



PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY ON THE PROPOSAL BY GOVERNMENT TO BORROW UP TO SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS (SDR) 237.7 MILLION (EQUIVALENT TO US\$ 331.5 MILLION) AND RECEIVE A GRANT OF UP TO SDR 198.2 MILLION (EQUIVALENT TO US\$ 276.5 MILLION) FROM THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP TO FINANCE THE

ELECTRICITY ACCESS SCALE UP PROJECT (EASP)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 1st November, 2022 the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development moved a Motion for a Resolution of Parliament to authorize Government to borrow up to SDR 237.7 million (US\$ 331.5 million equivalent) and receive a grant of up to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 198.2 million (equivalent to US\$ 276.5 million) from the International Development Association of the World Bank Group to support the Electricity Access Scale-Up Project (EASP) was presented to Parliament and referred to the Committee on National Economy for consideration.

Article 159 of the Constitution provides that Government may borrow from any source, and the terms and conditions of the loan shall be laid before Parliament and shall not come into operation unless they have been approved by a resolution of Parliament. In addition, Section 36 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2015 (amended) authorizes the Minister of Finance to raise money by loan and to issue guarantees for and on behalf of Government. In addition, Rule 155 provides a number of documents supposed to accompany any loan request to Parliament.

The Public Debt Management Framework, 2018 outlines the principles of Acquisition and utilization of Public Debt between FY 2018/19 and FY 2022/23 which include among others: As a priority, borrowing will be for highly productive investments and GOU will seek to secure direct economic and financial return as well as social economic benefits.

In addition, the framework provides guidelines for external and domestic borrowing and one of the guidelines for external borrowing is: Government shall continue to pursue concessional borrowing as the preferred means of meeting external financing requirements.

2.0 BACKGROUND

Government has invested heavily in electricity Generation through various projects including; the Bujagali, Karuma and Isimba Hydropower projects. Despite all these investments, electricity access in Uganda as at 2018 stood at 24percent, implying that 24percent of the population have access to electricity, due to the inadequate investments in electricity distribution. According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Uganda's per capita electricity consumption 100kWh per capita, which is far below the sub-Saharan average of 552 kWh per capita and the World average of 2,975 kWh per capita largely due to high

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electricity tariffs, high connection costs, high energy losses, limited investments and low power supply quality and reliability.

In addition, there are low access rates to modern and clean energy by households especially in rural and peri-urban areas. In Uganda, only 2 percent of the population use some type of clean fuel and only about 15 percent of the population use an efficient biomass stove. Biomass is Uganda's predominant cooking fuel with an estimated 85percent using firewood and 13percent using charcoal, mainly in the urban and peri-urban areas. Both charcoal and firewood are obtained by cutting forest trees which has significantly contributed to the reduction in forest cover. Consequently, forest cover in the country has reduced by 67percent over the last thirty (30) years from 24percent in 1990 to 8percent in 2019 (UBOS). Moreover, Exposure to household air pollution from burning of biomass fuels for cooking is known to significantly affect the health of over 20 million Ugandans and cause over 13,000 deaths every year.

To achieve Uganda's electrification targets in the medium term, Government approved the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP) 2018-2027 to address the challenge of low connection rates which previous polices had not addressed. It aims at achieving 60percent level of access to electricity by 2027. The primary objective of the Policy is to increase electricity access and provide cleaner energy for Ugandans over the ten year period. The Policy objectives are to:

 Increase number of connections made annually from the current average of 70,000 to 300,000 connections. Key to the delivery of this objective, is the provision of free single-phase electricity connections to houses and business premises that are within 90 meters of a low-voltage electricity pole to allow for no-pole and single-pole service connections.

2. Increase electricity demand on the main grid by 500MW by 2027.

In addition, the NDPIII Sustainable Energy Development Program's goal is to increase access and consumption of clean energy. The programme has eight (8) key result indicators that include among others: Increase proportion of the population with access to electricity from 24 percent in FY2018/19 to 60 percent; Increase per capita electricity consumption from 100 kWh in FY2018/19 to 578 kWh and; Increase the share of clean energy used for cooking from 15 percent in FY2018/19 to 50 percent. One of the nine interventions to increase access and utilization of electricity over the NDPIII period include: Expand and rehabilitate the distribution network including rural and hard-to-reach areas (grid expansion and densification, last mile connections, evacuation of small generation plants, quality of supply projects).

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Consequently, Government is seeking to implement the Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP) which aims at increasing access to electricity in all areas of Uganda.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

While scrutinizing the loan request, the Committee employed the following methodology;

3.1 Meetings

The committee held meetings and received submissions from;

- i. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
- ii. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
- iii. Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company Limited
- Uganda Electricity Generation Company Limited iv.
- V. Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited

3.2 Field Visit

The Committee undertook oversight field visit to Kawanda power substation and Karuma Hydro Power Project to assess the performance of previous loans under the energy sector.

3.3 Review of Documents

The Committee also reviewed the following documents among others;

- i. Performance reports on the externally financed projects under the Energy and Mineral Development sector;
- ii. A brief on the loan request by the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development;
- iii. Draft financing agreement;
- iv. Project appraisal document;

Letter of clearance by H.E the President of the Republic of Uganda;





- Letter of financial clearance for borrowing from Ministry of Finance, vi. Planning and Economic Development;
- National Planning Authority letter on the project to be considered for vii. approval;
- Project Outline and Implementation Plan; viii.
- Project Management Structure; ix.
- Social Economic Impact Assessment Report of the Project; X.
- xi. Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP);
- xii. Procurement Plan for EASP project for FY 2022/23;
- xiii. Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);
- xiv. Project Stakeholder Engagement Framework;
- XV. Project Vulnerable & Marginalized Groups Framework (VMGF);
- Certificate of Financial Implication; xvi.

4. COMPLAINCE OF LOAN REQUEST WITH RULES OF PROCEDURE AND LOAN APPROVAL GUIDELINES

4.1 Compliance with Rules of Procedure of Parliament

Rule 155 provides the process of consideration of Loans and guarantees in Parliament. This rule provides a list of documents that must accompany any loan request, and the Table 1 shows that fourteen and a half (14.5) of sixteen (16) documents were submitted in accordance with rule 155, translating into a performance of 91 percent (Table 1).

