

GIZ Uganda

A living partnership.
A shared future.

german
cooperation
DEUTSCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

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Abbreviations

AI	Artificial intelligence
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DED	Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Agency)
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
NDP	National Development Plan
NRM	National Resistance Movement
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
USD	United States dollar

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Foreword

Mugyebale kko,
Guten Tag,
Dear Reader,

Thank you for taking the time to read about the work of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in Uganda. I hope you will find that what we do with our Ugandan partners is not only interesting, but also solid, meaningful, and even exciting. I certainly do.

It has been an honour and a privilege to serve as Country Director of GIZ Uganda since 2020 - and what a journey it has been! I am especially grateful because my first assignment with GIZ - then GTZ - in the early 2000s, was here in Uganda. We worked to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of children and young people in close cooperation with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. I remember those challenging years; insecurity in the north, the terrible impacts of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the economic strain many families faced at the time. The work we did in northern Uganda, particularly with communities in the internally displaced persons' (IDPs) camps, profoundly shaped how I view GIZ's role, alongside that of our partners. This experience gave me an up-close and deeply personal understanding of the challenges communities typically navigate daily. The same experience also helped me appreciate how lasting impact grows out of dedicated service and close collaboration with our partners.

Returning to Uganda in 2020, after about 15 years away, I found a significantly transformed country; a modern international airport, a wider and better paved road network, a significantly improved security situation nationwide, and so much more. Towns in northern Uganda had also dramatically changed compared to what I could recall. I was particularly impressed by how digital services had become part of daily life across the country. And Uganda generously hosts over two million displaced people from neighbouring countries. My quiet hope is that GIZ has contributed in some meaningful way to all these positive developments and will continue to do so in the future.

There is no doubt that Uganda has made significant strides in its development agenda. But new challenges have also emerged along the way. During this time of significant transformation, so too has GIZ and its support.



Through these pages you will see how our cooperation continues to evolve and better align German and Ugandan values and interests in ways that are mutually beneficial.

Uganda's Vision 2040 lays out a clear ambition that the Ugandan Government has for its people; a country where people can find jobs more easily, earn better incomes and live safer, more comfortable lives. For Uganda, the cooperation with Germany supports key reforms and investments that drive economic growth, improve service delivery, and enhance quality of life. From a German perspective, the German Government desires that international partnerships make sense to its citizens. German taxpayers expect that public funds are used wisely and strategically, at home and abroad, to deliver real results, reduce global risks and build stable, reliable partnerships that also serve Germany in the long term.

"On a personal note, I see international development cooperation as fundamentally about people, improving lives, creating opportunities, and building confidence in a shared future. This is what motivates me, and it reflects GIZ's vision: 'Working to shape a future worth living around the world.'"

With this in mind, my team and I at GIZ Uganda are pleased to showcase how German and Ugandan interests, ambitions, and priorities come together across sectors, regions, and communities where we implement programmes on behalf of our commissioning parties.

I hope you find this publication as insightful and inspiring as we did while putting it together.

With warm regards,

James Macbeth Forbes
Country Director, GIZ Uganda

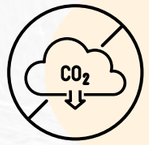
Executive Summary

In an increasingly interconnected world, where local decisions and activities take on global significance, **international cooperation is key in contributing to shared prosperity** and shaping a future worth living worldwide.

Situated at the heart of East and Central Africa, **Uganda is a strategic player in peace and stability**, climate action, and socio-economic transformation within the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Great Lakes region in general.

In terms of long-term priorities, Uganda has a national development blueprint, the **Vision 2040**, which places strong emphasis on infrastructure development, industrialisation, and human capital development. This long-term development agenda highlights the potential impact that targeted local actions can have at the national, regional, and global level.

IN 2024, GIZ UGANDA'S INTERVENTIONS LED TO A REDUCTION OF



97,000+ TONNES OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO_2) EMISSIONS



ROUGHLY EQUIVALENT TO THE AMOUNT OF CARBON ABSORBED IN ONE YEAR BY

3.8+ MILLION MATURE TREES.

Additionally, the Ugandan Government published its Tenfold Growth Strategy in 2025, aiming to expand the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from approximately 50 billion United States Dollars (USD) in 2023 to USD 500 billion by 2040 through job creation, higher productivity, industrialisation, and improvements in the quality of life for all Ugandans, ultimately bringing prosperity to the region. Achieving these ambitions will significantly depend on coherent, cross-sectoral action that aligns policy, investment, and implementation across sectors.

For more than six decades, the partnership between Germany and Uganda has evolved alongside both countries' own development journeys. Germany's development cooperation portfolio in Uganda is closely aligned with Uganda's own national development priorities. **GIZ, as one of Germany's main development cooperation implementors in Uganda, is mandated to translate the priorities set by Germany and Uganda into concrete transformational projects on the ground** – bringing development cooperation priorities to life through its technical expertise, experience, and inter-sectoral work to the target communities it is commissioned to serve and empower.

Together, GIZ Uganda's portfolio of over 30 cooperation projects on strengthening governance, health, and agricultural-food systems, enhancing market development, promoting trade and access to finance, advancing climate action, renewable energy, and the sustainable management of natural resources, illustrate the integrated approach Germany and Uganda apply to tackle complex development challenges.

Achieving these ambitions will significantly depend on coherent, cross-sectoral action that aligns policy, investment, and implementation across sectors.

By combining national and international technical expertise with a solid local network, GIZ Uganda focuses on systemic and lasting transformation. This ensures that results are not only measurable, scalable, and replicable, but also sustainably embedded within Uganda's socio-economic and political fabric. This approach maximises the impact of every Euro invested by the German Government, the European Union, and other funders.

GIZ's work illustrates that when development interventions are not viewed as isolated projects but rather as integrated efforts to advance development among all sectors, they are better placed to deliver systematic and meaningful impact.

UGANDA
At a Glance

Territorial Profile

Uganda's territory covers 241,551 km², approximately two-thirds the size of Germany, of which 18% are water bodies, such as wetlands and lakes, like Lake Victoria, Africa's largest lake by surface. The country is located along the equator with average temperatures of 23 degrees Celsius (°C) throughout the year.

Uganda's terrain ranges from lowland plains to mountain ranges, with most of the country sitting at an average elevation of around 1,200 metres above sea level. The highest point, found in the Rwenzori Mountains, reaches 5,109 metres above sea level[1].

45.9 MILLION PEOPLE

Social Demographics

Uganda has an estimated population of 45.9 million, growing at an annual rate of about 3%. The country has one of the youngest populations in the world, with approximately 75% of citizens under the age of 35. 700,000 students graduate annually from universities and technical colleges[4].

The major ethnic groupings include Bantu and Nilotic communities, but span over 50 ethnic groups, reflecting Uganda's diverse cultural heritage.
English and Kiswahili are the country's official languages, with English widely used in government, education, and formal communication[5]. Luganda, the language of the Buganda kingdom, the largest cultural institution in the country, is spoken most in Central Uganda.



Conservation and Biodiversity

Uganda is internationally recognised for its rich biodiversity and conservation efforts. The Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park, a 25,000-year-old rainforest located in the southwest, hosts approximately 54% of the world's mountain gorilla population, with 50% growth of the population in the past year, thanks to conservation efforts.

Uganda is also home to 'Africa's Big Five' wildlife species, lions, leopards, elephants, buffalo, and rhinoceros, alongside numerous other mammals, reptiles, and over 1,000 recorded bird species. Its biodiversity conservation is a key pillar of the tourism sector[2].

