



Uganda

KEY FACTS

Joined Commonwealth: 1962

Population: 37,579,000 (2013)

GDP p.c. growth: 3.3% p.a. 1990–2013

UN HDI 2014: World ranking 164

Official languages: English, Kiswahili

Time: GMT plus 3 hrs

Currency: Uganda shilling (USh)

Geography

Area: 236,000 sq km

Coastline: None

Capital: Kampala

Uganda is a landlocked East African country lying astride the equator. It is bordered (clockwise from north) by South Sudan, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Area: 236,000 sq km including 36,330 sq km of inland water.

Topography: Water, with swampland, covers nearly 20 per cent of the surface area. The largest lakes include Lake George, Lake Kyoga, and parts of Lakes Victoria, Albert and Edward. From its source in Lake Victoria, the White Nile flows northwards through the country. Mountains include the high Rwenzori range in the west (Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley is 5,110 metres) and Mount Elgon (4,253 metres) in the east.

Climate: Equatorial, tempered with breezes and showers. Cooler in the higher areas. Heavy rain from March to May, and in October and November. Little rainfall in the north-east; though north-east parts of the country experienced unusually heavy rainfall in the latter part of 2007 with heavy flooding displacing tens of thousands of people.

Environment: The most significant issues are: draining of wetlands for agricultural use; overgrazing, soil erosion and deforestation; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; and poaching.

Vegetation: Much of the country, being so well-watered, is richly fertile; there is arid semi-desert in the north-east. Most of the country's vegetation is savannah with tropical forests in areas of high rainfall. Drought-resistant bush, grasses and succulents grow in the north-east. Forest covers 14 per cent of

the land area, having declined at 2.3 per cent p.a. 1990–2010. Arable land comprises 35 per cent and permanent cropland 11 per cent of the total land area.

Wildlife: Uganda has 7,200 sq km of national parks and game reserves, reflecting the extraordinary diversity of the country which comprises lakes, swamps, dense grassland, woodland, rolling plains, forests and mountains. There is a rich variety of wildlife, including elephants, Uganda kobs, buffaloes, lions, rhinos, mountain gorillas and chimpanzees – 338 species of mammals and 830 species of birds. Some 25 mammal species and 20 bird species are thought to be endangered (2014).

Main towns: Kampala (capital, pop. 1.52m in 2014), Kira (313,761), Mbarara (195,013), Mukono (161,996), Gulu (152,276), Nansana (144,441), Masaka (103,829), Kasese (101,679), Hoima (100,625), Lira (99,059), Mbale (96,189), Njeru (81,052), Jinja (72,931), Entebbe (69,958), Arua (62,657), Iganga (53,870), Kabale (49,667), Mityana (48,002), Kitgum (44,604), Tororo (41,906) and Koboko (37,825).

Transport: Some 70,750 km of roads radiate from Kampala, 23 per cent of which are paved. The railway network extends over some 260 km. At the end of 1993, passenger services between Kampala and Kenya were resumed after a break of 15 years. Entebbe International Airport is 35 km south-west of Kampala.

Society

KEY FACTS 2013

Population per sq km: 159

Life expectancy: 59 years

Net primary enrolment: 91% (2011)

Population: 37,579,000 (2013); 15 per cent of people live in urban areas and five per cent in urban agglomerations of more than one million people; growth 3.3 per cent p.a. 1990–2013; birth rate 43 per 1,000 people (49 in 1970); life expectancy 59 years (50 in 1970 and 48 in 1990). The rural population predominates, with most settlement concentrated around Lake Victoria.

The majority of the population consists of Bantu peoples (Baganda 17 per cent, Banyankore ten per cent, Basoga eight per



cent, Bakiga seven per cent, Bagisu five per cent, Bunyoro three per cent) in the west, south and east; and most of the rest of Nilotic peoples (Iteso seven per cent, Langi six per cent, Acholi five per cent, Lugbara four per cent, Alur, Karimojong and Kakwa) in the north and parts of the east; with minorities of Asians and refugees from neighbouring countries (2002 census).

Language: The official languages are English and Kiswahili; Kiswahili and Luganda are widely spoken and there are several other African languages.

Religion: Mainly Christians (Roman Catholics 42 per cent, Anglicans 36 per cent, Pentecostals five per cent), Muslims 12 per cent, and most of the rest holding traditional beliefs, which often coexist with other religions (2002 census).