Table: 1 Compliance Audit of Documents submitted in line with Rule 155

Rule	Requirement Sco		Score	Remark		
	a) Draft Financing Agreement	1	1	Submitted		
	b) List of financing options	1	0	Not submitted		
155(5)	c) Loan Disbursement and repayment schedule	1	1	Submitted though disbursement schedule combines loan and grants		

Rule	Requirement	Target Score	Score	Remark			
	d) A letter from NPA	1	1	Submitted			
	Subtotal rule 155(5)	4	3	75% submitted			
	a) Social Economic Impact Assessment Report	1	1	Social Assessment report submitted.			
	b) Performance report for all projects in sector	1	1	Performance report for projects under MEMD at Sept 2022 submitted.			
	c) Evidence of Consistency with NDP & sector strategy	1	1	Evidence of Consistency with NDP III & sector strategy.			
	d) Evidence of Availability of counterpart funds	1	1	Budget provided in the FY 2022/23 Ministry Budget and Minister Letter.			
	e) Project Appraisal Document (PAD)	1	1	PAD Submitted.			
	f) Procurement plan	1	0.5	Plan Submitted for FY 2022/23. Project appraisal has procurement arrangements.			
55(7)	g) Project Implementation Plan	1	1	EASP Project Outline and Implementation Plan submitted			
	h) Project Management Structure	1	1	Project Management Structure for EASP project submitted.			
	i) Resettlement action plan, if applicable	1	1	Resettlement Policy Framework and Action Plan for EASP			
	j) Environmental Impact Assessment report, If applicable	1	1	Environmental And Social Management Framework submitted.			
	K) Performance of past loans	1	1	In performance report as at June 2022.			
	l) any other documents	1	1	Some additional documents given environmental and social commitment plan.			

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Rule	Requirement	Target Score	Score	Remark
	Subtotal rule 155(7)	12	11.5	96% submitted
	Total	16	14.5	91% submitted

Source: Committee Computations based on Submitted Documents

4.2 Compliance with Parliamentary Approval guidelines

The Parliament passed guidelines to be considered when scrutinizing all loans that require approval of Parliament.

Table 2: Compliance with Parliamentary Approval Guidelines

Indicator	Target score	Institutional score	Performano (%)
Performance of previous projects	5	2	40%
Consistency with the National Planning Framework	3	3	100%
Institutional framework	2	1.5	75%
Procurement	1	0.5	50%
Resettlement Action Plan	4	3.5	88%
Budgetary Implications	2	2	100%
Implementation Readiness	8	5.5	69%
Financing	6	4.5	75%
Total	31	22.5	73%

Source: Committee Computations based on Submitted Documents

5.0 Overview of Ongoing Loan Projects in the Energy and Mineral **Development Sector**

There are seventeen (17) ongoing projects in the Energy and Mineral Development sector, with sixteen (16) under the energy development program and one (1) under the manufacturing program. The overall total amount of loans committed to the Energy and Mineral Development sector as at June 2022 amounts to US\$ 3.2147billion. The Energy sub sector comprised of three (3) power generation projects accounting for 62percent (US\$ 2.008 billion), eight (8) Power Transmission projects accounting for 19percent (US\$ 620.99 million) and,

five (5) power distribution Projects accounting for 18percent (US\$ 565.83 million) of the total loan amount committed to the sector.

However, the committee was informed that the financing for the 44.7 MW Muzizi Hydropower project and the associated Transmission Line had been cancelled because during procurement, all the contractors had bids with amounts exceeding the available funding under the loan. On the other hand, financing for the Construction of 4 Industrial Parks Substations of Luzira, Mukono, Iganga and Namanve project had been fully disbursed by June 2022.

By the end of June 2022, US\$ 2.369 billion had been disbursed to various projects representing a disbursement rate of 73.69 percent (Table 3). This fulfills the requirement in the Parliament Loan approval Guidelines which requires that at least 50percent of the funds in the sector should have been disbursed before a new loan is acquired.

Table 3: Performance of the On-going Projects under the Energy and Mineral Development sector as at June 2022

No	Creditor /Donor	Project Title	Imple menti ng Agenc	LOAN Amount Committ ed (US\$ m)	Loans Disburse d to date (US\$)	% Disburs	Age in yea
/	and the section of the Professional	POWER GENE	RATION	The state of the s			
	CHINA- EXIM BANK	Karuma Hydropower Dam and Associated Transmission lines and Sub-stations	UETCL	789.34	674.53	85.5%	7.7
1	CHINA- EXIM BANK	Karuma Hydropower Dam and Associated Transmission lines and Sub-stations	UETCL	645.82	616.02	95.4%	7.7
2	CHINA- EXIM BANK	Isimba 183 MW Hydropower Project	UETCL	482.58	440.11	91.2%	7.8
3	France – AFD	Construction of the 44.7MW Muzizi Hydropower Project and the associated Transmission Line Construction of the	UEGC L	47.76	0	0.0%	5.0
	KfW	44.7MW Muzizi Hydropower Project and the associated Transmission Line	UEGC L	42.25	S like	0.0%	5,8

