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What makes Uganda a unique country to travel to? Country Description Uganda is a landlocked republic with a developing economy in central eastern Africa. Tourist facilities abound, but while infrastructure is adequate in Kampala, the capital, it is limited in other areas. Crime Crimes such as pick pocketing, purse snatching, and thefts from hotels
and parked vehicles or vehicles or vehicles stalled in traffic jams are common. The Embassy receives frequent reports of theft of jurses and bags is also very common
on public transportation. Armed robberies of pedestrians also occur, sometimes during daylight hours and in public places. Although infrequent, the Embassy has received reports of armed carjackings and highway robbery. In May 2007, two U.S. citizens reported an attempted robbery when they were traveling near the town of Bugiri in eastern
Uganda. They reported that a second vehicle with at least one armed assailant tried to stop their vehicle by forcing it off the road. This incident occurred during daylight hours. On June 27, 2007, two U.S. citizens were robbed and held at gunpoint when the vehicle transporting them to Entebbe Airport was stopped by a group of armed men. This
incident occurred during the early morning hours on Entebbe Road. Although some of these attacks are violent, victims are generally injured only if they resist. U.S. Embassy employees are prohibited from driving during hours of darkness on roads outside the limits of cities and large towns. Home burglaries also occur and sometimes turn violent. In
April 2008, the Ugandan police reported an increase in armed robberies in the Kampala neighborhoods of Bukoto, Kisaasi, Kiwatule, Naalya, Najera, and Ntinda. Several of these robberies occurred as the victims were arriving at their residences after nightfall and the assailants struck as they were entering their residential compounds. Women
traveling alone are particularly susceptible to crime. In November 2009, there were two reported violent sexual assaults against expatriate females. The victims were single passengers on one of the common modes of public transport known as "boda boda" motorcycle taxis. Due to inherent traffic and crime risks associated with boda bodas, U.S.
Mission employees and their dependents are strongly discouraged from using them during daylight hours and prohibited from doing so after dark. If you are the victim of a sexual assault, seek medical assistance and counseling immediately regarding prophylactic treatment to help prevent the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted
diseases. A list of local medical providers can be found on the U.S. Embassy website. In addition, patrons of bars, casinos, nightclubs, and other entertainment centers should never leave their drink or food unattended. When visiting such establishments, it is advisable to remain with a group of friends, as single individuals are more likely to be
targeted. Victims have included female patrons who reported they were drugged, and taken to another location and sexually assaulted. Robberies have been facilitated on public transportation under similar circumstances. In 2006, a U.S. citizen traveling by bus from Kenya to Uganda was incapacitated and robbed on the bus when the passenger
accepted a sealed beverage from a fellow traveler. Expatriates traveling by bus to the popular tourist destination of Bwindi Impenetrable National Forest in southwest Uganda were also incapacitated and robbed when they accepted snacks from fellow bus passengers. There has been a recent, marked increase in financial crime, including fraud
involving wire transfers, credit cards, ATM machines, checks, and advance fee fraud perpetrated via email. The U.S. Embassy recommends using money orders for all fund transfers and protecting all bank account and personally identifiable information such as social security numbers and other types of information. An increasing number of U.S.
exporters (primarily vendors of expensive consumer goods such as computers, stereo equipment, and electronics) have been targeted by a sophisticated check fraud scheme. A fictitious company in Uganda locates a vendor on the Internet, makes e-mail contact to order goods, and pays with a third-party check. The checks, written on U.S. accounts
and made out to entities in Uganda for small amounts, are intercepted, chemically "washed," and presented for payment of the goods with the U.S. shipper will have little recourse, as the goods are picked up at the airport and the company cannot be
traced. U.S. companies receiving orders from Uganda are encouraged to check with the Embassys Political - Economic Section to verify the legitimacy of the company. The Embassy strongly cautions U.S. vendors against accepting third-party checks as payment for any goods to be shipped to Uganda. Criminal Penalties While you are traveling in
Uganda, you are subject to its laws even if you are a U.S. citizen. Foreign laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. In Ugandan laws, even unknowingly, arrested, arres
visa. Penalties for possessing, using, or trafficking in illegal drugs in Uganda are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines. Photography in tourist locations is permitted, however, taking pictures of military/police installations or personnel is prohibited. Military and police officers have detained tourists for taking
photographs of Entebbe Airport and of the area around Owen Falls Dam, near Jinja, although the prohibition on taking photographs is not publicly displayed on signs. In Uganda, driving under the influence could land you immediately in jail. There are also some things that might be legal in Uganda, but still illegal in the United States, and you can be
prosecuted under U.S. law if you buy pirated goods. Engaging in sexual conduct with children or using or disseminating child pornography in a foreign country is a crime prosecutable in the United States. If you break local laws in Uganda, your U.S. passport wont help you avoid arrest or prosecution. Its very important to know whats legal and whats
not wherever you go. While some countries will automatically notify the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate if a U.S. citizen is detained or arrested in a foreign country, that might not always be the case. To ensure that the United States is aware of your circumstances, request that the police and prison officials notify the nearest U.S. embassy or
consulate as soon as you are arrested or detained overseas. Medical Facilities and Health Information Medical facilities in Uganda, including Kampala, are limited and not equipped to handle most emergencies, especially those requiring surgery. Outside Kampala, are limited and offer only basic services. Recently, U.S. citizens involved in
automobile accidents required immediate evacuation from Uganda, as surgery could not be performed due to insufficient blood supplies at the hospital where they sought treatment. Equipment and medicines are also often in short supply or unavailable. Travelers should carry their own supplies of prescription drugs and preventive medicines. Malaria
is prevalent in Uganda. Travelers who become ill with a fever or flu-like illness while traveling in a malaria-risk area and up to one year after returning home should seek prompt medical attention and tell the physician their travel history and what antimalarials they have been taking. In July and November 2012, Uganda experienced outbreaks of
Ebola hemorrhagic fever, and in October 2012 an outbreak of Marburg hemorrhagic fever occurred. There have been recent outbreaks of pneumonic plaque, meningitis, yellow fever, and other types of infectious diseases. U.S. citizens are advised to be aware of the potential for disease outbreaks in Uganda and to always follow health quidelines to
minimize risk or exposure. Due to a polio outbreak, children under the age of five crossing from endemic neighboring countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and Kenya (as well as Nigeria, India and Pakistan where the disease is also prevalent), may be required to receive an oral polio drop vaccination upon entry if not already
vaccinated. In December 2010, as many as seven districts in northern Uganda reported occurrences of yellow fever - including two possible cases from southern Sudan. Almost all of the reported severe cases (characterized by fever, vomiting and bleeding) continue to be concentrated in three districts, namely Abim (specifically Morulem sub-county),
Agago (Omiya PChua, Adilang and Paimoi sub-counties), and Kitgum (Orum, Namokora and Kitgum (Orum, Nam
10 years. If vaccinated recently, do not travel to Northern Uganda for at least 10 days.) U.S. government officials who have not been vaccinations do not take effect for 10 days.) U.S. government officials who have not been vaccinations do not take effect for 10 days.)
in Uganda. Safety and Security Potential for terrorist activity from extremist organizations such as al-Shabaab remains high and U.S. citizens are advised to avoid high-density public gatherings. The July 11, 2010, bombings of a rugby club and an Ethiopian restaurant in Kampala resulted in the deaths of 76 people, including one U.S. citizen, with six
other U.S. citizens among the injured. More recently, terrorists in Nairobi attacked a bus bound for Kampala on December 20, 2010. U.S. citizens traveling to the Karamoja region in northeastern Uganda should be aware of ongoing conflict, relative stability
returned to northern Uganda in 2006 when the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) rebel group fled to neighboring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The vast majority of people internally displaced by the LRA in northern Uganda have since returned home, and the Ugandan government continues to expand and improve the capacity of the civilian
police force in northern Uganda by deploying additional personnel and concentrating resources to further recovery and redevelopment activities throughout the north. The Governments of Uganda, the DRC in December 2008, after LRA leader Joseph Kony refused to sign a
peace agreement. These military operations are ongoing, as are LRA attacks on civilian populations in the DRC, Central African Republic, and South Sudan. Like the rest of Uganda, the North suffers from a general lack of infrastructure. Services such as emergency medical care are inadequate, and U.S. citizens are strongly advised to restrict their
travel to primary roads and during daylight hours due to hazardous driving conditions, the potential for banditry, and poor roadways. Cattle rustling, armed banditry, and the Uganda Peoples Defense Force (UPDF) continues to implement a program to disarm
Karamojong warriors. Past incidents included ambushes of UPDF troops, and attacks on vehicles, residences, and towns that resulted in multiple deaths. Most of the violence occurred in Moroto and Nakapiripirit Districts. In February 2010, unknown
assailants attacked an NGO convoy near Nakapiripirit. Three people were killed and two others were injured. We recommend U.S. citizens avoid travel to Karamoja (excluding charter flights to Kidepo National Park) must first be authorized by the Chief of
Mission. Southwestern Uganda: U.S. citizens traveling in southwestern Uganda should be aware of the historical conflict in the districts of North and South Kivu in the DRC, and the close proximity of fighting to the Ugandan border. The most recent fighting occurred in November 2012. During spikes in the conflict, refugee flows across the border
can number in the thousands and there is also a risk of incursions by armed combatants. U.S. citizens should review the DRC and raided Butogota, a
town in Kanungu District, in southwestern Uganda. Three Ugandans were killed and many others assaulted during the raid. Ugandan officials believe that the perpetrators of the attack were members of one of the various militia groups operating in the southeastern region of the DRC or possibly remnants of the "Interahamwe," a group that
participated in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and was also responsible for the 1999 attack in Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park. The 1999 Bwindi attack killed four Ugandans and eight foreign tourists. Butogota is in an area transited by tourists traveling to Bwindi, a popular gorilla-trekking destination. Within Bwindi Impenetrable National
Forest Park, armed security personnel accompany tourists on the daily gorilla hikes and the UPDF maintains a military presence. At Ishasha Camp, another popular tourist destination located in the southern sector of Queen Elizabeth National Park, the UPDF also maintains a small military base near the park headquarters for security purposes.
