation infrastructure, anti-power-theft programme and connection-backlog clearance), with continued strengthening of WENRECO and KIS as part of Uganda's hybrid distribution architecture. • Q4 2026: SAIDI/SAIFI baselines published by ERA with multi-year glide-path targets; AMI deployment programme accelerated. • FY 2026/27: ERA quarterly collection-efficiency benchmarks published for UEDCL and the concession distribution companies. • Q1 2027: National anti-power-theft programme operational (MEMD/UEDCL/Police); evacuation-infrastructure reinforcement programme launched. • Q3 2027: WENRECO and KIS standards-harmonisation programme with UEDCL operational; access to UECCC financing instruments confirmed; integration in ERA performance-monitoring framework. • Q4 2028: Connection-backlog clearance and legal-regularisation programme completed. • 2027 / 2029 / 2030: Distribution losses on a phased trajectory: 16% (2025) → 15% (2027) → 13% (2029) → below 12% (2030). Sustained collection efficiency ≥ 95% under UEDCL stewardship. Lead institution(s): UEDCL (distribution operations, AMI, revenue assurance); ERA (regulation, benchmarks and SAIDI/SAIFI); MEMD + UEDCL + Uganda Police (anti-theft programme); UECCC (financing instruments for concession distribution companies); MoFPED (capital programme).
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Milestones are presented as time-bounded delivery events. Where a milestone falls within a quarter, the quarter is named; where a milestone is annualised across a fiscal year, the FY notation is used (FY 2026/27 designates 1 July 2026 to 30 June 2027).

Lead institutions are named for each action to ensure accountability across the Compact period. The Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU), under MEMD oversight with OPM representation on the steering committee, is responsible for cross-pillar coordination, performance reporting and dashboard publication. Where actions are mutually reinforcing across pillars (notably the FX management package and the standardised procurement framework), cross-references are highlighted in the body of the Compact.

All financial figures are indicative and subject to detailed engineering, procurement and validation against the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario for the 2030 operational track and the Tenfold Growth Scenario for the 2040 ambition trajectory.



3

Country and Sector Overview and Challenges



Overview of the Energy Sector

The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked East African country covering **241,038 km²** (ranking 81st in the world by area) with an estimated population of **about 46 million in 2024** (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, National Population and Housing Census 2024) and projected to exceed 50 million by 2030. With an annual demographic growth of approximately **2.9%**, Uganda has one of the fastest-growing populations in the world, driven by high fertility and falling child mortality. Roughly **27% of the population lives in urban areas**, and urbanisation is rising at about 5% per year — translating into rapidly growing electricity demand, particularly around Kampala, Wakiso, Jinja and the emerging secondary cities. Uganda is classified as a Lower-Middle-Income Country, with a gross national income (GNI) per capita of **USD 1,030 in 2023** (World Bank). Real GDP grew by 6.2% in FY 2024/25 and is projected to expand at 6.5–7% in the medium term (World Bank Uganda Economic Update, 2025), supported by an improving business climate, ongoing structural reforms and the impending start of commercial oil production from the Lake Albert development in late 2026.

Uganda's strong growth potential — and the Government's ambition to reach upper-middle-income status by 2040 under Vision 2040 — depends critically on a competitive, reliable and clean energy supply. Existing power infrastructure has so far struggled to keep pace with demand, given that population growth (3%/yr), urbanisation and the productive-use ambitions of the NDP-IV would all need to be served by an electricity system that today reaches only six in ten Ugandans. Lifting that ratio toward universal access by 2030, while doubling productive electricity consumption, is the central economic case for this Compact.

Uganda is endowed with substantial and largely under-exploited indigenous energy resources. The country's exploitable hydropower potential is estimated at approximately 2,000 MW, of which around 1,720 MW (86%) has already been developed — making hydro the backbone of the electricity mix. Solar irradiation averages 5.1 kWh/m²/day across the country, supporting both grid-connected utility-scale solar PV and off-grid solutions in the cattle corridor and northern districts.

Identified geothermal potential is estimated at 450 MW across the Western Rift Valley sites of Katwe, Buranga and Kibiro. Biomass cogeneration in the sugar industry has installed potential of around 1,650 MW (with 188 MW already operational), and peat reserves are estimated at approximately 250 million tonnes with an equivalent generation potential of around 800 MW. The Lake Albert oil and gas development — approaching first oil at end-2026 through the Tilenga and Kingfisher projects and the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) — produces associated natural gas currently planned for reinjection, but representing a major future feedstock for LPG, power and clean cooking value chains.

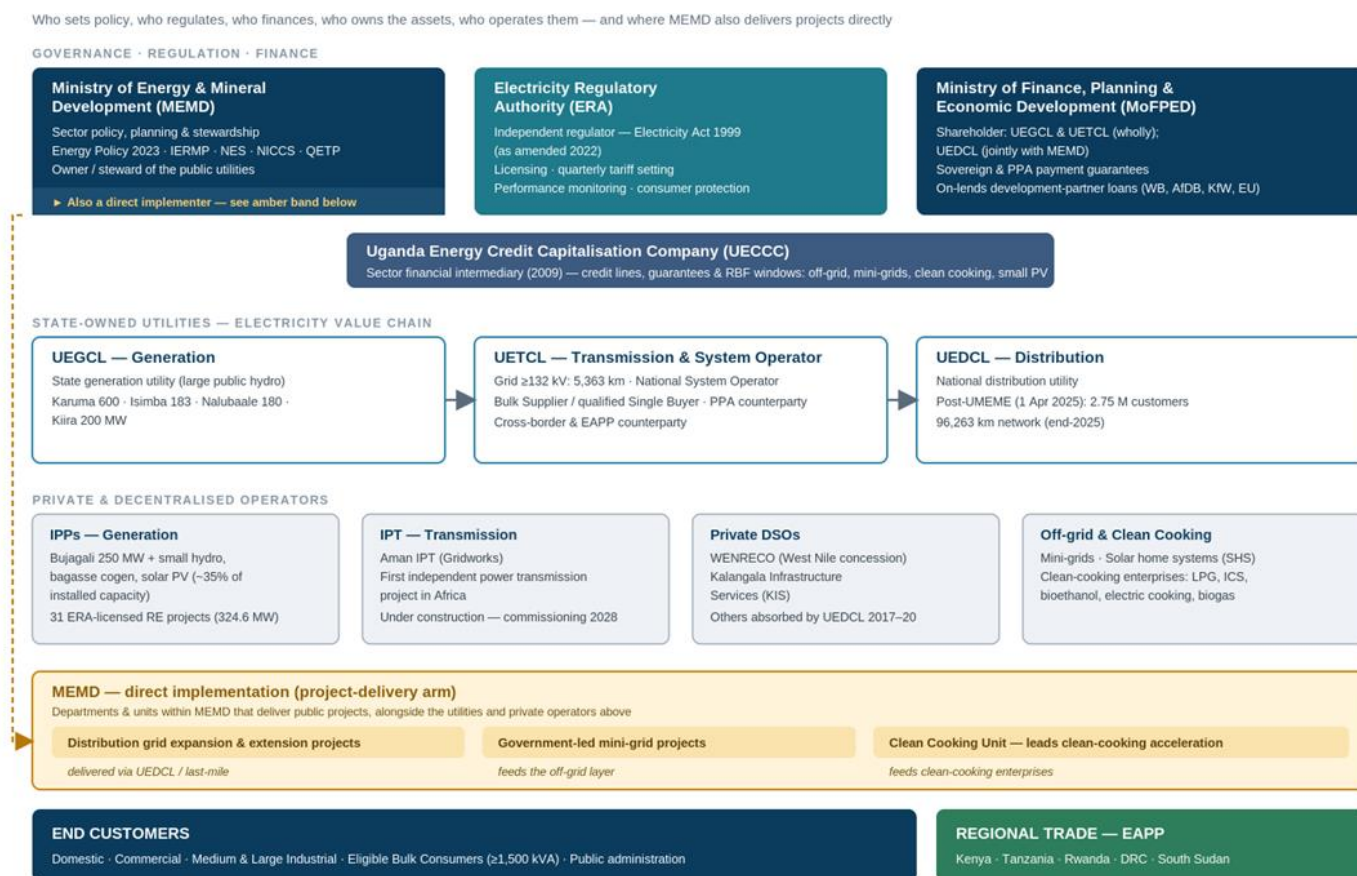
Strategically located at the heart of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP), Uganda is positioned as a regional power corridor between Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan. With current installed capacity (2.1 GW) substantially exceeding peak domestic demand (1.35 GW in 2025), Uganda enters the Compact period from a position of supply surplus — a strategic asset that can be monetised through regional electricity trade and converted into financial sustainability for sector utilities. Uganda chairs the EAPP Council of Ministers (2025) and hosts the Independent Regulatory Board (IRB) Secretariat being established in Kampala. The country is also a signatory to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which adds an additional dimension to the cross-border energy trade ambition.

Institutional structure of the sector and current state of private participation

Uganda operates one of Africa's most **unbundled and liberalised** electricity sectors, established under the **Electricity Act 1999** and substantially modernised by the **Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2022**. The sector is structured around a clear separation of policy, regulation and commercial operations across the value chain, with five core public entities and a independent regulator, complemented by an evolving role for the private sector.



FIGURE 1: Diagram of institutional stakeholders in the energy *sector*



The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) exercises overall stewardship of the energy sector. It is responsible for policy formulation, strategic planning, sector coordination, international cooperation and the supervision of the public utilities. MEMD oversees the implementation of the Energy Policy for Uganda 2023, the IERMP, the National Electrification Strategy, the Uganda Energy Transition Plan (UETP, 2023), the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy (NICCS 2023–2038), and the National Climate Change Policy. Following the dissolution of the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) in 2020, its mandate was absorbed into MEMD as the Rural Electrification Department, which leads grid extension and the off-grid programme in unserved areas.

The Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), established under the Electricity Act 1999, is the independent regulator of the electricity supply industry. ERA is responsible for licensing, tariff setting and adjustment, monitoring of technical and commercial performance of operators, consumer protection, dispute resolution (currently exercised through the Electricity Disputes Tribunal, which is under Government review with a view to consolidation into a general Disputes Tribunal) and the enforcement of quality-of-service standards. The 2022

amendments to the Electricity Act significantly strengthened ERA's mandate, providing for staggered terms of office for commissioners, enhanced sanctions for vandalism and theft of electricity infrastructure, the issuance of standardised feed-in tariffs for renewable projects up to 50 MW, the introduction of the Independent Power Transmission (IPT) framework, and provisions enabling large consumers (with an average demand of at least 1,500 kVA) to purchase electricity in bulk directly from generation licensees or eligible sellers. ERA publishes quarterly tariff orders calibrated against the unit cost of supply, the macroeconomic environment (foreign exchange and inflation), and the system load profile.

Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL) is the State-owned generation company. It owns and operates the country's principal public hydropower assets — including Karuma (600 MW), Isimba (183 MW), Nalubaale (180 MW) and Kiira (200 MW) — and is the implementing agency for upcoming public generation projects. UEGCL also operates as the Project Implementation Unit for major capacity additions on behalf of the Government.



Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL) operates and develops the high-voltage transmission system (132 kV and above), acts as the National System Operator, and functions as the Single Buyer of the electricity market — purchasing energy from generators under Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and on-selling to distribution licensees. UETCL is also the principal counterparty for cross-border power trade under the EAPP framework. At end-2025, the transmission grid totalled approximately 5,383 circuit km — 606 km at 400 kV, 1,002 km at 220 kV, 3,740 km at 132 kV and 35 km at 66 kV — connected through 49 substations with a combined transformer capacity of approximately 6,605 MVA. Transmission losses are well-managed at 2.65% in Q4 2025 (ERA Q4 2025 Transmission Statistics), and have remained below 5.2% over the past five years — well within international best-practice benchmarks.

Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL) is the public distribution utility. UEDCL operates the medium- and low-voltage distribution networks and is responsible for last-mile connections, metering, billing and customer service. The Ugandan distribution function entered a new operating chapter on **1 April 2025**, when UEDCL took over operations from UMEME Ltd. at the expiry of the 20-year private concession. UEDCL's customer base rose from 165,937 customers at takeover to **2.75 million customers by end-2025** as the previously concessioned customers were absorbed into the UEDCL system (ERA Q4 2025 Distribution Statistics). UEDCL's total distribution network length stood at approximately 96,263 km at end-2025. Distribution losses were 18.2% in Q4 2025 — broadly consistent with the 16–18% structural band that has persisted since 2018, and reflecting the operational disruption inherent to a concession transition of this scale. The transition was consolidated under a 100-day post-takeover roadmap after the Umeme exit and a multi-year strategic plan that prioritises commercial-system integration, network rehabilitation, loss reduction and the rapid scale-up of new connections under the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (World Bank supported EASP, USD 638 million).

Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) is the sector's specialised financial intermediary, established in 2009 to mobilise and channel concessional and commercial finance into the energy sector. UECCC operates credit lines, guarantee instruments and de-risking facilities to support small hydro, mini-grid, solar home system, productive-use and clean cooking enterprises. It is increasingly central to crowding in private capital for off-grid access and to operating the results-based financing windows of the Government's access programmes.

Private sector participation remains a distinctive feature of Uganda's electricity market. On the generation side, **Independent Power Producers (IPPs)** account for approximately one-third of installed capacity, anchored by Bujagali Energy Limited (250 MW, BoO concession) and reinforced by a portfolio of small hydropower, bagasse cogeneration and solar PV projects under the GET FiT and standardised feed-in tariff frameworks. ERA has licensed 31 additional renewable projects totalling 324.6 MW that are in various stages of development. On the transmission side, the 2022 amendments introduced the Independent Power Transmission (IPT) framework, with the **Amari IPT project** — the first of its kind in Uganda — expected to enter construction in 2026. In the off-grid and clean cooking segments, private operators are central to the deployment of solar home systems, mini-grids, improved cook stoves, LPG distribution and bioethanol value chains. The Government remains committed to deepening private sector participation across all five Mission 300 pillars, supported by the Public-Private Partnerships Act (2015, as amended), a strengthened ERA, the IPT framework, and dedicated UECCC and results-based financing instruments.

Following the end of the UMEME concession, the Government has indicated its intention to consolidate the operational footprint of public utilities under a unified corporate framework — building on the February 2021 Cabinet consideration of a Uganda National Electricity Company that would bring the generation, transmission and distribution functions of UEGCL, UETCL and UEDCL under a single state-owned holding. Concrete sequencing of this consolidation is being framed within the broader sector reform agenda articulated in this Compact, with the objective of strengthening governance, eliminating institutional overlap, sharpening commercial discipline and accelerating delivery against the 2030 Mission 300 targets — while preserving the independence of ERA as the sector regulator and maintaining the space for private sector participation that has been central to Uganda's generation success.



Current situation and challenges

Uganda's electricity sector stands at a pivotal moment in its transformation. The Government has commissioned a step-change in installed capacity over the past five years — anchored on the synchronisation of Karuma (600 MW) in 2024 and the assumption of full distribution responsibility by UEDCL following the expiry of the UMEME concession on 1 April 2025. The country enters the Compact period with a 95% renewable generation fleet, a recently energised 132 to 400 kV evacuation backbone, and a unified public distribution utility consolidating commercial systems. At the same time, the sector faces a binding set of operational, financial and institutional challenges that constrain the speed at which generation can be evacuated, demand can be absorbed, access can be scaled, and tariffs can recover the cost of service.

