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7.1By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

7.2By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

7.3By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

7.ABy 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

7.BBy 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Source:UN Sustainable Development

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Uganda has set an ambitious agenda to develop its substantial energy and mineral resources, promote economic development, end energy poverty, and lead the country to a just energy transition. Uganda's stated objective in Vision2040 is to transform into "a modern and prosperous country", ensuring a better future for its citizens. The energy sector will play an important role in helping Uganda achieve this.

Uganda is endowed with abundant natural resources, including fertile soils; petroleum deposits; and reserves of iron ore, phosphates, copper, cobalt, aluminium and gold. The agricultural sector employs over 80% of the workforce, mostly in subsistence farming. Uganda had a population of 47million in2022, around 25% of which was urban. The country's fast population growth has undermined efforts to increase access to modern energy.

Final energy consumption was about 16800 kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) (703petajoules [PJ]) in2021. Traditional biomass, mostly wood and charcoal used by households for cooking, accounted for around 87% of the total. Around 11% of final consumption was in the form of oil products, mostly petrol and diesel for transportation. Only around 2% was in the form of electricity, most of which was from hydropower. Households accounted for 61% of final energy consumption, industry 22%, transportation 7%, and



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commercial and public services together consumed around 9%.

The National Energy Policy for Uganda 2023 focuses on expanding the electricity transmission and distribution grid networks; increasing energy efficiency; promoting the use of alternative sources of energy; and strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework. Uganda has developed a number of subsectoral policies, including the 2008 National Oil and Gas Policy (currently under review), the Renewable Energy Policy (2007), and the Electricity Connections Policy (2018).

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