Eastern Uganda: In February 2008, a Belgian tourist climbing Mt. Elgon in the company of park rangers was shot and killed. The attack occurred while the group was camped for the night and assailants fired into the campsite. The tourist was reportedly struck by gunfire when exiting her tent in the darkness. Ugandan security and park officials
suspected that the attack was perpetrated by smugglers engaged in cattle rustling or other illicit activities that are common in the border area. Demonstrations: In April and May 2011, at least ten people were killed and many injured when police used live ammunition and tear gas to disrupt protests against rising prices in Kampala, Gulu, and several
other Ugandan cities. As many as 40 people were killed during violent riots in Kampala from September 10-12, 2009. Several hundred more were injured as Ugandan security services used live bullets and tear gas to bring the riots under control.Demonstrations in Kampala and other Ugandan cities occur from time to time in response to world events
or local developments. These demonstrations frequently occur with little warning and can become confrontational or violent. U.S. citizens are therefore urged to avoid the areas of demonstration if they find themselves in the vicinity of any demonstration. U.S. citizens should stay current with media coverage of
local events and be aware of their surroundings at all times. Because many demonstration is taking place and to avoid a specific area. If employed with an institution or other large organization, U.S. citizens may find it helpful to request that
local employees notify expatriates when they learn of a demonstration from local radio reports or other sources. Recent protests have occurred over land disputes involving Kampala market areas, university closures and strikes, the lack of electricity, the rising cost of living, and protests by taxi drivers over the enforcement of traffic regulations.
Traffic Safety and Road Conditions While in Uganda, you may encounter road conditions that differ significantly from those in the United States. The information below concerning Uganda is provided for general reference only, and may not be totally accurate in a particular location or circumstance. Most inter-city transportation in Uganda is by small
van or large bus. Many drivers of these vehicles have little training, and some are reckless. Small vans and large buses are often poorly maintained, travel at high speeds, and are the principal vehicles involved in the many deadly single and multi-vehicle accidents along Ugandan roads. Accident victims have included U.S. citizens traveling in small
vans and personal cars, passengers on motorcycle taxis locally known as "boda bodas" (see Crime above), and pedestrians. Large trucks on the highways are often overloaded, with inadequately secured cargo and poor braking systems. Alcohol frequently is a contributing factor in road accidents, particularly at night. Drivers are advised to take extra
care when driving. Nighttime driving and road transportation should be avoided whenever possible. Pedestrians often walk in the road sometimes indicate an upcoming obstruction or other hazard. Highway travel at night is particularly dangerous, including the road between
Entebbe Airport and Kampala. The Embassy recommends caution on this road and use of a reliable taxi service to and from the airport. With the exception of the Kampala-Entebbe airport road, U.S. Embassy employees are prohibited from driving during hours of darkness on roads outside the limits of cities and large towns. Traffic accidents draw
crowds. Ugandan law requires that the drivers stop and exchange information and assist any injured persons. In some cases where serious injury has occurred, there is the possibility of mob anger. In these instances, Ugandans often do not get out of their cars, but drive to the nearest police station to report the accident. Please refer to our Road
Safety page for more information. For specific information concerning Uganda Tourist Board, IPS building, 14, Parliament Avenue, Kampala, Uganda; telephone 256-414-342 196. Republic of Uganda Jamhuri ya Uganda Flag Coat of arms Motto:For God
and My CountryAnthem: "Oh Uganda, Land of Beauty" Capitaland largest cityKampalaOfficiallanguagesEnglish, [1] SwahiliVernacular languagesGanda, Luo, Nkore, Nyoro, Teso, Masaba, Soga, Samia, SwahiliEthnicgroups (2002)Baganda 16.9%Banyankole 9.5%Basoga 8.4%Bakiga 6.9%Iteso 6.4%Langi 6.1%Acholi 4.7%Bagisu 4.6%Lugbara
4.2%Bunyoro 2.7% Kalenjin 1.0%other 28.6%Demonym(s)UgandanGovernmentDominant-party systemPresident Yoweri MuseveniPrime Minister Robinah NabbanjaIndependencefrom the United Kingdom 9 October 1962AreaTotal236,040km2 (91,140sqmi) (81st)Water(%)15.39Population2009 estimate32,369,558
(37th)2014census34,634,650Density143.7/km2 (372.2/sqmi) (80th)GDP(PPP)2010estimateTotal$42.194 billion[2]Per capita$514[2]Gini(1998)43mediumHDI(2010)0.422low143rdCurrencyUgandan shilling (UGX)Time zoneUTC+3 (EAT)Summer(DST)UTC+3 (not observed)Driving
sideleftCalling code+2561ISO 3166 codeUGInternet TLD.ug1 006 from Kenya and Tanzania.Location of Uganda are English and Swahili. The
most common religion is Christianity. The President of Uganda is 50 million people as of 2024. The area of Uganda is 68%, which mean people in Uganda who are at least 15
years old know how to read and write.[3]Uganda is among countries thought to be very corrupt by Transparency International. It is rated at 2.4 on a scale from 0 (the most clean).[4] Uganda is one of the poorest nations in the world. 37.7 percent of the people live on less than $1.25 a day.[5]Uganda, located in East Africa, has
a rich history. It was home to ancient kingdoms like Buganda, Bunyoro, and Ankole. Colonial rule began with the arrival of the British in the late 19th century. Independence was achieved in 1962 under the leadership of Milton Obote. The country faced political instability, with Idi Amin's regime notorious for human rights abuses in the 1970s. Yoweri
Museveni took power in 1986, bringing relative stability. Uganda has since experienced economic growth, though challenges like conflicts in the north have persisted. Papyrus, Uganda has many large lakes. Besides Lake Victoria
and Lake Kyoga, there are Lake Albert, Lake Edward and the smaller Lake George. Most important cities are in the south, near Lake Victoria, including the capital Kampala and the nearby city of Entebbe. The climate is mostly equatorial. But it is not the same everywhere because there are some changes in altitude. The difference in altitude changes
the climate. Southern Uganda is wetter with rain generally throughout the year. At Entebbe on the northern shore of Lake Victoria, most rain falls from March to June and in the November to February is much drier
than the rest of the year. The largest cities in Uganda are:25 Largest Cities in Uganda (2011 Estimates) Rank Name 2011 Population
Estimate1Kampala1,659,6002Kira179,8003Gulu154,3004Lira108,6005Mbale91,8006Nansana89,9007Jinja89,7008Mbarara83,7009Entebbe79,70010Kasese74,30011Masaka74,10012Soroti66,00013Njeru64,90014Kitqum59,70015Arua59,40016Mukono59,00017Iganga53,70018Koboko51,30019Busia47,10020Fort
Portal 47,10021 Kabale 44,60022 Masindi 45,40023 Tororo 43,70024 Hoima 42,60025 Mityana 39,300 Because there are so many communities, culture in Uganda is diverse. Many Asians (mostly from India) who had to leave during the regime of Amin have returned to Uganda is diverse. Many Asians (mostly from India) who had to leave during the regime of Amin have returned to Uganda is diverse.
