UGANDA

1. Official name: Republic of Uganda

2. Geography:

2.1. Situation: in the interior of east Africa between 4°15'N and 1°30'N, 29°30'E and 35°E.

2.2. Total area: 236 036 km².

2.3. Natural regions: Uganda is largely a country of plateaux, lying between 900 m and 1500 m. The plateaux, punctuated by residual hills and inselbergs, occupy well over 70% of the land surface. They are bordered by the troughs of the Rift Valley or by volcanic mountains.

2.4. Climate: equatorial to tropical, influenced by the relief. The seasonal distribution of rainfall varies from a true equatorial regime, with two wet seasons separated by two dry seasons, to a tropical regime with one dry and one wet season.

3. Population:

3.1. Total population: 18.4 mln (1990), urban population: 10%.

3.2. Population density: 78 per km².

3.3. Annual population growth rate: 3.1% (1980-1987).

3.4. Capital: KAMPALA, 458 000 inh. (1980).

3.5. Languages: English (official), Acoli, Karamojong, Kiswahili, Konjo, Lango, Luganda, Lugbara, Lusoga, Lunyoro, Lunkore, Madi, Teso. In fact there are three linguistic families: Moru-Mangbetu, Nilotic and Bantu.
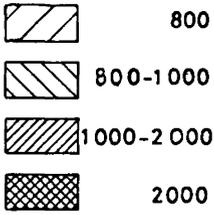
U G A N D A

SUDAN

NORTHERN R.

west
nile

madi

acholi

karamoja

ZAIRE

KENYA

lango

teso

bunyoro

east
mengo

EASTERN

sebei

buked

bugisu

BUGANDA

busoga

WESTERN

mubende

toro

west mengo

ankole

masaka

Lake Victoria

kigezi

TANZANIA

RWANDA

TANZANIA

0

400 km

4°

0°

POPULATION   DENSITY

1977

persons per km^2

25	

25 - 50	

50 - 100	

| 100 | -160 |

| 160 | 200 |

region boundaries

district boundaries

32°

3.6. Religion: 30% Catholic, 30% Protestant, 5% Muslim, traditional beliefs.
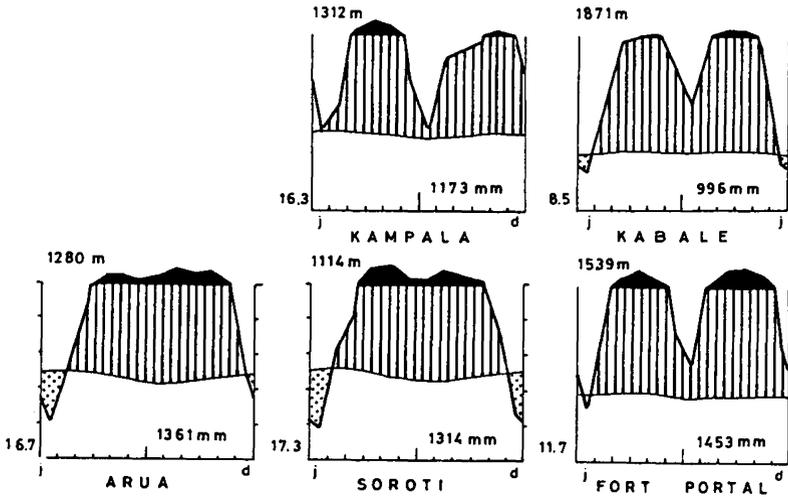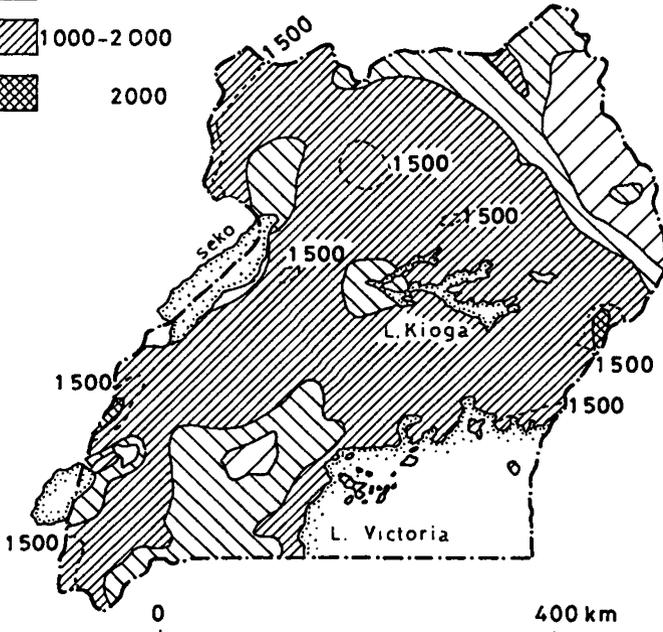
4. History:

In the beginning of our era this region of Africa was a melting pot of Nilotic speaking pastoralists and Interlacustine Bantu speaking agriculturalists. The first kingdom was Bunyoro, followed by Buganda, Ankole and Toro. All these kingdoms had a very hierarchical and centralised government, in contrast to the political lesser organised states such as Busoga, Teso and Kigezi. In the beginning of the 19th century Buganda became the most important kingdom. It was ruled by a sacred king, the **kabaka**, also known as "the prince of the sacred drum" (**timba**). The capital was **Mmengo** (today Kampala). The prime minister or **katikiro** played an important role by choosing the new king under the different competing princes. The king had a council (**lukiko**) to advise him. The mother of the king (**namasole**) and the sister of the king (**nalinya**) had their own palaces, estates and chiefs. They had considerably influence over the **kabaka**. The kingdom was divided into **saza** (counties). Each county chief had under him a number of subcounty chiefs, each of whom governed a section of the county. Under these, there were one or more further levels of chiefs, the lowest level being the chief of the village, the **kyalo**. Other officers, the **batongole** and **bataka**, played an important role in power and authority. Important rituals were performed at the royal court (as it was the case in Burundi, Rwanda, Acoli, Lango, Bukiga, Karagwe, Bugesera, Buzinza, etc., all being centralized states).

The first Europeans to enter these regions arrived around 1861. In 1862, Speke and Grant discovered the Ripon Falls, the source of the White Nile. The Imperial British East Africa Company established British control over Buganda in 1890, leading to the commencement of British protectorate in 1894. Immigration of the whites was limited and the mightiest dynasty of Uganda (the Buganda) exercised direct rule over the natives of Uganda. Uganda became an independent state in 1962. The country suffered a fierce dictatorship under Idi Amin who was ousted in 1979. After initial unrest and changes in leadership (first Lule then Binaisa) elections were held in december 1980 won by the U.P.C. (Uganda People's Congress) and installed Milton Obote as president. The situation remained precarious, economic development low, with the result that Obote was ousted in 1985 and replaced by Tito Okello. He didn't survive any longer and on 26 january

RAINFALL in mm

- 800
- 800-1000
- 1000-2000
- 2000

UGANDA

1500

1500

1500

Seko

1500

L. Kioga

1500

1500

1500

1500

L. Victoria

1500

0   400 km

1312 m

16.3   1173 mm

j   KAMPALA   d

1871m

8.5   996mm

j   KABALE   j

1280 m

16.7   1361mm

j   ARUA   d

1114 m

17.3   1314 mm

j   SOROTI   d

1539m

11.7   1453 mm

j FORT   PORTAL d

1986 Yoweri Museveni took control in a coup d'état. Three days later he became the new president. At present, Museveni is still in charge.