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No	Creditor /Donor	Project Title	Imple menti ng Agenc y	LOAN Amount Committ ed (US\$ m)	Loans Disburse d to date (US\$)	% Disburs ed	Age in years
	Sub-Total	or Average Age		2,007.7	1,730.6 6	86.2%	7.0
		POWER TRANS	MISSION	PROJECT	S		
4	IDB	Opuyo - Moroto 132Kv Transmission line	UETCL REA	80.62	61.66	76%	8.8
5	KfW	Mutundwe - Entebbe Transmission line	UETCL , REA	20.24	5.88	29.05%	8.8
6	IDB	132Kv Mirama-Kabale Transmission Line & distribution Project	REA	83.75	42.75	51%	8.2
7	IDA	Grid Expansion and Re- enforcement project	UETCL	96.28	58.05	60%	5.5
8	KfW	Gulu Agago Transmission Line	UETCL	44.37	7.25	16.34%	2.9
9	France – AFD	Mbarara – Masaka Transmission Line	MEMD / UETCL	45.16	0.04	0.09%	4.4
9	KfW	Mbarara – Masaka Transmission Line	MEMD / UETCL	40.48	0.04	0.10%	4.2
10	JAPAN - JICA	Kampala Metropolitan Transmission System Improvement Project	UETCL	125.11	3.97	3%	4.4
11	CHINA- EXIM BANK	Construction of 4 Industrial Parks Substations of Luzira, Mukono, Iganga and Namanye	UETCL	84.98	84.98	100%	5.3
	Sub-Total	or Average Age		620.99	264.62	42.6%	5.9
	P	OWER DISTRIBUTION PRO-	JECTS (R	URAL ELEC	CTRIFICATI	ION)	
12	IDB	Grid Rural Electrification Project	UETCL REA	70.73	64.81	91.6%	6.7
13	IDA	Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III	REA	136.47	113.13	82.9%	6.8
6	IDA	Energy for Rural Transformation Phase III Bridging the Demand	MEMD	35	12.56	35.9%	6.8
14	CHINA- EXIM BANK	Supply Balance Gap Through the Accelerated rural Electrification programme project	REA	212.63	110.44	51.9%	3.7
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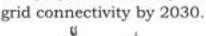
No	Creditor /Donor	Project Title	Imple menti ng Agenc y	LOAN Amount Committ ed (US\$ m)	Loans Disburse d to date (US\$)	% Disburs ed	Age in years
15	AfDB	Uganda Rural Electricity Access Project (UREAP)	REA	100	54.76	54.8%	6.9
16	Abu Dhabi Fund for Developm ent	Construction of 33kV distribution Projects in Kayunga, Kamuli and Kalungu Service Territories	REA	11	10.45	95.0%	7.1
127	Sub-Total	or Average Age		565.83	366.15	64.7%	6.3
		MINERAL DEVI	ELOPMEN	T PROJECT	rs		
17	Spain	Airborne Geophysical Surveys and Geological Mapping of Karamoja Region	MEMD	11.83	4.78	40.4%	2.44
17	Spain	Airborne Geophysical Surveys and Geological Mapping of Karamoja Region	MEMD	8.35	2.82	33.8%	2.44
THE	Sub-Total	or Average Age		20.18	7.6	37.7%	2.44
	Total			3,214.75	2,369.03	73.7%	5.9



The Project is aligned to all the objectives of the Electricity Connections Policy (2018) and the National Development Plan (NDP) III interventions under the sustainable energy development programme. The goal of the Sustainable Energy Development Programme is to meet the energy needs of the Country by providing adequate, affordable, clean and reliable energy for sustainable socio-economic growth and development.

Specifically, the project is aligned to three (3) of the Sustainable Energy Development Programme objectives namely: Increase Access and Utilisation of Electricity; Increase Adoption and Use of clean energy and; Promote Utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies.

The project is also aligned to the Uganda Vision 2040 which seeks to attain 80%



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7.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

7.1 Project Development Objective

The project development objective is to increase access to electricity for households, commercial enterprises, industrial parks, and public institutions.

The Electricity Access Scale Up project (EASP) is intended to finance the scaleup of last mile access to modern forms of clean energy while tapping into the existing infrastructure created by NDP I and II.

The project will deliver the following:

- To increase the proportion of the Population with access to electricity from 24 percent to 44 percent by 2027.
- To increase the share of clean energy usage for cooking from 15 to 40 percent by 2027.
- Increase number of connections made annually from the average 70,000 to 300,000 connections by 2027.
- iv. Increase electricity demand on the main grid by 500MW by 2027

The Scope of works comprises construction of 2,900 km of medium voltage (33 and 11 kV); Construction of 3,100 km of low voltage network; Installation of 115,000 off-grid solar systems; 5,000 Commercial Enterprises to acquire Solar Systems; and distribution power networks to five (5) industrial parks in Moroto, Soroti, Masaka, Kasese and Koboko. In addition, the project is expected to achieve 300,000 ready boards and 1,073,500 grid connections.



7.2 Project Components

The project has five (5) components namely: Grid Expansion and Connectivity; Financial Intermediation for Energy Access Scale-up; Energy Access in Refugee Host Communities, Project Implementation Support and Affordable Modern Energy Solutions and, Contingent Emergency Response. The components are described in table 4.

Table 4: Description of the Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP)

Components

(Amount)	Description
Component 1: Grid Expansion and Connectivity (US \$ 357.5 million) 56%	This component will facilitate at least one million electricity connections covering no-pole and one-pole connections as well a investments in new electricity grid infrastructure (Medium Voltage (MV) and Low Voltage (LV) networks and installing the necessar transformers) to accommodate additional connections. School health centers and other public institutions within close proximity this network expansion will be connected to the grid.
	The component will benefit households and commercial enterprises including minerals and mining enterprises, and industrial consumer along with public institutions. The component has two (2) su components namely:
	1.1 Last-mile connections will finance no-pole and one-pole service connections in alignment with the Electricity Connection Policy Within the Umeme footprint, Umeme will finance the connection through their own resources and MEMD will compensate Umeme at the established regulated connection rates, consistent to the current practice, which has demonstrated results. For connections made outside the Umeme footprint, the Service Providers will receive connection materials procured by MEMD and will be reimbursed at the regulated labor and transport cost against the number connections made.
	Network expansion and strengthening which will finance network expansion and strengthening through construction of grid extension upgrades, and intensification.
Component 2:	This component will support the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) to scale up and expand the scope of its existing

Component (Amount)

Description

micro finance institutions (MFIs), leasing companies, Tier 4 financia institutions, and funds. Private energy companies will borrow a favorable market terms to finance their working capital and liquiditneeds. The grant will be provided toward removing market entr information and communication affordability constraint of the consumers, high operating cost to serve customers in remote areas, and so on. The grants will support price setting at a level accessible to lower-income beneficiaries. The technologies to be supported under this sub-component includstand-alone solar systems, productive uses technologies, efficien appliances units, clean cooking stoves (powered by liquified petroleun gas [LPG], electricity, ethanol, biogas, and briquettes), and internawiring of consumer houses. While UECCC will channel its financing mainly through PFIs, it will also provide direct financing to severa project beneficiaries to start up the market and provide demonstration impact to build market confidence of PFIs.

2.2 Electrification of public institutions by stand-alone sola technologies.

This sub-component will support electrification of public institution including public schools, public health centers, public water supplsystems, and so on, through stand-alone solar technologies. The subcomponent will benefit Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) Ministry of Health (MoH), and Ministry of Water and Environmen (MoWE) to contract solar electricity service providers/contractors to electrify schools, health centers and water supply schemes located in areas far from grid electricity networks. This component will address the routine operation and maintenance requirements to ensurinstalled solar systems perform throughout their expected lifecycle and benefit the public institutions from reliable electricity service.