greats of the game include Denis Obua, Majid Musisi, Fimbo Mukasa and Paul Kasule. Cricket has become more popular. Uganda won the World Cricket League (WCL) Division 3 in 2007. In 2007. In 2007. In 2007. In 2007. In 2007 Africa Cup, beating Madagascar in the final. Hockey is the only Ugandan field sport to
 date to have qualified for and represented the country at the Olympics. This was at the 1972 Summer Olympics. Uganda won gold medals at the Olympics Stephen Kiprotich.In July 2011 Kampala, Uganda qualified for the 2011 Little League
World Series. Due to visa trouble they were unable to attend the Series.[7] In 2012, Uganda qualified again for the Little League World Series. This time they were able to attend. List of rivers of Uganda (permanent dead link) Wikimedia Commons has media related
to Uganda. "Uganda: Society" in Library of Congress . Retrieved 2010-04-21. "The United Nations Girls' Education Initiative". Archived from the original on 2008-12-01. Retrieved 2010-03-07. "Corruption Perceptions Index 2011". Transparency International. Archived
from the original on 10 August 2012. Retrieved 8 March 2012. Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) | Data, Worldbank, retrieved 10 February 2012 Lorch, Donatella (22 March 1993). "Kampala Journal; Cast Out Once, Asians Return: Uganda Is Home". The New York Times. Retrieved 29 September 2011. Adeyemi,
Bandele (19 August 2011). "Frustrating View of Game Day". The New York Times. Retrieved 29 September 2011.Retrieved from " Geography & Travel Countries of the World Where is Uganda? What are some key features of Uganda's geography? Who is the
current president of Uganda and what type of government does the country have? Uganda, landlocked country in east-central Africa. About the size of Great Britain, Uganda is populated by dozens of ethnic groups. The English language and Christianity help unite these diverse peoples, who come together in the cosmopolitan capital of Kampala, a
verdant city whose plan includes dozens of small parks and public gardens and a scenic promenade along the shore of Lake Victoria, African neighbours Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is a fairy-tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is
a wonderful new world, wrote Sir Winston Churchill, who visited the country during its years under British rule and who called it the pearl of Africa. Indeed, Uganda embraces many ecosystems, from the tall volcanic mountains of the eastern and western frontiers to the densely forested swamps of the Albert Nile River and the rainforests of the
countrys central plateau. The land is richly fertile, and Ugandan coffee has become both a mainstay of the agricultural economy and a favourite of connoisseurs around the world. Head Of State And Government: President: Yoweri Museveni, assisted by Prime Minister: Robinah Nabbanja Capital: Kampala Population: (2025 est.) 47,487,000 Form Of
Government: multiparty republic with one legislative house (Parliament [4651]) Official Religion: none Official Name: Jamhuri ya Uganda (Swahili); Republic of Uganda (Swahili); Republic 
Projection 2030: 55,723,000 Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 509.2 Density: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2025) 11.4% Rural: (2021) 88.6% Life Expectancy At Birth: Male: (2024) 66.9 years Female: (2024) 66.9 years Female: (2024) 66.9 years Female: (2025) 11.4% Rural: (2027) 88.6% Life Expectancy At Birth: Male: (2028) 47,261 Gni Per Capita (U.S.$): (2028) 970 Literacy: Persons Per Sq Mi: (2028) 47,261 Gni Per Capita (U.S.$): (2028) 47,261 Gni Per Capita 
Population Age 10 And Over Literate: Male: (20192020) 81% Female: (20192020) 72% Uganda obtained formal independence on October 9, 1962. Its borders, drawn in an artificial and arbitrary manner in the late 19th century, encompassed two essentially different types of societies: the relatively centralized Bantu kingdoms of the south and the
 more decentralized Nilotic and Sudanic peoples to the north. The countrys sad record of political conflict, coupled with environmental problems and the ravages of a countrywide AIDS epidemic, hindered progress and growth for many years. Yet, even so, at the beginning of the 21st century a popularly elected civilian government ruled Uganda, which
had attained political stability, had set an example for tackling the AIDS crisis that threatened to overwhelm the continent, and enjoyed one of the Equator, Uganda is positioned in south-central Africa and covers an area of 241,038 km. Uganda is bordered by the nations of the
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, and Tanzania. Uganda is landlocked with no access to the sea. Most of Uganda is covered by a plateau that gradually drops in elevation northwards. Mountain ranges and
valleys mark the edges of this massive plateau. The Virunga and Ruwenzori Mountains, and the Western Rift Valley form the western boundaries of the country's highest peak, the 5,109 m Margherita Peak is part of the Ruwenzori Range. The Imatong Mountains mark the edge of the Ugandan plateau to the north at the country's borders
with South Sudan. The average elevation here is 1,800 m.To the northeast, the plateau ends in a string of volcanic mountains with Mount Elgon being the highest at 4,321 m. Inselbergs are a common geographical feature across Uganda. Meaning "rock island" in German, these strange yet stunning rock structures tower above the savannahs and
plateaus throughout the nation. Usually made out of granite or gneiss, the most famous example of an inselberg is perhaps Uluru in Australia or the Devil's Tower in Wyoming. Lake Victoria forms the southern boundary of the country with Tanzania and Kenya. Lakes George and Edward lie between the Virunga and Ruwenzori mountains. Lakes Albert
drain into lakes Edward and George while the Albert Nile drains Lake Albert. At 621 m, Lake Albert has Uganda has four major administrative divisions called regions. These are Central, Western, Eastern, and Northern. These regions are further sub-divided into 15 sub-regions which are constituted by 121 districts. The
districts are further broken down into smaller administrative units. These include 146 counties, 1 city council, and 13 municipalities. With an area of 85,391.7 sq. km, the Northern Region of Uganda is the largest by area. In terms of population, the Central Region is the largest by area.
capital and largest city of Uganda. Uganda is a landlocked country located in East-Central Africa in the Equator passes through Uganda. Thus, the country has territory in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Being a
landlocked nation, it is bordered by neighboring countries on all sides. It shares its borders with five African countries: Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania to the south, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, and Rwanda to the south-west. Uganda Bordering Countries: Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania
The Democratic Republic Of The Congo. Regional Maps: Map of Africa This page was last updated on December 26, 2023 The Republic of Uganda, or Uganda, to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda on the
southwest, and Tanzania to the south. The southern part of the country includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, within a basin formed within two branches of Africa's Great Rift Valley. Uganda takes its name from the Buganda kingdom, which encompasses a portion of
the south of the country, including the capital, Kampala. Due to its distance from the coasts where Western and Arab traders operated, the history of slavery in this region of Africa was minimal, allowing the Buganda kingdom to grow and prosper while many others on the continent collapsed. Uganda is often called the Heart of Africa, not only for its
slight cartographic resemblance to the shape of the human organ, but also because of its position in the country as landlocked since
its southern border extends well into Lake Victoria, the world's second-largest freshwater lake (after Lake Superior), and the border with the congo traverses two smaller Rift Valley lakes, Edward and Albert. The water of all three lakes passes through the midst of Uganda, with the river flowing north out of Lake Victoria called the Victoria Nile to the
point it empties into Lake Albert and then named the Albert Nile from the mouth of that lake until it reaches Sudan. Lake Victoria was once considered the source lies farther south in Burundi, where the river's southernmost waters begin the long northward journey, pass through
 Uganda, and empty eventually into the Mediterranean Sea. The Rwenzori Mountains, just east of the Congolese border, were once considered the Nile's source and are often identified with the mythical "Mountains of the Moon" mentioned centuries ago by Ptolemy. The range's highest peaks, slightly north of the equator, are permanently snow-capped
but often shrouded in clouds. The Rwenzoris are one of the country's foremost tourist destinations, both for their nature and providing very
dependable rainfall, the climate varies between parts of the country and affords short dry seasons. Scores of islands lie offshore in Lake Victoria. Most important cities are located in the south, close to Entebbe, at one of Uganda's widest
history of the region now covered by Uganda until the arrival of the Arabs and Europeans in the mid-1800s. Humans are known to have lived in the area since at least the first millennium B.C.E. When Arabs and Europeans arrived, they encountered a number of kingdoms. The largest of these was Buganda, which continues to exist into the present.
Both Islam and Christianity were introduced to these kingdoms in the 1860s. Buganda's king felt threatened by the Catholics burned to death near Kampala in 1886. These martyrs were later declared saints, and Pope Paul VI, the first pontiff to visit sub-Saharan Africa
meeting in Switzerland in 1903, formed a committee to look into British East Africa, in particular the area of Uganda, as a possible future Jewish homeland after the British government offered the land. Even though the congress hoped for a return to the ancient land of Israel, it also wanted a fall-back plan. The committee's report in 1905 to the
Seventh Congress rejected Uganda as a viable location for a mass Jewish settlement. Independence from Britain came in 1962, but four years later, the first prime minister, Milton Obote, overthrew the constitution and declared himself president, ushering in an era of coups and countercoups that would last until the mid-1980s. General Idi Amin took
power in 1971 and ruled the country with the military for the next decade. Amin had delusions of grandeur, having himself declared Field Marshall and President for Life. Amin's rule cost tens of thousands of Ugandan lives (estimates range from 80,000 to 500,000). [5] In 1972 he declared "Economic War" and forcibly removed 50,000 of the
entrepreneurial East Indian minority from Uganda, decimating the economy. In 1976, a French commercial airliner was hijacked and taken with its mainly Israeli passengers to Uganda, where Amin, a Muslim, sympathized with the Palestinian cause. The ensuing rescue by Israeli commandos of their fellow citizens in the raid on Entebbe marked and
early victory in the Israeli war on Palestinian terrorism. Amin's tyranny ended with an invasion by Tanzanian forces aided by Ugandan exiles in 1979. The situation improved little with the return of Obote, who was deposed once again in 1985. Yoweri Museveni held the presidency since 1986 and has been viewed as being part of a new generation of
African leaders. There is controversy, however, about the amendment to the country with the exception of in the north, which began in 1987 but has
unclear objectives, is notorious for its use of abducted children as soldiers and is led by Joseph Kony, a spirit medium. Economy Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. Agriculture, the most important sector of the economy, employs more than four out of five
laborers, with coffee accounting for more than half of export revenues. After independence, small farmers provided the bulk of the nation's agricultural production, but long periods of war and upheaval in the countryside have made farmers' cooperatives a common arrangement. Since 1986, the government with the support of foreign countries and
international agencies has acted to rehabilitate an economy decimated during Amin's regime and subsequent civil war. The recovery of the nation's sugar refining industry is the major success story along these lines. The domination of the economy by coffee results in Uganda having mainly an export economy. Only a small amount of production is
intended for the local market. Other main exports are cotton, tea, and gold, with Kenya and various Western European countries being the most common destinations. Since the 1990s, the country has shown solid economic improvement despite the persistence of poverty, which is mainly rural. Infrastructure has been rebuilt, inflation reduced, security
slowly improved, and the exiled Indian-Ugandan entrepreneurial class coaxed into returning. On the other hand, corruption within Uganda's government, its ongoing involvement in war in the Congo, and its distraction with its own civil war are factors that could stymie the growth of the economy. Demographics Uganda is home to many different ethnic
groups, none of whom forms a majority of the population. The Baganda tribe, the people of the Buganda kingdom, makes up 17 percent. Around 40 different languages are currently in use; they fall into two basic groups, the Bantu tongues that are spoken principally in the south and the Nilotic dialects heard mainly in the north. The language with the
largest number of native speakers is Luganda, a Bantu language spoken mainly in the Buganda region, which encompasses Kampala. Swahili is used widely as a basic trade language. English became the official language of Uganda after independence. Christians constitute the majority of Uganda's population. The Catholic Church has the largest
number of adherents, followed by the Church of Uganda alocal Anglican denomination. The religion with the second-highest following is Islam. While Muslims in Uganda appear presently to be experiencing some degree of discrimination, during Amin's rule in the 1970s they were the most favored religious group and their number grew significantly at
that time. Only a small percentage of the nation's population follows traditional religions. Also of note is that Uganda hosts one of only seven Bah' Houses of Worship in the world. It is known as the Mother Temple of Africa, located on the outskirts of Kampala, and was dedicated in 1961. Culture Many of the more than 20 tribes that make up the
country still reside within their own areas or kingdoms, but Ugandans living in areas outside their own tribal homelands are increasingly common and have helped create a more diverse culture within the country. Another element of diversity is the many Asians (mostly from India) expelled during Amin's regime who have been returning to Uganda, a
country to which they retained a deep attachment. Did you know? Winston Churchill, the future British prime minister wrote, "for magnificence, for variety of form and colour, for profusion of brilliant lifeplant, bird, insect, reptile, beastfor the vast
scale Uganda is truly 'the pearl of Africa.'" As there are many different words for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the pearl of Africa.'" As there are many different words for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the pearl of Africa.'" As there are many different words for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the pearl of Africa.'" As there are many different words for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, there is also a large vocabulary for the variety of snow in the Arctic, the variety of snow in the Arctic,
was already set up with a king and parliament somewhat similar to the European model. Compared to neighboring Kenya, there was little European settlement, which resulted in less resentment towards whites in Uganda. The British even hatred,
widely been viewed as having the most effective national response to the pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa. A variety of approaches to AIDS education have been employed, ranging from the promotion of condom use to "abstinence only" programs. The main supporter of the anti-HIV/AIDS program has been President Museveni. He has spoken in every
part of the country, and in other lands, concerning Uganda's "ABC model." "A" stands for Abstinenceif you don't engage in sex, keep it focused on one person and make sure that that person keeps you as his/her only sexual partner.