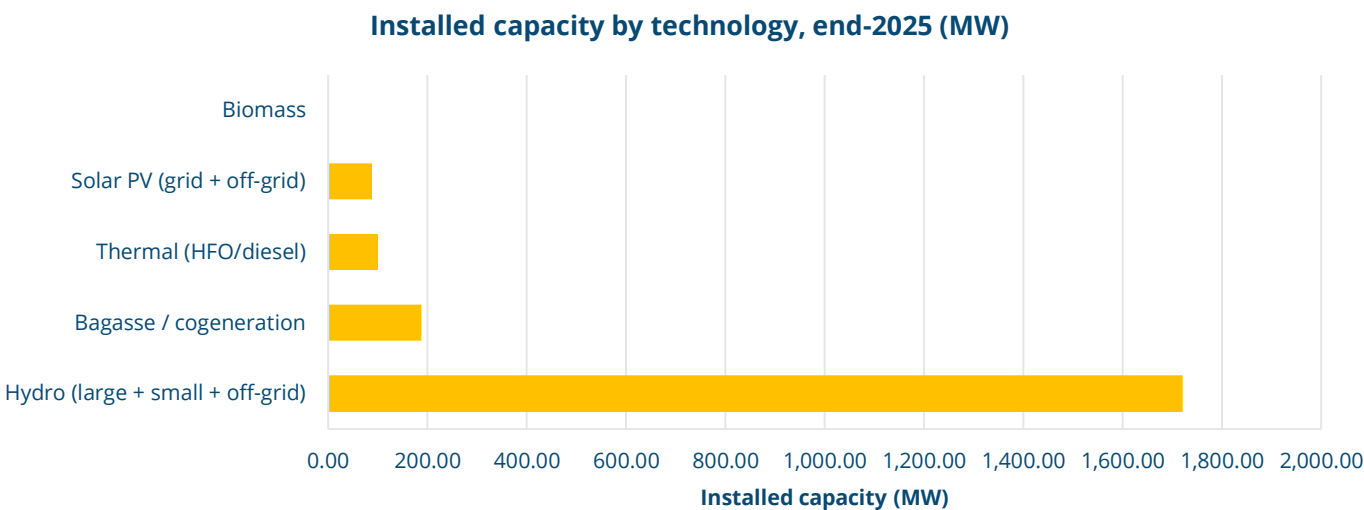
This chapter assesses the state of the sector and the priority evolutions across the five pillars of the Compact, in alignment with the Mission 300 framework. The 2030 horizon is framed by two complementary delivery categories that reconcile operational realism with long-horizon ambition. Category A captures projects that will be operational by 31 December 2030, calibrated against the IERMP Delayed Transition scenario and Uganda's empirical delivery pace. Category B captures projects that will reach financial close by 31 December 2030 but commission post-2030, calibrated against the IERMP Unconstrained scenario (8.29 GW reference). The 2040 long-term ambition is preserved on the Tenfold Growth trajectory, consistent with Vision 2040 and the National Energy Policy 2023.

PILLAR I DEVELOPING PRODUCTION AND GRID INFRASTRUCTURE AT COMPETITIVE COSTS

Overview of production capacity and the state of transmission and distribution infrastructure

Uganda's installed generation capacity stood at **2,098.6 MW** at end-2025 (ERA Q4 2025 Installed Generation Capacity Statistics), with a fleet that is 95% renewable and dominated by hydropower (82.1%), followed by bagasse cogeneration (9.0%), thermal HFO/diesel (4.8%) and utility-scale solar PV (4.2%). Large hydropower accounts for 1,433 MW concentrated in the Nile basin — Karuma (600 MW), Bujagali (250 MW), Kiira (200 MW), Nalubaale (180 MW) and Isimba (183 MW) — complemented by approximately 290 MW of small hydro across 26 plants. Bagasse cogeneration is distributed across the sugar industry (Kakira, Kinyara, SCOUL, Mayuge and others). Solar PV is anchored on seven grid-connected utility-scale projects of 10–20 MW each. The thermal fleet is restricted to the Jacobsen Namanve plant (50 MW), Electromaxx Tororo (42 MW) and the WENRECO Arua plant (8 MW).

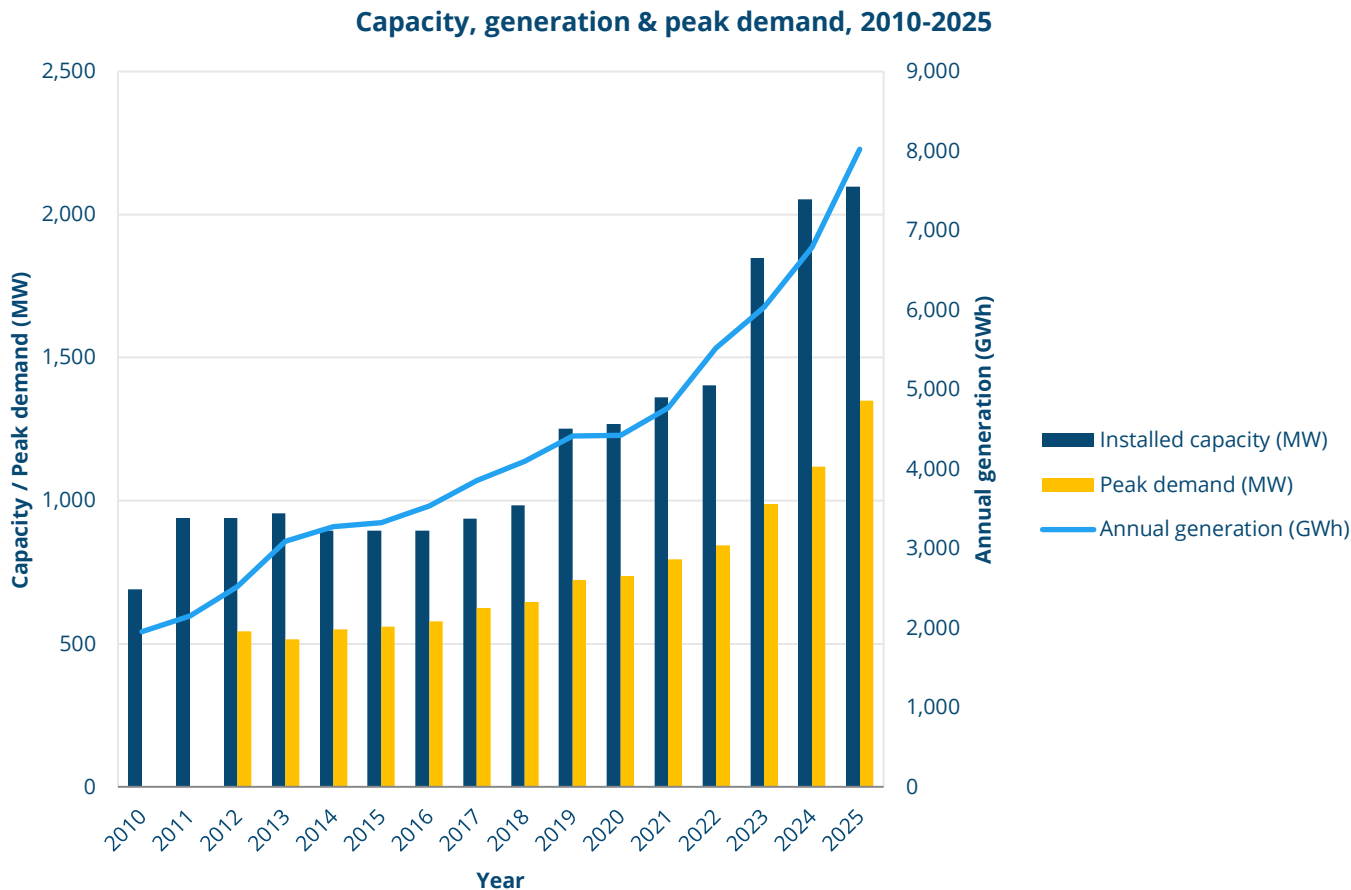
FIGURE 1: Uganda generation mix.



Annual generation reached 8,022 GWh in 2025 (calendar year, ERA Generation Statistics), up from 4,419 GWh in 2020 — a compound annual growth rate of 12.7%/yr over the past five years. Generation has tripled since 2010, driven by the staged commissioning of Bujagali (2012), Isimba (2019), and Karuma (2023–2024). **System peak demand reached 1,351 MW in 2025**, up from 988 MW in 2023, growing at a **CAGR of 12.9%/yr over the same period**. With installed capacity at 2.1 GW and peak demand at 1.35 GW, the headline supply position is one of nominal surplus; however, **firm capacity is constrained by Karuma's commissioning ramp-up** (plant load factor of 21% in 2025, up from 12.8% in 2024), by hydrological variability, **and by transmission evacuation bottlenecks that limit the dispatchability of new resources**. The sector therefore enters the Compact period not with comfortable surplus, but with a fleet whose effective firm capacity is materially below nameplate, against demand growing at 13%/yr.

The high-voltage transmission system totalled 5,383 circuit km at end-2025 — 606 km at 400 kV, 1,002 km at 220 kV, 3,740 km at 132 kV and 35 km at 66 kV — connected through 49 substations with a combined transformer capacity of 6,605 MVA. The most material recent additions are the three 400 kV evacuation lines of the Karuma Interconnection Project (Karuma–Kawanda 248 km, Karuma–Olwiyo 55 km, Karuma–Lira 132 kV 76 km), commissioned in September 2024, and the Lira–Gulu–Nebbi 132 kV corridor extending into West Nile (Nebbi energised August 2024). Transmission losses were 2.65% in Q4 2025, well within international best-practice. Distribution moved into a new operating chapter on 1 April 2025, when UEDCL took over from UMEME. UEDCL's customer base rose from 165,937 customers at takeover to 2.75 million by end-2025, on a distribution network that grew from 70,294 km in 2024 to 96,263 km in 2025 (reflecting the consolidation of the former UMEME network). Distribution losses stood at 18.2% in Q4 2025 — in the 16–18% structural band that has persisted since 2018, with commercial losses estimated at 10–11% acting as the binding constraint.

FIGURE 2: Uganda peak demand and nominal capacity.



STATUS OF THE RENEWABLE ENERGY PROCUREMENT POLICY

The Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2022 modernised the renewable energy procurement framework. The Government, through ERA, has put in place a **standardised feed-in tariff (FiT) regime for renewable projects up to 50 MW** — covering small hydro, biomass, bagasse, biogas, geothermal and solar PV — providing a transparent and bankable price signal for private developers. This framework is reinforced by the **GET FiT Uganda programme** (anchored by KfW with support from the EU, Norway, the UK and Germany), which has supported the commissioning of 17 small hydro projects (158 MW) and 7 solar PV projects (88 MW) under standardised PPAs with UETCL. Larger projects (above 50 MW) are procured by UETCL through bilaterally negotiated PPAs, increasingly transitioning toward **competitive auction-based procurement** as committed in the Compact. A dated auction calendar for the next five years is included in Section 4.

The 2022 amendments also opened space for **Independent Power Transmission (IPTs)**, with the Amari project (developed by Gridworks, with Siemens Energy as EPC) reaching financial close in March 2026 — Africa's first IPT project — and entering construction with commissioning targeted for 2028. Eligible bulk consumers with average demand of at least 1,500 kVA may now purchase electricity directly from generators or eligible sellers, capped at 30% of consumption for grid-connected consumers. ERA has licensed an additional pipeline of 31 renewable projects totalling 324.6 MW in various stages of development — predominantly small hydro and solar PV — which can be brought forward through the auction calendar over 2026–2030.

MAIN BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES

- **Firm capacity constraints despite nominal surplus.** Karuma's plant load factor remains constrained at ~21% (2025) versus a hydrology-design target above 50%, while Nalubaale (commissioned 1954) operates well below its 180 MW nameplate. Dry-season hydrology variability further compresses available firm capacity. The headline supply-demand surplus narrative therefore overstates the structural reserve margin available to absorb demand growth.
- **Transmission evacuation bottlenecks.** Despite the major 400 kV Karuma evacuation corridor recently commissioned, residual constraints remain on the 132 kV ring serving Western and South-Western Uganda, on the Lake Albert evacuation corridor (relevant for first oil from end-2026), and on the cross-border interconnections required to monetise surplus into the EAPP. The Grid Development Plan 2023–2040 (UETCL)

prioritises specific transmission reinforcements that must be sequenced against generation siting.

- **Distribution losses stalled in a structural band.** Distribution losses fell sharply in the early UMEME period (from 35% in 2009 to 22% in 2014) but have remained in the 16–18% band from 2018 to 2024, rising to 18.2% in 2025 under the UEDCL transition. The commercial-loss floor — theft, illegal connections, metering gaps — is estimated at 10–11%, requiring a focused commercial-systems consolidation programme alongside investment in network rehabilitation, AMI rollout and anti-theft measures.
- **Demand growth not yet matched by an industrial-load strategy.** Peak demand grew at 13%/yr over 2020–2025, driven by access scale-up and emerging industrial loads (data centres, mining beneficiation, cement, agro-processing). Without a coordinated Industrial Load Development Strategy (ILDS) anchored in MEMD with MoTIC and UIA, generation additions risk outrunning demand absorption, leading to deemed-energy payments and tariff stress.
- **Aging legacy assets requiring rehabilitation.** Nalubaale (1954) and the legacy 132 kV ring around Kampala require targeted refurbishment to restore design capacity and reliability. ERA's quality-of-service indicators (SAIDI/SAIFI) will be baselined in 2026 and tracked against multi-year improvement targets.
- **Foreign-exchange risk on hard-currency PPAs.** The bulk of historical PPAs are denominated in USD while end-user tariffs are billed in UGX, generating a structural FX exposure on UETCL's bulk supply position. No standing hedging instrument is in place; a structured FX hedging facility — developed jointly by MoFPED and DFI partners — is committed under Pillar V.

Expected evolution to 2030 and outlook to 2040

Uganda's generation development pathway over the Compact period is structured around the Category A / Category B delivery taxonomy. Category A — projects operational by 31 December 2030 — is anchored on the IERMP Delayed Transition scenario and calibrated against Uganda's strong recent delivery track record (a single-year peak of +444 MW achieved in 2023 with the Karuma commissioning). It implies operational capacity of approximately 2,500 MW by end-2030 — net additions of around 400 MW from the 2,099 MW baseline, consistent with the LCGTP Business-as-Usual envelope — providing



comfortable headroom over the Delayed Transition peak demand of 2,403 MW, with the EAPP regional pool acting as a complementary reserve. Category B — projects reaching financial close by 31 December 2030 — is anchored on the IERMP Unconstrained Scenario's 8.29 GW reference, implying an additional approximately 5,800 MW pipeline at financial close, with commissioning sequenced from 2031 onward to absorb Tenfold-scenario demand growth. This dual-track approach reconciles the operational deliverability of the 2030 commitment with the long-horizon investability of the Compact, and embeds Uganda's wider regional security-of-supply position via Pillar II.

On the operational track, priority generation additions under Category A include: (i) completion of the Karuma commissioning ramp-up to full design availability (target plant load factor >50% by 2027); (ii) rehabilitation of Nalubaale (180 MW) and selected legacy assets; (iii) bringing forward the 31 ERA-licensed small hydro and solar PV pipeline (324.6 MW) through the standardised FiT framework, with first commercial operations from 2027; (iv) selected utility-scale solar PV procured through the dated auction calendar published Q3 2026, with first projects reaching commercial operation in 2029; and (v) geothermal exploration activity at Katwe, Buranga and Kibiro with first 50 MW commercial operation targeted post-2030 (Category B).

On the transmission backbone, the priority corridors over 2026–2030 are presented in Table 1 below. The portfolio is structured around three logics: (i) completing the internal evacuation backbone (Karuma–Tororo 400 kV; West Nile 132 kV completion; Lake Albert evacuation for associated-gas-to-power optionality); (ii) energising the regional integration corridors that convert Uganda's surplus into EAPP export revenue (Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba 400 kV; Masaka–Mwanza 220 kV; Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia 220/400 kV); and (iii) selective internal reinforcement of 132 kV substations and lines consistent with the UETCL Grid Development Plan 2023–2040. The combined investment envelope is on the order of USD 2.45 billion, with public and concessional financing already secured for the Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba corridor (AfDB USD 155 million plus EU USD 27 million) and project preparation well advanced on the remaining corridors.