Component (Amount) Description Component This will provide interventions detailed under components 1 and 2 in the Refugee Hosting Districts (RHDs) namely: Adjumani, Isingiro Energy Access in Refugee Host Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo Communities Obongi, Madi Okollo, Terrego and Yumbe. It has been divided into (US \$ 125.5 two subcomponents namely: million) 20% 3.1 Grid connectivity and expansion (US \$ 93.5 million) - which wil finance expansion of the enabling infrastructure that is critical to increase access to electricity within RHDs. It will also finance last-mile connection of household, commercial, industrial, and publiinstitution consumers. Financial intermediation through participating 3.2 institutions (US \$ 32.0 million) -which will support financia intermediation for increasing electricity access through stand-alone solar technologies, financing of internal wiring of premises, promotion of efficient appliances for productive uses, and clean cooking solution: in RHDs. On the demand side, the grants will bridge the gap it affordability of end users, while debt financing will be provided a market rates to avoid distortions.



Description
This component will finance the establishment and operations of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at the MEMD, and the PIUs at MEM and UECCC, through the recruitment of adequate staff and consulting firms, capacity building, implementation support activities and an other associated technical assistance required to achieve the project development objective. It will strengthen coordination across the MEMD, UECCC, OPM on refugee issues and with the ministries health, education, and water. The private sector, as they benefit from debt and grant funding, will contribute about 10 to 20 percent equity per transaction. It has been divided into two subcomponent namely:
4.1 Project implementation support (US \$ 34.5 million) - which we support the government to carry out activities necessary to implement the project, including implementing the Implementation Optimization Plan and financing of the operating costs. It will also suppose achievement of results through fulfilment of the Performance-Base Conditions (PBCs) ¹ .
4.2 Enabling environment (US \$ 13.5 million) - which will finance technical assistance to strengthen the enabling environment to achieve the project results at national level including RHDs and to build implementation effectiveness of the PCU and PIUs. This subcomponent will also support feasibility studies for e-mobility for Uganda to facilitate transition to climate resilient and low emission technologies.
This component aims at providing immediate response to an eligible emergency, as needed in the event such materializes.

¹ The PBCs are:1) MEMD optimizes investments for electricity access scale up; 2) MEMD develops capacity and establishes instruments and tools for adequate ESHS management to facilitate electricity access scale-up; 3) UECCC conducts adequate monitoring of the energy market financing; and 4) Payment to electricity service providers for recurrent operation and maintenance costs are made in full and on time by respective public institutions budgets.

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7.3 Project Beneficiaries

The project will directly benefit households, commercial enterprises, including minerals and mining enterprises, public institutions, and industrial parks with access to energy and clean cooking solutions across the country. Specifically, the project will be implemented across the country covering the four regions of the country (Annex 1). The Project will also support Refugees and their host communities with both grid and off grid technologies.

7.4 Project Development Objective Indicators

Table 5: Project Development Objective Indicators

Indicator Name	Baseline	End Target
Connections provided under the project with grid, mini-grid, and off- grid (Number)	0	1,223,500.0
People provided with access to electricity under the project with grid and mini-grid (Number)	0	5,050,000.0
People provided with access to electricity under the project with grid and mini-grid of which female (Number)	0	2,525,000.0
People provided with access to electricity under the project with off- grid (Number)	0	667,400.0
People provided with access to electricity under the project with off- grid of which female (Number)	0	333,700.0
People provided with access to electricity with grid, mini-grid, off- grid in refugee-hosting districts (Number)	0	534,000.0
People provided with access to electricity with grid, mini-grid, off-grid under the project, of which refugees (Number)	0	267,000.0
People with access to clean cooking solutions under the project (Number)	0	1,660,000.0
Commercial and productive uses beneficiaries of grid, mini-grid, off- grid access (Number)	0	50,500.0
Public institutions provided with grid and off-grid access under the project. (Number)	0	700.0
Public institutions provided with clean cooking solutions (Number)	0	600.0
Industrial parks electrified under the project (Number)	0	5.0

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Indicator Name	Baseline	End Target
Annual greenhouse gases emissions avoided (tCO2) (Number)	0	107,000.0
Generation capacity of energy constructed or rehabilitated (CRI, Megawatt)	0	38.0
Renewable energy generation capacity (other than hydropower) constructed under the project (CRI, Megawatt)	0	38.0

Source: Project Appraisal Document

8. PROJECT COST AND FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS Table 6: Summary Project Cost and Financing Plan (US\$ Million)

Project Component	IDA Credit (US\$)	IDA Grant (US\$)	IDA- WHR Grant (US\$)	CTF CRG (US\$)	CTF Grant (US\$)	CCF Grant (US\$)	Private Sector (US\$)	GOU (US\$)	TOTAL (US\$)	TOTAL % share
Component 1: Grid Expansion & Connectivity	331.5	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	357.5	56%
Component 2: Financial Intermediation for Energy Access scale up	0.0	56.0	0.0	25.0	5.0	6.0	15.0	0.0	107.0	17%
Component 3: Energy Access in Refugee host communities	0.0	13.5	107.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	125.5	20%
Component 4: Project implementation support & Affordable Energy Solutions	0.0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	10.0	48.0	8%
Component 5 Contingency Emergency response	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL FINANCING	331.5	112.5	124.0	25.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	638.0	100%
% Share of total cost	52%	18%	19%	4%	1%	2%	3%	2%	100%	

Source: Project Appraisal Document & PBO Computations

The total estimated project cost and financing is US\$.638 million; which includes US\$ 331.5 million IDA Credit representing 52 percent of the project cost and

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grants worth US\$276.5 million which represents 43 percent of the project cost. The Grants consists of US\$112.5 million from IDA, US\$124 million from the IDA Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR), US\$30 million from the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) of which US\$25 million is a Contingent Recovery Grant (CRG) and US\$10 million from the Clean Cooking Fund (CCF). Government of Uganda (GoU) is to provide counterpart funding of US\$10 million (2% of project cost) and US\$20 million that is to be leveraged from the private sector represents 3 percent of the project cost and financing.