Health: Public spending on health was two per cent of GDP in 2012. Trained medical assistants (many of whom practise privately) make up (to some extent) for the lack of doctors. Formal health facilities, which are adequate everywhere except in the north of the country, are mostly provided by non-governmental organisations. Some 75 per cent of the population uses an improved drinking water source and 34 per cent have access to adequate sanitation facilities (2012). Infant mortality was 44 per 1,000 live births in 2013 (133 in 1960).

The chief causes of death among adults are AIDS-related illnesses, tuberculosis, malaria and illnesses related to maternity; among children, malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea. Uganda was the first African country openly

to confront the menace of AIDS; the government runs a comprehensive information campaign directed at the general public. In 2013, 7.4 per cent of people aged 15–49 were HIV positive.

Education: Public spending on education was three per cent of GDP in 2012. There are seven years of primary education starting at the age of six, followed by six years of secondary, with cycles of four and two years. The government phased in free primary schooling from 1997 and free secondary from 2007. Some 25 per cent of pupils complete primary school (2010). The school year starts in February.

Makerere University (1922) and Mbarara University of Science and Technology (1989) are the longest-established public universities. Kyambogo University (2003), Gulu University (2004) and Busitema University (2007) were founded in the 2000s. The principal private universities include Busoga University (1999), Islamic University in Uganda (1988), Kampala International University (2001), Uganda Christian University (1997) and Uganda Martyrs University (1993). The female–male ratio for gross enrolment in tertiary education is 0.30:1 (2011). Literacy among people aged 15–24 is 87 per cent (2010).

Media: English-language dailies include *New Vision* (state-owned) and *Daily Monitor*. *The EastAfrican* and *The Observer* are published weekly.

Uganda Broadcasting Corporation operates public radio and TV services and, since liberalisation of the media in 1993, many private radio stations and TV channels have been launched.

Some six per cent of households have TV sets (2009). There are 17 personal computers per 1,000 people (2006).

Communications: Country code 256; internet domain '.ug'. There are public phones in most towns and mobile phone coverage extends to all main towns; internet cafes are found in most large towns.

For every 1,000 people there are six landlines, 441 mobile phone subscriptions and 162 internet users (2013).

Public holidays: New Year's Day, Liberation Day (26 January), International Women's Day (8 March), Labour Day (1 May), Uganda Martyrs' Day (3 June), National Heroes' Day (9 June), Independence Day (9 October), Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Religious festivals whose dates vary from year to year include Good Friday, Easter Monday, Eid al-Fitr (End of Ramadan) and Eid al-Adha (Feast of the Sacrifice).

Economy

KEY FACTS 2013

GNI: US\$20.8bn

GNI p.c.: US\$510

GDP growth: 5.8% p.a. 2009–13

Inflation: 10.9% p.a. 2009–13

During the years of civil war and instability GDP declined dramatically, falling by 14.8 per cent a year between 1978 and 1980, and the economy declined not only in size but also in sophistication. It grew by only 2.9 per cent p.a. 1980–90, and by 1988 it had only recovered to close to 1972 levels.

When it came to power in 1986 the National Resistance Movement inherited a dreadful legacy. It embarked on a programme of structural adjustment and during the following decade the economy grew at an average 6.5 per cent p.a. Tight fiscal and monetary discipline has been accompanied by trade liberalisation and a programme of privatisation. By 2004 about two-thirds of

some 140 public enterprises had been transferred into private hands. Strong growth was achieved with relatively low inflation (generally in single figures from the early 1990s), greatly reduced budget deficits and a relatively stable exchange rate. Manufacturing output grew by 14.1 per cent p.a. 1990–2000. The main exports are coffee, fish and fish products (freshwater fish), gold, cotton, tobacco and tea.

However, this economic performance has not been sufficiently broad-based to raise living standards and quality of life for the majority of the people, and by 2000 the government had refocused its policy on poverty eradication.

Uganda was the first country to qualify for and benefit from the IMF/World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (in April 1998) with debt relief of US\$700 million. In 2000, Uganda qualified for further debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, ensuring a further US\$1.3 billion reduction of its external debt.

The economy continued to grow at generally more than five per cent p.a. in the 2000s, more strongly from 2005, remaining above seven per cent p.a., even in the world economic downturn of 2008–09, in part due to strong agricultural production. From 2010 growth moderated slightly and continued generally at about six per cent p.a. in 2010–15. It was 6.0 per cent in 2013 and an estimated 5.9 per cent in 2014.