FIGURE 3: Installed capacity and peak demand trajectory to 2030 — operational (Category A) + financial close pipeline (Category B)

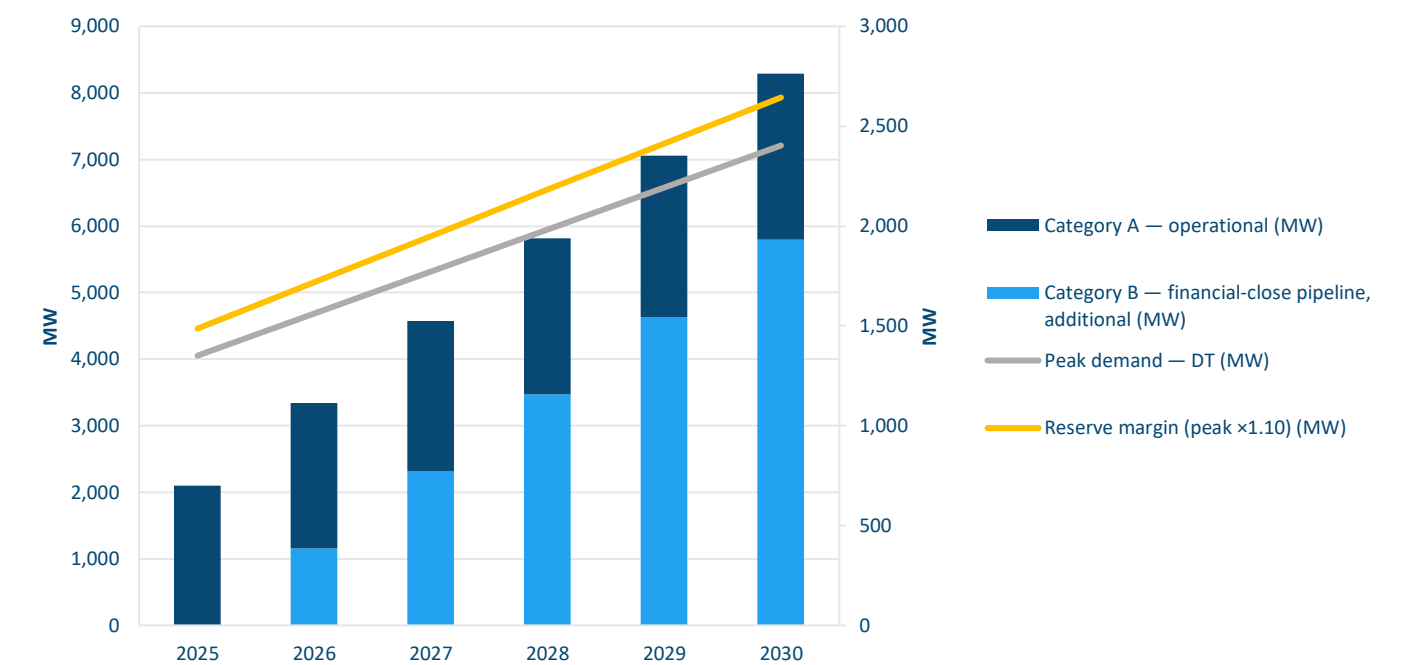


TABLE 1: Key projects in the electricity transmission network

Corridor	Voltage	Length	Indicative cost	Lead	Status (May 2026)
Karuma–Tororo	400 kV	300 km	\$1,200 M	UETCL / IPT	Under construction; commissioning 2027
Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba	400 kV	300 km	\$182 M	UETCL (AfDB+EU)	Financing closed; construction 2026, COD 2029
Lira–Gulu–Nebbi–Arua (West Nile)	132 kV	260 km	\$95 M	UETCL	Nebbi energised Aug 2024; Arua segment 2026
Masaka–Mwanza	220 kV	215 km	\$255 M (UGX 937 bn)	UETCL (Tanzania)	Launched 2025; COD 2029
Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia	220/400 kV	350 km	\$220 M	UETCL (DRC, AfDB)	Project preparation; FC 2027–2028
Tororo–Lessos (rehabilitation/upgrade)	220 kV	85 km	\$45 M	UETCL/KETRACO	Operational; upgrade FC 2026
Hoima–Kafu / Lake Albert evacuation	132/220 kV	180 km	\$140 M	UETCL	Project preparation (linked to first oil)
Internal reinforcement (substations + 132 kV)	132 kV	400+ km	\$320 M	UETCL	GDP 2023–2040, phased to 2030

Source: UETCL Grid Development Plan 2023–2040 (Tables 49 & 54); AfDB project memoranda; EAPP corridor pipeline. Costs are indicative and subject to detailed engineering and procurement.

Beyond 2030, Uganda's energy infrastructure trajectory transitions to the Tenfold Growth Scenario, consistent with Vision 2040 and the National Energy Policy 2023. The Tenfold trajectory implies installed capacity rising toward 61.3 GW by 2040 with peak demand of approximately 22.1 GW, served by a substantially diversified mix (Nuclear 7,000 MW, Solar PV ~27,000 MW, hydro ~2,400 MW, geothermal ~1,500 MW, biomass/biogas, ICE and battery energy storage 20,000 MW). The transmission backbone over 2031–2040 evolves accordingly, with EAPP integration deepening from corridor-by-corridor power trade toward a day-ahead market posture, hosted by the EAPP Independent Regulatory Board Secretariat in Kampala. The Compact's 2030 commitments (the operational Category A fleet and the Category B pipeline at financial close) are the gateway that makes the Tenfold ambition deliverable. Detailed 2040 targets and the technology-by-technology pathway are presented in Section 4 of this Compact.

COMPACT PRIORITY ACTIONS — GENERATION AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE

To translate the Category A / Category B framework into delivery, the Compact organises Pillar I action under seven mutually reinforcing workstreams. Each builds on existing institutions and policies, and is sequenced to deliver measurable outcomes over the 2026–2030 window.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

INDICATIVE INVESTMENT ENVELOPE — PILLAR I (2026–2030)

The bottom-up investment envelope for Pillar I combines generation additions (Category A operational and Category B at financial close), transmission corridor execution (as detailed in Table 1) and selected distribution-network reinforcement. Unit costs are drawn from IERMP least-cost plans, the LCGTP cost tables and regional benchmarks from comparable East African systems.



TABLE 2: Indicative bottom-up investment envelope — Pillar I (USD millions, 2026–2030)

Component	Quantity	Unit CAPEX	Subtotal (USD M)	Source / notes
Category A operational	~400 MW	blended	860	net additions by 2030
Small hydro (FiT pipeline)	200 MW	USD 2.0 M/MW	400	ERA-licensed projects; standardised FiT
Solar PV (utility-scale)	200 MW	USD 1.2 M/MW	240	Auction round 1 (Q1 2027); GET FiT
Nalubaale rehabilitation	180 MW	USD 0.65 M/MW	120	UEGCL programme; ESMAP benchmarks
Karuma optimisation + misc.	—	—	100	Plant load factor uplift to >50%
Category B at financial close	~5,800 MW	blended	8,920	FC by 2030; COD post-2030
Solar PV utility-scale	2,500 MW	USD 1.0 M/MW	2,500	IRENA East Africa solar benchmarks
Large hydropower	1,000 MW	USD 2.5 M/MW	2,500	Multi-purpose schemes; IERMP estimates
Geothermal (first units)	300 MW	USD 4.0 M/MW	1,200	Western Rift sites; AfDB benchmarks
Battery energy storage (BESS)	800 MW / 2,400 MWh	USD 580/kWh	1,400	Co-located with solar; IRENA 2025 cost curves
Wind power	600 MW	USD 1.3 M/MW	780	Karamoja, Mt. Elgon corridors
Gas-to-power / ICE flexibility	400 MW	USD 1.0 M/MW	400	System flexibility; Lake Albert gas option
Biomass cogeneration	200 MW	USD 0.7 M/MW	140	Sugar industry expansion
Transmission backbone	see Table 1	—	2,450	priority corridors 2026–2030
PILLAR I TOTAL			USD 12.2 bn	Operational + FC pipeline + transmission

Of the USD 12.2 billion envelope, approximately USD 3.3 billion is for assets that will be operational by 2030 (Category A generation, transmission corridors COD by 2030), and approximately USD 8.9 billion is for the Category B pipeline reaching financial close by 2030 with commercial operations sequenced post-2030. Financing assumptions distinguish concessional, blended, climate finance, sovereign and private commercial sources, and are detailed in Section 4 of the Compact.

PILLAR II

REAPING THE BENEFITS OF GREATER REGIONAL INTEGRATION

STATE OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Uganda is a founding member of the **Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP)**, established in 2005 to promote regional power trade and energy security across the wider East African region. The EAPP brings together **thirteen member countries**: Burundi, Djibouti, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda, with a combined power market that is among the most strategically positioned on the African continent. Uganda's positioning within the EAPP is exceptional in three

respects. First, the country has chaired the **EAPP Council of Ministers** since 2025 (Minister of Energy and Mineral Development). Second, Kampala hosts the Secretariat of the **Independent Regulatory Board (IRB)**, inaugurated on 17 April 2025 under a Country Host Agreement granting it diplomatic status and tax exemption (capitalised through a USD 5.4 million African Development Bank facility). Third, the IRB is led by **Eng. Ziria Tibalwa Waako** as Acting Director General (herself the substantive CEO of the Electricity Regulatory Authority of Uganda) reinforcing Uganda's institutional weight in the regional regulatory architecture.

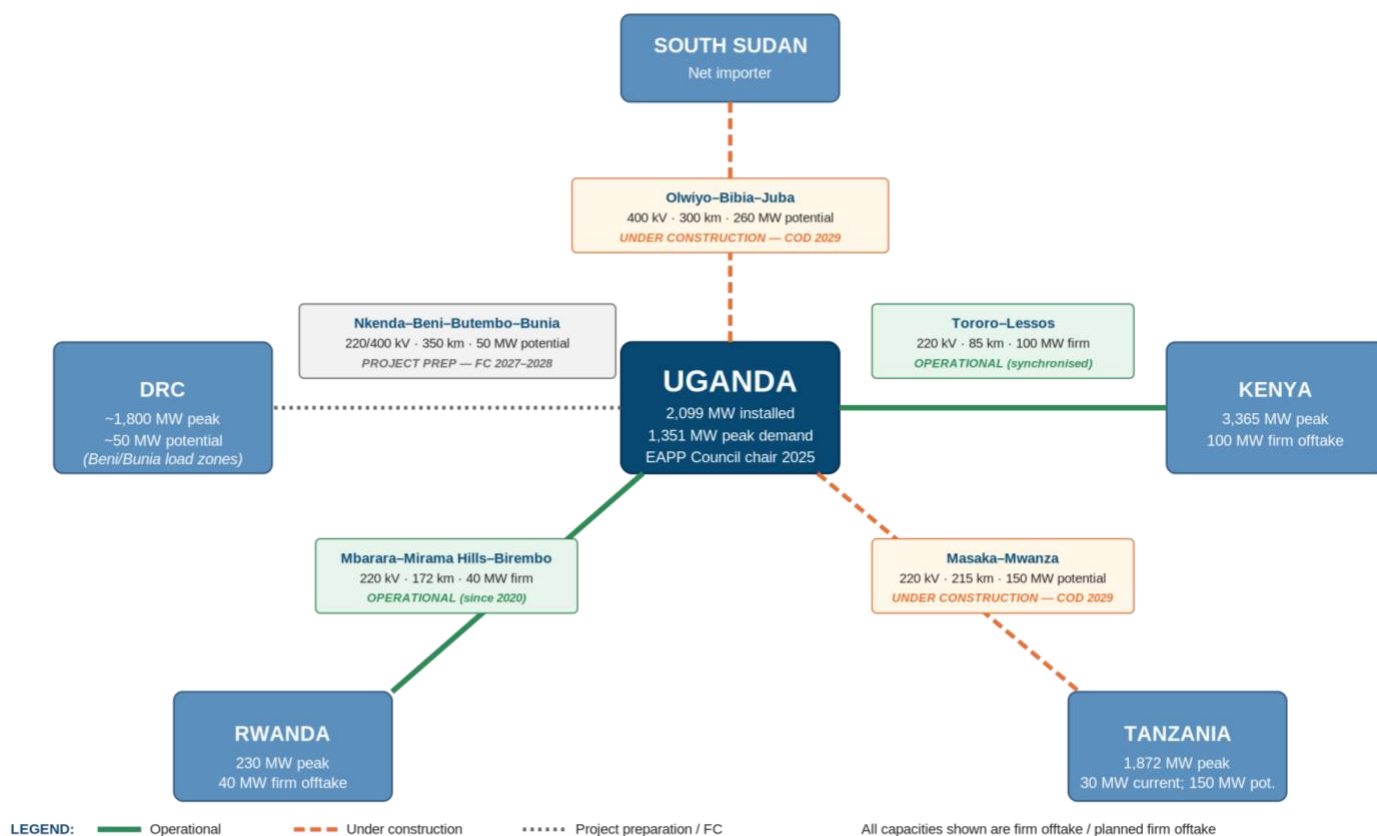
Operationally, Uganda sits at the heart of the EAPP's transition from four synchronous areas into two: the southern synchronous zone (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi) and the northern zone (Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Djibouti), connected via the Ethiopia–Kenya HVDC link such that the two zones operate as a single market. The Tororo–Lessos 220 kV interconnection with Kenya is Uganda's primary synchronous link to the regional grid; the Mbarara–Mirama Hills–Birembo 220 kV corridor with Rwanda has been operational since 2020. Existing firm export commitments total 170 MW (100 MW to Kenya, 30 MW to Tanzania, 40 MW to Rwanda), and Uganda exported



approximately 485 GWh in 2025. As Figure 5 illustrates, three additional corridors are in execution or preparation: Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba (South Sudan, COD 2029), Masaka–Mwanza (Tanzania, COD 2029), and Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia (DRC, FC 2027–2028). They will more than triple Uganda's firm export footprint by 2030 to 500–650 MW.

FIGURE 4: Uganda's cross-border interconnections in the EAPP — operational, under construction and planned corridors

Existing firm export capacity 170 MW (operational); planned to 500–650 MW by 2030 across five corridors



Source: UETCL Grid Development Plan 2023–2024; AfDB and EU project memoranda (Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba; Nkenda–Beni–Bunia); KETRACO, TANESCO, REG bilateral PPAs; EAPP corridor pipeline (May 2026); IERMP Draft Table 25.



On the institutional and regulatory front, ERA and UETCL coordinate with the EAPP IRB on the development and progressive adoption of regional market rules, grid codes, transmission pricing methodologies and dispute-resolution mechanisms. The IRB, since its inauguration, has launched the procurement of Guidelines for Regulating Cross-Border Power Trade, Procedures for Market Monitoring, Access Rules and a Sanctions Regulation Framework — the operational scaffolding of the regional market. In February 2026 the IRB and the Southern African Power Pool signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding in Harare, formalising cooperation between the two pools and laying the institutional foundation for the Tanzania–Zambia interconnector to operate as a fully functional EAPP–SAPP trading channel from 2026 onwards. Uganda has also signed bilateral power trade agreements with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and South Sudan, and is a participant in the African Single Electricity Market (AfSEM) initiative led by the African Union and the EAPP, which aspires to a continent-wide electricity market by 2040.

The EAPP Day-Ahead Market (DAM) is entering its final preparation phase ahead of a planned 2027 launch. A major institutional milestone was reached in April 2026 when Egypt was selected to host the permanent EAPP Market Operator, while Kampala remains host of the Independent Regulatory Board (IRB). This creates a governance structure separating market operations and regulation, broadly aligned with mature regional electricity markets. The DAM design, developed for EAPP in 2022, is compatible with the SAPP market and is intended to evolve over time into intra-day, balancing, forward and ancillary services markets. The 2027 launch should therefore be seen as the start of a broader market integration process extending toward 2030.

Three conditions remain critical before go-live: deployment of the trading and settlement systems in Cairo; completion of market rules and monitoring procedures by the IRB; and alignment of national regulatory frameworks with the regional market design. The timeline is feasible but tight, with limited room for delays across member states.

For Uganda, the DAM could materially improve export revenues by replacing fixed bilateral PPAs with competitive market-clearing prices. Uganda’s low-cost hydropower fleet is structurally well positioned to benefit from regional dispatch optimization, with preliminary modelling suggesting a 15–25% increase in the value of surplus exports relative to bilateral arrangements. Regional co-optimization would also improve operational flexibility by allowing Uganda to import during hydrological stress periods and export more profitably during favorable conditions. Over time, the DAM is also expected to create ancillary-services markets for

frequency response, reserves and grid-balancing services, where Uganda’s hydropower system has competitive advantages. The proposed settlement framework — based on USD-denominated clearing and centralized credit guarantees — would further reduce the foreign-exchange and counterparty risks currently borne under bilateral trading arrangements. Uganda’s role as host of the IRB also provides long-term regulatory influence over regional market evolution, tariff frameworks and dispute resolution mechanisms. However, three risks remain significant: uneven readiness across member states, potential coordination challenges between the Cairo-based Market Operator and Kampala-based regulator, and initially limited market liquidity due to incomplete regional interconnections before 2029–2030. Overall, regional integration is strategically important for Uganda because it monetizes surplus generation capacity through exports while strengthening regional reserve margins and supporting domestic security of supply.