54% GLOBAL GORILLA POPULATION



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

SOUTH SUDAN

Arua

Gulu

Moroto

Soroti

KAMPALA

Entebbe

Jinja

Mbarara

RWANDA

KENYA

TANZANIA

Refugee Profile

Uganda hosts over 1.9 million refugees and asylum seekers (as of May 2026), making it one of the largest refugee-hosting countries in the world. The majority originate from South Sudan and the DRC, with others coming from countries such as Sudan, Eritrea, and Somalia. Refugees are primarily settled in West Nile, in northern Uganda near the South Sudanese border, as well as in the south-western part of the country near the DRC border.

Uganda is recognised globally for its progressive and rights-based refugee policy under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework. Refugees are granted access to land and essential services, they enjoy the right to work, and freedom of movement.

1.9 MILLION REFUGEES

Natural Resources

Uganda has an electricity mix that is over 90% renewable, driven largely by hydropower and supported by growing solar investments. Additionally, Uganda's Albertine Graben holds an estimated 6.58 billion barrels of oil reserves. The country also possesses substantial deposits of copper, cobalt, gold, phosphates, tin, tantalum, and tungsten, located in all regions of Uganda[3].

90% RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY



Governance Structure

The Republic of Uganda gained independence from British colonial rule in 1962 and currently operates under the 1995 Constitution. The country is a presidential republic, with the National Resistance Movement (NRM) as the current ruling political party under President Yoweri Museveni, in power since 1986[6].

Uganda follows a decentralised governance model, where authority flows from the national government in the capital, Kampala, to district and city local government structures. Administratively, the country consists of 146 districts, 11 cities, and over 71,227 villages, as of 2026.

Regional Position

Uganda is strategically located in East Africa, sharing borders with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, South Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Its central location along regional transport and trade corridors makes it a key partner in East African Community initiatives and cross-border cooperation.

73.37 BILLION USD GDP

Economy

Uganda's GDP is estimated USD 73.37 billion in nominal terms, with an annual growth rate of 6.3%. The country's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector, which employs approximately 70% of the population. Key export commodities include coffee (with Uganda being Africa's largest coffee exporter), tea, maize, fish, cotton, and gold.[7]

Capital and GIZ offices

GIZ offices

UGANDA

The Ingenuity Economy

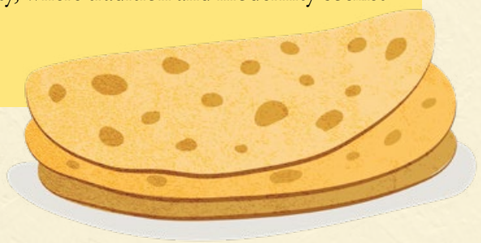
The Delicious Rolex

Uganda's essence, its cultural and social life, can be closely linked to its most common and beloved street food, the Rolex. Far from the Swiss watch brand, the Ugandan Rolex is a wrap, a chapati (flatbread) wrapped around an omelette. Its name is derived from 'rolled eggs', shortened to 'Rolex'.
Widely sold on street corners and along roadsides across the country, what began as an inexpensive student meal (less than one USD) has evolved into a national staple, now a distinctive expression of Uganda's urban identity[8].



Between Tradition and Modernity

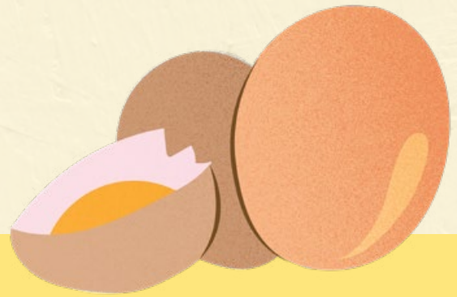
The chapati itself tells a story of adaptation. Introduced to East Africa by Indian labourers during the colonial railway construction of the late 19th and early 20th centuries[10], this flatbread has since been reshaped to different local tastes and rhythms. This ability to receive, integrate, and localise external influences is a hallmark of Ugandan society, where tradition and modernity coexist seamlessly.



Informal Economy

The Rolex is cooked on an often blackened, well-used pan, balanced over a lit charcoal stove. Day after day, the pan absorbs heat but keeps producing. This image of an overused pan mirrors Uganda's significant informal economy, where micro-enterprises remain productive, reliable, and accessible, in spite of the many challenges they face.
Among Uganda's informal, everyday heroes are the boda bodas (motorcycle taxis). They form the arteries of daily life. With over 350,000 operating in Kampala alone[9], these riders have organised themselves into influential associations that are now shaping conversations around mobility and urban transport and are leading the way towards e-mobility. Like the pan, the informal sector absorbs the daily heat of demand and keeps working, nonetheless.





Youthful Energy and Possibility

Often cracked one-handed on a cup's rim, the egg quite literally symbolises Uganda's greatest resource, its youth. Like eggs on a hot pan, young people respond quickly to pressure and opportunity, fast becoming a vital part of the economy[11].
Across the country, young entrepreneurs are building businesses not from patient capital, but rather from raw creativity and growing digital access. Ventures like **Bold in Africa**, a woman-owned retailer, **AutoFore**, a women-led automotive after-sales platform, and **Definite Creations**, a web design firm, among others, show how youth-driven innovation is shaping Uganda's economic future.

Political Intensity

The charcoal fire beneath the pan is steady yet sometimes unpredictable. It flares. It dims. It demands regular attention. Similarly, discussions on politics in Uganda, from formal debates in Parliament to informal neighbourhood chats, are often just moments away from a heated exchange. But like the heat that fires up a Rolex, they just as quickly dim back down.

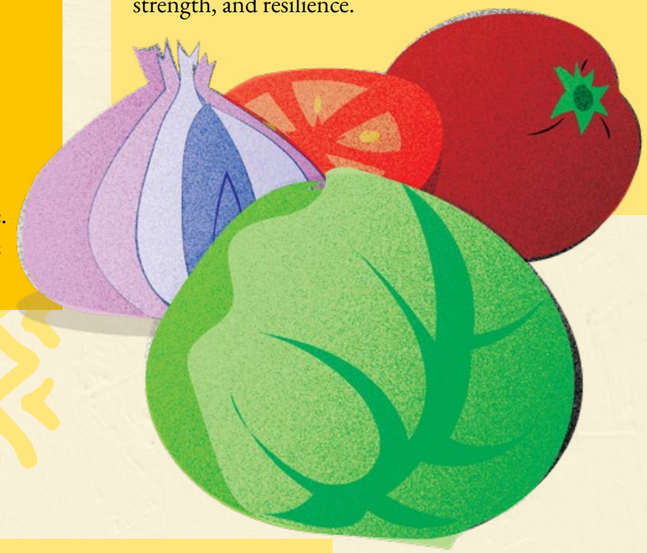


The Hands that Roll

It takes a lot to prepare a Rolex. But the most consequential tool might be the vendor's hands; quick, precise, and well-practised. They transform simple ingredients into a value-added meal, portraying the broader national resourcefulness that is characteristic of most Ugandans.

Diversity From Farm to Streets

The Rolex is made with tomatoes, onions, and cabbage, or whatever vegetables are fresh and at hand. Ugandan society reflects the same diversity. More than 50 ethnic groups and over 40 languages coexist across the country. This is in addition to seven officially recognised religious groups and 15 traditional cultural institutions including kingdoms and chiefdoms[12]. Just like the vegetables give the Rolex its uniqueness, flavour, and texture, the diversity of Uganda's societies gives it its rich identity, strength, and resilience.



Like the Rolex, everyday life in Uganda can be affordable yet priceless, humble yet ingenious, made under pressure, yet shared with laughter – simple, warm, and deeply satisfying.

GERMANY AND UGANDA

60 Years of a Living Partnership

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

1962: Uganda officially gains independence from British colonial rule.

Germany is among the first countries to officially recognise Uganda as a sovereign republic and establishes formal diplomatic relations with the country.