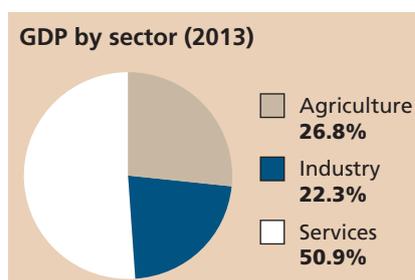
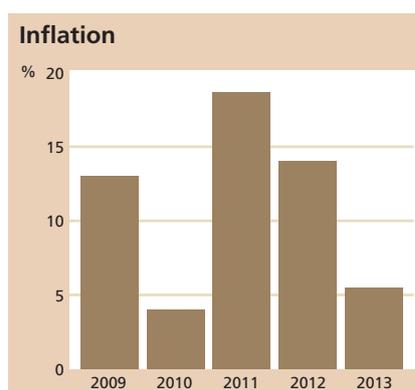
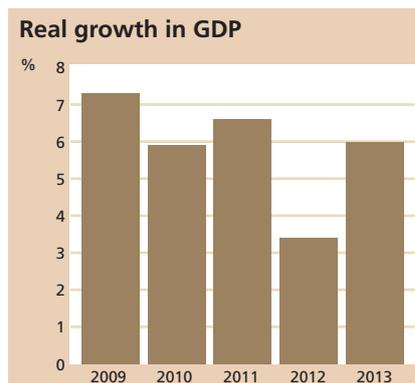
Oil and gas

Oil has been discovered in the basin of Lake Albert in the west of the country near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo. By August 2014 estimated reserves of 6.5 billion barrels and substantial reserves of gas had been reported, confirming that Uganda was to become a significant oil and gas exporter in the 2010s.

History

Uganda has a long history, but few records of early settlement, although the country seems to have been inhabited very early. Bantu peoples were engaged in agriculture from 1000 BCE and working in iron can be traced back to about 1000 CE.

In the fertile south and west, powerful social and political orders developed, including the Bunyoro, Buganda, Busoga, Ankole and Toro kingdoms. In the 17th and 18th centuries, they formed profitable links with the Sudanese slave trade (which dominated the regional economy) and formed alliances among themselves. By the 19th century, the Buganda Kingdom, which was allied to the powerful Shirazis of Zanzibar, gained the



ascendancy. Buganda was ruled by *Kabaka* (traditional kings) whose power was circumscribed by a council of nobles. Buganda's standing army and well-developed agriculture allowed the kingdom to survive the decline of the slave trade.

Various Europeans appeared during the 19th century. English Protestant and French Catholic missionaries came at the request of Kabaka Mutesa I, and Baganda loyalties split into 'Franza', 'Inglesa' and Muslim parties. In 1888 the Imperial British East Africa Company set up in Buganda with the Kabaka's permission, and in 1894 Buganda was declared a British Protectorate. In 1896, protectorate control was extended to Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, and the British extended Buganda's administrative system to these societies. Cotton-growing for export, by smallholders, began in 1904.

Although control of the country passed to the British Colonial Office in 1905, Uganda was never fully colonised, as non-Africans were not allowed to acquire freeholds. By 1913, with the completion of the Busoga Railway the cotton industry was well established, though it suffered from World War I and the Great Depression of 1932–33. In the 1920s, commercial production of coffee and sugar began. After World War II, high prices of coffee and cotton brought an economic boom.

The gradual transfer of power to the local people began in 1921, when a legislative and an executive council were set up. By 1955, half of the members of the legislative council were Africans, a party political system was developing and the executive council was developed into a ministerial system. In 1961 a general election returned Benedicto Kiwanuka's Democratic Party. In 1962 Uganda became internally self-governing, with Kiwanuka as first Prime Minister. However, the general election of April 1962 returned Milton Obote's Uganda People's Congress (UPC).

Uganda became fully independent in October 1962 and joined the Commonwealth. The Kabaka of Buganda, Sir Edward Mutesa (Kabaka Mutesa II), became the first (non-executive) President in 1963.

Milton Obote abrogated the 1962 constitution in 1966 and in 1967 the country became a unitary republic. The kingdoms were abolished and the President became head of the executive as well as head of state. (The kingdoms were restored in 1993, and the 1995 constitution has a provision on traditional leaders.)

Obote remained in power until January 1971, when a military coup was staged by former paratroop sergeant Idi Amin Dada. At first very popular, Amin moved quickly into a brutal authoritarianism. Under his orders, the authorities expelled Uganda's Asian community in 1972 and seized their property; they expropriated the property of the Jewish community, and terrorised intellectuals, destroying such symbols of 'intellectual' status as possession of books, spectacles and chess sets. Public order rapidly deteriorated, and murder, destruction of property, looting and rape became hallmarks of the regime. Amin declared himself President-for-life and, in 1978, invaded the United Republic of Tanzania's northern territories. Tanzania, which had long opposed Amin's regime, took this for a declaration of war.