MAIN BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES

- **Counterparty credit and payment risk on cross-border PPAs.** Several EAPP counterparties have constrained sovereign borrowing positions; standardised counterparty risk treatment (sovereign guarantees, escrow accounts, partial-risk guarantees from MIGA/ATIDI) is not yet harmonised across corridors. This raises the cost of capital on regional projects and slows financial close.
- **Foreign-exchange mismatch on export receivables.** Cross-border PPAs are typically denominated in USD, while local-currency tariffs received by importing distribution utilities are subject to FX volatility. The absence of a regional clearing/settlement mechanism in convertible currency exposes UETCL to FX risk on export receivables, mirroring the domestic FX challenge identified under Pillar I and Pillar V.
- **Incomplete harmonisation of technical, market and regulatory codes.** The EAPP IRB has issued draft grid and market codes, but national adoption across member countries is uneven. Differences in tariff methodologies, ancillary services definitions, capacity-payment rules and curtailment compensation create transaction frictions and discourage spot-market trade. The IRB’s day-ahead market (now targeted for 2027 launch, with Egypt selected as Market Operator host in April 2026) is the central instrument for resolving this, but its bankability depends on full member-country adoption of the operational rules.
- **Slow physical interconnection delivery.** Cross-border transmission projects in the region (most



notably Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba, Masaka–Mwanza and Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia) have moved through preparation phases over multiple budget cycles. Coordinated project delivery, with synchronised commissioning on both sides of the border, requires stronger inter-utility coordination, harmonised procurement and a single regional project management framework.

- **Limited regional planning capability.** Regional generation and transmission planning at the EAPP level is still incipient. Uganda's IERMP and UETCL Grid Development Plan are well-developed, but their integration with the planning instruments of neighbouring systems (Kenya KETRACO LCPDP, Tanzania PSMP, DRC SNEL master plan, South Sudan rural electrification plan) is light. A coordinated regional least-cost plan that integrates Uganda's surplus with neighbouring demand would unlock substantially more bankable export volumes.
- **Geopolitical and conflict risk on northern and western corridors.** The Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba and Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia corridors traverse zones with elevated political and security risk. Project-level mitigation (route selection, community engagement, insurance cover from ATIDI/MIGA) is essential to ensure construction and operating continuity over the 25-year asset life.

EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS BEYOND 2030

Uganda's regional integration trajectory over the Compact period is structured around three operational priorities. First, the completion and energisation of the four flagship interconnector corridors already prioritised in Pillar I and Table 1: the Olwiyo–Bibia–Juba 400 kV corridor with South Sudan (financing closed; COD 2029); the Masaka–Mwanza 220 kV corridor with Tanzania (launched 2025; COD 2029); the Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia 220/400 kV corridor with DRC (project preparation, FC 2027–2028); and the rehabilitation and uprating of the Tororo–Lessos 220 kV interconnection with Kenya. Together, these four corridors will more than double Uganda's firm export capacity, from ~170 MW today to approximately 500–650 MW by 2030.

Second, the operationalisation of the EAPP Day-Ahead Market. With Egypt selected at the 21st Council of Ministers (April 2026) as the permanent host of the Market Operator, and the IRB Secretariat already established in Kampala, the institutional architecture is now in place. The market is targeted to go live in 2027, subject to completion of the Market Operator's trading platform and clearing systems, publication of the operational market rules by

the IRB, and alignment of national regulatory frameworks across member countries. UETCL will register as a trader at go-live and will participate from day one. ERA and the IRB are committed to publishing the market participation rules, settlement protocols and transmission-pricing methodology over 2026–2027 to support the launch. Once operational, the day-ahead market is expected to enable economic optimisation of dispatch across the region, reducing curtailment of variable renewables and increasing the realised value of Uganda's hydropower surplus.

Third, the introduction of structured commercial and financial instruments that operationalise Uganda's role as a regional supplier of clean capacity. These include: (i) standardised cross-border power purchase agreements supported by partial-risk guarantees from ATIDI and MIGA, lowering the cost of capital; (ii) an FX hedging or local-currency settlement mechanism for cross-border receivables, developed jointly by MoFPED, UETCL and regional development partners; (iii) a regional generation auction track for clean capacity dedicated to export (linked to Pillar IV), opening up the Ugandan resource base to private capital seeking regional offtake; and (iv) the deepening of ancillary services markets, where Uganda's hydropower fleet has a natural advantage in delivering frequency response, reserve and ramping flexibility.

Quantitatively, the expected export revenue trajectory is projected to rise from approximately USD 50 million annually in 2025 to USD 200–300 million annually by 2030, depending on corridor commissioning timing and EAPP market conditions. Cumulative export revenue over the 2026–2030 period is estimated at USD 750 million to 1.1 billion. This export revenue stream is directly mobilised in Pillar V as a structural contributor to UETCL's financial sustainability and to the cost-of-service tariff implementation pathway.

Looking beyond 2030, Uganda's regional integration ambition deepens in step with the Tenfold Growth Scenario. As domestic demand catches up with the expanding Category B fleet, the country's posture in the EAPP transitions from a corridor-by-corridor exporter to a fully integrated participant in a continental day-ahead and intraday market. Cross-border ancillary services trade, capacity-payment markets and renewable energy certificate (REC) trade are expected to mature over 2031–2040 in line with the AfSEM roadmap, supported by Kampala's role as host of the IRB Secretariat. The 2040 picture is one of an integrated Eastern African market in which Uganda is a structural contributor of low-carbon, low-cost firm and flexible energy — converting the country's hydropower endowment, geothermal potential and storage build-out into durable export revenue and regional energy security.



COMPACT PRIORITY ACTIONS — REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND POWER TRADE

Building on Uganda's strategic positioning in the Eastern Africa Power Pool and on the corridor pipeline outlined above, the Compact organises Pillar II action under six work-streams that operationalise both the physical infrastructure track and the institutional and commercial architecture of regional power trade.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

INDICATIVE INVESTMENT ENVELOPE — PILLAR II (2026–2030)

The Pillar II investment envelope is largely co-located with the cross-border transmission corridors already presented in Table 1 (USD 1.8 billion of the USD 2.45 billion Pillar I transmission envelope is allocated to the four regional corridors). Pillar II adds approximately USD 80 million in dedicated soft and catalytic investments: institutional capacity-building for UETCL's regional trading function and the ERA–IRB capacity exchange (~USD 25 M); design and operationalisation of the standardised cross-border PPA templates and guarantee architecture (~USD 30 M, primarily concessional finance from regional development partners); and the cross-border settlement and FX mechanism (~USD 25 M, jointly with the Pillar IV and Pillar V FX packages).

PILLAR III ACCELERATING AFFORDABLE ENERGY ACCESS AND CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS FOR LAST-MILE ACCESS

CURRENT SITUATION – ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Uganda has made significant progress in expanding access to electricity over the last decade through a combination of grid extension, off-grid deployment, institutional reforms and targeted electrification programmes. Overall electricity access increased from approximately 11% in 2010 to around 60% in 2025, supported by investments in generation capacity expansion, transmission infrastructure, implementation of the Electricity Connections Policy, and rapid growth of decentralised solar systems. Of the current access rate, approximately 22% of the population is connected through the national grid, while around 38% accesses

electricity through off-grid systems, primarily solar home systems and solar lighting solutions.

Despite this progress, access remains uneven across regions and income groups. Urban access rates are estimated at approximately 80%, while rural access remains substantially lower at approximately 43%, reflecting the higher cost of network extension, dispersed settlement patterns and affordability constraints affecting rural households and enterprises. Approximately 40% of the population still lacks access to modern electricity services.

The National Electrification Strategy (NES) established a least-cost pathway toward universal access by combining grid densification, grid extension, mini-grids and stand-alone solar systems. The NES identified that approximately 85% of future required connections are located either within already electrified settlements or within close proximity to the existing medium-voltage network, highlighting the importance of densification and last-mile connectivity as the most cost-effective interventions available to the sector.

The Government has already initiated major programmes to support accelerated electrification, including the Electricity Access Scale-up Project (EASP), expansion of off-grid financing mechanisms through the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC), implementation of results-based financing approaches, and continued development of geospatial planning tools under the NES framework. The transition of the distribution function to UEDCL following the expiry of the UMEME concession in April 2025 further represents a major structural turning point for the sector, requiring continued strengthening of commercial systems, customer interfaces, operational capacity and network management.

The Compact recognises that Uganda's electrification challenge is no longer solely a question of physical connectivity. The next phase of sector transformation must increasingly focus on affordability, reliability and productive consumption. Expanding electricity access while simultaneously increasing productive use of electricity is central to Uganda's industrialisation strategy, rural transformation agenda and the long-term financial sustainability of the power sector.

CURRENT SITUATION – ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING

Access to clean cooking remains one of Uganda's most significant development and energy transition challenges. Biomass continues to dominate household energy consumption, with firewood and charcoal remaining the primary cooking fuels across most of the country. Approximately 89% of households continue to rely on



solid biomass as their primary cooking fuel, particularly in rural areas.

Heavy dependence on traditional biomass contributes to deforestation, environmental degradation, indoor air pollution and adverse health outcomes, particularly affecting women and children. Charcoal demand continues to rise rapidly in urban areas due to urbanisation and demographic growth, placing additional pressure on forest resources and increasing exposure to unsustainable fuel supply chains.

Recognising the scale of this challenge, the Government adopted the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy (NICCS 2023–2038), which establishes a long-term framework for accelerating the transition toward modern cooking solutions. The strategy promotes a diversified technology mix combining LPG, electric cooking, improved biomass cookstoves, bioethanol and institutional clean cooking systems adapted to different income groups and geographical contexts.

Current access to modern cooking solutions remains relatively limited despite growing policy attention. Government estimates indicate access to modern (non-traditional-biomass) cooking solutions at approximately 15% in 2017 and around 25% by 2025 — noting that approximately 89% of households still rely on solid biomass (firewood, charcoal) as their primary cooking fuel, with the 25% figure reflecting fuel-stacking practices and partial adoption of LPG, electric, bioethanol and improved biomass solutions alongside continued biomass use, with adoption concentrated mainly in urban areas and characterised by significant fuel stacking practices.

The Government increasingly views clean cooking not only as a social and environmental priority, but also as an opportunity to strengthen domestic value chains, support industrial development and advance the broader energy transition agenda. In this context, the Lake Albert oil and gas developments may create future opportunities for expansion of domestic LPG supply chains and associated clean cooking markets.

KEY BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES – ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

The main barriers constraining accelerated electricity access include:

- High upfront connection costs for households and SMEs continue to limit uptake of electricity services, particularly among low-income consumers and rural enterprises.
- Affordability constraints linked to low household incomes and limited productive demand continue to

suppress electricity consumption levels and weaken the commercial viability of distribution investments.

- Insufficient medium- and low-voltage distribution infrastructure in rural and peri-urban areas constrains densification and delays last-mile connectivity.
- High technical and commercial losses within parts of the distribution network continue to affect sector efficiency and financial sustainability.
- Financing constraints affecting large-scale last-mile connectivity programmes limit the pace of accelerated electrification, particularly in underserved regions.
- Limited access to consumer financing for appliances and productive-use equipment constrains electricity demand growth and reduces the economic impact of electrification investments.
- Operational and institutional adjustments associated with the post-UMEME transition require continued strengthening of commercial systems, customer management, maintenance practices and network operations.
- Electrification planning has historically remained fragmented across generation, transmission, distribution and productive-use programmes, limiting coordination and implementation efficiency.
- Grid extension in remote low-density areas remains commercially challenging and requires a stronger combination of public financing, concessional support and private-sector participation.
- Rural electrification programmes are not yet fully integrated with emerging sustainability and traceability requirements affecting Uganda's export-oriented agricultural sectors. In particular, implementation of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is expected to increase demand for digital traceability systems, rural processing infrastructure, data connectivity and sustainable agricultural value chains in coffee- and cocoa-producing regions.

The Government has already initiated a number of measures to address these constraints through implementation of the Electricity Connections Policy, scale-up of results-based financing mechanisms, strengthening of UECCC financing instruments, expansion of geospatial planning under the NES and acceleration of decentralised energy deployment through public-private partnerships.



Building on these measures, the Compact will support stronger integration between electrification, productive-use development and industrial transformation by prioritising agro-processing zones, industrial parks, irrigation systems, mining areas, trading centres and public institutions within access-expansion planning. The Compact will also support accelerated densification of existing network areas, deployment of mini-grids and stand-alone systems, expansion of blended financing mechanisms capable of crowding in private capital for last-mile access, and improved coordination between electrification planning and sustainable agricultural value chains.

KEY BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES – ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING

The transition toward clean cooking continues to face major structural, financial and behavioural barriers :

- Heavy dependence on traditional biomass and charcoal value chains continues to reinforce unsustainable fuel consumption patterns across both rural and urban areas.
- Affordability constraints affecting LPG, electric cooking appliances and modern fuels limit adoption among low-income households.
- Distribution infrastructure for LPG and other clean fuels remains concentrated in major urban centres, limiting accessibility in secondary cities and rural areas.
- Limited household purchasing power and restricted access to consumer financing constrain uptake of modern cooking technologies.
- Fuel stacking practices remain widespread, reflecting both affordability challenges and concerns regarding reliability and convenience of alternative fuels.
- Awareness of the health, environmental and economic benefits of modern cooking solutions remains limited in some communities.
- Weak standards enforcement and uneven product quality across parts of the market continue to affect consumer confidence and technology adoption.
- Domestic manufacturing capacity for modern cooking technologies remains limited, constraining development of local value chains and increasing dependence on imports.

- Clean cooking deployment has historically remained insufficiently integrated with electrification planning, urbanisation strategies, health programmes and climate objectives.

The Government has already established an important policy foundation through the NICCS, the Energy Transition Plan and associated energy-access programmes. Building on these frameworks, the Compact will support a segmented clean cooking transition adapted to Uganda's demographic, economic and geographical realities.

Urban and peri-urban areas are expected to drive growth in LPG adoption, supported by expansion of distribution infrastructure, private-sector participation and potential future domestic supply opportunities linked to associated gas development. Rural areas will continue to require a combination of improved biomass cookstoves, bioethanol solutions and decentralised clean cooking technologies, while electric cooking is expected to expand progressively in densified grid areas and among higher-consumption households.

The Compact will further support stronger coordination between clean cooking deployment, public health policy, environmental sustainability, forestry protection, gender inclusion and climate-finance mobilisation, while promoting development of domestic LPG and clean cooking value chains capable of generating employment and private investment opportunities.

PROJECTED TRENDS – ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Electricity demand and access are expected to expand rapidly over the coming decade as a result of demographic growth, urbanisation, industrialisation and increased productive use of electricity. Uganda's population is projected to exceed 50 million by 2030, while urbanisation is expected to continue accelerating, increasing pressure on electricity infrastructure and service delivery systems.

The National Electrification Strategy established a long-term universal-access trajectory requiring approximately 10.4 million additional connections through a combination of grid, mini-grid and stand-alone systems. Building on this ambition, the Compact calibrates near-term delivery against financing capacity, project maturity and implementation pace to ensure that 2030 commitments are operationally credible while preserving the universal-access horizon.

The Compact therefore adopts a phased delivery approach that preserves Uganda's long-term universal-access ambition while anchoring the 2030 operational



horizon in realistic implementation pathways. Under the revised framework validated through the Compact process, electricity access is expected to rise toward approximately 80–85% by 2030 through accelerated grid densification, off-grid deployment and strengthened last-mile delivery systems.

Future growth in access will increasingly depend on integrated planning between electrification, industrialisation and productive-use development. Demand growth is expected to be driven not only by household consumption, but also by agro-processing, mineral development, digital infrastructure, irrigation, cold chains, electric mobility and emerging industrial loads. This shift toward a demand-led electrification model is expected to improve infrastructure utilisation, strengthen utility revenues and support the long-term financial sustainability of the sector.