 "C" means Condomsif you cannot be abstinent or be faithful to one person, then always use condoms in any sexual activity. Human rights for human rights not be abstinent or be faithful to one person, then always use condoms in any sexual activity. Human rights for human rights for human rights for human rights for human rights in Uganda has advanced significantly since the mid-1980s. There are, however, numerous areas that continue to attract concern. The conflict in the north continues to generate reports of
abuses by both the rebel Lord's Resistance Army and the nation's armed forces. Torture continues to be a widespread practice among security organizations. Attacks on political freedom in the country, including the arrest and beating of opposition members of parliament, have led to international criticism. In contrast to other parts of the world where
abusive practices are carried out in physically desolate settings by people fighting for scraps, the irony of life in Uganda is that such violations occur in a land so naturally blessed with resources and beauty. Notes CIA, Uganda The World Factbook. Retrieved March 24, 2024. 2.0 2.1 2.2 2.3 World Economic Outlook Database, October 2023 Edition.
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Africa. Routledge, 2019. ISBN 978-0367314194 All links retrieved March 24, 2024. Uganda is a landlocked nation in East Africa bordered by Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania. Lake Victoria occupies a large part of the countrys southern part. Kampala is the capital city. Until 1,700 to 2,300 years ago when
Bantu speakers migrated to the area, the people in Uganda were hunter-gatherers. In 1962, Uganda gained its independence from Britain. Its official languages are Swahili and English, but other languages are used. Uganda belongs to the African Union, the Commonwealth of Nations, the East African Community, and the Organization of the Islamic
Conference. Bantu speaking people migrated to the area from central and western Africa approximately 1,700 to 2,300 years ago. They brought not only iron-working but political and social ideals. In the Bunyoro-Kitara, the Buganda, and the
Ankole. Beginning in 120 AD, Nilotic people, including the Ateker and Luo, came into Uganda from the Babiito dynasty. This Luo migration ended in the 16th century. The Ateker settled in other areas of Uganda and some combined with the Luo
north of Lake Kyoga. In the 1830s, Arab traders moved from the East African coast and were followed in the 1860s by British explorers looking for the Niles source. Protestant and Catholic missionaries followed later in the 1840s by British explorers looking for the Niles source.
Ugandas final protectorate took shape in 1914. A sleeping sickness epidemic from 1900 to 1920 killed over 250,000 people. In 1962, Uganda gained its independence from Britain. The first elections occurred that year and were won by an alliance of two parties, the Kabaka Yekka (KY) and the Uganda Peoples Congress (UPC). Milton Obote became
the Prime Minister. The Buganda King Edward Muteesa II held a ceremonial position as president. William Wilberforce Nadiope, a Kyabazinga chief, was vice-president. After a power struggle between Obotes government and the King in 1966, the parliament, controlled by the UPC, changed the constitution to eliminate the ceremonial president and
vice-president. The new constitution in 1967 set up Uganda as a republic and abolished the traditional kingdoms. Without any actual elections, Obote was declared the leader. In 1971, Idi Amin deposed Obote and seized power. For the next eight years, Amin ruled and caused the death of 300,000 Ugandans. His actions crippled the economy. After these are the next eight years, Amin ruled and caused the death of 300,000 Ugandans. His actions crippled the economy.
Uganda-Tanzania War in 1979, Amins rule ended. Obote returned but was deposed again in 1985 by General Tito Okello, who ruled for six months and was deposed by the National resistance Army (NRA). Its leader, Yoweri Museveni, became the president and still holds the office. The West praised Museveni in the 1990s as part of a new generation
of African leaders. He involved the country in the civil war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and other regional conflicts. Thousands have been killed or displaced in northern Ugandan conflicts. Ugandas president is currently Yoweri Kaguta Mosebveni. The president is head of government and head of state. The vice president, Gilber
Buklenya, and the prime minister, Amama Mbabazi, are also presidential appointees. Due to sectarian violence, political parties were restricted in 1986. Non-party groups continued and were known as movements. The party ban was lifted in 2005 after a constitutional referendum. The two term limit on the president was also lifted at this time.
Uganda has an average height of 1,100 meters above sea level and is on the East African plateau. Lake Kyoga dominates the country is almost all within the Nile basin. The Victoria Nile drains from Lake Kyoga dominates the country is almost all within the Nile basin. The Victoria Nile drains from Lake Kyoga dominates the country is almost all within the Nile basin. The Victoria Nile drains from Lake Kyoga and then runs north into Sudan. The Turkwel River drains a small area in Ugandas eastern edge. The
area of Lake Kyoga is a boundary between Nilotic language speakers in the north and Bantu speakers in the southwest, Rwenzori receives heavy
rain all year. Lake Victoria in the south prevents the areas temperatures from varying significantly. The south is where the most important cities are located, such as the capital, Kampala, and Western). These districts are further subdivided into
counties. Eight districts were added in 2006. In addition to counties, other subdivisions are sub-counties, parishes, and villages. There are also six Bantu kingdoms with some cultural autonomy. These are the Ankole, Toro, Bunyoro, Busyanda, and Rwenzururu. Poor economic policies and instability caused the economy to suffer for decades.
This left Uganda as one of the poorest countries in the world. The country has a number of natural gas, but these are largely untapped. Inflation has subsided. It was 240 percent in 1987, 5.1 percent in 2003, and 6.2 percent in 2013. The economy grew from 1990 to 2001
due to investment in infrastructure, improved production incentives, reduced inflation, improved security, and return of entrepreneurs. Recently, the countrys involvement in DRCs wars, governmental corruption, and failure to continue to implement reforms could cause the economic progress to end. In 2000, Uganda was included in foreign debt
 relief packages with totaled $2 billion. While there has been gains in the economy, with GDP per capita at $1,500.In Uganda, overall growth in the economy has not always reduced poverty. A stock market started in Uganda, overall growth in the economy has not always reduced poverty. As tock market started in Uganda in 1996, but it is primarily a vehicle for the government to use to privatize industry. Some equities have been listed. There are
many different ethnic groups in Uganda. Forty languages are used regularly. After independence, English became the official language and is mostly used by Baganda people in urban Kampala and the surrounding regions. Runyankore and Lusoga are other commonly used languages. The second official
language, approved in 2005, is Swahili. This language is important in the north but not the south. The police and military use it often, which may result from disproportionate recruitment from northern areas. The current estimated population is 50,015,100 as of 2024. Christians make up 84 percent of the countrys population. Roman Catholic was the
most common denomination, followed by the Anglican Church. Islam is practiced by 12 percent of Ugandans. Only one percent of Ugandans were
HIV positive, dropping significantly to 7.2 percent. Life expectancy at birth for females is 55.86 and 53.1 for males. Infant mortality is 60.82 per 1,000 births. Football is Ugandas most popular sport, but cricket is gaining in popularity. The Uganda and the country staged
a round of the African Rally Championship. Ugandas education system is based on the British system and is overseen by the Ministry of Education, and university. The literacy rate is 73.2 percent. There are both public and private universities, the
largest of which is the Makerere University outside of Kampala. Since the 1980s, respect for human rights has advanced. Areas of remaining concern are abuses by the rebel Lords Resistance Army and the Ugandan army in the northern parts of the country. Approximately 1.4 million have been displaced. Security organizations still use torture.
Opposition members are arrested and beaten, including members of parliament. Some key dates in Uganda's history:c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda, while Nilotic speakers settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers arrive in southern Uganda settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 1000BC - Bantu speaking farmers are settle in the northeast.c. 