Supported by the Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF, exiled Ugandans), the United Republic of Tanzania army marched into Uganda. Kampala was taken in April 1979, but Amin escaped and fled the country. Professor Yusuf Lule, a former Commonwealth Assistant Secretary-General and chairman of UNLF, became President for two months, and was then replaced by Godfrey Binaisa who was himself replaced a year later in 1980 by a Military Commission led by Paulo Muwangwa, which organised elections in December that year. Commonwealth and other observers were present.

The elections returned Dr Obote's UPC and were disputed. Obote was unable to restore economic and political stability to the devastated country, and the government became bogged down in fighting the National Resistance Army (NRA), led by Yoweri Museveni. The NRA had launched a protracted bush struggle in 1981 after accusing the government of rigging the 1980 elections. Obote was overthrown by his own Uganda National Liberation Army in a coup led by General Tito Lutwa Okello in July 1985, who then became President. However, this did not satisfy the NRA and its allies.

The NRA occupied Kampala in January 1986. Okello's government was ousted and Museveni became President, with Dr Samson Kisekka as Prime Minister and a broad-based cabinet of civilians. Civil war continued in the north, and the first three years of the new regime were dogged by continuing instability in the region. Museveni and the National Resistance Movement (NRM) took over a country in which conflict had resulted in one million deaths, two million refugees, more than 500,000 seriously injured people, and ruin of the economy and physical infrastructure. The NRM governed the country through a National Resistance Council (NRC) which functioned as a Parliament. After elections in 1989 based on universal adult suffrage, 8,096 village resistance councils were set up. Museveni sought democratic structures based on a non-party democracy, rather than a multiparty system, to avoid reviving the ethnic divisions which had so prolonged the civil war. Political party activities were suspended, though party structures were not made illegal.

Elections under the 'movement system' (see *Constitution*) were held in May and June 1996 (presidential and parliamentary) and June 1998 (local government). Museveni was returned as President with 75 per cent of the votes. The national assembly of 276 members, sitting as individuals (although many of them with known political affiliations), was formed in July 1996.

In June 2000, as required by the constitution, a referendum was held on the movement system and 91 per cent of voters supported its continuation; voter turnout was 47 per cent. In the presidential election in March 2001, Museveni took 69 per cent of the votes to win a further five-year term. Though the result was decisive, the election had been vigorously contested between Museveni and a former NRM colleague, Dr Kizza Besigye (28 per cent). In the parliamentary elections in June 2001, more than 50 members were defeated – including ten cabinet ministers.

Uganda on the international stage

Uganda hosted the Commonwealth Local Government Conference, 14–17 May 2013, when delegates called for local government to be fully integrated with the post-2015 development agenda.

Samuel Kavuma of Uganda was in 2010 appointed to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which presented its recommendations for reform in the Commonwealth to Commonwealth leaders at CHOGM in Australia in October 2011.

Ugandans won the Commonwealth Essay Competition in 1989 and 2007. In 2014, Jennifer Nansubuga Makumbi was the overall winner of the Commonwealth Short Story Prize for 'Let's Tell This Story Properly'.

Dorcas Inzikuru broke the Commonwealth Games record for the Women's 3,000 Metres Steeplechase in the Melbourne Games in 2006.

After 20 years of conflict along the country's northern border, abduction of more than 20,000 children and displacement of some two million people, a ceasefire between the Uganda government and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) – a rebel group led by Joseph Kony – came into force on 29 August 2006. The truce opened the way for peace talks in Juba, mediated by the government of Southern Sudan. With only intermittent minor skirmishes the ceasefire was maintained until June 2007, when the Uganda government reached agreement with the LRA on a roadmap for long-term peace, reconciliation and accountability.

Constitution

Status: Republic with executive President

Legislature: Parliament of Uganda

Independence: 9 October 1962

The present constitution was promulgated in October 1995, completing a process that began in 1989. It provided that until 2000, elections were to be held under the 'movement system' (introduced in 1986), whereby candidates stand as individuals to be elected on personal merit, and not as members of a political party. The 'movement system' ended in 2005 when the people voted in a constitutional referendum in favour of introduction of a multiparty political system.