Component 1: Grid Expansion and connectivity constitutes 56percent of the total project cost and financing, component 2: Energy Access in Refugee host communities 20 percent, component 3: Financial Intermediation for energy Access scale up takes 17 percent and component 4: project implementation support and affordable energy solution has 8 percent and finally component 5: contingency emergency response has no project cost and financing as it is intended for an emergency response that may arise during project implementation.

9.0 LOAN TERMS AND CONDITIONS

9.1 LOAN TERMS

Table 7 shows Loan terms

Item	Terms		
Loan Amount	SDR237.7 million (US\$ 331.5 Million)		
Maturity Period	38 years		
Grace period	6 years		
Repayment period	32 years		
Commitment fee	0.5% per annum on the undisbursed Loan Balance		
Service charge	0.75% per annum on the disbursed Loan Balance.		

Source: Draft Financing Agreement

The loan is offered for a period of 38 years inclusive of a grace period of 6 years.

Whereas the loan does not charge interest, it attracts a service charge of zero

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point seven five percent (0.75%) per annum on the disbursed loan balance. The loan does not charge an interest rate, however the treatment of the service charge is similar to an interest rate.

The loan has a commitment fee equal to zero point five percent (0.5%) per annum, that is to be charged on the undisbursed loan balance. This implies that delayed implementation of the project will increase these charges. Therefore, there is need to ensure timely implementation of the project to minimize on commitment charges.

9.2 LOAN CONDITIONS

The loan has the following terms and conditions for effectiveness which include among others;

- a. Approval by Parliament;
- Issuance of the legal opinion of the Attorney General of Uganda on the legal validity of the loan documentation to the Bank;
- c. IDA is satisfied that Government has an adequate refugee protection framework;
- d. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) grant agreement has been executed and delivered and all conditions precedent to its effectiveness have been —fulfilled
- e. The Subsidiary Agreement has been executed on behalf of the Government and UECCC in a manner satisfactory to the IDA.
- f. The Project Operations Manual ("POM"), has been prepared and adopted by UECCC and the recipient through MEMD in form and substance acceptable to the IDA.

In addition, there are conditions for suspension of the financing which include among others:

The recipient no longer has an adequate refugee framework;

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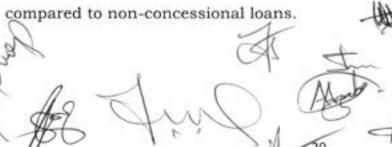
ii. The Uganda Energy Credit Capitalisation Company (UECCC) Limited's constitutive documents have been amended, suspended, abrogated, repealed or waived so as to affect materially and adversely the ability of the UECCC to perform any of its obligations under the agreement;

In regard to the adequacy of a policy on Refugee protection, Uganda is signatory to the main international legal instruments for refugee protection, including the 1951 Refugee Convention, the 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Refugee Convention. Uganda has also adopted two pieces of legislation, the 2006 Refugees Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations, which reflect the government's commitment to current international standards of refugee protection. mbaka"

Ugandan policies enacted through the Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister have made the goal of self-reliance central to the country's refugee regime. This idea is clearly embodied in Uganda's famous "Self-Reliance Strategy" (SRS). As part of this strategy, refugees in Uganda enjoy the right to work, freedom of movement within the country, access to basic services, and the right to live in local communities as well as in defined settlements. Within the country's refugee settlements, small plots of land are also allocated to each refugee household to facilitate a development-based approach to refugees' selfreliance.

9.3 CONCESSIONALITY OF THE LOAN

The level of concessionality is an indicator of how expensive a loan is, the higher the concessionality as measured by the grant element, the more favourable the loan terms. Concessional loans are cheaper in terms of debt service when





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Table 8: Level of Concessionality of the loan

Item	Value unless specified		
Nominal Value of the Loan (NV)	SDR 237.7 million (US\$. 331.5 million)		
Maturity Period	38 years		
Grace Period	6 years		
Present Value of the loan (PV)	SDR 113.8 million (US\$ 158.7 million)		
Total Debt Service of the loan	SDR 274.8 million (US\$ 383.3 million)		
Grant Element (%)	74%		
Discount Rate	5 % p.a		

Source: Draft Loan Agreement

The International Development Association (IDA) loan of SDR 237.7 million (equivalent US\$. 331.5million) is concessional since the grant element (74%) is higher than the concessional limit of 35 percent in the Public Debt Management Framework, 2018. The present value of the loan is lower than the nominal value of the loan (Table 8). This implies that the total future payment of the loan is cheaper than the proposed amount to be borrowed in present terms. The total future payment of the loan will amount to SDR 274.8 million (equivalent of US\$.383.3million) for the loan period of 38 years.

10.0 BUDGETARY IMPLICATION

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When approved, this borrowing shall form part of the Government's proposed resource envelope over the medium term and so will not alter the budget deficit for the current and subsequent financial years. The disbursement of these loans will enable project support (external) loans to perform within the earlier programmed levels over the medium term. The project has a GOU allocation of UGX 2.24 billion in the approved Budget for FY 2022/23 under project 1775:

Electricity Access Scale up Project.

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11.0 ECONOMIC RETURNS OF THE PROJECT

The Economic Net Present Value (ENPV) of the EASP project is US\$ 431.9 million with an Economic Rate of Return (ERR) of 52%. Since the ERR is higher than Uganda's Economic Opportunity Cost of Capital (EOCK) of 11%, this project is economically viable and can impact the whole Country with both indirect and direct benefits. The Project Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) is 33%. Since the NPV is positive, the Project is financially viable. Given the Project's high Net Present Value (NPV), it is expected that through multiplier effects, there will be increased streams of income from the Project when implemented.

12.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The main Project Implementing Entities (PIEs) will be the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) for the grid expansion and connectivity aspects and the Uganda Energy Credit Capitalization Company (UECCC) for the financial intermediation aspects largely targeting off-grid interventions and clean cooking solutions.

The two main implementing entities will collaborate closely with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, electricity distribution Companies (Service Providers), and other relevant sector stakeholders to implement the various project activities.

The MEMD will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC) to provide strategic guidance and overall oversight during project implementation and ensure effective coordination among all the stakeholders. The PSC will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary, MEMD with representatives from MFPED, UECCC, OPM, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Local Government,

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Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Water and Environment.