Off-grid systems are expected to continue playing a critical role in reaching remote populations, particularly through private-sector-led deployment of solar home systems and mini-grids supported by concessional financing, results-based subsidies and strengthened regulatory frameworks. The long-running Kalangala Infrastructure Services concession on the Kalangala islands demonstrates the viability of the hybrid renewable-thermal concession model at island scale and provides a working reference for the scaling of the broader mini-grid concession framework.

Over the medium term, rural electrification is also expected to become increasingly integrated with digitalisation and sustainable agricultural supply chains. Expansion of electricity access in coffee-, cocoa- and agro-processing regions may support deployment of traceability platforms, cold storage, rural connectivity infrastructure and local value-addition facilities required under evolving international market standards, including EUDR-related compliance frameworks. The Compact therefore supports stronger coordination between electrification planning, agricultural transformation programmes and sustainable land-use initiatives in order to maximise developmental and export-oriented impacts of last-mile energy investments.

Looking toward 2040, Uganda's electrification trajectory is expected to evolve from a predominantly access-driven programme into a broader platform for industrial transformation and regional competitiveness. Under the long-term ambition reflected in Vision 2040, the IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario and the National Electrification Strategy, electricity demand growth is expected to be increasingly driven by industrial clusters, mineral beneficiation, transport electrification, digital infrastructure, regional trade and large productive loads. By preserving the long-term universal-access ambition

while strengthening near-term delivery realism, the Compact seeks to establish the operational and institutional foundations required to support Uganda's transition toward a high-consumption, industrialised and regionally integrated electricity economy.

PROJECTED TRENDS – ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING

Uganda's clean cooking transition is expected to accelerate progressively over the Compact period as a result of urbanisation, rising incomes, policy support and expansion of clean fuel supply chains. However, the transition is expected to remain gradual and differentiated across technologies, regions and income groups.

The Compact aligns with the long-term ambition of the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy and builds on the substantial policy and programme architecture already in place. The Compact framework adopts a segmented transition pathway combining LPG expansion in urban markets, improved biomass technologies in rural areas, and progressive deployment of electric cooking solutions in densified grid zones and higher-income households.

The Government's target of reaching approximately 50% access to modern cooking solutions by 2030 remains an important strategic milestone within the broader energy transition agenda. Achieving this objective will require simultaneous expansion of fuel supply infrastructure, appliance financing, consumer awareness, standards enforcement and private-sector participation across the cooking-energy value chain.

If technically and commercially validated, progressive utilisation of associated gas from the Lake Albert basin could become an important structural driver of Uganda's long-term clean cooking transition. Under this pathway, domestic LPG production could gradually support emergence of an integrated national LPG ecosystem combining gas processing facilities, bottling infrastructure, transport corridors, storage capacity and private distribution networks. The Compact therefore supports continued assessment of the regulatory, commercial and infrastructure requirements needed to enable a phased domestic LPG value chain capable of supporting both energy-access and industrial-development objectives.

At the same time, continued expansion of electricity access and improvements in service reliability are expected to support gradual growth in electric cooking, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas and among higher-consumption households.



Over the longer term, the clean cooking transition is expected to become increasingly integrated with Uganda's broader industrialisation, climate, forestry and public health objectives. The Compact therefore positions clean cooking not as a standalone social programme, but as a core component of Uganda's economic transformation and energy-transition strategy.

Looking toward 2040, the clean cooking transition is expected to become increasingly integrated with Uganda's wider industrialisation, climate and energy-security objectives. Expansion of domestic LPG infrastructure, progressive electrification of cooking, development of bioethanol and alternative fuels, and potential utilisation of associated gas resources may collectively support a gradual reduction in structural dependence on traditional biomass. The long-term ambition reflected in the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy and the broader energy-transition agenda is therefore not limited to household fuel substitution, but extends to development of modern domestic energy value chains, reduction of deforestation pressures, strengthening of public health outcomes and creation of new industrial and private-sector opportunities across the cooking-energy ecosystem.

Compact priority actions — last-mile access and clean cooking

To translate the access trajectory shown in Figures 6 and 7 into delivery on the ground, the Compact organises action under five complementary workstreams. Each workstream builds on policies and institutional structures already in place, and brings them together into a coherent and deliverable programme to 2030.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

FIGURE 6: Electricity access trajectory 2010–2030 by delivery mode — grid, mini-grids and solar home systems

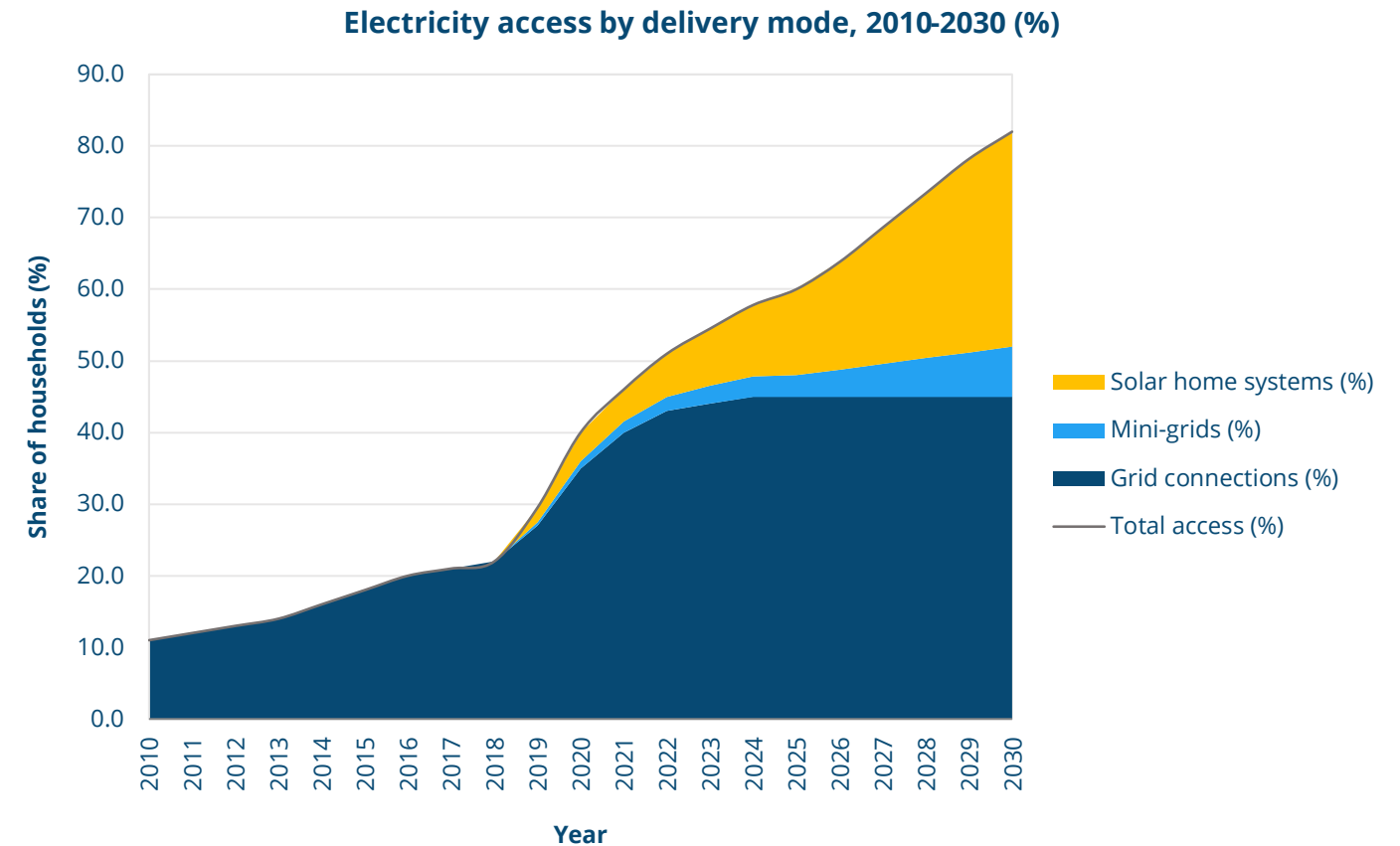
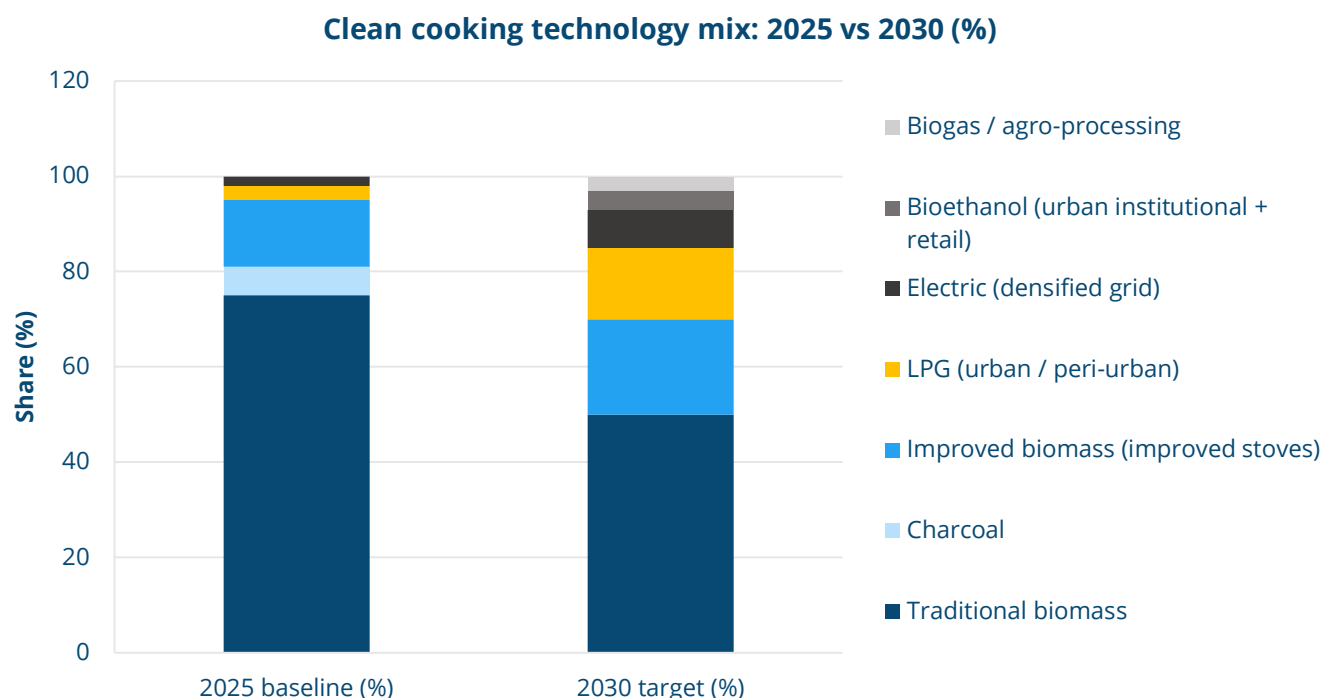


FIGURE 7: Clean cooking technology mix: 2025 baseline to 2030 target (50% access), segmented by technology.
Note: shares sum to 100% in each year. Clean access rises from ~25% (2025) to 50% (2030 target). Charcoal phased into improved/LPG by 2030.



COMPACT PRIORITY ACTIONS — LAST-MILE ACCESS AND CLEAN COOKING

To translate the access trajectory shown in Figures 6 and 7 into delivery on the ground, the Compact organises action under five complementary workstreams. Each workstream builds on policies and institutional structures already in place, and brings them together into a coherent and deliverable programme to 2030.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

PILLAR IV ENCOURAGING PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION TO MOBILISE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CURRENT SITUATION

Uganda operates one of the most liberalised and institutionally differentiated electricity sectors in Sub-Saharan Africa. Since the reforms introduced under the Electricity Act 1999 and strengthened through the Electricity (Amendment) Act 2022, the sector has progressively evolved toward a hybrid model combining public-sector stewardship with significant private-sector

participation across generation, off-grid systems and selected transmission activities.

Private participation has historically played a central role in Uganda's power-sector development, particularly in generation. Independent Power Producers (IPPs) currently account for approximately one-third of installed generation capacity, anchored by flagship projects such as Bujagali and supported by a wider portfolio of small hydropower, bagasse cogeneration and solar PV projects developed under the GET FiT programme and related renewable-energy frameworks. ERA has additionally licensed multiple renewable-energy projects currently at different stages of development.

The off-grid and decentralised energy segments have also become increasingly dependent on private-sector participation. Solar home systems, mini-grids, clean cooking technologies, productive-use equipment and distributed renewable-energy solutions are largely delivered through private operators supported by results-based financing mechanisms, concessional facilities and donor-backed access programmes. The Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) has emerged as a central institution supporting this ecosystem through credit lines, guarantees, de-risking facilities and blended financing instruments.



Recent reforms have also expanded opportunities for private participation within the transmission segment. The Electricity (Amendment) Act 2022 introduced the Independent Power Transmission (IPT) framework, creating a legal basis for private investment in transmission infrastructure. The Amari transmission project, expected to enter construction in 2026, represents the first implementation of this model and establishes an important precedent for future transmission partnerships.

The Government has further strengthened the enabling framework for private investment through the Public-Private Partnerships Act, standardised feed-in tariff mechanisms, renewable-energy procurement reforms, direct-sales provisions for eligible large consumers and expansion of blended-finance facilities linked to energy access and productive-use development.

At the same time, Uganda's energy-transition agenda increasingly depends on mobilising significantly larger volumes of private and blended capital. The financing needs associated with transmission expansion, distribution reinforcement, decentralised electrification, productive-use deployment, regional interconnections and clean cooking infrastructure substantially exceed the fiscal space available through public financing alone.

KEY BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES

Despite Uganda's comparatively advanced reform framework, several barriers continue to constrain the scale and pace of private investment across the energy sector :

- Macroeconomic pressures, foreign-exchange exposure and high financing costs continue to affect the bankability of long-term infrastructure investments, particularly for projects with local-currency revenue streams.
- Limited availability of long-term domestic capital constrains financing for large-scale energy infrastructure, while local financial markets remain relatively shallow for infrastructure lending.
- Perceived off-taker risk and concerns regarding long-term utility financial sustainability continue to affect investor confidence in some segments of the electricity market.
- Project preparation capacity remains uneven across institutions, resulting in delays in feasibility studies, procurement processes, land acquisition and financial close.

- Transmission and evacuation constraints continue to affect the pace of generation development and increase implementation risks for private developers.

- Regulatory and licensing procedures have improved significantly over time but can still involve lengthy approval timelines and overlapping institutional processes for certain categories of projects.

- Distribution losses, affordability constraints and relatively low electricity consumption levels in some areas continue to weaken commercial returns for distribution and last-mile investments.

- Mini-grid and off-grid markets continue to require stronger long-term regulatory clarity regarding tariff structures, compensation mechanisms and future grid integration.

- The clean cooking market remains fragmented and under-capitalised, with limited scale financing available for LPG infrastructure, improved cookstoves, electric cooking technologies and associated supply chains.

- Emerging sectors such as battery storage, electric mobility, geothermal development and domestic LPG infrastructure still require further regulatory development, market structuring and risk-mitigation instruments.

- While Uganda has established a strong legal framework for public-private partnerships, implementation capacity and transaction structuring capabilities remain uneven across some institutions.

The Government has already initiated important reforms to address these constraints through strengthening of the IPT framework, expansion of UECCC financing facilities, implementation of blended-finance instruments, modernisation of procurement frameworks, expansion of geospatial electrification planning and strengthening of the regulatory framework under ERA.

Building on these reforms, the Compact will support a more integrated investment mobilisation framework combining public finance, concessional resources, climate finance, guarantees, local-currency solutions and private capital mobilisation. Emphasis will be placed on scaling investment into transmission infrastructure, productive-use deployment, decentralised energy systems, clean cooking value chains, regional interconnections and industrial energy infrastructure.



The Compact will also support stronger project-preparation capabilities, standardisation of procurement and contractual frameworks, improved coordination between sector institutions and development partners, and expansion of market-enabling infrastructure capable of crowding in private investment across both urban and rural energy markets.

EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

Over the medium term, private capital is expected to play an increasingly important role in transmission development, decentralised electrification, mini-grids, solar home systems, productive-use financing, battery storage, industrial energy services and clean cooking infrastructure. The implementation of the Independent Power Transmission framework is expected to establish a pipeline of privately financed transmission assets capable of accelerating strategic corridor development and reducing pressure on public balance sheets.

Expansion of regional power trade and development of the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) are also expected to create new commercial opportunities for private participation, particularly through regional generation projects, transmission corridors and cross-border electricity trade mechanisms. The gradual operationalisation of the EAPP day-ahead market may improve dispatch optimisation, strengthen market liquidity and increase the commercial attractiveness of renewable-energy investments linked to regional demand.

The Compact also expects growing private-sector participation across clean cooking and downstream gas infrastructure. Subject to technical and commercial validation, development of a domestic LPG ecosystem linked to associated gas from the Lake Albert basin could support new investment opportunities across processing, bottling, storage, transport, cylinder manufacturing and retail distribution. This would strengthen Uganda's broader industrialisation agenda while supporting expansion of modern cooking solutions.

At the same time, rural electrification and decentralised energy deployment are expected to become increasingly integrated with agricultural value chains, digitalisation and sustainability requirements affecting export-oriented sectors. Private investment in mini-grids, cold chains, rural processing facilities and traceability-support infrastructure may therefore expand alongside implementation of EUDR-related compliance systems in coffee- and cocoa-producing regions.

Looking toward 2040, Uganda's energy sector is expected to evolve toward a significantly deeper and more diversified private-investment ecosystem. Under the long-term ambitions reflected in Vision 2040, the IERMP Tenfold Growth Scenario and the Energy Transition Plan,

private capital is expected to contribute not only to renewable-energy deployment and access expansion, but also to strategic infrastructure including geothermal development, battery storage, electric mobility, regional transmission corridors, digital energy systems and potentially future nuclear-support infrastructure.

COMPACT PRIORITY ACTIONS — PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION AND CAPITAL MOBILISATION

The Compact organises private-sector mobilisation around four complementary instruments designed to address the specific market gaps for which existing instruments have not yet matured. Each instrument builds on existing institutions and is sequenced to deliver measurable mobilisation of private capital over 2026–2030.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

PILLAR V ENSURING FINANCIALLY SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC SERVICES THAT PROVIDE RELIABLE AND AFFORDABLE SERVICES

CURRENT SITUATION

Uganda's electricity sector has undergone significant expansion and institutional transformation over the last two decades, supported by major investments in generation capacity, transmission infrastructure, rural electrification and sector reforms. Installed generation capacity increased from less than 700 MW in 2010 to approximately 2,100 MW in 2025, while electricity access expanded from approximately 11% to around 60% over the same period.

Electricity demand has continued to grow steadily over recent years. Electricity sales by UETCL increased from approximately 5,224 GWh in 2022 to approximately 7,573 GWh in 2025, while peak demand continued rising alongside urbanisation, industrialisation and expanding electricity access. UETCL revenues increased from approximately UGX 1.34 trillion in 2022 to approximately UGX 1.87 trillion in 2025, reflecting both rising demand and expansion of electricity sales.

The transmission network has also expanded significantly. By 2025, Uganda's high-voltage transmission network exceeded 5,300 km, supported by continued investments in substations, grid reinforcement and regional interconnections. Transmission losses remained relatively low by regional standards at below 5%, reflecting



sustained investments in network strengthening and system management.

The distribution segment remains central to the sector's financial and operational sustainability. Following the expiry of the UMEME concession in April 2025, the Government transferred the distribution mandate to Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL). The transition represented one of the largest institutional restructuring exercises undertaken in the sector since the original unbundling reforms.

Under the concession period, significant progress had been achieved in customer growth, loss reduction and network expansion. Under the UMEME concession (2005–2025), the distribution segment achieved high standards of commercial performance, with collection efficiency consistently approaching 99% in the final years of the concession. Building on this foundation, the Government commits to maintaining high collection performance under UEDCL stewardship through accelerated deployment of advanced metering, expansion of pre-payment metering for new connections, strengthened revenue protection, and disciplined government-as-off-taker payments. Sustained high collection performance is recognised as a foundation of utility financial sustainability and a precondition for mobilising further private capital into the sector.

Beyond UEDCL, distribution services are also provided by two private concessionaires operating in specific service territories under licences issued by the Electricity Regulatory Authority. The West Nile Rural Electrification Company (WENRECO) serves the West Nile sub-region (Arua, Nebbi, Yumbe and adjacent districts), providing electricity to approximately 25,000 customers across a network historically powered by local hydropower and thermal generation, and progressively integrated into the national grid through the Lira–Gulu–Nebbi 132 kV corridor. Kalangala Infrastructure Services (KIS) operates an integrated hybrid solar–thermal concession on the Kalangala islands in Lake Victoria, serving approximately 4,500 customers under a long-term concession framework. Together with UEDCL, these concessionaires form Uganda's hybrid public-private distribution architecture, and the Compact recognises the contribution of both operators to extending reliable electricity services to remote and structurally underserved territories.

In Uganda, electricity tariffs reflect the costs associated with large infrastructure investments, foreign-exchange exposure, hydrological risks and network expansion requirements. At the same time, affordability remains a concern. While Uganda's tariff framework has supported private investment and sector growth, maintaining affordability for households, SMEs and productive sectors remains essential to increasing electricity consumption and strengthening long-term utility sustainability.

INDICATOR	2022	2023	2024	2025
ELECTRICITY SALES – UETCL (GWH)	5,224 GWh	5,740 GWh	6,301 GWh	7,573 GWh*
UETCL REVENUES (UGX MILLION)	1,338,510	1,530,197	1,571,107	≈ 1,870,000 (UGX 1.87 tn, body text)
UETCL PROFITS BEFORE TAX (UGX BN)	37.7	94.9	Missing	Missing
UETCL ASSET BASE (UGX TN)	3.77	~4.0	Missing	Missing
TRANSMISSION LOSSES (%)	4.28%	4.79%	~4.5%	Missing
NUMBER OF ELECTRICITY CUSTOMERS	~2.1 million	~2.3 million	~2.5 million	~2.75 million
EXPORT REVENUES FROM ELECTRICITY TRADE	Missing	Limited bilateral exports	~USD 80–120m	missing
UMEME REVENUES (UGX BN)	~2,150 bn	~2,320 bn	~2,460 bn	Operations transferred to UEDCL
UMEME PROFITS AFTER TAX (UGX BN)	~138 bn	~171 bn	Missing	Operations transferred to UEDCL
TARGET ANNUAL CUSTOMER ADDITIONS				

Source: ERA website



KEY BARRIERS AND OBSTACLES

Despite substantial progress in sector expansion and reform, several structural challenges continue to constrain the financial sustainability, affordability and reliability of electricity services.

- Distribution losses remain elevated relative to long-term sector targets, affecting utility revenues, operational efficiency and the overall financial sustainability of the sector.
- Low levels of electricity consumption among many newly connected households continue to constrain revenue growth and reduce the utilisation of existing infrastructure investments.
- Affordability constraints affecting households, SMEs and productive sectors continue to limit electricity demand growth, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas.
- Foreign-exchange exposure linked to power-purchase agreements, external borrowing and imported equipment continues to create financial pressures for utilities and tariff-setting mechanisms.
- The post-UMEME transition requires continued strengthening of UEDCL's operational and financial efficiency in order to maintain service reliability, improve customer management and sustain network investments.
- Limited access to long-term local-currency financing constrains investment into distribution infrastructure, network modernisation and service-quality improvements.
- Parts of the distribution network continue to face congestion, ageing infrastructure and reliability constraints, particularly in rapidly growing urban and industrial areas.
- Electricity theft, illegal connections and non-technical losses continue to affect revenue collection and operational efficiency.
- Historically fragmented planning between generation, transmission, distribution and electrification programmes had reduced overall system efficiency and slowed implementation of integrated investment priorities.

- Low levels of productive electricity consumption continue to weaken the commercial viability of electrification investments in some regions.
- Hydrological variability and climate-related risks continue to expose the sector to generation uncertainty and operational pressures, particularly during periods of drought.
- Domestic capital markets remain relatively shallow for large-scale infrastructure financing, increasing dependence on concessional finance and external borrowing.

The Government has already initiated important reforms to address these challenges through the Electricity (Amendment) Act 2022, strengthening of sector institutions, expansion of geospatial electrification planning, implementation of blended-finance mechanisms, deployment of smart metering systems, reinforcement of transmission and distribution infrastructure and expansion of productive-use programmes.

The Compact will build on these measures by supporting stronger operational and financial performance across utilities, accelerated loss reduction, modernisation of customer-management systems, digitalisation of network operations, expansion of productive electricity demand and strengthening of integrated planning across generation, transmission, distribution and access programmes.

EXPECTED DEVELOPMENTS

Over the medium term, continued expansion of electricity access, productive-use deployment and industrial activity is expected to increase electricity sales, improve infrastructure utilisation and strengthen utility revenues. Electricity demand growth is increasingly expected to be driven not only by household connections, but also by agro-processing, mining, irrigation, digital infrastructure, electric mobility, commercial services and industrial development.

The Government expects continued reduction in both technical and commercial losses through deployment of smart metering systems, network modernisation, reinforcement of substations, improved maintenance practices and stronger customer-management systems. Continued investments in medium- and low-voltage infrastructure are also expected to improve reliability and reduce service interruptions across both urban and rural networks.



The transition to UEDCL is expected to progressively strengthen public-sector stewardship of the distribution segment while maintaining operational continuity and improving service delivery. The Compact therefore supports continued institutional strengthening of UEDCL, including improvements in technical capacity, commercial systems, financial management, customer service and network operations.

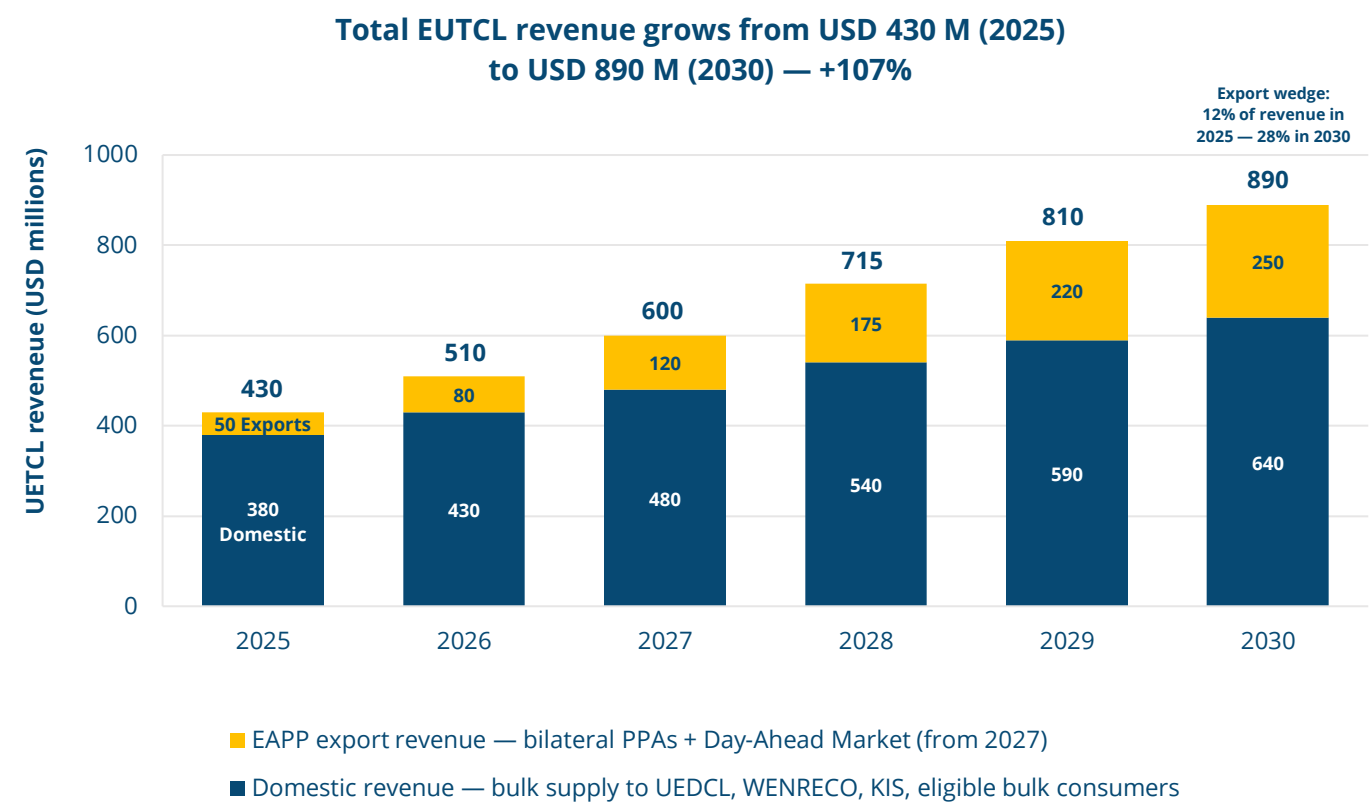
Regional electricity trade is also expected to contribute progressively to sector sustainability by improving utilisation of generation assets and creating supplementary revenue streams for utilities. Expansion of power exports through regional interconnections and future development of the Eastern Africa Power Pool market may therefore support broader sector financial resilience while strengthening regional system integration.

COMPACT PRIORITY ACTIONS — FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE SECTOR

Building on the operational progress and institutional reforms already in place, the Compact organises the financial-sustainability agenda around four mutually reinforcing workstreams. Each workstream is designed to translate strategic intent into concrete and dated commitments, anchoring the Compact’s credibility with development partners and private investors.

The detailed workstreams, indicators, baselines, milestones and lead institutions for this pillar are presented in the Section 2 Action Plan single-matrix structure.

FIGURE 8: UETCL revenue composition 2025 → 2030 — domestic supply and EAPP export uplift, reinforcing utility financial sustainability



4

Operational Framework for the Implementation



Objectives Operational framework for the implementation of the Pact

The implementation of the Uganda National Energy Compact requires a coordinated, politically anchored, and results-oriented institutional framework capable of accelerating delivery across generation, transmission, distribution, off-grid electrification, clean cooking, utility reform, regional integration, and private-sector mobilisation. To support this objective, the Government of Uganda establishes a Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit (CDMU) as the central coordination and implementation-support mechanism for the Compact period.

The CDMU is designed as a high-level delivery unit, not a new implementing agency or a parallel bureaucratic structure. Its model is grounded in the internationally established practice of politically anchored delivery units that work across government to accelerate execution, resolve bottlenecks, and hold institutions accountable for results. The CDMU shall operate with a lean profile, drawing its authority from senior Government leadership, and focus exclusively on what existing sector institutions cannot easily do for themselves: cross-cutting coordination, structured escalation of implementation constraints, and delivery performance management at the level of the Compact as a whole.

The CDMU shall not duplicate the statutory mandates of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), the Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited (UEDCL), Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited (UETCL), Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited (UEGCL), the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC), or other sector institutions. Rather, it shall function as a lean coordination and delivery-support mechanism embedded at the heart of the Compact's governance architecture, designed to strengthen implementation follow-up, enable rapid problem-solving across institutional boundaries, and support execution of Uganda's priority national energy commitments under the Mission 300 framework.

Given the cross-cutting nature of the Compact (spanning generation, transmission, distribution, off-grid access, clean cooking, tariff reform, utility transformation, and regional integration) the CDMU shall operate under direct high-level Government oversight, with close working relationships across MEMD, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), sector utilities, the Electricity Regulatory Authority, and relevant central government coordination institutions. Its institutional authority derives not from its technical capacity alone, but from its proximity to the centre of Government decision-making and its capacity to convene and, where necessary, escalate.