5. Nature of political system:

The Constitution of 8 september 1967 installed an executive President, who is Head of State, Leader of Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The National Assembly consists of 126 members. Following a coup in 1985 the Constitution was suspended. After the 1986 coup, the military leaders established an executive Presidency, a Cabinet of Ministers and a Legislative National Resistance Council (NRC), appointed by the President. President is Yoweri Museveni (since 29 january 1986). His cabinet consists of members of the following political groups: National Resistance Movement (NRM), Democratic Party (DP), Uganda People's Congress (UPC), Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM) and the Conservative Party (CP).

6. Economy:

GDP: agriculture: 96% (1990)
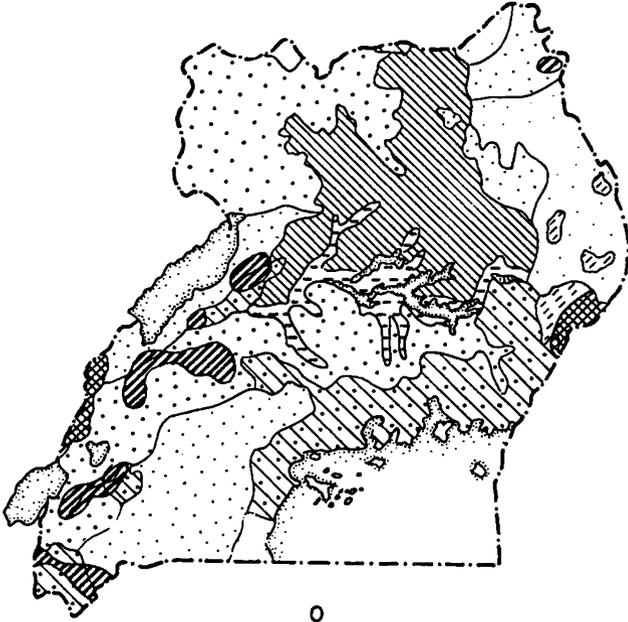Employment: agriculture: 86%, industry: 4%, services: 10% (1980).

6.1. Mining: Not yet fully developed. A feasibility study was made (1983) to restart the Kilembe copper-cobalt mine.
Phosphates are mined at Torora. Other minerals present: wolfram, iron, tin, beryllium and salt.

6.2. Agriculture: 28.4% of the total area is arable land or cultivated with permanent crops (1990). Main food crops are bananas (plantains) in the south and millet in the north. Sorghum, sweet potatoes, beans and groundnuts are widespread. Cash crops occupy 1/4 of the cultivated area: coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, tea and cacao. Coffee is by far the leading crop: robusta in Buganda and arabica in the Highlands. The cultivation of soybean, rice, maize, wheat, vegetables and vanilla is encouraged.

UGANDA

NATURAL VEGETATION

0   400 km

- · - swamp

deciduous woodland
Butyrospermum savanna

forest savanna mosaic

savanna with Combretum
Butyrospermum

dry savanna Acacia
Butyrospermum

tree and shrub steppe
grass steppe thicket

mountain vegetation

mountain forest

forest

6.3. Livestock: 21% of the total area is permanent pasture (1984). Most of the cattle is raised by semi-nomadic peoples, who value more the number of cattle than its quality. 70% are of the Zebu-type. Other breeds are the long horned Ankole and Nganda cattle.

6.4. Forestry and woodland: 25% of the total area (1984). The value of current forest production is modest. There is a small export of hardwoods: iroko **(Clorophora excelsa)** and mahoganies **(Khaya** spp., **Entandrophragma** spp.). Reforestation with **Eucalyptus** spp.

6.5. Fishery: Uganda has a fairly well-developed lake fishing industry. 1/4 of the catch is exported, fresh or processed.

6.6. Industry: Mainly processing of agricultural products: sugar, tea, beer, alcohol, canned meat and fish, textile. There is also a copper melting plant and a steel factory in Jinja. Further chemical products, paper furniture and sawn timber.