of the Sun, Empire of the Moon, rules much of the Nile valley.13th Century - Buganda unified under its first king Kato Kintu, the founder of Buganda's Kintu dynasty.18th-19th Centuries - Buganda and its rival Bunyoro become the region's most powerful kingdoms.1830s - Arab traders move into the region from the Indian Ocean.1869 - Khedive Ismail
Pasha of Egypt seeks to annex land north of Lake Victoria and sends British explorer, Samuel Baker on a military expedition. Baker is defeated by the Banyoro kingdom. 1886 - Series of religious wars in Buganda, initially between Muslims and Christians and then, from 1890, between Protestant and Catholics factions of the population. 1894 - British
government annexes Buganda and adjoining territories to create the Uganda protectorate in order to protect the river Nile trade route. 1890s - Labourers from British India are brought to East Africa, initially to build the Uganda Railway. 1962 - Independence: Federal constitution with Muteesa, King of Buganda, as president and Milton Obote as prime
minister. 1963 - Uganda becomes a republic. 1962-66 - Buganda crisis. Uganda's immediate post-independence years are dominated by a power struggle between the central government and the largest regional kingdom - Buganda crisis. Uganda's tribal kingdoms. 1971-79 - General Idi Amin seizes
power.1972 - Amin expels thousands of Ugandan Asians.1978-79 - Uganda invades Tanzania but Tanza
people are killed in the fighting 1986 - Rebel leader Yoweri Museveni seizes power, heralding a period of stability 2005 - Referendum endorses multi-party politics but lifts president Museveni to stand for a third term. Country in East AfricaFor other uses, see Uganda (disambiguation). Republic of Uganda [1] Jamhuri ya
 Uganda(Swahili)Official name in local languages[a] Luganda:Lipabuliika ya Uganda[2]Lusoga:Uganda Eryetwala[3]Lumasaba:Linambo lya Uganda, Land of Beauty" Show globeShow map of AfricaCapitaland largest
cityKampalaOfficiallanguagesEnglishSwahiliEthnicgroups (2014)[6]African (100%) 16.5% Baganda 9.6% Banyankole 8.8% Basoga 7.1% Bakiga 7% Iteso 6.3% Langi 4.9% Bagisu 4.4% Acholi 3.3% Lugbara 32.1% othersReligion (2024 census)[7]81.7% Christianity13.2% Islam3.3% unclassified1.6% others0.2% no
religionDemonym(s)UgandanGovernmentUnitary president authoritarian dictatorshipPresident Yoweri MuseveniVice President Jessica AlupoPrime Minister Robinah NabbanjaLegislatureParliamentIndependencefrom the United KingdomDominion 9 October 1962Republic declared 9 October 1963Current constitution 8 October 1963Current constitution 8
1995Area Total241,038km2 (93,065sqmi) (79th)Water(%)15.39Population2024 estimate49,283,041[6] (34th)Per capita $1,340[11] (160th)Gini(2016)42.0[12]medium
inequalityHDI(2023)0.582[13]medium(157th)CurrencyUgandan shilling (UGX)Time zoneUTC+3 (EAT)Calling code+256ISO 3166 codeUGInternet TLD.ug+006 from Kenya and TanzaniaUganda,[b] officially the Republic of Uganda,[c] is a landlocked country in East Africa. It is bordered to the east by Kenya, to the north by South Sudan, to the west by
the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the south-west by Rwanda, and to the south by Tanzania. The southern part includes a substantial portion of Lake Victoria, shared with Kenya and Tanzania. Uganda is in the African Great Lakes region, lies within the Nile basin, and has a varied equatorial climate. As of 2024[update], it has a population of
49.3 million, of whom 8.5 million live in the capital and largest city, Kampala. Uganda is named after the Buganda is midely spoken; the official language is English. The region was populated by various ethnic groups, before Bantu and Nilotic
groups arrived around 3,000 years ago. These groups established influential kingdoms such as the Empire of Kitara. The arrival of Arab traders in the 1830s and British explorers in the late 19th century marked the beginning of foreign influence. The British extablished influence are the protectorate of Uganda in 1894, setting the stage for future political
dynamics. Uganda gained independence in 1962, with Milton Obote as the first prime minister. The 1966 Mengo Crisis marked a significant conflict with the Buganda kingdom, as well as the country's conversion from a parliamentary system to a presidential system. Idi Amin's military coup in 1971 led to a brutal regime characterized by mass killings
and economic decline, until his overthrow in 1979. Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Movement (NRM) took power in 1986 after a six-year guerrilla war. While Museveni's rule resulted in stability and economic growth, political oppression and human rights abuses continued. The abolition of presidential term limits as well as allegations of
electoral fraud and repression have raised concerns about Uganda's democratic future. Museveni was elected president in the 2011, 2016, and 2021 general elections. Human rights issues, corruption, and regional conflicts, such as involvement in the Congo Wars and the struggle against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), continue to challenge
Uganda. Despite this, it has made progress in education and health, improving literacy and reducing HIV infection, though challenges in maternal health and gender inequality persist. The country's future depends on addressing governance and human rights, while leveraging its natural and human resources for sustainable
development. Geographically, Uganda is diverse, with volcanic hills, mountains, and lakes, including fertile agricultural land and untapped oil reserves, contributing to its economic development. The service sector dominates the economy,
surpassing agriculture. Uganda's rich biodiversity, with national parks and wildlife reserves, attracts tourism, a vital sector for the economy. Uganda is a member of the United Nations, the African Union, G77, the East African Community, and the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation. Main article: History of Uganda Main article: Early history of
Uganda Caesarean section performed by indigenous healers in Kahura, in the kingdom of Bunyoro[14] (present-day Uganda) as observed by medical missionary Robert William Felkin in 1879[15] Much of Uganda was inhabited by Central sudanic- and Kuliak-speaking farmers and herders until 3,000 years ago, when Bantu speakers arrived in the
south and Nilotic speakers arrived in the northeast. By 1500 AD, they had all been assimilated into Bantu-speaking cultures south of Mount Elgon, the Empire of Kitara covered an important part of the Great Lakes Area, from the northern lakes Albert and Kyoga
to the southern lakes Victoria and Tanganyika.[17] Kitara is claimed as the antecedent of the Tooro, Ankole, and Busoga kingdoms.[18] Some Luo invaded Kitara and assimilated with the Bantu society there, establishing the Biito dynasty of the current Omukama (ruler) of Bunyoro-Kitara.[19]Arab traders moved into the land from the Indian Ocean
coast of East Africa in the 1830s for trade and commerce. [20] In the late 1860s, Bunyoro in Mid-Western Uganda found itself threatened from the East African coast who sought trade, these agents were promoting foreign conquest. In 1869, Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt,
seeking to annex the territories north of the borders of Lake Victoria and east of Lake Victoria
resisted Baker, who had to fight a desperate battle to secure his retreat. Baker regarded the resistance as an act of treachery, and he denounced the Banyoro in a book (Ismailia A Narrative Of Egypt (1874))[22] that was widely read in Britain.
Later, the British arrived in Uganda with a predisposition against the kingdom of Bunyoro and sided with the
sought influence from the north, British explorers searching for the source of the Nile[23] arrived in Uganda Martyrs in 1885after the conversion of
Muteesa I and much of his court, and the succession of his anti-Christian son Mwanga.[24] The British government chartered the Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC) to negotiate trade agreements in the region beginning in 1888.[25]From 1886, there was a series of religious wars in Buganda, initially between Muslims and Christians and
then, from 1890, between "ba-Ingleza" Protestants and "ba-Fransa" Catholics, factions named after the imperial powers with which they were aligned. [26] British commercial interests were ardent to protect the trade
route of the Nile, which prompted the British government to annex Buganda and adjoining territories to create the Uganda Protectorate of Uganda Protectorate of Uganda Was a protectorate of Uganda Protectora
Africa Company transferred its administration rights of territory consisting mainly of the Kingdom of Buganda to the British government. The IBEAC relinquished its control over Uganda after Uganda protectorate was established, and the territory was extended beyond
the borders of Buganda by signing more treaties with the other kingdoms (Toro in 1900,[31] Ankole in 1901, and Bunyoro in 1933[32]) to an area that roughly corresponds to that of present-day Uganda.[33]The status of Protectorate had significantly different consequences for Uganda than had the region been made a colony like neighboring Kenya,
insofar as Uganda retained a degree of self-government that would have otherwise been limited under a full colonial administration. [34] In the 1890s, 32,000 labourers from British India were recruited to East Africa under indentured labour contracts to construct the Uganda Railway. [35] Most of the surviving Indians returned home, but 6,724
decided to remain in East Africa after the line's completion. [36] Subsequently, some became traders and took control of cotton ginning and sartorial retail. [37] From 1900 to 1920, a sleeping sickness epidemic in the southern part of Uganda, along the north shores of Lake Victoria, killed more than 250,000 people. [38] World War II encouraged the
colonial administration of Uganda to recruit 77,143 soldiers to serve in the King's African Rifles.[citation needed] They were seen in action in the Burma campaign, the Burma campaign, the Battle of Madagascar and the Burma campaign, the Battle of Madagascar and the Burma campaign, the Battle of Madagascar and the Burma campaign, the Abyssinian campaign, the Battle of Madagascar and the Burma campaign and the Burma
state and Queen of Uganda. In October 1963, Uganda became a republic but maintained its membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. The first post-independence election, held in 1962, was won by an alliance between the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) and KY formed the first post-independence government with
Milton Obote as executive prime minister, with the Buganda Kabaka (King) Edward Muteesa II holding the largely ceremonial position of president. [39][40]Main article: Mengo CrisisConstruction of the Owen Falls Dam in JinjaUganda's immediate post-independence years were dominated by the relationship between the central government and the
largest regional kingdom Buganda.[41]Kabaka Muwenda Mutebi II ne nnaabagereka Sylvia NaggindaFrom the moment the British created the Uganda protectorate, the issue of how to manage the largest monarchy within the framework of a unitary state had always been a problem. Colonial governors had failed to come up with a formula that
worked. This was further complicated by Buganda's nonchalant attitude to its relationship with the central government. Buganda never sought independence but rather appeared to be comfortable with a loose arrangement that guaranteed them privileges above the other subjects within the protectorate or a special status when the British left. This
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was evidenced in part by hostilities between the British colonial authorities and Buganda prior to independence. [42] Within Buganda, there were divisions between those who wanted to join with the rest of Uganda to create a modern secular state. The split resulted in the creation of two dominant Buganda based parties the Kabaka Yekka (Kabaka Only) KY, and the Democratic Party (DP) that had roots in the Catholic Church. The bitterness between these two parties was extremely intense especially as the first elections for the post-Colonial parliament approached. The Kabaka particularly disliked the DP leader, Benedicto Kiwanuka. [43] Outside Buganda, a soft-spoken politician from Northern Uganda People's Congress (UPC). The UPC at its heart was dominated by politicians who wanted to rectify what they saw as the regional inequality that favoured Buganda's special status. This drew in substantial support from outside Buganda. The party however remained a loose alliance of interests, but Obote showed great skill at negotiating them into a common ground based on a federal formula. [44] The Uganda printers building on Kampala Road, Kampala, UgandaAt Independence, the Buganda question remained unresolved. Uganda

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was one of the few colonial territories that achieved independence without a dominant political party with a clear majority in parliament. In the pre-Independence elections, the UPC ran no candidates in Buganda and won 37 of the 61 directly elected seats (outside Buganda). The DP won 24 seats outside Buganda. The "special status" granted to
Buganda meant that the 21 Buganda seats were elected by proportional representation reflecting the elections to the Buganda parliament the Lukikko. KY won a resounding victory over DP, winning all 21 seats. The UPC reached a high at the end of 1964 when the leader of the DP in parliament, Basil Kiiza Bataringaya, crossed the parliamentary floor
with five other MPs, leaving DP with only nine seats. The DP MPs were not particularly happy that the hostility of their leader, Benedicto Kiwanuka, towards the Kabaka was hindering their chances of compromise with KY.[45] The trickle of defections turned into a flood when 10 KY members crossed the floor when they realised the formal coalition
with the UPC was no longer viable. Obote's charismatic speeches across the country were sweeping all before him, and the UPC was winning almost every local election held and increasing its control over all district councils and legislatures outside Buganda. [46] The response from the Kabaka was mute probably content in his ceremonial role and
symbolism in his part of the country. However, there were also major divisions within his palace that made it difficult for him to act effectively against Obote. By the time Uganda had become independent, Buganda "was a divided house with contending social and political forces" [47] There were however problems brewing inside the UPC. As its ranks
swelled, the ethnic, religious, regional, and personal interests began to shake the party's apparent strength was eroded in a complex sequence of factional conflicts were further intensified by the newcomers who had crossed the parliamentary
floor from DP and KY.[48]The UPC delegates arrived in Gulu in 1964 for their delegates conference. Here was the first demonstration as to how Obote was losing control of his party. The battle over the Secretary-General of the party was a bitter contest between the new moderate's candidate Grace Ibingira and the radical John Kakonge. Ibingira
subsequently became the symbol of the opposition to Obote within the UPC. This is an important factor when looking at the subsequent events that led to the crisis between Buganda and the Central government. For those outside the UPC was not a
cohesive unit.[49] The collapse of the UPC-KY alliance openly revealed to demands from some parts of the vast Buganda's "special status". In 1964, the government responded to demands from some parts of the vast Buganda's "special status".