Mandate and Functions of the CDMU

The CDMU shall function as a delivery-focused implementation support mechanism whose primary objective is to ensure that the strategic commitments of the Uganda Energy Compact are translated into concrete, measurable, and time-bound outcomes. Its mandate spans six interconnected functional areas:

A. DELIVERY COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT

The CDMU shall coordinate implementation of Compact priority actions across all five pillars, supporting the sequencing of reforms and investments and ensuring that agreed timelines are maintained. This includes monitoring the delivery status of Category A projects expected to

become operational by 31 December 2030 and tracking the preparation, financing, and financial-close milestones of Category B projects expected to commission post-2030. The CDMU shall maintain structured oversight of the Industrial Load Development Strategy, the Electricity Access Scale-Up programme, the Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility, utility transformation commitments, and the tariff reform pathway, coordinating delivery across the institutions responsible for each. Where actions are running ahead of schedule, the CDMU shall facilitate acceleration; where they are falling behind, it shall initiate the appropriate problem-solving and escalation response.



B. BOTTLENECK IDENTIFICATION AND STRUCTURED ESCALATION

The most distinctive function of the CDMU within Uganda's institutional landscape is its structured capacity to identify, track, and resolve implementation bottlenecks that would otherwise slow delivery across the Compact. The CDMU shall maintain active visibility over the full implementation pipeline (i.e. covering procurement delays, financing gaps, permitting or land acquisition constraints, inter-agency coordination failures, regulatory approval timelines, and private-sector transaction risks) and shall apply a disciplined escalation architecture to ensure that constraints are addressed at the appropriate level of Government.

Under this architecture, operational bottlenecks that can be resolved within existing institutional mandates shall be addressed through direct facilitation by the CDMU. Issues requiring cross-ministerial coordination or policy-level decisions shall be elevated to MEMD and MoFPED leadership. Strategic constraints requiring Cabinet-level intervention or engagement with development partners shall be escalated to the Compact Steering Committee and, where appropriate, to the Office of the President or the Prime Minister. This structured escalation pathway — from technical facilitation to political resolution, is what distinguishes the CDMU from a conventional monitoring secretariat and gives it the institutional leverage to accelerate delivery at scale.

C. PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The CDMU shall maintain the primary performance monitoring framework for the Uganda Energy Compact, tracking implementation progress against agreed targets, KPIs, and annual milestones across all pillars. It shall develop and maintain institutional accountability matrices that identify lead implementing institutions, delivery timelines, and current implementation status for each Compact commitment. Lead implementing institutions shall provide periodic updates to the CDMU against agreed milestones, KPIs, and reform commitments.

Projects and reforms shall be classified through a traffic-light monitoring system: green (on track), amber (at risk), and red (delayed or requiring escalation). For activities rated red, the CDMU shall coordinate structured intervention involving the relevant institutions and senior Government leadership as required. The CDMU shall prepare quarterly implementation stocktakes and an annual Compact delivery report, consolidating data from MEMD, ERA, UEDCL, UETCL, UEGCL, UECCC, and other implementing institutions into a single, authoritative account of Compact progress.

D. DIGITAL MONITORING AND DATA MANAGEMENT

The Government shall establish a Digital Compact Results Dashboard as the primary platform for monitoring implementation of the Uganda Energy Compact. The Dashboard shall consolidate and integrate existing digital systems and data platforms operated by MEMD, ERA, UEDCL, UETCL, UEGCL, UECCC, and other implementing institutions, with the objective of strengthening interoperability, avoiding duplication, and improving sector-wide visibility over implementation progress.

The digital monitoring framework shall support real-time tracking of Compact KPIs, project-level implementation milestones, financing mobilisation, utility performance, electrification progress, and clean-cooking deployment. GIS-based infrastructure tracking and digital reporting tools shall be progressively integrated into the monitoring architecture. The CDMU shall coordinate reporting protocols, data-validation procedures, and implementation reporting arrangements in collaboration with implementing institutions and development partners, and shall maintain a dynamic delivery dashboard identifying delayed actions and implementation risks across the Compact pipeline.

E. INVESTMENT FACILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNER COORDINATION

Delivery of the Uganda Energy Compact will require strong, coordinated engagement between Government institutions, development partners, private investors, philanthropies, regional organisations, and technical-assistance providers. The CDMU shall serve as the central coordination platform for this engagement, supporting the development of investor-ready project pipelines and facilitating coordination between Government institutions and prospective investors for strategic projects across generation, transmission, distributed renewable energy, clean cooking, and regional integration.

Priority focus areas shall include competitive procurement frameworks, Independent Power Transmission projects, renewable-energy auction rounds, mini-grid investment programmes, utility-scale solar and storage investments, the Clean Cooking Acceleration Facility, and utility financial-sustainability reforms. The CDMU shall also support coordination of blended-finance mechanisms, partial-risk guarantees, results-based financing instruments, and climate-finance initiatives, and shall track project-preparation maturity and financing-readiness across the Compact's priority investment pipeline.



F. STRATEGIC REFORM COORDINATION

The CDMU shall coordinate implementation follow-up for cross-cutting sector reforms whose progress depends on action across multiple institutions. This includes the multi-year tariff order and cost-of-service implementation pathway, the UEDCL operational transformation and loss-reduction programme, competitive procurement and auction frameworks, mini-grid regulation and the private concessionaire standards framework, the forex-risk mitigation package, the Industrial Load Development Strategy, and the Lake Albert associated-gas monetisation pathway. The CDMU shall support alignment between the Compact, the Integrated Energy Resources Master Plan (IERMP), the National Electrification Strategy, the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy (NICCS), and Uganda's long-term Vision 2040 objectives.

Operating principles of the CDMU

Implementation of the Uganda Energy Compact shall be guided by a set of principles that reflect the CDMU's role as a delivery unit, distinguished from a conventional monitoring secretariat by its proximity to political authority, its active problem-solving mandate, and its commitment to results over process.

- The CDMU derives its effectiveness from its position close to the centre of Government decision-making. Compact implementation shall remain fully Government-led, institutionally embedded within Uganda's national systems, and anchored in political commitment at the highest level. The CDMU's escalation authority flows from this anchoring: it is this proximity to the decision-maker that enables bottlenecks to be resolved rapidly and implementation to remain on track. Government Ownership and Political Anchoring.
- Implementation shall focus on measurable outcomes, operational milestones, and delivery performance. The CDMU shall prioritise action over reporting, problem-solving over process compliance, and results over inputs. Every review cycle shall end with clear decisions, assigned responsibilities, and a defined timeline for resolution. Results-Based Delivery.
- The CDMU shall prioritise early identification and resolution of implementation bottlenecks. Where bottlenecks cannot be resolved at the operational level, the CDMU shall escalate swiftly and without hesitation to the appropriate level of Government authority. Speed of escalation and clarity of decision are critical; unresolved constraints shall not be allowed

to accumulate. Rapid Problem-Solving and Structured Escalation.

- The CDMU shall remain a lean delivery mechanism that leverages the capacity of existing institutions rather than building parallel systems. It shall not seek to absorb functions that properly belong to MEMD, ERA, UEDCL, UETCL, UEGCL, UECCC, or other sector entities. Its value lies in coordination, oversight, and escalation, not in institutional expansion. Lean Coordination Structure.
- Compact implementation shall rely on robust data systems, digital monitoring tools, and evidence-based decision-making. The CDMU shall ensure that its monitoring framework provides accurate, timely, and verified data to inform delivery management, institutional accountability, and adaptive implementation decisions. Data-Driven Decision-Making.
- Implementation progress, financing mobilisation, institutional performance, and implementation risks shall be monitored through structured reporting and communicated transparently to Government, development partners, investors, and the public. Accountability shall be clearly assigned, consistently tracked, and publicly reported. Transparency and Accountability.
- The CDMU shall actively facilitate private-sector participation and investment mobilisation across the energy value chain, and shall ensure that development-partner support is well-aligned, efficiently coordinated, and directed toward the Compact's strategic priorities. Private-Sector and Partner Engagement.
- The Compact implementation framework shall remain flexible and responsive to changing sector conditions, financing realities, technological evolution, and demand growth, while preserving accountability for Uganda's core commitments under the Mission 300 framework and Vision 2040. Adaptive Implementation.
- Successful implementation of the Compact requires coordinated action across Government institutions, utilities, regulators, development partners, and private stakeholders. The CDMU shall invest continuously in the quality of inter-institutional coordination, and shall serve as the connective tissue that holds the Compact's multi-institution delivery architecture together. Coordination Across Institutions.
- While the Compact focuses on operational delivery through 2030, implementation shall remain aligned with Uganda's broader Vision 2040 transformation objectives. The CDMU shall ensure that near-term delivery decisions preserve and strengthen the long-horizon investability of Uganda's energy sector and the country's trajectory toward an upper-middle-income electricity economy. Focus on Long-Term Transformation.



Environmental and Social Safeguards and Just Transition

The Compact embeds environmental and social safeguards as a core delivery requirement, not an ancillary compliance layer. Implementation across all five pillars shall be governed by a unified Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Framework, aligned to Uganda's national regulations (NEMA, Occupational Safety and Health Act, Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy) and to the operational standards of development partners financing the Compact pipeline. The ESS Framework shall be issued by MEMD in coordination with NEMA, ERA and the sector utilities by Q4 2026, and shall provide the institutional, procedural and reporting baseline against which all Compact projects are screened, approved, monitored and audited.

Project-cycle requirements. All Compact-anchored projects shall be subject to mandatory Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) screening, approval and public disclosure before procurement and financing approval. Projects triggering land acquisition or physical or economic displacement shall require a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared under a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Livelihood Restoration Plans (LRPs) with clear compensation and income-restoration measures for Project Affected Persons along transmission corridors, generation sites and last-mile electrification programmes. Stakeholder Engagement Plans (SEPs) shall be integrated into ESIA processes and a standardised Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be operational across all Compact projects, with reporting to MEMD and consolidation in the CDMU dashboard. Gender-Based Violence, Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Sexual Harassment (GBV/SEA/SH) Action Plans, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plans and Community Health and Safety measures shall be required clauses in all EPC contracts, with non-compliance triggering contractual penalties.

Thematic safeguards. Biodiversity Impact Assessments and Management Plans shall be required for projects in sensitive ecosystems (hydropower, geothermal, transmission corridors crossing protected areas and water catchments). Climate-resilience design standards shall be integrated into engineering specifications for hydropower, transmission and BESS infrastructure. Cultural-heritage screening and chance-find procedures shall be embedded in ESIA and construction contracts. Mini-grid and decentralised renewable energy projects shall be subject to proportionate, simplified E&S guidelines to avoid overburdening small developers while ensuring substantive compliance. Clean cooking interventions shall apply explicit health and safety standards for LPG handling, indoor air-quality and consumer-awareness.

Institutional roles and financing conditionality. MEMD provides safeguards coordination; NEMA exercises statutory environmental approval and oversight; ERA enforces safeguards-related performance standards across licensees; the sector utilities (UEDCL, UETCL, UEGCL, UECCC) implement safeguards at project level. A capacity-building programme covering ESIA review, OHS, GBV and monitoring shall be financed under the Pillar V institutional-strengthening envelope. Environmental and Social clauses shall be mandatory in all bidding documents and EPC contracts, and E&S compliance shall be a precondition for project financing and disbursement under the Green Energy Facility and Guarantee Fund and Pillar IV instruments. A third-party safeguards audit and compliance-verification mechanism shall be operational from FY 2027/28, complementing self-reporting by implementing entities.

Strategic-level safeguards. Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments (SESA) shall be required for major sector planning instruments (IERMP, NES, NICCS, Grid Development Plan), enabling early identification of cumulative and indirect impacts and informing investment sequencing. Safeguards Key Performance Indicators (ESIAs approved, RAPs implemented, grievances received and resolved, OHS incidents, GBV cases recorded and addressed) shall be integrated into the Digital Compact Results Dashboard and reported quarterly by the CDMU, with annual public disclosure.

Just Transition. The Compact aligns with Uganda's Just Transition Framework and the COP30 just-transition decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.14). Implementation shall protect and create employment opportunities, support workers affected by sector transitions and informal workers in biomass and charcoal value chains, and ensure inclusive participation of people in vulnerable situations, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and internally displaced persons, women, children, youth, elderly people and persons with disabilities. The CDMU shall track gender-disaggregated outcomes across access, clean cooking and employment indicators, and shall maintain gender mainstreaming as a cross-cutting principle of Compact implementation.

NDC alignment and climate finance. The Compact is anchored on Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement, the Energy Transition Plan (UETP 2023) and the National Climate Change Policy. The Article 6 framework, green bonds under Uganda's emerging Green Bond Framework, results-based climate finance and the EU Deforestation Regulation compliance pathway shall be integrated into project assessment, monitoring and disbursement decisions.



Governance and Political Oversight

The CDMU shall operate within a governance structure designed to ensure strong political ownership, clear implementation accountability, and effective resolution of cross-government bottlenecks. This structure combines strategic oversight at the level of a high-level Compact Steering Committee with operational coordination led by the CDMU and grounded in the existing institutional architecture of the energy sector.

A Compact Steering Committee shall provide strategic oversight and policy guidance for the implementation of the Compact. The Steering Committee shall include representatives from MEMD, MoFPED, ERA, UEDCL, UETCL, UEGCL, UECCC, the Office of the Prime Minister, and other institutions as determined by Government. The Steering Committee shall meet on a quarterly basis to review implementation progress, address strategic bottlenecks requiring cross-government resolution, validate key implementation decisions and corrective actions, review financing mobilisation performance, and monitor progress toward Compact targets and annual milestones. The Steering Committee provides the political anchor that gives the CDMU its escalation authority and enables rapid resolution of constraints that fall outside the mandate of any single sector institution.

MEMD shall serve as the lead technical institution for Compact implementation and shall coordinate closely with the CDMU on sector policy, planning, institutional coordination, and reform implementation. The CDMU shall also maintain structured coordination arrangements with development partners, regional institutions, private-sector stakeholders, and technical-assistance providers supporting Compact implementation. These arrangements shall be managed through regular partner coordination forums and project-level engagement supported by the CDMU.

Delivery Coordination and Escalation Mechanisms

The Compact implementation framework shall be anchored in a structured delivery-management approach focused on measurable outcomes, implementation discipline, and rapid problem-solving. Drawing on the experience of delivery units operating across high-performance governments globally, the CDMU shall apply a rhythm of structured reviews, dynamic monitoring, and targeted escalation that keeps implementation on track and responds decisively to emerging risks.

The CDMU shall coordinate a tiered system of implementation reviews:

- Weekly technical coordination sessions for active follow-up on priority actions, procurement milestones, and identified bottlenecks, convening the relevant implementing institutions on a targeted basis;
- Monthly implementation stocktakes reviewing progress across all Compact pillars against the agreed milestone schedule, identifying actions moving from green to amber and initiating early intervention;
- Quarterly high-level delivery reviews chaired by senior Government leadership, drawing on consolidated CDMU reporting and addressing strategic bottlenecks requiring cross-ministerial resolution;
- Annual delivery reviews assessing overall Compact progress, financing mobilisation performance, institutional accountability, and any adjustments required to the implementation sequencing or investment prioritisation.

Particular attention in the delivery management system shall be given to Category A projects linked to operational delivery by 2030; strategic Category B projects requiring accelerated preparation and financial close; utility reform milestones and financial sustainability commitments; transmission evacuation constraints and grid development priorities; private-sector investment mobilisation across the Compact pipeline; regional integration corridor execution; and clean cooking implementation and affordability targets.

For activities classified red under the traffic-light monitoring system, the CDMU shall convene a structured problem-solving process within ten working days of the classification, identifying root causes, agreeing corrective actions with the relevant institutions, and determining whether escalation to the Steering Committee or senior Government leadership is required. This rapid-response protocol is the operational core of the CDMU's delivery function: ensuring that the Compact does not merely track what has happened, but actively shapes what happens next.

Reporting & Accountability

The CDMU shall maintain a structured reporting and accountability framework designed to strengthen transparency, implementation discipline, and institutional accountability across the Compact. This framework operates at multiple levels: institution-specific accountability through regular milestone reporting; sector-wide accountability through quarterly consolidated implementation reports; and public accountability through an annual Compact delivery report made available to development partners, private investors, and the public.



Quarterly implementation reports shall consolidate progress data from all implementing institutions, present the current traffic-light status of all Compact commitments, identify the principal implementation bottlenecks and corrective actions in train, and report on financing mobilisation progress against Compact targets. Annual delivery reviews shall assess progress against Compact targets, the status of Category A and Category B projects, institutional performance, financing mobilisation, and risks affecting implementation, and shall provide the evidential basis for any adjustments to the Compact's implementation sequencing, investment prioritisation, or operational targets.

