

The World Factbook



Uganda



Introduction Uganda

Background: The colonial boundaries created by Britain to delimit Uganda grouped together a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences prevented the establishment of a working political community after independence was achieved in 1962. The dictatorial regime of Idi AMIN (1971-79) was responsible for the deaths of some 300,000 opponents; guerrilla war and human rights abuses under Milton OBOTE (1980-85) claimed at least another 100,000 lives. The rule of Yoweri MUSEVENI since 1986 has brought relative stability and economic growth to Uganda. During the 1990s, the government promulgated non-party presidential and legislative elections.

Geography **Uganda**

Location: Eastern Africa, west of Kenya

Geographic coordinates: 1 00 N, 32 00 E

Map references: Africa

Area: *total:* 236,040 sq km
land: 199,710 sq km
water: 36,330 sq km

Area - comparative: slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries: *total:* 2,698 km
border countries: Democratic Republic of the Congo 765 km, Kenya 933 km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km

Coastline: 0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims: none (landlocked)

Climate: tropical; generally rainy with two dry seasons (December to February, June to August); semiarid in northeast

Terrain: mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Elevation extremes: *lowest point:* Lake Albert 621 m
highest point: Margherita Peak on Mount Stanley 5,110 m

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, hydropower, limestone, salt, arable land

Land use: *arable land:* 21.57%
permanent crops: 8.92%
other: 69.51% (2005)

Irrigated land: 90 sq km (2003)

Natural hazards: NA

Environment - current issues: draining of wetlands for agricultural use; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion; water hyacinth infestation in Lake Victoria; poaching is widespread

Environment - international agreements: *party to:* Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Life Conservation, Ozone Layer Protection, Wetlands
signed, but not ratified: Environmental Modification

Geography - note: landlocked; fertile, well-watered country with many lakes and rivers

People **Uganda**

Population: 28,195,754
note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality and death rates, lower population and growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2006 est.)

Age structure: *0-14 years:* 50% (male 7,091,763/female 6,996,385)
15-64 years: 47.8% (male 6,762,071/female 6,727,230)
65 years and over: 2.2% (male 266,931/female 351,374) (2006 est.)

Median age: *total:* 15 years
male: 14.9 years
female: 15.1 years (2006 est.)

Population growth rate: 3.37% (2006 est.)

Birth rate: 47.35 births/1,000 population (2006 est.)

Death rate:	12.24 deaths/1,000 population (2006 est.)
Net migration rate:	-1.4 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2006 est.)
Sex ratio:	<i>at birth:</i> 1.03 male(s)/female <i>under 15 years:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female <i>15-64 years:</i> 1.01 male(s)/female <i>65 years and over:</i> 0.76 male(s)/female <i>total population:</i> 1 male(s)/female (2006 est.)
Infant mortality rate:	<i>total:</i> 66.15 deaths/1,000 live births <i>male:</i> 69.51 deaths/1,000 live births <i>female:</i> 62.69 deaths/1,000 live births (2006 est.)
Life expectancy at birth:	<i>total population:</i> 52.67 years <i>male:</i> 51.68 years <i>female:</i> 53.69 years (2006 est.)
Total fertility rate:	6.71 children born/woman (2006 est.)
HIV/AIDS - adult prevalence rate:	4.1% (2003 est.)
HIV/AIDS - people living with HIV/AIDS:	530,000 (2001 est.)
HIV/AIDS - deaths:	78,000 (2003 est.)
Major infectious diseases:	<i>degree of risk:</i> very high <i>food or waterborne diseases:</i> bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever <i>vectorborne diseases:</i> malaria and African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) are high risks in some locations <i>water contact disease:</i> schistosomiasis (2007)
Nationality:	<i>noun:</i> Ugandan(s) <i>adjective:</i> Ugandan

Ethnic groups: Baganda 17%, Ankole 8%, Basoga 8%, Iteso 8%, Bakiga 7%, Langi 6%, Rwanda 6%, Bagisu 5%, Acholi 4%, Lugbara 4%, Batoro 3%, Bunyoro 3%, Alur 2%, Bagwere 2%, Bakonjo 2%, Jopodhola 2%, Karamojong 2%, Rundi 2%, non-African (European, Asian, Arab) 1%, other 8%

Religions: Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%

Languages: English (official national language, taught in grade schools, used in courts of law and by most newspapers and some radio broadcasts), Ganda or Luganda (most widely used of the Niger-Congo languages, preferred for native language publications in the capital and may be taught in school), other Niger-Congo languages, Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili, Arabic

Literacy: *definition:* age 15 and over can read and write
total population: 69.9%
male: 79.5%
female: 60.4% (2003 est.)