Bunyoro kingdom. Buganda had conquered parts of Bunyoro and the British colonialists had formalised this in the Buganda Agreements. Known as the "lost counties", the people in these areas wished to revert to being part of Bunyoro. Obote decided to allow a referendum, which angered the Kabaka and most of the rest of Buganda. The residents of
the counties voted to return to Bunyoro despite the Kabaka's attempts to influence the vote. [50] Having lost the referendum, KY opposed the bill to pass the counties to Bunyoro, thus ending the alliance with the UPC. The
"North/South" ethnic divide that had been evident in economic and social spheres now entrenched itself in politics. Obote surrounded himself with him, were mainly from the South. In time, the two factions acquired ethnic labels "Bantu" (the
mainly Southern Ibingira faction) and "Nilotic" (the mainly Northern Obote faction). The perception that the government was at war with the Bantu was further enhanced when Obote arrested and imprisoned the mainly Bantu ministers who backed Ibingira.[51]Grey Crowned Crane a symbol of UgandaThese labels brought into the mix two very
powerful influences. First Buganda the people of Buganda are Bantu and therefore naturally aligned to opposing Obote. Second the security forces the British colonialists had recruited the army
and police almost exclusively from Northern Uganda due to their perceived suitability for these roles. At independence, the army and police was dominated by northern tribes mainly Nilotic. They would now feel more affiliated to Obote, and he took full advantage of this to consolidate his power. In April 1966, Obote passed out eight hundred new
army recruits at Moroto, of whom seventy percent came from the Northern Region. [52] At the time, there was a tendency to perceive central government and security forces as dominated by "northern Uganda there were
also varied degrees of anti-Buganda feelings, particularly over the kingdom's "special status" before and after independence, and all the economic and social benefits that came with this status. "Obote brought significant numbers of northerners into the central state, both through the civil service and military, and created a patronage machine in
Northern Uganda".[53] However, both "Bantu" and "Nilotic" labels represent significant ambiguities. The Bantu category for example includes both Buganda and Bunyoro historically bitter rivalries that were to define Uganda's military politics later. Despite these
ambiguities, these events unwittingly brought to fore the northerner/southerner political divide which to some extent still influences Ugandan politics. The UPC dominated most councils discontent began to challenge incumbent council leaders. Even in
Obote's home district, attempts were made to oust the head of the local district council in 1966. A more worrying fact for the UPC was that the next national elections loomed in 1967 and without the support of KY (who were now likely to back the DP), and the growing factionalism in the UPC, there was the real possibility that the UPC would be out of
power in months.[citation needed]Obote went after KY with a new act of parliament in early 1966 that blocked any attempt by KY to expand outside Buganda. KY appeared to respond in parliament through one of their few remaining MPs, the terminally ill Daudi Ochieng was an irony although from Northern Uganda, he had risen high in the
ranks of KY and become a close confidant to the Kabaka who had gifted him with large land titles in Buganda. In Obote's absence from Parliament, Ochieng laid bare the illegal plundering of ivory and gold from the Congo that Neykon
had all benefited from the scheme. [54] Parliament overwhelmingly voted in favour of a motion to censure Amin and investigate Obote's involvement. This shook the government and raised tensions in the country. KY further demonstrated its ability to challenge Obote from within his party at the UPC Buganda conference where Godfrey Binaisa (the
Attorney General) was ousted by a faction believed to have the backing of KY, Ibingira and other anti-Obote elements in Buganda.[47] Obote's response was to arrest Ibingira and other ministers at a cabinet meeting and to assume special powers in February 1966. In March 1966, Obote also announced that the offices of President and vice-president
would cease to exist effectively dismissing the Kabaka. Obote also gave Amin more power giving him the Army Commander position over the previous holder (Opolot) who had relations to Buganda through marriage (possibly believing Opolot would be reluctant to take military action against the Kabaka if it came to that). Obote abolished the
constitution and effectively suspended elections due in a few months. Obote went on television and radio to accuse the Kabaka following the rumours of Amin plotting a coup. Obote further dismantled the authority of the Kabaka by announcing
among other measures: The abolition of independent public service commissions for federal units. This removed the Kabaka had. The bringing of Buganda financial management under further central control. Abolition of
lands for Buganda chiefs. Land is one of the key sources of Kabaka's power over his subjects. The lines were now drawn for a showdown between Buganda and the Central government. Within Buganda's political institutions, rivalries driven by religion and personal ambition made the institutions ineffective and unable to respond to the central
government moves. The Kabaka was often regarded as aloof and unresponsive to advice from the younger Buganda politicians who better understood the new post-Independence politics, unlike the traditionalists who were ambivalent to what was going on as long as their traditional benefits were maintained. The Kabaka favoured the neo-
traditionalists.[55]In May 1966, the Kabaka asked for foreign help, and the Buganda government leave Buganda (including the capital, Kampala). In response Obote ordered Idi Amin to attack the Kabaka's palace. The battle for the Kabaka's palace was fierce the Kabaka's palace was fierce the Kabaka's palace was fierce the Kabaka's palace.
had been expected. The British trained Captain the Kabaka with about 120 armed men kept Idi Amin at bay for twelve hours. [56] It is estimated that up to 2,000 people died in the battle which ended when the army called in heavier guns and overran the palace. The anticipated countryside uprising in Buganda did not materialise and a few hours later
a beaming Obote met the press to relish his victory. The Kabaka escaped over the palace walls and was transported into exile in London by supporters. He died there three years later. In 1966, following a power struggle between the Obote-led government and King Muteesa, Obote suspended the constitution and removed the ceremonial president and
vice-president. In 1967, a new constitution proclaimed Uganda a republic and abolished the traditional kingdoms. Obote was declared the president. [24] Main article: Second Republic of Uganda as dictator
with the support of the military for the military for the next eight years.[57] He carried out mass killings within the country to maintain his rule. An estimated 80,000500,000 Ugandans died during his regime.[58] In June 1976, Palestinian terrorists hijacked an Air
France flight and forced it to land at Entebbe airport. One hundred of the 250 passengers originally on board were held hostage until an Israeli commando raid rescued them ten days later.[60] Amin's reign was ended after the Uganda Tanzania War in 1979, in which Tanzanian forces aided by Ugandan exiles invaded Uganda. Main article: History of
Uganda (1979present) Belligerents of the Second Congo, for illegal invasion of its territory, and violation of human rights. [61] In 1980, the Ugandan Bush War broke out resulting in Yoweri Museveni became
president since his forces toppled the previous regime in January 1986.[62]Political parties in Uganda were restricted in their activities beginning that year, in a measure ostensibly designed to reduce sectarian violence. In the non-party "Movement" system instituted by Museveni, political parties continued to exist, but they could operate only a
 headquarters office. They could not open branches, hold rallies, or field candidates directly (although electoral candidates could belong to politics in July 2005. In 1993, Pope John Paul II visited Uganda during his six-day pastoral trip to urge Ugandans to
seek reconciliation. In the mid-to-late 1990s, Museveni was lauded by western countries as part of a new generation of African leaders. [63] His presidency has been marred, however, by invading and occupying the Democratic Republic of the Congo during the Second Congo War, resulting in an estimated 5.4 million deaths since 1998, and by
participating in other conflicts in the Great Lakes region of Africa. He had struggled for years in the civil war against the Lord's Resistance Army, which resulted it numerous crimes against humanity, including child slavery, the Atiak massacre, and other mass murders. Conflict in northern Uganda has killed thousands and displaced millions.