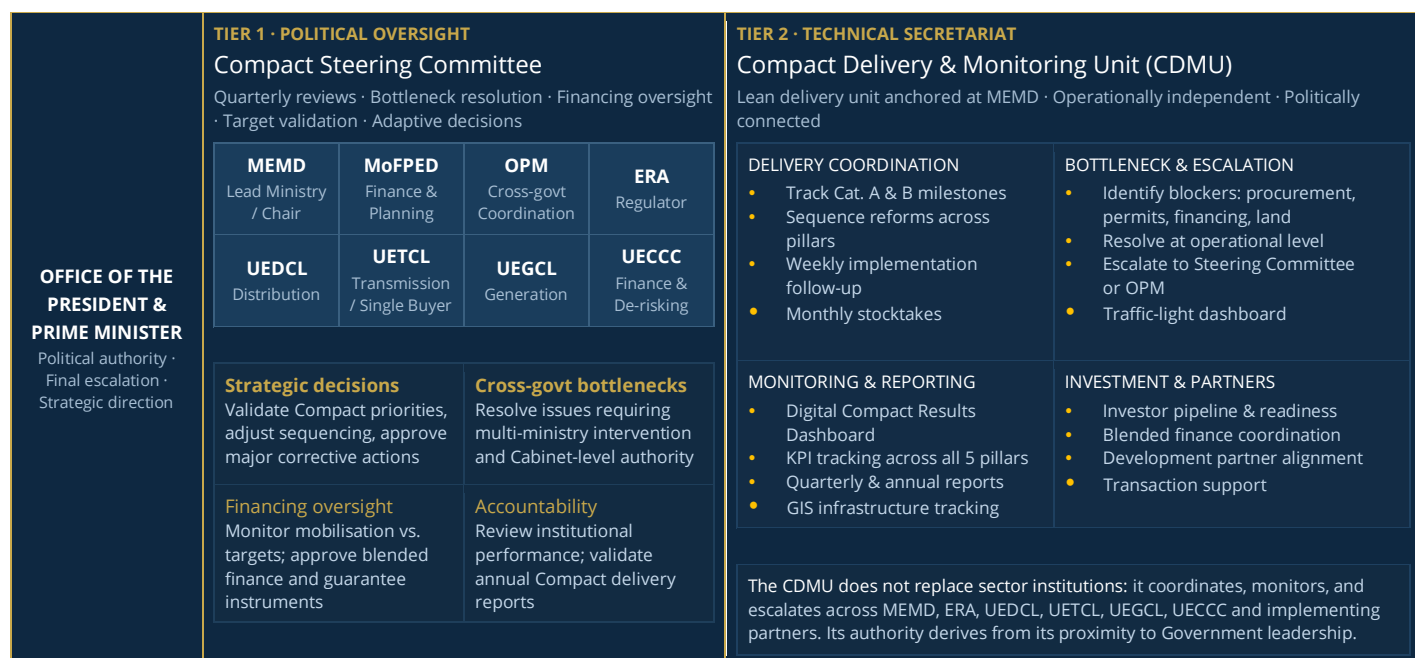
The Government recognises that effective implementation of the Compact requires adaptive management capable of

responding to evolving sector conditions, financing realities, technological developments, demand-growth dynamics, and regional market evolution. The CDMU shall therefore support a structured adaptive implementation process, preserving accountability for agreed Compact commitments while enabling evidence-based adjustments where warranted by changed circumstances. Any material revision to Compact targets or sequencing shall be subject to review by the Steering Committee and shall be transparently reported in the CDMU's public accountability framework.

While focused on operational delivery through 2030, implementation of the Compact shall remain fully aligned with Uganda's long-term transformation agenda under Vision 2040, the IERMP, the National Electrification Strategy, the National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy, and the National Energy Policy 2023.

CDMU GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE — UGANDA ENERGY COMPACT

Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit · Mission 300



IMPLEMENTATION MANDATE & DATA REPORTING TO CDMU

GENERATION	TRANSMISSION	DISTRIBUTION	OFF-GRID & CLEAN COOKING	REGULATION	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
UEGCL Public hydro	UETCL Grid / Single Buyer	UEDCL Public utility	UECCC Finance & de-risk	ERA Independent regulator	World Bank EASP / UECCC
IPPs Private gen.	IPT Amari & pipeline	WENRECO West Nile	Private DSOs Mini-grids / SHS	EAPP IRB Regional reg.	AfDB Trans. / access
		KIS Kalangala	CCAF Cooking acceleration		KfW / EU GET FIT / IPT
		MEMD Grid extension / expansion	MEMD Govt mini-grids & clean cooking unit		

Source: Uganda National Energy Compact, Mission 300 — May 2026



ANNEXES

ANNEX I: ONGOING ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS¹

Development partner	Project name	Duration	Project description	Funding (including from the private sector) ²	Contribution to the Compact's objectives			
					Access to electricity	Access to clean cooking	Installed RE	Binary and numerical targets

¹ All ongoing and committed projects, as well as pending and confirmed projects, must be included. Investment and technical assistance projects must also be included.

² Public and private sector projects must be listed separately.



ANNEX II: LIST OF PROJECTS

The projects listed below represent priority Government initiatives contributing to the achievement of the National Energy Compact targets and action plan. Inclusion in this Annex does not modify the Category A / Category B framework established in the Compact. Category A projects are expected to be operational by 31 December 2030. Category B projects are expected to reach financial close by 31 December 2030 with commercial operation occurring thereafter.

Project	Lead Institution	Compact Pillar	Category	Contribution To Compact Objectives
Rehabilitation And Optimisation Of Nalubaale And Kiira Hydropower Complex	UEGCL	PILLAR I	A	Restores Existing Generation Capacity, Improves System Reliability And Supports Renewable Generation Targets.
Karuma Hydropower Optimisation Programme	UEGCL	PILLAR I	A	Increases Utilisation Of Existing Generation Assets And Improves System Efficiency.
Ayago Hydropower Project (840 Mw)	MEMD / UEGCL	PILLAR I	B	Strategic Large Hydropower Project Supporting Long-Term Generation Expansion And Regional Power Exports.
Uganda Geothermal Energy Resources Development Programme (Katwe, Buranga, Kibiro)	MEMD / UEGCL	PILLAR I	B	Supports Diversification Of The Generation Mix And Development Of Indigenous Renewable Resources.
Licensed Renewable Energy Pipeline (Solar, Small Hydro, Biomass)	ERA / PRIVATE DEVELOPERS	PILLAR I	A	Accelerates Deployment Of Renewable Generation Projects Already Licensed By Era.
Wind Energy Resource Development Programme	MEMD / PRIVATE SECTOR	PILLAR I	B	Supports Diversification Of Renewable Energy Sources And Long-Term Generation Expansion.
Karuma–Tororo 400 Kv Transmission Line	UETCL	PILLAR I	A	Strengthens Transmission Backbone And Facilitates Evacuation Of Generation Capacity.
Olwiyi–Bibia–Juba 400 Kv Interconnection	UETCL	PILLAR II	A	Supports Regional Integration And Electricity Exports To South Sudan.
Masaka–Mutukula–Mwanza 220 Kv Interconnection	UETCL	PILLAR II	A	Strengthens Regional Power Trade With Tanzania And Eapp Integration.
Nkenda–Beni–Butembo–Bunia Interconnection	UETCL	PILLAR II	B	Expands Regional Market Access And Export Opportunities To Drc.
Hoima–Kinyara–Kafu Transmission Corridor	UETCL	PILLAR I	A	Supports Industrial Development And Energy Infrastructure Associated With The Albertine Region.
Mbale–Bulambuli–Kween Transmission Project	UETCL	PILLAR I	A	Improves Network Reliability And Access In Eastern Uganda.
Distribution Grid Refurbishment And Strengthening Programme	UEDCL	PILLAR V	A	Reduces Losses, Improves Reliability And Strengthens Financial Sustainability Of The Sector.
Rural Electrification And Connectivity Project	MEMD / UEDCL	PILLAR III	A	Supports Accelerated Electricity Access Through Grid Densification And Extension.



Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (Easp)	MEMD / UEDCL	PILLAR III	A	Expands Household, Institutional And Productive-Use Electricity Connections.
Clean Energy Access Programme (Ceap)	MEMD / UECCC	PILLAR III	A	Supports Off-Grid Access, Mini-Grids And Distributed Renewable Energy Solutions.
Get Access Mini-Grid Programme	MEMD / PRIVATE DEVELOPERS	PILLAR III	A	Accelerates Deployment Of Mini-Grids In Underserved Areas.
Gespad Rural Electrification Programme	MEMD	PILLAR III	A	Supports Last-Mile Electrification And Productive Use Of Electricity.
Solar For Productive Use Programme	MEMD / UECCC	PILLAR III	A	Promotes Productive Electricity Consumption In Agriculture, Irrigation And Smes.
Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project II	MEMD / DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	PILLAR III	A	Supports Rural Electrification Through Grid And Off-Grid Solutions.
Eesme Programme	MEMD / UECCC	PILLAR III	A	Supports Productive-Use Energy Applications And Sme Development.
National Last-Mile Connections Programme (On-Grid And Off-Grid)	MEMD / UEDCL / UECCC	PILLAR III	A	Contributes Directly To The National Electricity Access Target.
Lpg Promotion, Supply And Infrastructure Development Programme	MEMD / PRIVATE SECTOR	PILLAR III	A	Supports Clean Cooking Adoption And Development Of Domestic Lpg Markets.
Uganda Biogas And Electric Cooking Programme	MEMD / PRIVATE SECTOR	PILLAR III	A	Expands Access To Modern Cooking Solutions And Supports Clean Cooking Targets.
Energy And Minerals Land Acquisition And Infrastructure Studies Project	MEMD	Cross-Cutting	A	Facilitates Preparation And Implementation Of Priority Energy Infrastructure Projects.

Note: Project categorisation is indicative and may be updated through annual Compact reviews based on project maturity, financing status and implementation progress.

Long-term strategic energy options

In addition to the projects listed above, the Government of Uganda continues to advance preparatory activities related to the development of a national nuclear energy programme as part of its long-term energy planning framework. Nuclear energy is recognised as a potential source of large-scale firm generation capacity that could contribute to meeting the substantial growth in electricity demand anticipated under Vision 2040 and the Integrated Energy Resource Master Plan (IERMP) Tenfold Growth Scenario. Given the long lead times associated with regulatory development, human-capacity building, site preparation, technology selection and financing arrangements, nuclear energy is considered a post-2030 strategic option and is therefore not included within the Category A or Category B commitments of this Compact. Nevertheless, preparatory activities undertaken during the Compact period will support Uganda's ability to make informed future investment decisions regarding the role of nuclear energy within the country's long-term energy transition and industrialisation agenda.



ANNEX III: PILLARS OF THE ENERGY COMPACT – MEASURES AND INDICATORS FOR 2025

Pillars	Metrics/Indicators	2025 Data
Pillar I Developing generation, transmission and distribution networks	Installed/available generation capacity (MW)	• 2098.6/2,048 MW
	Annual energy production (MWh)	• Approx. 5,750,000 MWh net
	Annual energy imports (MWh)	• Approx. 20.0 MWh
	Transmission network (HV), Total: Length (km); Voltage (kV): Transfer capacity - MW/MVA	• 5,294.6 km (606km @ 400kV, 1,002 km @ 220kV, 3,651.4km @132kV, 35.2km @ 66kV) • 43 Substations • Total Transformation Capacity 7,170.5 MVA
		Ref UETCL Annual Report 2024/2025
	Upgrading:	Karuma – Tororo 400kV (completion 2030/2031) Kasana – Matugga (42.5km)
	Extension:	Uganda-Kenya Interconnection (completion 2027/28) Uganda-South Sudan (completion 2028/29) Uganda – DRC Interconnector (completion 2028/29)
	Distribution network (HV/LV), Total: Length (km); Voltage (kV): Transmission capacity - MW/MVA	•
	Upgrading:	
	Expansion:	
Pillar II Regional integration	High-voltage transmission interconnectors, Total: Length (km); Voltage (kV): Transfer capacity – MW/MVA.	Uganda-Kenya Interconnection (completion 2027/28) Uganda-South Sudan (completion 2028/29) Uganda – DRC Interconnector (completion 2028/29) Uganda-Tanzania Interconnector (completion 2028/29)
	Energy traded under bilateral power purchase agreements / memoranda of understanding:	Total Energy Export 535.9 GWh (DRC 1%; Rwanda 21%; Tanzania 36%; Kenya 42%)
	Energy exchanged under the Power Pool:	Missing
	Transmission charges (wheeling) (USD per kWh)	Missing
	Debts (arrears) / Receivables (USD)	



Pillar III DRE / Clean cooking	Number of new connections to mini-grids (by customer type) (last 3 years, if possible)	Approx 8,000 New Connections to the 45 mini-grids I Uganda Ref MEMD
	Number of domestic solar systems (last 3 years, if possible)	• 45 solar/hydro mini-grids • 600,000+ solar home systems (2024) • 2,000,000+ solar products (sold in Uganda since 2014)
	Number of connections / clean cooking appliances	350,000 – 400,000 clean cooking devices across all technologies
Pillar IV Private sector participation	• Total investment required to achieve the Energy Compact 2030 targets – public/private. • Total investment available from 2024 – public/private • Investment shortfall to be mobilised annually until 2030 – public/private (based on government priorities and sequencing) (national and international)	
	Total investment needs (private) by 2030 (USD, percentage) – breakdown (by grid, mini-grid, off-grid) and clean cooking; breakdown (by generation, transmission, distribution and access) (national and international)	
Pillar V Sectoral reforms and sustainable public services	Financial viability of public services (according to audited accounts) – Net income/net loss (amount in USD and USD/kWh) for distribution companies, transmission companies and generation companies.	
	(Regulator) Tariff policy, average tariffs for the end user (per kWh) and trajectory towards full cost recovery (current % of costs recovered to achieve the 2030 target)	
	Total amount of subsidies (USD) ³ ; trajectory/timeline towards full cost recovery ⁴ (estimate)	
	• Overall technical, commercial and collection losses (ATCC): reduction targets in % per year • Number of customers with or without meters • Number of prepayment meters • Level of debt – Debts owed to the government, independent power producers and other suppliers. • Level of arrears – Receivables from the government/public entities (all prepayment meters).	

³ These could include subsidies for electricity generation, distribution, renewable energy projects and consumers.

⁴ Tariff subsidies for consumers (USD/kWh⁴) ; cost recovery rate (%)⁴ ; dedicated funds (particularly rural) (USD, annual)



- Revenue by customer type (e.g. households, industry, commerce, mining, imports, etc.)

Load shedding (e.g. average number of hours per day and/or estimated MWh lost per year)

Other cross-cutting issues to be taken into account

- Capacity-building needs (USD) (at all levels)
- Alignment of low-cost expansion plans for the electricity sector with the country's long-term strategies and NDCs/Paris Agreements – Yes/No
- Affordability (or financial accessibility) for households (i.e. the percentage of household disposable income that can be spent on energy services and/or the percentage of households receiving energy subsidies)

Jobs: for example, monitoring the number of jobs created for young people and women



REFERENCES



LIST OF ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AfDB	African Development Bank
BoO	Build, Own, Operate
CDMU	Compact Delivery and Monitoring Unit
EAPP	Eastern Africa Power Pool
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EASP	Electricity Access Scale-Up Project
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
FX	Foreign Exchange
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GET FiT	Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff
GNI	Gross National Income
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
IERMP	Integrated Energy Resources Master Plan
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IPT	Independent Power Transmission
IRB	Independent Regulatory Board (EAPP)
kV	Kilovolt
kVA	Kilovolt-ampere
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MVA	Megavolt-ampere
MW	Megawatt
NDP-IV	Fourth National Development Plan
NES	National Electrification Strategy
NICCS	National Integrated Clean Cooking Strategy



O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
REA	Rural Electrification Agency (predecessor)
RBF	Results-Based Financing
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHS	Solar Home System
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UECCC	Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UETP	Uganda Energy Transition Plan
UMEME	Former private distribution concessionaire (2005–2025)
UREAP	Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project
USD	United States Dollar



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