Government **Uganda**

Country name: *conventional long form:* Republic of Uganda
conventional short form: Uganda

Government type: republic

Capital: *name:* Kampala
geographic coordinates: 0 19 N, 32 25 E
time difference: UTC+3 (8 hours ahead of Washington, DC during Standard Time)

Administrative divisions: 56 districts; Adjumani, Apac, Arua, Bugiri, Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Busia, Gulu, Hoima, Iganga, Jinja, Kabale, Kabarole, Kaberamaido, Kalangala, Kampala, Kamuli, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Katakwi, Kayunga, Kibale, Kiboga, Kisoro, Kitgum, Kotido, Kumi, Kyenjojo, Lira, Luwero, Masaka, Masindi, Mayuge, Mbale, Mbarara, Moroto, Moyo, Mpigi, Mubende, Mukono, Nakapiripirit, Nakasongola, Nebbi, Ntungamo, Pader, Pallisa, Rakai, Rukungiri, Sembabule, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo, Wakiso, Yumbe
note: as of a July 2005, 13 new districts were reportedly added bringing the total up to 69; the new districts are Amolatar, Amuria, Budaka, Butaleja, Ibanda, Kaabong, Kabingo, Kaliro, Kiruhura, Koboko, Manafwa, Mityana, Nakaseke; a total of ten more districts are in the

process of being added

Independence: 9 October 1962 (from UK)

National holiday: Independence Day, 9 October (1962)

Constitution: 8 October 1995; in 2005 the constitution was amended removing presidential term limits and legalizing a multiparty political system

Legal system: in 1995, the government restored the legal system to one based on English common law and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal

Executive branch: *chief of state:* President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power 26 January 1986); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government
head of government: President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since seizing power 29 January 1986); Prime Minister Apollo NSIBAMBI (since 5 April 1999); note - the president is both chief of state and head of government; the prime minister assists the president in the supervision of the cabinet
cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president from among elected legislators
elections: president reelected by popular vote for a five-year term; election last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)
election results: Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI elected president; percent of vote - Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI 59.3%, Kizza BESIGYE 37.4%, other 3.3%

Legislative branch: unicameral National Assembly (332 members - 215 directly elected by popular vote, 104 nominated by legally established special interest groups [women 79, army 10, disabled 5, youth 5, labor 5], 13 ex officio members; members serve five-year terms)
elections: last held 23 February 2006 (next to be held in 2011)
election results: percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - NRM 191, FDC 37, UPC 9, DP 8, CD 1, JEEMA 1, Independents 36, other 49

Judicial branch: Court of Appeal (judges are appointed by the president and approved by the legislature); High Court (judges are appointed by the president)

Political parties and leaders: Conservative Party or CP [Ken LUKYAMUZI]; Democratic Party or DP [Kizito SSEBAANA]; Forum for Democratic Change or FDC [Kizza BESIGYE]; Justice Forum or JEEMA [Muhammad Kibirige MAYANJA]; National Democrats Forum [Chapaa KARUHANGA]; National Resistance Movement or NRM [Yoweri MUSEVENI]; Ugandan People's Congress or UPC [Miria OBOTE]
note: a national referendum in July 2005 opened the way for Uganda's transition to a multi-party political system

Political pressure groups and leaders: Popular Resistance Against a Life President or PRALP

International organization participation: ACP, AfDB, AU, C, COMESA, EADB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCs, IGAD, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO (correspondent), ITU, ITUC, MIGA, NAM, OIC, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNMIS, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Perezi Karukubiro KAMUNANWIRE
chancery: 5911 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011
telephone: [1] (202) 726-7100 through 7102, 0416
FAX: [1] (202) 726-1727

Diplomatic representation from the US: *chief of mission:* Ambassador Steven BROWNING
embassy: 1577 Ggaba Rd., Kampala
mailing address: P. O. Box 7007, Kampala
telephone: [256] (41) 234-142
FAX: [256] (41) 258-451

Flag description: six equal horizontal bands of black (top), yellow, red, black, yellow, and red; a white disk is superimposed at the center and depicts a red-crested crane (the national symbol) facing the hoist side

Economy **Uganda**

Economy - overview: Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986, the government - with the support of foreign countries and international agencies - has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation and boosting production and export earnings. During 1990-2001, the economy turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, reduced inflation, gradually improved domestic security, and the return of exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurs. In 2000, Uganda qualified for enhanced Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief worth \$1.3 billion and Paris Club debt relief worth \$145 million. These amounts combined with the original HIPC debt relief added up to about \$2 billion. Growth for 2001-02 was solid despite continued decline in the price of coffee, Uganda's principal export. Growth in 2003-06 reflected an upturn in Uganda's export markets.

GDP (purchasing power parity):	\$51.89 billion (2006 est.)
GDP (official exchange rate):	\$8.502 billion (2006 est.)
GDP - real growth rate:	5% (2006 est.)
GDP - per capita (PPP):	\$1,800 (2006 est.)
GDP - composition by sector:	<i>agriculture:</i> 29.4% <i>industry:</i> 22.1% <i>services:</i> 48.5% (2006 est.)
Labor force:	13.76 million (2006 est.)