The constitution provides for a unitary republic, an executive President directly elected every five years by universal adult suffrage and Parliament which comprises 375 elected members, 238 directly elected every five years by universal adult suffrage and the rest elected from special interest groups by electoral colleges: women (112 members), the defence forces (ten members), youth (five), disabled people (five) and workers (five). The President appoints the cabinet. Cabinet ministers who are not already members of parliament become *ex officio* members. Since 2005 there has been no limit on the number of terms a President may serve.

Politics

Last elections: 18 February 2011 (presidential and parliamentary)

Next elections: 2016 (presidential and parliamentary)

Head of state: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

Head of government: The President

Ruling party: National Resistance Movement

Women MPs: 35%

Amid growing support for political pluralism, from within and without the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM), a law enacted in June 2002 restricted party political activities to Kampala, barred civil servants and members of the security forces from joining parties other than NRM, and gave parties six months to register as a company, which the main parties immediately refused to do.

However, during 2003 President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni publicly committed himself to the reintroduction of multiparty politics before the elections due in 2006, subject to a referendum in July 2005, in which, with the opposition calling for a boycott, fewer than 50 per cent of voters turned out to vote overwhelmingly in favour.

In 2004 Museveni announced that he had retired from the army, while remaining army commander-in-chief. This opened the way for him to participate in multiparty politics. During 2005 the government proposed substantial changes to the constitution including lifting the limit of two presidential terms. In November 2005 Museveni said he would stand in the 2006 election, and his main rival Besigye was charged with treason and terrorism and taken into custody. Besigye was then released on bail in January 2006 and held some political rallies.

In the first multiparty elections for 25 years, held in February 2006, Museveni (with 59.3 per cent of the votes) defeated Dr Kizza Besigye (37.4 per cent) of the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) in a turnout of 69 per cent. The ruling NRM also won the parliamentary elections, securing 206 seats, while the FDC took 37, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) nine, the Democratic Party (DP) eight and independents 37. The Commonwealth observer group present, led by former President of Botswana Sir Ketumile Masire, believed that the election had enabled the will of the people to be expressed and that the result reflected the wishes of those who were able to vote.

Museveni won the February 2011 presidential election with 68.4 per cent of the votes cast and his main rival, Besigye, secured 26.0 per cent. The concurrent parliamentary elections were won by the ruling NRM, with a total of 263 of the 375 seats in the enlarged Parliament. The FDC took 34 seats, the DP 12, the UPC ten and independents 44. A Commonwealth observer group led by Dame Billie Miller, the former Deputy Prime Minister of Barbados, was present at the elections.

International relations

Uganda is a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Union, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community, Non-Aligned Movement, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, United Nations and World Trade Organization.

Uganda was an original member, with Kenya and United Republic of Tanzania, of the East African Community, which from 1967 had a common market and many shared services but collapsed in 1977. The three countries again embarked on developing regional co-operation in 1993, bringing about progressive harmonisation of standards and policies across a wide range of activities, and launching a new East African Community in January 2001 and East African Customs Union in January 2005. The Community was enlarged in July 2007 when Burundi and Rwanda became members.

Uganda is also a member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, which was established in 1986 by the six countries in the Horn of Africa to combat drought and desertification and promote food security in the region.

Traveller information

Immigration and customs: Passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of arrival. Visas are required by most

Further information

Government of Uganda:	www.gov.ug
Electoral Commission:	www.ec.or.ug
Parliament of Uganda:	www.parliament.go.ug
Uganda Bureau of Statistics:	www.ubos.org
Bank of Uganda:	www.bou.or.ug
Uganda Tourism Board:	www.visituganda.com
Commonwealth Secretariat:	www.thecommonwealth.org
Commonwealth of Nations:	www.commonwealthofnations.org/country/Uganda

Media

<i>New Vision</i> :	www.newvision.co.ug
<i>The Observer</i> :	www.observer.ug
Uganda Broadcasting Corporation:	ubc.ug

Commonwealth nationals. If you are travelling on from Uganda, many countries will require you to have a yellow fever vaccination certificate (see *Travel health* below).

Travel within the country: Traffic drives on the left. Visitors wishing to drive will need an international driving permit. Car hire is available in Kampala and at Entebbe

International Airport, though those without experience of driving in the country are advised to hire a vehicle with a driver.

Scheduled flights operate from Entebbe to the main towns and charter flights are also available. In urban areas black and white striped taxis are widely available.

Travel health: Prevalent diseases where

appropriate precautionary measures are recommended include cholera, diphtheria, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, malaria, meningococcal meningitis, rabies, schistosomiasis (bilharzia), typhoid and yellow fever. The World Health Organization has recommended vaccination against yellow fever.

There were 1,206,000 tourist arrivals in 2013.



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