6.7. Weights, measures and currency: kg, meter
1 new Uganda Shilling (Sh) = 100 cents
1 US $ = 620.0 new Uganda Sh (31 March 1991)

7. Trade:

Total exports amount to 332 mln US $ (1985) of which coffee represents more than 90%. Main clients are the EEC, Turkey, the USA, Japan, Australia and Egypt.
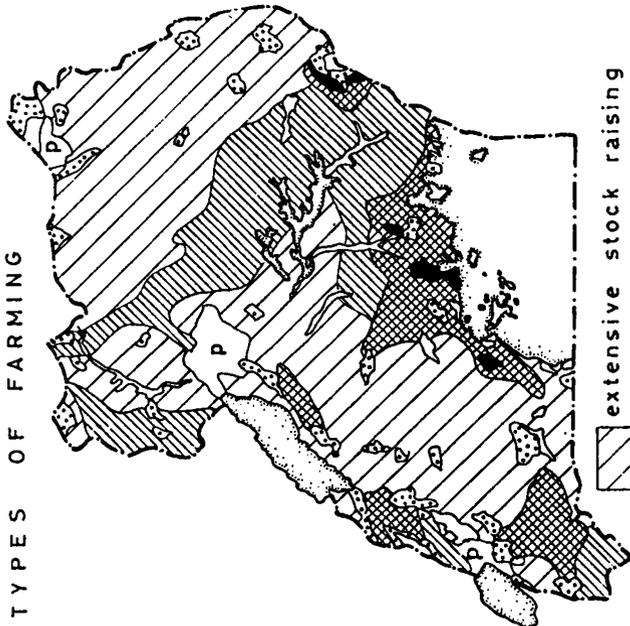
Total imports amount to 380 mln US $ (1985). Main suppliers are the EEC, Brasil, Kenya, Japan and India.

8. Miscellaneous:

Literacy: 20-40% (1979).

World Bank classification: Uganda belongs to the low-income economies with a GDP per capita of 250 US $ (1989).

TYPES OF FARMING

MAIN CASH CROPS

extensive stock raising
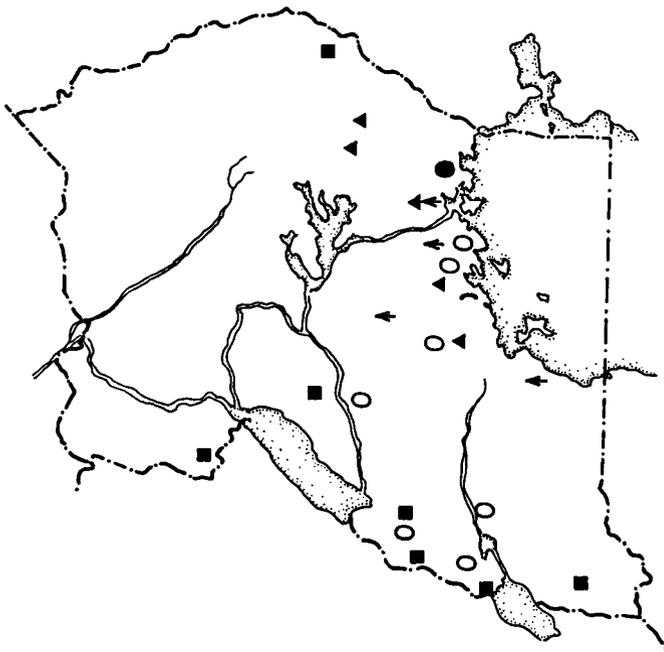
forest reserve and woodland

P national parks

mixed farming: bananas and coffee on at least half of the area

bush fallowing: mixed crops with bananas

bush fallowing: mixed crops without fruit trees

■ coffee　　● cocoa

▲ cotton　　) vanilla

O tea　　　↑ sugar cane

UGANDA

Membership of international organisations:
GATT, ILO, IMF, OAU, UN, UNESCO, WHO, African Development Bank, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (recipient), Commonwealth, Economic Commission for Africa, Islamic Conference, Islamic Development Bank, World Bank.

Uganda is a signatory to the Lomé Convention (EEC-ACP).

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