[64]Parliament abolished presidential term limits in 2005, allegedly because Museveni used public funds to pay US$2,000 to each member of parliament who supported the measure. [65] Presidential elections were held in February 2011
the Uganda Electoral Commission declared the incumbent president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni the winning candidate of the 2011 elections that were held on 18 February 2011. The opposition however, were not satisfied with the results, condemning them as full of sham and rigging. According to the official results, Museveni won with 68 percent of
the votes. This easily topped his nearest challenger, Besigye, who had been Museveni's physician and told reporters that he and his supporters that he are supp
is up to Ugandans to critically analyse this. The European Union's Election Observation Mission reported on improvements and flaws of the Ugandan electoral process: "The electoral process was marred by avoidable administrative and logistical failures that led to
an unacceptable number of Ugandan citizens being disfranchised."[66]Since August 2012, hacktivist group Anonymous has threatened Ugandan officials and hacked official government websites over its anti-gay bills continue.[68]Indicators of a plan for
succession by the president's son, Muhoozi Kainerugaba, have increased tensions.[69][70][71][72]President Yoweri Museveni has ruled the country since 1986 and he was latest re-elected in January 2021 presidential elections.[73] According to official results Museveni won the elections with 58% of the vote while popstar-turned-politician Bobi Wine
had 35%. The opposition challenged the result because of allegations of widespread fraud and irregularities. [74][75] Another opposition candidate was 24 year old John Katumba. [76]Main articles: Geography of Uganda and Wildlife 
and 35 E longitude. Its geography is very diverse, consisting of volcanic hills, mountains, and lakes. The country sits at an average of 900 meters above sea level. Both the eastern and western borders of Uganda have mountains, and lakes. The country sits at an average of 900 meters above sea level. Both the eastern and western borders of Uganda have mountains.
metres (16,713ft). Much of the south of the south of the south of the south of the country is heavily influenced by one of the world's biggest lakes, Lake Victoria, which contains many islands. The most important cities are located in the south, near this lake, including the capital Kampala[77][78] and the nearby city of Entebbe.[79] Lake Kyoga is in the centre of the country and is
surrounded by extensive marshy areas.[80]Great Nile River, Uganda Contains many large lakes. Besides Lake Wictoria and Kyoga, there are Lake Albert, Lake Edward, and the smaller Lake George.[79] It lies almost completely within the Nile basin. The Victoria Nile drains from Lake Victoria into Lake Kyoga and thence
into Lake Albert on the Congolese border. It then runs northwards into South Sudan. An area in eastern Uganda drains into the Lotikipi Basin, which is primarily in Kenya.[79]Main article: Conservation in Uganda mapped and mapped an
of Kppen climate classification Uganda has 60 protected areas, including ten national Park, Kidepo Valley National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Kidepo Valley National Park, Lake Mburo National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Kidepo Valley National Park, Lake Mburo National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Kidepo Valley National Park, Mount Elgon National Park, Moun
Murchison Falls National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, and Semuliki National Park, and Semuliki National Park, gorillas in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, gorillas and golden monkeys in the Myrchison Falls National Park, and hippos in the Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, and hippos in the Murchison Falls National Park.
[82]Jackfruit can also be found throughout the country.[83]Male Ugandan kob trying to seduce a female at Queen Elizabeth National Park PhotoThe countries.[84]Main article: Politics of UgandaThe President of Uganda is both head of
state and head of government. The president appoints a vice-president and a prime minister to aid them in governing. Yoweri Museveni, president of the republic of Uganda since 1986The Parliament of Uganda has 557 members. These include constituency representatives, district woman representatives and representatives of the Uganda People's
Defense Forces. There are also 5 representatives of workers, 5 representatives of workers, 5 representatives of before W. Bush met with President Yoweri Museveni in Entebbe, Uganda, 11 July 2003. Uganda is a member of the
East African Community (EAC), along with Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and South Sudan. According to the East African Common Market Protocol of 2010, the free trade and free movement of people is guaranteed, including the right to reside in another member country for purposes of employment. This protocol, however, has not been
implemented because of work permit and other bureaucratic, legal, and financial obstacles. Uganda is a founding member of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), an eight-country bloc including governments from the Horn of Africa, Nile Valley, and the African Great Lakes. [86] Its headquarters are in Djibouti City. Uganda is also
a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. [87] Further information: Uganda People's Defence Force In Uganda People's Defence Force Serves as the military personnel in Uganda army is involved in several peacekeeping and combat missions in
the region, with commentators noting that only the United States Armed Forces is deployed in more countries. Uganda has soldiers deployed in the northern and eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and in the Central African Republic, Somalia, and South Sudan.[88]Main article: Corruption in UgandaTransparency International has
rated Uganda's public sector as one of the most corrupt in the world. In 2016, Uganda ranked 151st best out of 176 and had a score of 25 on a scale from 0 (perceived as most corrupt) to 100 (perceived as clean).[89]The World Bank's 2015 Worldwide Governance Indicators ranked Uganda in the worst 12 percentile of all countries.[90] According to
the United States Department of State's 2012 Human Rights Report on Uganda, "The World Bank's most recent Worldwide Governance Indicators reflected corruption."[71]Ugandan parliamentarians in 2014 earned 60 times what was earned
by most state employees, and they sought a major increase. This caused widespread criticism and protests, including the smuggling of two piglets into the parliament in June 2014 to highlight their grievance. [91] A specific scandal,
which had significant international consequences and highlighted the presence of corruption in high-level government offices, was the embezzlement of $12.6 million of donor funds from the Office of the Prime Minister in 2012. These funds were "earmarked as crucial support for rebuilding northern Uganda, ravaged by a 20-year war, and Karamoja,
Uganda's poorest region." This scandal prompted the EU, the United Kingdom, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, and Norway to suspend aid.[92]Widespread grand and petty corruption involving public officials and political patronage systems have also seriously affected the investment climate in Uganda. One of the high corruption risk areas is the public
procurement in which non-transparent under-the-table cash payments are often demanded from procurement in 2012 and touted by the NRM as bringing transparency to the oil sector, has failed to please domestic and
international political commentators and economists. For instance, Angelo Izama, a Ugandan energy analyst at the US-based Open Society Foundation said the new law was tantamount to "handing over an ATM (cash) machine" to Museveni and his regime. [94] According to Global Witness in 2012, a non-governmental organisation devoted to
international law, Uganda now has "oil reserves that have the potential to double the government's revenue within six to ten years, worth an estimated US $2.4 billion per year."[95]The Non-Governmental Organizations (Amendment) Act, passed in 2006, has stifled the productivity of NGOs through erecting barriers to entry, activity, funding and
assembly within the sector. Burdensome and corrupt registration procedures (i.e. requiring government notification prior to making contact with individuals in NGO's area of interest), and the precondition that all foreign funds be
passed through the Bank of Uganda, among other things, are severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation, and the recent Public Order Management Bill (severely limiting freedom of speech has been continually infringed upon through the use of intimidation and the use
of ammunition. [96] A leaked confidential document exposes scandals in Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister, including distribution of rotten food, excessive spending, land grabbing allegations, and controversial handling of political matters. These revelations raise questions about the office's ethics and transparency and involves Charles Odongtho
the OPM's public relations expert. [97] Main article: Human rights in Uganda. Conflict in the northern parts of the country continues to generate reports of abuses by both the rebel Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), led by Joseph Kony, and the Ugandan
Army, A UN official accused the LRA in February 2009 of "appalling brutality" in the Democratic Republic of Congo. [98] The number of internally displaced persons is estimated at 1.4 million. Torture continues to be a widespread practice amongst security organisations. Attacks on political freedom in the country, including the arrest and beating of
opposition members of parliament, have led to international criticism, culminating in May 2005 in a decision by the British government to withhold part of its aid to the country. The arrest of the main opposition leader Kizza Besigye and the siege of the High Court during a hearing of Besigye's case by heavily armed security forces before the February
2006 elections led to condemnation.[99]Child labour is common in Uganda are exposed to health hazards.[100] Child domestic servants in Uganda risk sexual abuse.[100] Trafficking of children occurs.[100] Slavery and forced labour are prohibited by
the Ugandan constitution.[100]The US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants reported several violations of refugees.[101]Torture and extrajudicial killings have been a pervasive problem in Uganda in recent years. For instance,
according to a 2012 US State Department report, "the African Center for Treatment and Rehabilitation for Torture Victims registered 170 allegations Unit, 361 against unspecified security personnel, and 24 against prison officials" between
January and September 2012.[71] Hillary Rodham Clinton with 2011 Human Rights Defender Award recipients In September 2009, Museveni refused Kabaka Muwenda Mutebi, the Baganda king, permission to visit some areas of Buganda Kingdom, particularly the Kayunga district. Riots occurred and over 40 people were killed while others still remain
 imprisoned. Furthermore, 9 more people were killed during the April 2011 "Walk to Work" demonstrations. According to the Humans Rights Watch 2013 World Report on Uganda, the government has failed to investigate the killings associated with both of these events. [102] Main article: LGBT rights in UgandaThis section needs to be updated. Please
help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (September 2023)A 2009 protest in New York City against Uganda's first Anti-Homosexuality BillIn 2007, a newspaper, the Red Pepper, published a list of allegedly gay men; as a result, many of the men listed suffered harassment. [103]On 9 October 2010, the Ugandan
newspaper Rolling Stone published a front-page article titled "100 Pictures of Uganda's Top Homos Leak" that listed the names, addresses, and photographs of 100 homosexuals alongside a yellow banner that read "Hang Them." [104] The paper also alleged homosexual recruitment of Ugandan children. The publication attracted international
Kato was murdered.[109]In 2009, the Ugandan parliament considered an Anti-Homosexuality Bill which would have previous convictions, or are HIV-positive, and engage in same-sex sexual acts. The bill included provisions for Ugandans who engage