1964: Uganda signs a bilateral technical and economic cooperation agreement with Germany. The Deutscher Entwicklungsdienst (German Development Agency, DED) commences its first operations in Uganda.

1969: Uganda formally inaugurates its first Resident Embassy in Bonn, Germany.

1971–1979: Idi Amin Dada assumes power in Uganda. Bilateral relations between Germany and Uganda become strained amid global concerns of political instability and human rights violations. Some German non-government organisations and DED maintain limited presence in Uganda in a policy of 'interruption without total severance'.

1974: The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) is established as Germany's main technical cooperation agency, mandated to support partner countries in strengthening institutions, building capacities, and implementing sustainable development programmes on behalf of the German Government.

1979: Following the fall of Idi Amin's regime, the policy of 'interruption without total severance' comes to an end. Germany pledges emergency support for reconstruction. DED, now joined by GTZ, resumes full-scale development cooperation operations in Uganda.

This timeline is intended for general information and orientation. It does not claim to cover all relevant events, perspectives, or sources. Dates and entries reflect the best available information at the time of publication. Interpretations are provided for context and do not constitute official positions beyond the scope of this publication.

Lake Kyoga

1986: The National Resistance Army (NRA), led by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, captures Kampala, leading to the establishment of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government and the beginning of a new period of political reconstruction and institutional recovery in Uganda.

Germany shifts from emergency relief to more long-term financial and technical cooperation. Through the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and GTZ, Germany becomes a lead partner in Uganda's economic recovery, prioritising the rehabilitation of national infrastructure, the stabilisation of the water and sanitation sectors, and the implementation of decentralised governance reforms.

2003: The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) civil war in northern Uganda results in the displacement of over 1.5 million people, most of whom end up in Internally Displaced Person's (IDP) camps. In the same year, a delegation from the German Bundestag (Parliament) Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid conducts a fact-finding mission to northern Uganda, the first of its kind by German MPs to Uganda, to assess the security and humanitarian situation.

2005: Wolfgang Niedecken, founder and lead singer of the German rock band BAP, visits northern Uganda as part of the 'Gemeinsam für Afrika' (Together for Africa) initiative, a coalition of German development organisations. During the visit, he meets former child soldiers and engages with communities affected by the conflict. The experience later inspires the release of the song 'Noh Gulu' (Towards Gulu).

2010: Uganda launches its Vision 2040 and successively the country's first National Development Plan (NDP I), to operationalise this vision and structure implementation through successive five-year plans. This marks a shift in Uganda's planning strategy, away from poverty reduction to a comprehensive vision for socio-economic transformation. The country is currently implementing NDP IV (as at May 2026).

2011–2026: GTZ, DED, and the Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung gGmbH (InWEnt - Capacity Development International) are merged to form the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the main implementing agency for German Technical Cooperation.

GIZ implements integrated development cooperation programmes, guided by bi-annual government-to-government negotiations between Germany and Uganda. The previous negotiations took place in October 2024 in Kampala, Uganda, and the next are due in November 2026 in Kampala, Uganda.

Lake Victoria

GIZ UGANDA

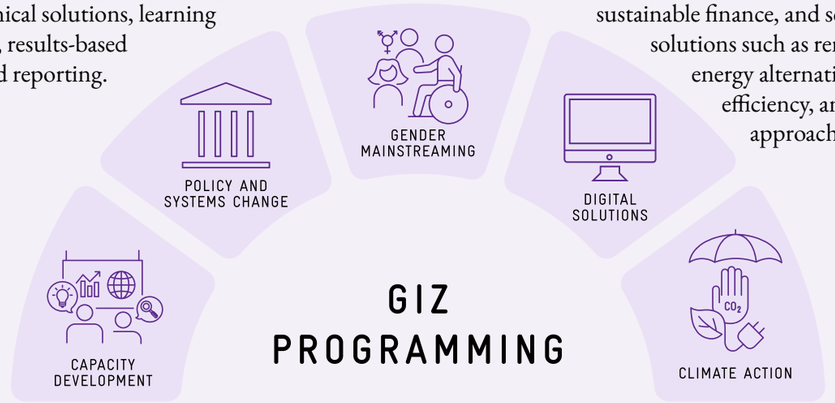
Working for Long Term Success

On behalf of Germany, the European Union, and other commissioning parties, GIZ works to shape a future worth living around the world. To achieve long-term success, GIZ leverages its extensive experience and technical capacity to design and deploy solutions that advance sustainable development cooperation. This is done through deploying a diverse set of integrated tools and approaches that are tailored to fit the contexts and needs of selected target groups.

There are critical cross-cutting approaches that run through all GIZ Uganda programmes. Some of these include technical and institutional **capacity development** at individual and institutional level, advisory services including on **policy and systems adaptation,** facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogues, piloting and scaling up technical solutions, learning and innovation, results-based monitoring, and reporting.

gender analysis, power-critical design, and results-oriented monitoring into all programmes.
GIZ also embeds **digitalisation** considerations across its programmes. Some of these include promoting climate and environmental protection through digital solutions, as well as using digital skills to increase equal opportunities and improve access to education and sustainable growth opportunities.

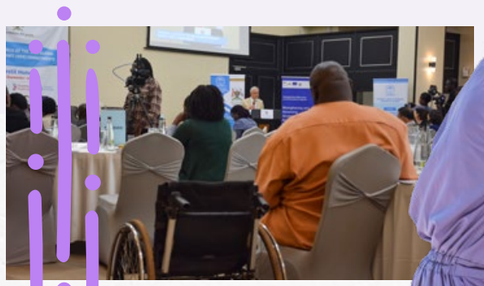
Like gender and digitalisation, **climate measures** cut across all programmes. Climate risk screenings and vulnerability assessments are systematically integrated into the company's programme design and implementation. For mitigation, programmes apply corporate climate management standards and sectoral mainstreaming to reduce their carbon footprint, mobilise sustainable finance, and scale workable solutions such as renewable energy alternatives, energy efficiency, and nature-based approaches.



5 GENDER EQUALITY

In all its interventions, GIZ also integrates **gender equality, diversity, inclusion, and transformation considerations**. This involves conceptualising activities according to the rights and needs of vulnerable communities, such as persons with disabilities, youth, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. In practice, this means, for instance, embedding

The next section illustrates how GIZ Uganda's tools and approaches are deployed across various sectors to ensure that GIZ's programming in Uganda is both efficient and effective.