Labor force - by occupation:	<i>agriculture: 82%</i> <i>industry: 5%</i> <i>services: 13% (1999 est.)</i>
Unemployment rate:	NA%
Population below poverty line:	35% (2001 est.)
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	<i>lowest 10%: 4%</i> <i>highest 10%: 21% (2000)</i>
Distribution of family income - Gini index:	43 (1999)
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	6% (2006 est.)
Investment (gross fixed):	23.5% of GDP (2006 est.)
Budget:	<i>revenues: \$1.943 billion</i> <i>expenditures: \$1.994 billion; including capital expenditures of \$NA</i> <i>(2006 est.)</i>
Public debt:	29.3% of GDP (2006 est.)
Agriculture - products:	coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco, cassava (tapioca), potatoes, corn, millet, pulses, cut flowers; beef, goat meat, milk, poultry
Industries:	sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles; cement, steel production
Industrial production growth rate:	5.2% (2006 est.)
Electricity - production:	1.894 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - production by source: *fossil fuel: 0.9%*
hydro: 99.1%
nuclear: 0%
other: 0% (2001)

Electricity - consumption: 1.596 billion kWh (2004)

Electricity - exports: 165 million kWh (2004)

Electricity - imports: 0 kWh (2004)

Oil - production: 0 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - consumption: 10,890 bbl/day (2004 est.)

Oil - exports: NA bbl/day

Oil - imports: NA bbl/day

Natural gas - production: 0 cu m (2004 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 0 cu m (2004 est.)

Current account balance: \$-423 million (2006 est.)

Exports: \$961.7 million f.o.b. (2006 est.)

Exports - commodities: coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products; gold

Exports - partners: Kenya 15.1%, Belgium 9.9%, Netherlands 9.6%, France 7.1%, Germany 5.1% (2005)

Imports: \$1.945 billion f.o.b. (2006 est.)

Imports - commodities: capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies; cereals

Imports - partners: Kenya 32.6%, UAE 8.8%, South Africa 5.8%, India 5.8%, China 5.3%, UK 4.5%, US 4.2%, Japan 4.1% (2005)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$1.4 billion (2006 est.)

Debt - external: \$1.456 billion (2006 est.)

Economic aid - recipient: \$959 million (2003)

Currency (code): Ugandan shilling (UGX)

Currency code: UGX

Exchange rates: Ugandan shillings per US dollar - 1,855.59 (2006), 1,780.7 (2005), 1,810.3 (2004), 1,963.7 (2003), 1,797.6 (2002)

Fiscal year: 1 July - 30 June

Communications Uganda

Telephones - main lines in use: 100,800 (2005)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 1.525 million (2005)

Telephone system: *general assessment:* seriously inadequate; two cellular systems have been introduced, but a sharp increase in the number of main lines is essential; e-mail and Internet services are available
domestic: intercity traffic by wire, microwave radio relay, and radiotelephone communication stations, fixed and mobile cellular systems for short-range traffic
international: country code - 256; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean) and 1 Inmarsat; analog links to Kenya and Tanzania

Radio broadcast stations: AM 7, FM 33, shortwave 2 (2001)

Radios: 5 million (2001)

Television broadcast stations: 8 (plus one low-power repeater) (2001)

Televisions: 500,000 (2001)

Internet country code: .ug

Internet hosts: 1,365 (2006)

Internet Service Providers (ISPs): 2 (2000)

Internet users: 500,000 (2005)

Transportation Uganda

Airports: 31 (2006)

Airports - with paved runways: *total: 5*
over 3,047 m: 3
1,524 to 2,437 m: 1
914 to 1,523 m: 1 (2006)

Airports - with unpaved runways: *total: 26*
2,438 to 3,047 m: 1
1,524 to 2,437 m: 6
914 to 1,523 m: 11
under 914 m: 8 (2006)

Railways: *total: 1,244 km*
narrow gauge: 1,244 km 1.000-m gauge (2005)

Roadways: *total:* 70,746 km
paved: 16,272 km
unpaved: 54,474 km (2003)

Waterways: on Lake Victoria, 200 km on Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, and parts of Albert Nile (2005)

Ports and terminals: Entebbe, Jinja, Port Bell

Military Uganda

Military branches: Ugandan Peoples' Defense Force (UPDF): Army, Marine Unit, Air Wing

Military service age and obligation: 18 years of age for compulsory and voluntary military duty; the government has stated that recruitment below that age could occur with proper consent and that "no person under the apparent age of 13 years shall be enrolled in the armed forces"

Manpower available for military service: *males age 18-49:* 5,012,620
females age 18-49: 4,855,858 (2005 est.)

Manpower fit for military service: *males age 18-49:* 2,889,808
females age 18-49: 2,780,135 (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - dollar figure: \$192.8 million (2005 est.)

Military expenditures - percent of GDP: 2.2% (2005 est.)

Transnational Issues Uganda

Disputes - international: Uganda is subject to armed fighting among hostile ethnic groups, rebels, armed gangs, militias, and various government forces that extend across its borders; Uganda hosts 209,860 Sudanese, 27,560 Congolese, and 19,710 Rwandan refugees, while Ugandan refugees as well as members of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) seek shelter in southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Garamba National Park; LRA forces have also attacked Kenyan villages across the border

Refugees and internally displaced persons: *refugees (country of origin):* 212,857 (Sudan), 20,564 (Democratic Republic of Congo), 20,213 (Rwanda)
IDPs: 1.2-1.7 million (350,000 IDPs returned in 2006 following ongoing peace talks between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and Government of Uganda) (2006)

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