Once approved, the loan will be disbursed to the consolidated fund. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development will be responsible for ensuring that funds are properly utilized to finance the GOU development budget as approved by Parliament and accountability thereof provided to Parliament in line with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 as amended.

13.0 CURRENT DEBT SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY

By end of June 2022, total Public Debt stood at UGX 78.799 trillion (US \$ 20.98 billion). This is an increase by 13 percent from UGX 69.513 trillion (US\$ 19.54 billion) as at end June 2021. The debt stock constitutes of UGX 48.136 trillion (US\$ 12.814billion) as external debt, while UGX 30.662 trillion (US\$ 8.162 billion) is domestic debt. As a share of debt to GDP, Nominal Debt to GDP increased from 46.9 percent in June 2021 to 48.4 percent in June 2022. This performance is within the thresholds of the charter for fiscal responsibility. On the other hand, the present value of debt to GDP increased from 37.6 percent to 40.1 percent in June 2021 and June 2022 respectively.

According to Bank of Uganda, by the end of July 2022 Public Debt had increased to UGX 80.044 trillion, translating into a debt to GDP ratio of 49.2percent.

If this borrowing totaling to SDR 237.7 million equivalent to US\$ 331.5 million is approved, the external debt exposure will increase from US\$ 17.8 billion as at end June 2022 to US\$ 18.67 billion (inclusive of the budget support loan and Uganda Digital acceleration project (UDAP) recently approved). This proposed borrowing alone will increase the debt to GDP ratio by slightly more than 1 percent (1.06%) and nominal share of debt to GDP will then be projected to perform at 51.9% by the end of FY 2022/23. However, even then Public Debt will remain within the sustainable levels, since the Electricity Access Scale up Project was part of the debt sustainability analysis on debt which confirmed that debt was still sustainable given the assumption





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14.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee observations and recommendations are derived from the rigorous scrutiny of the loan and loan documents to inform effective implementation of the new project.

14.1 Status of electrification in the country

The Committee was informed that the total electricity transmission network (consisting of 400kV, 220kV, 132kV and 66kV high voltage transmission lines) currently stands at 3,881.56 kms with 29 Substations and a transformation capacity of 3,403.5 MVA while the total transmission losses stand at 4.1%. The total Distribution Network Length stands at 59,038kms with, 30,958 kms of LV, 7,147 kms of 11kV and 20,917kms of 33kV with a combined total transformation capacity of 2527MVA, while the total distribution losses, is at about 17 %.

The Committee was however concerned despite the heavy sector investment in power generation, a small proportion of Ugandans are connected to electricity. The total Number of Connected Customers is 1,827,036 bringing Grid access rate to 19%.

This is majorly attributed to prohibitive tariffs and high costs involved in power connections. The Committee noted that this slow rate of electrification is an impediment to the realization of; Vision 2040, the 2021-2026 NRM Manifesto, the NDP111, the sustainable Development Goal 7 and Parish Development Model pillar on value addition.

With the completion of this Uganda Electricity Access Scale up Project, the power generated is expected to increase the grid access rate to 44%. The Committee noted that the proposed project will achieve 1,073,500 national grid connections however it does not address challenges of regional balance. For instance, Central and Western regions will take the largest share of the Project while Northern and Eastern Regions take the least share, yet they have the highest electricity poverty per capita. Out the 1,073,500 grid connections to be achieved by the project, 497,106 are to be in Central Region, 219,441 in Western Region, 216,616 in Eastern region, while 140,337 in Northern region.

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The Committee recommends that the project should increase electricity connections to the unserved and underserved areas based on equity considerations.

14.2 Rationalisation of Government Agencies.

The Committee noted that the Government has initiated a second generation of power sector reforms to consolidate its unbundled sector back into a vertically integrated industry. Government plans to merge the UEGCL, UETCL and UEDCL into one institution that is expected to perform the roles of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution. As part of these reforms, Government approved Statutory Instrument No 29 in May 2021 that mainstreamed the Rural Electrification Agency as a department within the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). The responsibility of implementing the Government's rural electrification agenda currently lies with the MEMD through its Directorate of Energy Resources Development (DoERD). As a result of the transfer of the mandate of the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to MEMD most of the projects stalled, thus affecting the implementation of all ongoing rural electrification projects due to uncertainty in the contract management.

The Committee recommends the following;

- Government should ensure that Uganda's electricity sector rationalization process is undertaken in a manner that does not jeopardize implementation of the on-going projects in the merged entities.
- ii. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should expedite the streamlining of the functions previously undertaken by the defunct REA to avoid the continued disruption of ongoing rural electrification works.
- iii. Government should ensure that adequate and timely support is provided to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development to ensure that the implementation of this project is not affected and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development is able to mitigate risks of electricity service disruption given that UMEME which serve about 90 percent of electricity consumers in Uganda will have its concession expire in 2025, which is within the implementation period of this proposed project.

14.3 Implementation of the Electricity Connection Policy (ECP)

The Committee noted that Government of Uganda established the Electricity Connections Policy (ECP), 2018 which was expected to run from 2018 to 2027.

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This was after realizing that there was too much electricity obstacles; high connection costs, prohibitive house wiring costs, lack of incentives for service providers to provide timely and affordable connections. The primary objective of the policy was to increase electricity access, and provide clean energy to Ugandans. The policy was aimed at achieving the 26% rural access target by 2022. In addition, the policy targets to achieve 60% access rate by the year 2027. A review of the documents submitted to the committee revealed that only 395,183, representing 19% connections have been done as at end of September 2022. This is far below the 2022 target of 26% set in the policy.

The Committee was informed that realization of full implementation of the policy has been impeded by insufficient funds released to support the ECP; Implementation of the ECP has greatly relied on donor funding for connections which has been depleted. GoU has provided very limited resources towards the ECP, the COVID-19 pandemic situation in the country which affected planned due diligence, manufacturing, stage inspections and Factory Acceptance Tests for connection materials under procurement due to reduced activity and travel restrictions across the world, extortions by middlemen which is brought about by delayed connections and misinformation in the public among others.

The Committee notes that lack of commitment to provide funds to implement the policy targets and reliance on donor funding have been the largest impediment to the country's social economic transformation.

The Committee recommends that government commits adequate budgetary allocations to implement its policies to minimize reliance on foreign financing.