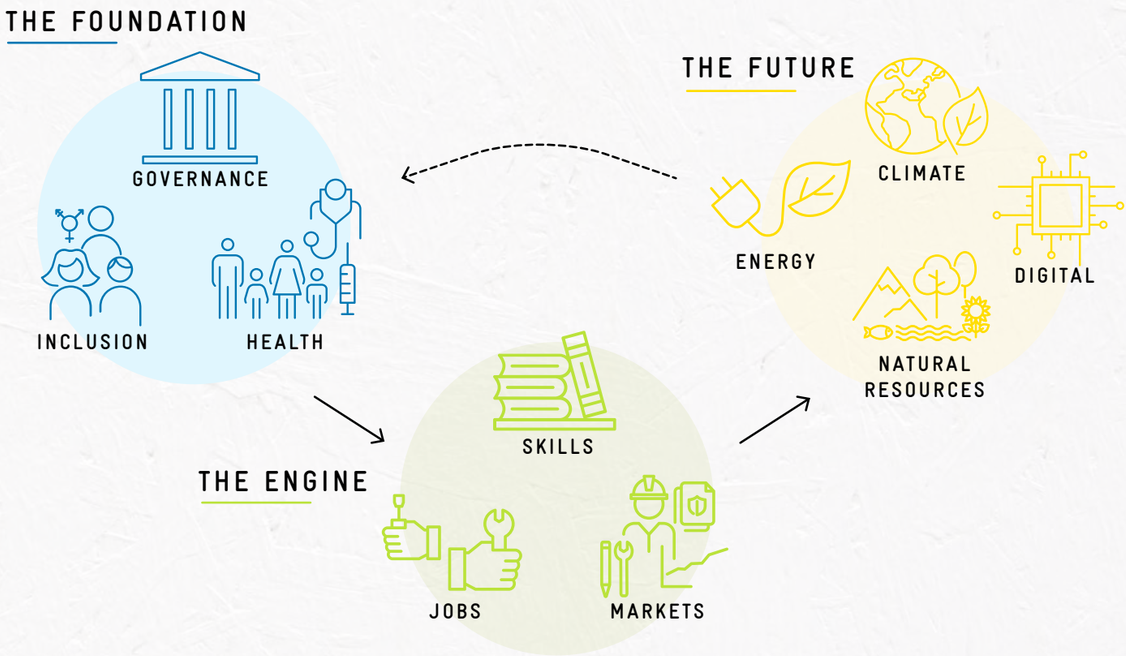


GIZ UGANDA

One Portfolio. Many Pathways.

GIZ Uganda's diverse portfolio of over 30 bilateral, regional, and global projects, as of May 2026, includes interventions in the areas of governance and accountability structures, health and agricultural-food systems, market development and skilling, as well as climate action and a just energy transition.

The following pages provide not only a rationale for German-Ugandan development cooperation, but also a visual illustration of how GIZ Uganda contributed to the success of this partnership in the period from 2022 to 2025.



GIZ's interventions in Uganda have been categorised into three broad pillars, the Foundation, the Engine, and the Future. This categorisation follows the logic that new interventions add to the gains of the old ones, a conducive environment accelerates growth, and sustainable development outcomes shape a better future for all.

The Foundation represents the base for sustainable development in the short, medium, and long term. The priority here is on strengthening institutions, supporting social cohesion, and advancing participation and human rights by reducing the risk of social conflict, improving social and health service delivery, and ensuring that development outcomes are both inclusive and equitable.

The Engine is the productive core of the portfolio that seeks to convert skills, resources, and ideas into jobs, markets, and growth. Here, the focus is on skills development, job creation, agricultural transformation, and private sector engagement.

The Future is about unlocking new pathways for sustainable growth and development by advancing innovation, climate action, and system-wide energy and natural resource management transformation. The focus here is on sustaining progress while opening new pathways for scale-up and replication, making Uganda fit for a more digital and greener future.

Together, these pillars illustrate that when interventions, in multiple sectors and at different levels of implementation, are not viewed as isolated projects but rather as integrated solutions, that reinforce each other, they deliver systematic, holistic, meaningful, and sustainable transformation.

THE FOUNDATION

Peaceful and Inclusive Societies

Accountable institutions and an active civil society form a strong foundation for sustainable development. Without accountability and respect for human rights, transparency, and public trust, progress in other sectors can remain fragile and difficult to sustain. Therefore, a peaceful and inclusive society is central to Uganda's short and long-term development aspirations.

While Uganda has made significant strides in strengthening governance and expanding civic participation, with the majority of its recent commitments to good governance captured in its NDP IV, some challenges remain. According to the Inspectorate of Government, Uganda loses approximately 9 trillion Ugandan Shilling (2.20 billion Euro) annually to corruption[13]. This trend, if unchecked, risks eroding public trust and confidence in public institutions, weakening service delivery, and placing additional strain on the already limited public resources.

In response to the challenges in the governance and accountability space, GIZ Uganda engaged with the Ugandan government and various civil society partners to implement its interventions.

Advancing Democratic Governance – Strengthening Accountability and Human Rights

GIZ Uganda supports efforts to strengthen public oversight and human rights protection through the deployment of digital accountability tools. Some of these include the

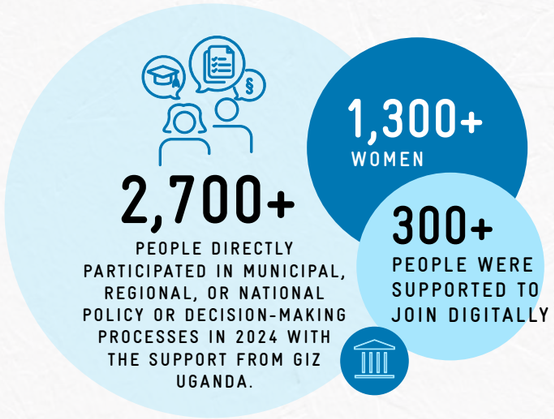
- Contract Monitoring System, used by community monitors to flag discrepancies in public contracts,
- Citizen Feedback Platform, used by citizens to report service delivery issues to the Office of the Auditor General, and the
- Uganda Human Rights Commission App, used by victims to report human rights violations to the commission.





Strengthening Democratic Participation and Representation

GIZ Uganda supports efforts to amplify citizen voices and representation of their concerns, focusing on gender and disability inclusion, by promoting structured civic engagement platforms. One such platform is provided by the District Integrity Promotion Forums, where community representatives, especially of vulnerable groups, civil society organisations, and local government leaders jointly review government plans and priorities for their respective communities.

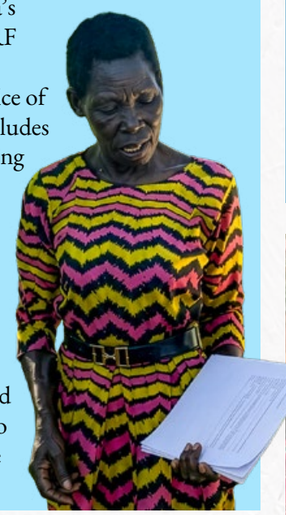


> The District Integrity Promotion Forum is a great tool to strengthen collaboration between state and non-state actors in promoting accountability in the district. But this is a call to action for everyone!

Prof. Dr. Levi Bahemuka Musinguzi
Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) of Buliisa district, 2025

Strengthening Resilience and Self-reliance for Refugees and Host Communities

Uganda's refugee response is coordinated under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), a government-led, multi-stakeholder coordination model that seeks to integrate refugees into local services and national development plans. GIZ supports Uganda's implementation of the CRRF through direct financial and technical support to the Office of the Prime Minister. This includes strengthening district planning and service delivery systems for refugee-hosting districts, providing market-oriented vocational skills training and business development support, increasing access to financial services, and supporting both refugees and host community members to start up enterprises or secure employment opportunities.



Supporting Citizen-Centred Policy Development

GIZ Uganda works with state and non-state actors to support participatory policy review and development processes across selected sectors. These efforts contribute to more inclusive, evidence-based policy development that aligns with national priorities and community needs. Some examples include providing technical support towards the formulation of the National Local Economic Development Strategy and the National Land Policy. In the energy and climate sector, GIZ supported the review of policies like the Energy Policy for Uganda and contributes to stakeholder coordination efforts to advance Uganda's climate commitments, including support towards Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution and other long-term climate strategies, commitments, and targets.

Local Conflict Prevention and Peaceful Natural Resource Governance

GIZ strengthens peaceful conflict transformation in northern Uganda by strengthening local mechanisms for dialogue, mediation, and cooperation between communities, civil society, and public institutions to address conflicts linked to access, use, and control of land and other natural resources. The approach combines community-based conflict resolution with capacity building of local peace actors and structured multi-stakeholder dialogue processes. In addition, GIZ Uganda supports communities affected by past violent conflict through approaches that combine trauma healing, dialogue, legal support, and reconciliation processes.



Advancing Regional Cooperation and Conflict Prevention

GIZ supports cross-border stability and resilience efforts in the conflict-prone region of Karamoja in north-eastern Uganda. The focus is on strengthening Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) systems on conflict, climate, disaster, and livelihood risks, by providing technical support to regional and national institutions like the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). The interventions including strengthening data collection and analysis, information-sharing, and providing targeted trainings for local authorities and other organised community groups.

In Loroo Sub-County, Karamoja, community-based peace actors, locally known as Luko Kalia or Ajore ka ekisil, are helping to mediate land disputes and reduce conflict.

> They are non-discriminatory, knowledgeable, and absorb tension during conflict mediation - already livestock theft has also significantly reduced.

Lopeyok William
Parish Councilor, Oyam district

THE FOUNDATION

Health, Social Protection, and Population Dynamics

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Uganda has made tremendous progress in expanding access to primary healthcare and improving some key health indicators such as maternal and child health. At the same time, Uganda's population growth rate remains one of the fastest globally, at about 2.9% yearly[14]. This places great pressure on the country's health system and other social services.

The challenges surrounding Uganda's health sector require an integrated approach that seeks not only to expand social protection but also support informed population dynamics.

GIZ Uganda is working with selected state and non-state partners to find solutions to these challenges.



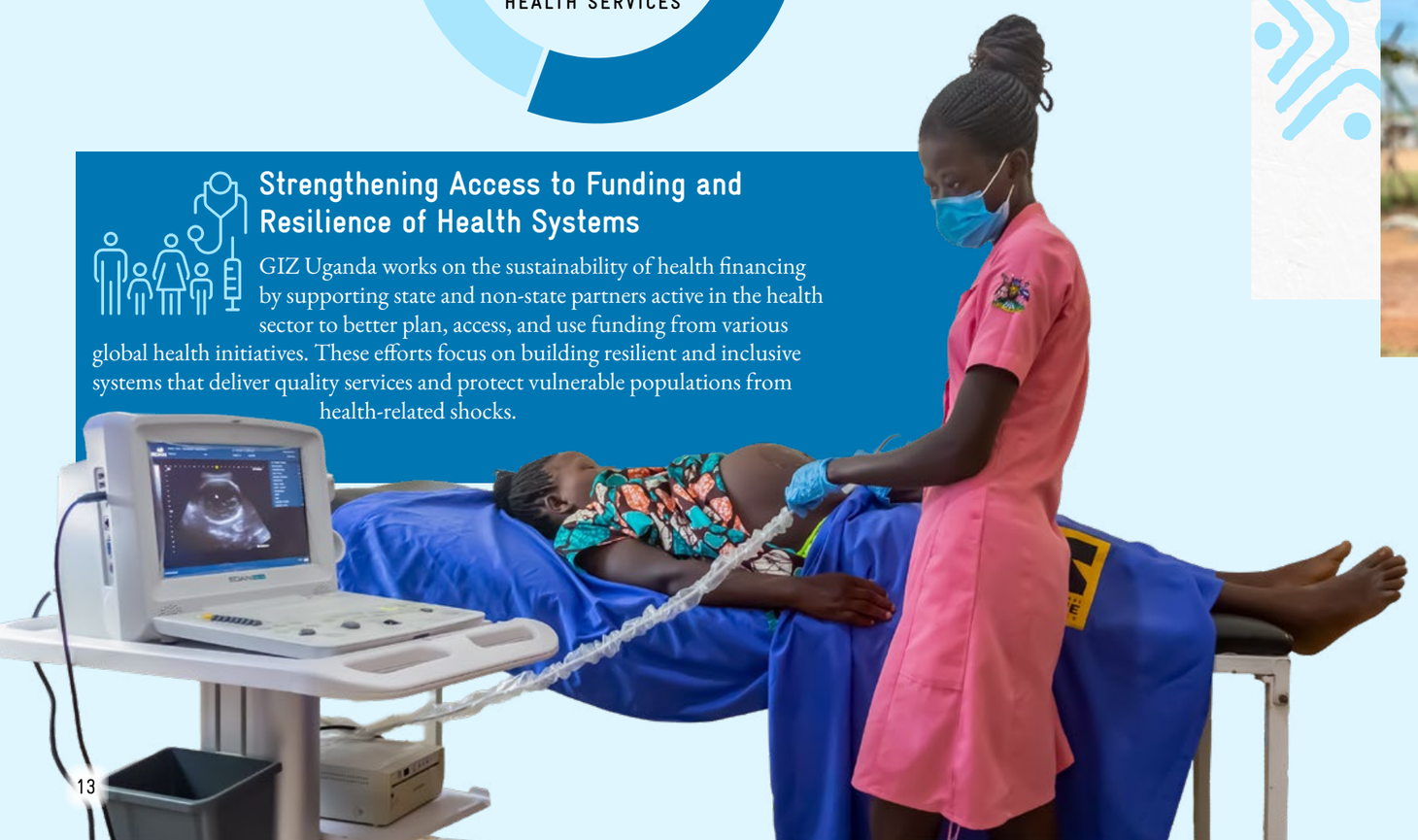
AS A DIRECT RESULT OF GIZ UGANDA'S INTERVENTION

36,000+
PEOPLE RECEIVED HEALTH SERVICES

20,000+
WOMEN

Strengthening Access to Funding and Resilience of Health Systems

GIZ Uganda works on the sustainability of health financing by supporting state and non-state partners active in the health sector to better plan, access, and use funding from various global health initiatives. These efforts focus on building resilient and inclusive systems that deliver quality services and protect vulnerable populations from health-related shocks.



Improving Public Health through Inclusive Sanitation and Hygiene Systems

GIZ Uganda supports efforts to strengthen public health and social protection by improving access to safe sanitation and hygiene services, especially for the most vulnerable and underserved segments of the population.

These interventions focus on improving sanitation and hygiene in public institutions such as schools and health facilities by constructing and rehabilitating gender-sensitive and inclusive **water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure**, such as washrooms. All these efforts are complemented by hygiene promotion campaigns and menstrual health support initiatives.

Before



After





In Bidibidi settlement, Suzan Kemisa, a refugee, is transforming uncertainty into stability by applying GIZ-supported, hands-on training to construct improved health-related infrastructure.

As a bricklayer at a batching site building a sanitation facility, she contributes directly to safer hygiene and disease prevention for the community. At the same time, the steady income she earns helps take care of her family.

"Insufficient lighting made the paths to the washrooms and the placenta pit difficult to access at night. Fearing the dark, many patients resorted to using the clinic compound instead of the washrooms, which significantly compromised hygiene and increased infection risks.
With improved lighting from the new solar photovoltaic systems, patients and staff can move safely at night and maintain proper hygiene standards."

Mary G. Adongo
Officer In-Charge, Bung Health Centre III, Kole district

THE ENGINE

Sustainable Economic Training, Employment, and Inclusive Growth

Uganda's economy continues to grow, yet job creation has not kept pace with the population growth rate. At the same time, many young people lack the necessary skills that the labour market demands, while most businesses, especially small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), face constraints in accessing financial services, markets, and skilled labour. As a result, much of the workforce remains in low-productivity and informal employment, limiting income growth and economic resilience.

Therefore, to advance inclusive growth, GIZ is working together with partners to link skills development with labour market demands, strengthen private sector development, and improve access to economic opportunities.

Skilling Through Market-Oriented Vocational Training

GIZ Uganda works on strengthening employability of various target groups especially youth by building relevant competencies for emerging sectors, improving the quality of training systems, and linking skills development to private sector needs. One of the successful approaches includes working with vocational training institutions like the **Renewable Energy Training Center** to update curricula and deliver certified, market-oriented trainings in areas such as renewable energy, digital technologies, and sustainable agriculture.