14.4 Delays in completion of Electricity Transmission and Distribution projects.

The Committee noted there is continued delays in the completion of Electricity Transmission and Distribution projects across the country. This is attributed to the protracted land acquisition, inadequate counterpart funding and procurement processes that continue to affect turn-around time for investment in transmission lines, leading to delays in project implementation and higher associated costs. For example, delays in the selection of consultants and procurement of goods and services have adversely affected implementation of the on-going activities supported under the Energy for Rural Transformation.

The Committee was informed that the budgeting for counterpart funding is per project, and in the event that a given project has land acquisition challenges such as the Project Affected Persons rejecting the offered rates, the released



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funds remain unutilized under that project even when other projects have inadequate funds.

The Committee recommends that:

- Government should always ensure that key project preparatory activities for all externally financed projects are always launched in order to improve project implementation readiness across all sectors.
- MEMD ensures that contractors of various projects devise mechanisms to recover the time lost due to COVID-19 and minimize on the costs associated with delayed implementation;
- iii. Ministry of Energy develops a Land acquisition project that will combine all counterpart funding to ensure that funds are utilized to acquire land in time.
- Government considers finalizing designs for projects before loans are acquired to minimize on loan commitment fees paid on undisbursed loan amounts.
- v. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and implementing sectors of loans should prioritize counterpart funding in their budgets to avoid delays in the implementation of the project,

14.5 Vandalism and theft of Electricity Infrastructure

The Committee was informed that vandalism and theft of electricity infrastructure is a nationwide challenge which has caused a loss to the transmission company in form of replacement costs on number of assorted items. On every tower vandalized, the replacement cost is 200m, this excludes other losses such as life lost in theatres, businesses that come to a standstill due to lack of power, destruction of equipment among others.

The major cause of this vandalism is attributed to the high demand of scrap materials to feed the growing steel and iron industries of private investors in the country. The Committee was further informed that as a way to mitigate the theft challenges, management has installed a pilot security system on the transmission lines, however, the system itself was vandalized.

The Committee notes that if the vice is not adequately addressed, it will continue to increase operational costs, impede the sustainability, continuity and reliability of electricity supply to the country as well as straining company resources since more is used to replace vandalized items and make repairs on associated works. In addition, this breakdown causes revenue loss to the company by not having power transmitted to the consumers.

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In addition, the Committee noted that there are number of unutilized, abandoned and dilapidated energy infrastructure in the country which range from electric poles, wires among others. This is attributed to vandalism, poor quality of poles and an old network inherited from Uganda Electricity Board.

This reduces the quality and reliability of power supply, resulting into economic loss to government, thus affecting service delivery

The Committee therefore recommends that;

- Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development tables a Bill to regulate buying and selling of scraps.
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development should institute surveillance networks across the country to crack down criminals engaging in buying and selling of vandalized electric items.
- iii. Ministry of energy should consider a multi-pronged approach during project design and implementation targeting revamping the old network with the latest technologies to ensure sustainability of the network to deliver quality power supply.

14.6 Delayed completion of Karuma Hydro Power

In 2013, Parliament approved a loan from Export and Import (Exim) bank of China amounting to USD 1.435 billion to finance the construction of Karuma Hydro Power Project with a view of increasing power supply in the country. This is the biggest loan government of Uganda has ever procured to finance a single project. According to the documents submitted to the Committee, Karuma was supposed to be completed in June 2019 but was extended to June 2022, resulting in a delay of 3 years and 6 months from the initial planned completion date. During the visit to Karuma power project, the Committee observed that the project progress is at 98% and 91.89% physical and financial performance respectively, albeit behind schedule. The delay was due to failure to compensate project affected persons (PAPs) in time, acquisition of land for the reservoir area and unfinished works such as the spillway rehabilitation among others.

The Committee was informed that further delays to complete the project results into increased commitment fees payable on unwithdrawn balances of the loan, of which Government of Uganda had already paid commitment fees amounting to UGY 2 OPP as at 20th June 2021.

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The Committee recommends that Government engages EXIM Bank of China extension of the last loan drawdown date for Karuma HPP to ensure availability of funds for the final project implementation;

14.7 Deemed energy and power evacuation losses

Deemed energy refers to the electric power that is available for dispatch by an Independent Power Producer (IPP), but due to non-existent or a weak grid infrastructure, and/ or insufficient demand, the power is not dispatched. This effectively transfers the market risk from the investors to Government.

The Auditor General in his report for year ending June 2021 noted that according to several Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) and other implementation agreements signed between the IPPs, GOU, and UETCL; GOU committed to construct power evacuation infrastructure from the IPP's generation facilities to the distribution network upon commencement of generation and dispatch of power by IPPs. The failure to dispatch generated power constitutes deemed energy, and UETCL shall make payments to IPPs for such energy generated and not dispatched in accordance with the power purchase agreement.

The Auditor General established that UETCL continues to pay significant amounts relating to deemed energy purchases. As a result, deemed energy costs of UGX.87.7 billion in regard to thirteen (13) Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), save for one Hydro Power Plant (HPP), were financed through the electricity tariff system, hence negatively impacting on the electricity price to the final consumer.

Similarly, the Auditor General noted that UEDCL incurred UGX.15.20Bn from power evacuation losses payable to UETCL for bulk power purchases and, the amount is due to power evacuation losses stemming from absence of transmission lines to evacuate electricity.

The Committee recommends that Government expedites the implementation of power distribution projects to increase electricity access which will reduce expenditure on deemed energy and consequently lower the tariffs.

15.0 CONCLUSION

Rt. Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, the Government is proposing to borrow a loan amounting to SDR 237.7 million to meet the energy needs of the Country through provision of adequate, affordable, clean and reliable energy for sustainable socio-economic growth and development and is consistent with the Country's priorities as outlined in the third National Development Plan (NDP). The Loan is concessional in nature, thus it is consistent with the Medium Term Debt Strategy for F¥ 2022/23 whose objective is to raise Government resources

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at minimum cost with preference to concessional borrowing. The Loan is also consistent with the Country's External Debt Guidelines under the Public Debt Management Framework (2018) that give preference to borrowing on concessional terms.

The Project is economically viable given the merits that the Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP) is intended to support Government intervention such as the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) through facilitating last mile access to modern forms of clean energy for Households, Commercial Enterprises and Industrial Parks.