Leveraging Artificial Intelligence for All

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a key technology driving the global digital revolution, but not all have equal access to its benefits. GIZ Uganda builds digital skills, strengthens local innovation, and enables responsible data use for AI equity. Key interventions include expanding access to AI tools and data, building local capacity through an AI and machine learning programme, contributing to global knowledge exchanges and digital policy development, and providing guidance on inclusive and responsible AI governance.

IN 2024, GIZ SUPPORTED

7,500+
ENTERPRISES IN UGANDA TO IMPROVE COMPETITIVENESS

2,800+
WOMEN-LED

Strengthening Private Sector Participation and Addressing Barriers to Investment

GIZ Uganda strengthens market systems by promoting private sector engagement, enhancing business competitiveness, and improving the conditions for investment. The aim is to foster inclusive and sustainable markets that support enterprise growth, create employment opportunities, and contribute to economic development.

Key approaches include strengthening collaboration between private sector actors and public institutions, improving the business environment, and supporting District Local Governments to integrate local economic development priorities into District Development Plans. GIZ Uganda also promotes investment in growth-oriented sectors, including renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture, to support sustainable economic growth and resilience.



After fleeing South Sudan, 22-year-old Tamayo received hands-on training in construction, and is currently able to access paid work by producing building materials, applying end-to-end skills. With steady earnings, she bought a small plot to secure food for her four-member household and is saving to start a beauty microbusiness. This trajectory shows how work-based training followed by decent employment drives employability, income stability, and inclusive growth for both hosts and displaced youth.

> Before, life felt uncertain.
> Now, with these skills, I can work with my hands, earn an income, and take care of myself.

Tamayo
Bidibidi settlement, Yumbe district

18,000+
PEOPLE REPORT HIGHER INCOME

FOLLOWING GIZ UGANDA INTERVENTIONS IN 2024

Empowering Women for Green Jobs and the Circular Economy

GIZ Uganda promotes inclusive economic growth by improving employment opportunities for women in sectors that drive the green transformation agenda. In partnership with the Stanbic Business Incubator Uganda, GIZ trains female entrepreneurs that are running green SMEs in cohorts, both virtually and in person. Other successful women empowerment approaches for green jobs include coaching and facilitating access to business financing.



THE ENGINE

Transformation of Agricultural-Food Systems



More than 65% of Uganda's population live in rural areas. Agriculture employs over 70% of Uganda's labour force and the sector contributes about 25% of the GDP and 35% of export earnings, underscoring its economic importance[15]. However, challenges in the sector remain, being largely dominated by smallholder farmers, many of whom face low productivity due to limited access to land, agricultural inputs, financial services, markets, and climate-resilient technologies.

To make improvements to agricultural-food systems, there is a need to increase productivity while, at the same time, promoting sustainable land use.

Promoting Rural Development through Climate-Resilient Agriculture and Inclusive Local Economic Development

GIZ Uganda promotes inclusive rural development by strengthening local economic systems and enhancing the resilience and competitiveness of smallholder farmers and agriculture-based enterprises. Approaches focus on providing practical training and advisory services on sustainable agricultural practices, including soil and water management, to improve productivity among smallholder farmers and micro-, small-, and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. This is complemented by support for access to financial and business development services, strengthening farmer organisations, and improving value addition, processing, and market linkages.



Promoting Digital Innovation and Entrepreneurship in the Agricultural-Sector

GIZ Uganda supports start-ups and technology-driven SMEs to develop scalable solutions that improve agricultural productivity, strengthen market access, and build resilience across agricultural value chains. Approaches include business mentoring, technical expertise, product development support, certification guidance, and market linkages to help enterprises refine innovations, meet quality standards, and become investment and export-ready. A good example of this is House of Ojok Investments, a food processing start up, who GIZ Uganda supported to improve their product formulation and strengthen readiness for commercial market entry.

> Through trial and setback, we didn't just improve our products—we strengthened our place in the agri-food system, showing that with the right support, smallholder-driven ideas can grow into sustainable, market-ready solutions.

Walter Ojok
House of Ojok Investments Limited, Gulu

IN 2024 GIZ SUPPORTED

10,000+

PEOPLE, WHO LIVE IN RURAL AREAS AND WORK IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR, TO FIND ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT.

3,000+ WOMEN

2000+ YOUTH

IN 2024, FOLLOWING GIZ INTERVENTIONS

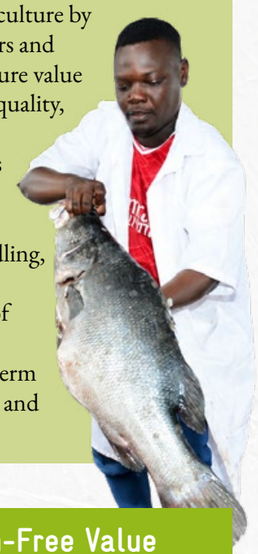
24,000+ HECTARES OF LAND IN UGANDA WERE MANAGED MORE SUSTAINABLY[16]

OF THESE

16,000+ ACRES WERE MANAGED ACCORDING TO AGRO-ECOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES[17]

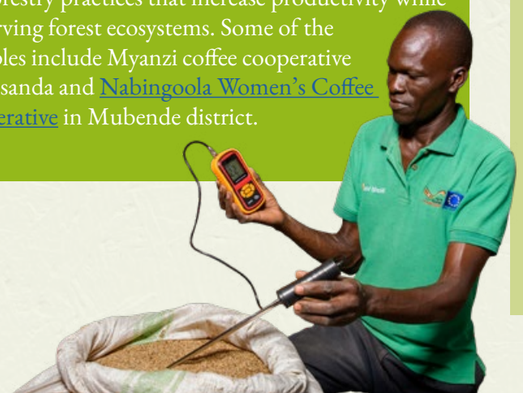
Scaling Sustainable Aquaculture to Protect Ecosystems

GIZ Uganda promotes sustainable aquatic food systems to improve food security, nutrition, and livelihoods while supporting the sustainable management of natural resources. The focus is on strengthening sustainable aquaculture by supporting small-scale producers and other actors along the aquaculture value chain to increase productivity, quality, and access to aquatic food for local communities. Approaches include practical, field-based training on climate-adaptive aquaculture practices, fish handling, value addition, aquaculture business schools, and training of trainers to build local technical capacity and support the long-term transformation of aquacultural and food systems.



Building Deforestation-Free Value Chains and Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Practices

GIZ Uganda promotes sustainable land use practices that protect forests by decoupling agricultural production from deforestation. Deforestation-free value chains are supported by fostering collaboration between farmers, the private sector, and government to align economic development with ecosystem conservation. GIZ Uganda introduces traceability systems to strengthen Uganda's access to export markets and trains smallholder farmers from farmer cooperatives on sustainable production and agroforestry practices that increase productivity while conserving forest ecosystems. Some of the examples include Myanzi coffee cooperative in Kassanda and Nabingoola Women's Coffee Cooperative in Mubende district.





Sustainable Peatland Management for Climate, Water, and Biodiversity

GIZ Uganda promotes the sustainable use and conservation of peatlands. The focus here is on improving data management, mapping, and monitoring systems, while simultaneously promoting sustainable production models such as paludiculture, meaning wetland farming systems, developing financing mechanisms for long-term conservation, and facilitating inter-country knowledge exchange in collaboration with government institutions and local communities.

> GIZ's business development services training opened our eyes to value addition. With the skills we gained in processing and marketing, we upgraded our fish products and now sell at higher prices with clearly improved profit margins.

Bonny
Fisherman, Buyende District

Promoting Sustainable Land Governance

In Uganda, land policy and legal and regulatory frameworks function as an integrated system that governs how land is owned, managed, and used. GIZ Uganda provides technical support to state and non-state actors to strengthen land governance systems, improve tenure security, ensure responsible land policy implementation, and enhance institutional and community capacities in land governance. Some of the interventions include land mapping, strengthening alternative dispute resolution mechanisms through Area Land Committees, supporting the issuance of Certificates of Customary Ownership, especially for women, as well as setting up the Land Inventory Protocols.



THE FUTURE

Natural Resources and Climate and Energy Just Transition

Reliable, sustainable energy systems are central to economic transformation and climate resilience in all sectors.

Uganda is endowed with diverse renewable energy potential, including solar, hydro, biomass, geothermal, and wind. With over 90% of its electricity generated from renewable sources, primarily hydropower, Uganda is often overlooked in leading the charge on renewable electricity supply. However, energy use remains heavily dominated by biomass, accounting for over 80% of total energy consumption, largely for cooking, contributing to deforestation, air pollution, and health risks. Despite increased electricity production, access to electricity remains low at around 57% nationally, with rural access significantly lower. This is largely driven by limited transmission and distribution infrastructure, affordability challenges, as well as reliability gaps. -

Globally, emissions from energy production are among the major drivers of climate change. In Uganda, the effects are increasingly visible through more frequent droughts and floods, which continue to disrupt energy systems, agriculture, and livelihoods[18].

Therefore, advancing a just energy transition is critical to Uganda's sustainable development agenda. Continued efforts are needed to increase renewable energy access, improve energy efficiency, and scale up decentralised solutions, particularly for underserved areas.

IN 2024, AS A DIRECT RESPONSE OF GIZ UGANDA'S IMPLEMENTATION

70,000+
PEOPLE GAINED NEW OR IMPROVED ACCESS TO CLEAN AND EFFICIENT ENERGY SUPLLY

32,000+
PEOPLE HAVE ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY FOR COOKING INSTEAD OF HAVING TO USE CHARCOAL OR WOOD FUEL

Strengthening Decentralised Energy Governance

GIZ Uganda strengthens decentralised energy systems to expand access to clean electricity by supporting District Local Governments to improve energy planning and budgeting in line with national priorities. Key interventions include establishing **community solar mini-grids** to extend electricity access to households, businesses, and schools beyond the national grid.

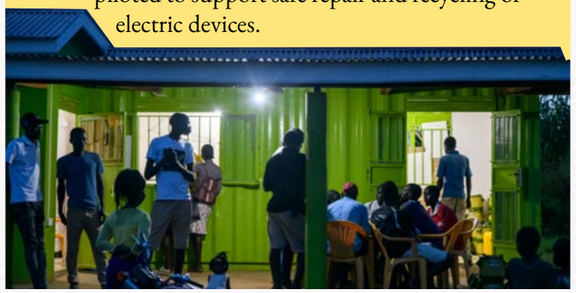
Powering Classrooms – Transforming Lives

"Since we got electricity, more students come for night study, which improves our performance. My dream is to be an Information and communications technology engineer."

Agnes Melling
Student at Rhino Camp High School, Arua

Promoting Energy Access in Displacement Settings

GIZ Uganda promotes resilience in displacement settings by integrating energy access with livelihood improvement for refugees and host communities. Interventions include delivering clean energy solutions such as **solar units**, specifically the solarisation of health centres and schools, as well as **energy kiosks** to provide services such as phone charging, solar lighting, and energy-efficient cookstoves, to enhance service delivery and living conditions. Through a results-based financing model, GIZ partners with private sector companies to expand access, enabling households to power homes and businesses, while stimulating local economies and creating jobs. Additionally, through capacity building measures, e-waste hubs are being piloted to support safe repair and recycling of electric devices.



Delivering Uganda's Contribution to International Climate Priorities

GIZ Uganda facilitates coordination and alignment of national priorities with international climate frameworks. Key interventions include strengthening the capacity of government officers who serve as national climate negotiators to effectively participate in international platforms such as the Conference of the Parties (COP). In parallel, GIZ facilitates **regional coordination across East Africa**, enabling countries to align positions, present shared priorities, and strengthen their collective voice in global climate negotiations. GIZ Uganda further supports the government to access climate financing, including technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development to establish and operationalise a Climate Finance Unit.



"With this solar-powered water system, I have access to water 24/7, and my farm and household are thriving."

Yahaya Kilenzi
Farmer, Bulindo district

IN 2024, GIZ UGANDA SUPPORTED THE INSTALLATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES WITH A TOTAL ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY OF

1,000+
KILOWATTS

ENOUGH TO POWER APPROXIMATELY

6000+
MODERN REFRIGERATORS FOR A YEAR

Following GIZ Uganda trainings, Kotido district's **parish environmental committees** instituted regular quarterly meetings and began implementing existing environmental policies. Instead of cutting trees for cooking and construction, communities adopted sustainable practices, including tree planting, and opening farmlands along fertile belts.

Strengthening Sustainable Mining and Mineral Supply Chains

GIZ Uganda supports responsible and sustainable mining by promoting transparency and mineral traceability across the sector, while strengthening the foundations for more formal, safe, and accountable practices. Interventions focus on the formalisation of artisanal and small-scale mining, often carried out by individuals or small groups. The **registration of miners** enables their integration into the formal economy. This is complemented by efforts to promote responsible sourcing practices, including **conflict-free supply chains**, as well as the adoption of **improved health and safety standards.** At the same time, GIZ Uganda contributes to the development of **traceability systems along the mineral value chain**, helping to ensure that minerals can be tracked from source to market.



IN 2024, GIZ SUPPORTED

18,000+
PEOPLE IN COPING WITH THE IMPACTS OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE

9,000+
WOMEN

"The solar system powers our classrooms, administration blocks, and staff quarters. It has not only improved lighting for extended study hours but also enhanced the safety of our pupils and staff."

Kiyaga Masel
Head Teacher, Nambeta Primary School, Buikwe district

FOR A FUTURE WORTH LIVING AROUND THE WORLD

A Case for International Cooperation



The previous model of international cooperation, premised on a stable, predictable, and multipolar approach to development is changing. Political priorities are becoming more inward facing. Budgets for development support are declining, available funds are increasingly under greater scrutiny. Also, the winding-down of major bilateral development agencies has signalled a shift in how international cooperation is being conceptualised and implemented going forward.

From Global Challenges to Strategic Opportunities
Despite the ongoing shifts, international cooperation continues to be the foundation upon which inter-governmental partnerships and trust are built. By fostering mutually beneficial partnerships that transcend political and economic shifts, international cooperation creates stability, predictability, and resilience of the international system. Ultimately, the resultant bilateral and multilateral partnerships between giving and receiving countries enjoy benefits that extend far beyond their respective national borders, connecting people and communities.

When actors in the development space cooperate, they are building structures and systems that safeguard short and long term, tangible and intangible benefits at home and abroad.

International Cooperation Meets the Private Sector
Development cooperation has moved away from the traditional aid logic and now embraces the more strategic, mutually beneficial partnerships that include state-to-state and state-to-non-state cooperation, including the private sector.

Within this evolving international cooperation landscape, the private sector is becoming more essential for achieving sustainable development at scale. Businesses are driving up productivity, creating employment, and linking local products and services to global markets.

By leveraging its convening power, GIZ engages private actors to accelerate sustainable growth, strengthen economic systems, expand market access, and shift the focus from simply funding development programmes to actively shaping markets.

International cooperation is not an abstract concept. It is an investment in shared stability, opportunity, and a secure future worth living - for all around the world.

THE STRATEGIC LOGIC OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

THE DRIVE: WHY COUNTRIES COOPERATE

International cooperation can solve borderless challenges that no single country can tackle on its own.