Given our debt position and the growing burden of debt service cost, Government should consider adopting austerity measures aimed at fiscal consolidation by cutting-back on discretionary expenditures through minimizing wastage, leakages and duplications in Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

In addition, Government will need to strengthen her efforts in boosting Exports, since increased external borrowing will require forex reserves to facilitate debt servicing obligations as they accrue over the medium term.

The Committee therefore recommends that the request by Government to borrow up to SDR 237.7 million (US\$ 331.5 million equivalent) and receive a grant of up to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 198.2 million (equivalent to US\$ 276.5 million) from the International Development Association of the World Bank Group to support the Electricity Access Scale up Project (EASP) be approved subject the recommendations therein.

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Annex 1: Tentative Electricity Connections to be made per District under the Electricity Access Scale Up Project

5/N	Central Region	Connections	Eastern Region	Connections	Northern Region	Connections	Western Region	Connections
1	BUIKWE	17,257	AMURIA	3,212	ABIM	1,872	BUHWEJU	2,321
2	BUKOMANSIMBI	3,496	BUDAKA	4,392	ADJUMANI	4,115	BULIISA	2,029
	BUTAMBALA	3,106	BUDUDA	3,995	AGAGO	3,984	BUNDIBUGYO	4,603
4	BUVUMA	1,663	BUGIRI	8,590	ALEBTONG	4,011	BUNYANGABU	4,074
5	GOMBA	3,770	BUKEDEA	4,071	AMOLATAR	2,677	BUSHENYI	8,252
6	KALANGALA	2,259	BUKWO	1,627	AMUDAT	1,849	HOIMA	11,191
7	KALUNGU	5,198	BULAMBULI	3,530	AMURU	3,357	BANDA	5,802
8	KAMPALA	111,289	BUSIA	9,027	APAC	4,186	ISINGIRO	9,412
9	KASANDA	5,853	NAMAYINGO	4,166	OMORO	3,050	NTUNGAMO	10,991
10	KAYUNGA	11,618	BUTALEJA	4,948	ARUA	8,388	KABALE	8,729
11	KIBOGA	3,897	BUTEBO	2,718	DOKOLO	3,244	KABAROLE	12,091
12	KYANKWANZI	4,363	BUYENDE	5,986	GULU	9,199	KAGADI	6,360
13	KYOTERA	6,805	IGANGA	11,033	KAABONG	2,141	KAKUMIRO	5,573
14	LUWERO	22,551	JINJA	20,765	KITGUM	4,965	KAMWENGE	5,683
15	LWENGO	8,033	KABERAMAIDO	2,201	ковоко	4,006	KANUNGU	4,525
16	LYANTONDE	2,548	KALIRO	4,634	KOLE	3,699	KASESE	19,772
17	MASAKA	16,326	KAMULI	12,577	KOTIDO	3,456	KIBAALE	2,755
18	MITYANA	13,619	KAPCHORWA	2,863	LAMWO	2,479	KIRUHURA	2,678
19	MPIGI	10,261	KATAKWI	2,942	LIRA	12,466	KIRYANDONGO	5,353
20	MUBENDE	9,981	KIBUKU	4,036	MARACHA	3,947	KISORO	6,582
21	MUKONO	46,505	KUMI	4,833	MOROTO	1,940	KYEGEGWA	6,403
22	NAKASEKE	6,148	KWEEN	1,706	MOYO	1,067	KYENJOJO	8,447
23	NAKASONGOLA	4,251	LUUKA	5,044	NAKAPIRIPIRIT	1,567	MASINDI	9,486
24	RAKAI	5,594	MANAFWA	3,185	NAPAK	2,494	MBARARA	16,272
25	SSEMBABULE	5,554	MAYUGE	9,821	NEBBI	4,484	MITOOMA	3,807
26	WAKISO	156,982	MBALE	20,725	NWOYA	2,352	NTOROKO	1,226
27	BUGWERI	5,940	NAMISINDWA	3,893	OTUKE	1,826	RUBANDA	3,660
28	KITAGWENDA	2,239	NAMUTUMBA	4,850	OYAM	6,978	RUBIRIZI	3,323
29			NGORA	2,708	PADER	3,227	RUKIGA	2,196
30	1		PALLISA	4,805	PAKWACH	2,748	RUKUNGIRI	7,765
31			SERERE	5,225	YUMBE	8,383	SHEEMA	6,533
32			SIRONKO	5,599	ZOMBO	4,206	KIKUUBE	5,277
33			SOROTI	8,618	OBONGI	742	KAZO	3,286
34			TORORO	14,443	TEREGO	3,435	RWAMPARA	2,984
35		12	KALAKI	1,660	KARENGA	750		
36			KAPELEBYONG	2,188	KWANIA	2,699	15 May 24 8500	
37					MADI-OKOLLO	2,423		1
38					NABILATUK	1,183		
39					OBONGI	742		1
		497,106		216,616		140,337		219,441

Source: Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. (MEMD)



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY

S/N	NAME	CONSTITUTENCY	PARTY	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Ikojo John Bosco C/P	Bukedea County	NRM _	Jung
2.	Hon. Migadde Robert Ndugwa D/CP	Buvuma Islands County	NRM	Hamill
3.	Hon. Awich Jane	DWR Kaberamaido	NRM	Avec 14
4.	Hon. Ayoo Tonny	Kwania County	NRM	
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11.	Hon. Isabirye Iddi	Bunya County South	NRM <	
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13.	Hon. Agaba Aisa	Bugangaizi East County	NRM	Alass.
14.	Hon. Kemirembe Pauline Kyaka	DWR Lyantonde	NRM	
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16.	Hon, Lochap Peterkhen	Bokora East County	NRM	milian
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24,	Hon. Wokorach Simon Peter	Aswa County	NRM	1
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28.	Hon. Makhoha Margaret	DWR Namayingo	INDEP	Minas
29.	Hon. Abeja Susan Jolly	DWR Otuke	INDEP	
30.	Hon. Macho Geofrey	Busia Municipality	INDEP	
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37.	Hon. Kirumira Hassan	Katikamu County South	NUP	The wale
38.	Hon. Nyeko Derrick	Makindye Division East	NUP	
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40.	Hon. Bwanika Abed	Kimaanya- Kabonera Division	NUP	Jul Browneller
41.	Hon. Ojok Andrew Oulanya	Omoro	NRM	G
42.	Hon. Gen. Mugira James	UPDF		