THE VALUE: WHAT IS IN IT FOR BOTH SIDES

International cooperation is a strategic exchange that delivers long-term stability, job creation, and expanded market access – for all cooperating parties.

THE IMPACT: WHY IT MATTERS

International cooperation strengthens the fundamental systems that ensure lives are improved and progress is protected against future shocks.

UGANDA

At the Centre of Regional Stability and Transformation

Uganda exemplifies how a country's impact can go beyond its borders. At a regional and global level, Uganda's standing demonstrates that stability and growth within a country's borders can generate a 'dividend' for its people and the entire region. As such, supporting development initiatives in Uganda is not about development assistance alone - it is a strategic imperative that safeguards regional security, unlocks global opportunities, and addresses shared challenges.

A Global Partner on Displacement and Migration
Uganda is among the world's top three refugee-hosting countries, and the largest in Africa, with over 1.9 million refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Its progressive approach to refugee support and management contributes significantly to global humanitarian efforts, while simultaneously addressing various pressures driven by regional insecurity.

Uganda adopted a unique settlement approach that provides refugees with plots of land, allowing them to build homes, grow crops, and become self-reliant. This approach promotes social cohesion and integration between host communities and refugees, reducing dependency on aid and has received global recognition as public good that is stabilising displaced populations, mitigating the drivers of irregular migration, and showcasing alternative models for displacement and irregular migration management.

An Anchor for Regional Peace and Security
Uganda is a major stakeholder of peace in East and Central Africa. Its own stability not only offers a safe haven for those fleeing areas of conflict, but Uganda also plays a key and active role in bringing stability to the region by providing critical leadership in peace and security missions[19] and acting as a vital mediator in various conflicts, including the DRC, South Sudan, and Sudan.

An Emerging Economic Frontier
As one of the world's fastest-growing economies[20], Uganda is transitioning from a predominantly aid recipient country to a largely trade-driven partner. Uganda offers strong potential for human capital, trade, and investment due to its strategic location in the heart of Africa, linking key markets across East and Central Africa.



A Strategic Partner in Natural Resources and Sustainable Value Chains
Uganda's diverse natural resource base which includes fertile agricultural land, critical minerals, and oil reserves, as well as solar and hydro power, positions it as a key partner in sustainable value chains and energy development.

The country's rich biodiversity further underscores its importance in balancing economic growth and environmental stewardship.

Footnotes

[1] Uganda facts and figures: Office of the Vice President
[2] Uganda Wildlife Authority, 2025
[3] Uganda - IMPACT
[4] World Bank Group: Jobs strategy for inclusive growth
[5] Uganda Bureau of Statistics - 2025
[6] Government of Uganda
[7] Uganda Bureau of Statistics GDP 2024/25
[8] Rolex: Made in Uganda | Monitor
[9] In Uganda's chaotic capital, boda-boda motorcycle taxis are a source of life and death | The Associated Press
[10] The Origins of Chapati in Uganda
[11] Youth-and-Adolescents-in-Uganda.pdf
[12] Uganda National Population and Housing Census
[13] Uganda loses Shs9 trillion to corruption in one year, says IGG | Monitor
[14] Uganda profile - Uganda Bureau of Statistics
[15] Uganda Population and Housing Census 2024
[16] Based on the three pillars of ecological compatibility, social justice and economic performance. More sustainable farming is achieved when at least one of the pillars of sustainability is improved and none is worsened in the long term.
[17] 10 elements | Agroecology Knowledge Hub | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations25
[18] Energy Policy for Uganda 2023 - National Renewable Energy Platform
[19] Home - African Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS)
[20] Regional Economic Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa, October 2025

Photo Credits

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Left page | Trainees at the Renewable Energy Training Centre in Kampala engage in practical electrical installation and wiring exercises. | © GIZ

Right page | An instructor demonstrating one of the e-mobility initiatives, that had been introduced in Nakivale Refugee Settlement, in Isingiro district to drive income. | © GIZ

Page 1 | Foreword
James Macbeth Forbes | © GIZ

Page 9 | GIZ Uganda - Working for Long-Term Success
Bottom left | The German Ambassador speaks at the Global Disability Summit Commitments Launch in Kampala. September 2025 | © GIZ / Vivian Vollmann Tinoco

Bottom right | Trainees at the Renewable Energy Training Centre in Kampala engage in practical electrical installation and wiring exercises. | © GIZ

Page 11 | Peaceful and Inclusive Societies
Top right | A female attendee casts her vote at the National Youth Parliament in Kampala. August 2025 | © GIZ / Daniella Murungi

Top right | The Deputy Speaker of the National Youth Parliament is sworn in, Kampala. August 2025 | © GIZ / Daniella Murungi

Bottom left | Mark Cherop, a community monitor from Kapchorwa Civil Society Organizations' Alliance, presents the upgraded PPDA Contract Monitoring System app. July 2025. | © GIZ / Martin Waiswa

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Top left | Alice Gune, a refugee in Terego district, shows her tenancy agreement to GIZ's Director of the Africa Department, Dr. Petra Warnecke, West Nile. April 2026. | © GIZ / Moreen Kobusinge

Bottom right | Communities come together for a cross-border dialogue between Teso and Karamoja districts to address a recent surge in cattle raids. | © GIZ

Page 13 | Health, Social Protection, and Population Dynamics
Top right | Pupil washing hands. | © GIZ

Bottom | A woman at a refugee camp receives an ultrasound at a solar-powered health centre. | © GIZ

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Top left | Before renovation of the female washrooms at a primary school in northern Uganda. | © GIZ

Top right | After renovation of the female washrooms, now including an incinerator, at a primary school in northern Uganda. | © GIZ

Bottom left | Suzan Kemisa on a construction sight. | © GIZ

Page 15 | Sustainable Economic Training, Employment, and Inclusive Growth
Top right | Trainees engage in an exercise during an e-waste technician training in Adjumani district. | © GIZ

Bottom left | Handpump mechanics sharpen their skills during a practical session at Nakawa Vocational Training Institute. | © GIZ

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Top right | A rehabilitated water supply scheme serves the community in Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Terego district. | © GIZ

Bottom left | Participants take part in e-mobility skills training. | © GIZ

Page 17 | Transformation of Agricultural-Food Systems
Top right | With GIZ-facilitated expert support in milk processing, Sandra Auma from Las' Cafe in Gulu improved the taste and texture of her ice cream, leading to increased sales. March 2026 | © GIZ

Bottom left | A farmer displays a high-quality harvest achieved through certified quality seeds and improved agricultural practices. | © GIZ

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Top left | A fish handler places fish on a weighing scale at a Lake Victoria landing site in Masese, Jinja district. 2022 | © GIZ / Adam Walusimbi

Top right | Papyrus (Cyperus papyrus), a wetland sedge typical of East African peatlands, is shown growing in a wetland area. Papyrus is also used for crafts such as woven baskets. June 2024 | © GIZ / Greta Schmidt

Bottom left | A community-based trainer assesses the appropriate moisture content of quality seeds following the drying process to prevent post-harvest losses. | © GIZ

Page 19 | The Future: Natural Resources, Energy and Climate Just Transition
Bottom right | Refugees and host community members gather at an energy kiosk in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, Yumbe district, to charge their devices at night, November 2022 | © GIZ

Page 20
Top right | An electric car charges at a fast-charging station at Amber House in Kampala, the first of its kind in Uganda. February 2025. | © GIZ

Bottom left | A woman hangs up her solar panel for charging. | © GIZ

Page 21 | For a Future Worth Living Worldwide - A Case for International and Development Cooperation
Top right | Panellists take part in the Guild Leaders' Summit at Makerere University, Kampala, an incubator for youth pursuing careers in politics. April 2025. | © GIZ

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