in same-sex sexual relations outside of Uganda, asserting that they may be extradited back to Uganda for punishment, and included penalties for individuals, companies, media organisations, or non-governmental organisations that support legal protection for homosexuality or sodomy. On 14 October 2009, MP David Bahati submitted the private
 member's bill and was believed to have had widespread support in the Uganda parliament.[110] The hacktivist group Anonymous hacked into Ugandan government websites in protest of the bill.[111] In response to global condemnation the debate of the bill was delayed, but it was eventually passed on 20 December 2013 and President Museveni
signed it on 24 February 2014. The death penalty was dropped in the final legislation. The law was widely condemned by the international community. Denmark, the World Bank said it would postpone a US$90 million loan, while the United States said it was reviewing
ties with Uganda.[112] On 1 August 2014, the Constitutional Court of Uganda ruled the bill invalid as it was not passed with the required quorum.[113][114][115] A 13 August 2014 news report said that the Ugandan attorney general had dropped all plans to appeal, per a directive from President Museveni who was concerned about foreign reaction
to the bill and who also said that any newly introduced bill should not criminalise same-sex relationships between consenting adults.[116] As of 2019, progress on the Africa being the only country where same sex marriages are recognised.[117]Main article: Anti-Homosexuality Act, 2023On 21
March 2023, the Ugandan parliament passed a bill that would make identifying as homosexual punishable by life in prison and the death penalty for anyone found guilty of "aggravated homosexuality".[118][119]On 9 March 2023 Asuman Basalirwa (a member of parliament since 2018 from the opposition representing Bugiri Municipality on Justice
Forum party ticket) tabled a proposed law which seeks out to castigate gay sex and "the promotion or recognition of such relations" and he made remarks that: "In this country, or in this world, we talk about human rights. But it is also true that there are human wrongs. I want to submit that homosexuality is a human wrong that offends the laws of
Uganda and threatens the sanctity of the family, the safety of our children and the continuation of humanity through reproduction."[120]The speaker of parliament, Annet Anita Among, referred the bill to a house committee for scrutiny, the first step in an accelerated process to pass the proposal into law. The parliament speaker had earlier noted
that: "We want to appreciate our promoters of homosexuality for the social economic development they have brought to the country," in reference to western countries and donors. "But we do not appreciate the fact that they are killing morals. We do not need their money, we need our culture." during a prayer service held in parliament and attended
by several religious leaders.[121] The Speaker vowed to pass the bill into law at whatever cost to shield Uganda's culture and its sovereignty.[123]The United States strongly condemned the bill. During a White House Press briefing on 22 March
2023, Karine Jean-Pierre stated. "Human rights are universal. No one should be attacked, imprisoned, or killed simply because of who they are or whom they love."[124] Further criticism came from the United Kingdom,[125] Canada,[126] Germany,[127] and the European Union. Main article: Administrative divisions of Uganda Some of the districts in
 UgandaAs of 2022[update], Uganda is divided into four Regions of Uganda and 136 districts.[128][129] Rural areas of districts are subdivided into sub-counties, parishes, and villages. Municipal and town councils are designated in urban areas of districts.[130]Political subdivisions in Uganda are officially served and united by the Uganda Local
Governments Association (ULGA), a voluntary and non-profit body which also serves as a forum for support and guidance for Ugandan sub-national Bantu kingdoms have remained, enjoying some degrees of mainly cultural autonomy. The kingdoms are Toro, Busoga, Bunyoro,
Buganda, and Rwenzururu. Furthermore, some groups attempt to restore Ankole as one of the officially recognised by the government, including the union of Alur chiefdoms, the Iteso paramount chieftaincy, the paramount chieftaincy of Lange
and the Padhola state.[133]Main articles: Economy of Uganda, and Agriculture in Uganda shilling.[134]In 2015, Uganda is the central bank of Uganda is the central bank of Uganda and handles monetary policy along with the printing of the Uganda is the central bank of Uganda shilling.[134]In 2015, Uganda is the central bank of Uganda and handles monetary policy along with the printing of the Uganda shilling.[134]In 2015, Uganda is the central bank of Uganda and handles monetary policy along with the printing of the Uganda shilling.[134]In 2015, Uganda is the central bank of Uganda is the central bank o
simsim (US$52.20 million), flowers (US$51.44 million), flowers (US$51.44 million), and other products (US$766.77 million).[135] Change in per capita GDP of Uganda, 19502018. Figures are inflation-adjusted to 2011 International dollars. The country has been experiencing consistent economic growth. In fiscal year 201516, Uganda recorded gross domestic product growth or
4.6 percent in real terms and 11.6 percent in nominal terms. This compares to 5.0 percent real growth in fiscal year 201415.[136]:viiThe country has largely untapped reserves of both crude oil and natural gas.[137] While agriculture accounted for 56 percent of the economy in 1986, with coffee as its main export, it has now been surpassed by the
Idi Amin[140] and the subsequent civil war.[141]In 2012, the World Bank still listed Uganda on the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries list.[142]Economic growth has not always led to poverty reduction. Despite an average annual growth of 2.5 percent between 2000 and 2003, poverty levels increased by 3.8 percent during that time.[143] This has
highlighted the importance of avoiding jobless growth and is part of the rising awareness in development circles of the need for equitable growth not just in Uganda, but across the developing world.[143]Coffee fields in southwestern UgandaWith the Uganda securities exchanges established in 1996, several equities have been listed. The government
has used the stock market as an avenue for privatisation. All government treasury issues are listed on the securities exchange. The Capital Markets Authority has licensed 18 brokers, asset managers, and investment advisors including: African Alliance Investment Bank, Baroda Capital Markets Uganda Limited, Crane Financial Services Uganda
Limited, Crested Stocks and Securities Limited, Dyer & Blair Investment Bank, Equity Stock Brokers Uganda Limited, Renaissance Capital Investment Bank and UAP Financial Services Limited, Pinancial Services Limited, Renaissance Capital Investment Bank and UAP Financial Services Limited, Pinancial Services Limited, Renaissance Capital Investment Bank and UAP Financial Services Limited, Pinancial Services Limited Limited,
depends on Kenya for access to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa. Efforts have intensified to establish a second access route to the sea via the lakeside ports of Bukasa in Uganda and Musoma in Tanzania, connected by railway to Arusha in the Tanzanian interior and to the port of Tanga on the Indian Ocean. [147] Uganda is a member of the East
African Community and a potential member of the planned East African Federation. Uganda has a large diaspora, residing mainly in the United States and the United States and the United States and other investments (especially property). According to the World Bank,
Uganda received in 2016 an estimated US$1.099 billion in remittances from abroad, second only to Kenya (US$1.574 billion) in the East African Community,[148] and seventh in Africa.[149] Uganda also serves as an economic hub for a number of neighbouring countries like the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[150] South Sudan,[151] and Rwanda
[152]Roads in UgandaThe UgandaThe Uganda Bureau of Statistics announced inflation was 4.6 percent in November 2016.[153] On 29 June 2018, Uganda's statistics agency said the country registered a drop in inflation to 3.4 percent in the financial year ending 2017/18 compared to the 5.7 percent recorded in the financial year 2016/17.[154]Uganda ranked
as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal Gross Domestic Product by the International Monetary Fund with a GDP of 25,891 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 99 in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world in nominal GDP with a GDP of 26,349 (US$million).[156] The World Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank ranked Uganda as number 102 among the countries of the world Bank rank
86 (91,212 million of current Int$) and the World Bank ranked them 90 (79,889 million of current Int$).[155][156]Since the 1990s, the economy in Uganda is growing. Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an average of 6.7% annually during the period.
[157]Main article: Poverty in UgandaThis section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (July 2024)One of the population lived on less than $1.25 a day.[158] Despite
making enormous progress in reducing the countrywide poverty incidence from 56 percent of Ugandans.[159]People in rural areas of Uganda depend on farming as the main source of income and 90 per cent of all
rural women work in the agricultural sector.[160] In addition to agricultural work, rural women are responsible for the caretaking of their families. The average Ugandan woman spends 9 hours a day on domestic tasks, such as preparing food and clothing, fetching water and firewood, and caring for the elderly, the sick as well as orphans. Women on
average work longer hours than men, between 12 and 18 hours per day, with a mean of 15 hours, as compared to men, who work between 8 and 10 hours a day, although urban men and women work very similar hours. 26% of households in 2005 were headed by women only (FHH), up from previous years as a result of death of men from AIDS. There
were most FHHs in the top quintile, by income, (31%). Male only headed households in poverty were also increased to a similar level as FHH, though little research had been done. [161] To supplement their income, rural women may engage in small-scale entrepreneurial activities such as rearing and selling local breeds of animals. Nonetheless
because of their heavy workload, they have little time for these income-generating activities. The poor cannot support their children at school and in most cases, girls drop out of school to help out in domestic work or to get married. Other girls engage in sex work. As a result, young women tend to have older and more sexually experienced partners
and this puts women at a disproportionate risk of getting affected by HIV, accounting for about 5.7 per cent of all adults living with HIV in Uganda. [162] Maternal health in rural Uganda lags behind national policy targets and the Millennium Development Goals, with geographical inaccessibility, lack of transport and financial burdens identified as key
demand-side constraints to accessing maternal health services;[163] as such, interventions like intermediate transport mechanisms have been adopted as a means to improve women's access to maternal health care services in rural regions of the country.[164]Gender inequality is the main hindrance to reducing women's poverty. Women are
subjected to an overall lower social status than men. Many women believe this reduces their power to act independently, participate in community life, become educated and escape reliance upon abusive men. [165] Entebbe International Airport This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available.
information. (July 2024)There are 36 airports in Uganda. Commercial airlines operate scheduled passenger services out of four airports. Uganda currently has one functioning international airport traffic was 1.53 million passengers, 8% more
than the previous year.[166] A second international airport, Hoima International Airport, is currently under construction in Uganda. 95% of freight and passenger traffic is handled by road traffic. The road network in Uganda is
approximately 129,469km (80,448mi) long. About 4% of these roads are paved which equates to only about 5,300 kilometres (3,300mi) of paved road. The different types of roads are national roads (22,009km (13,676mi)17%), district roads (33,661km (20,916mi)26%), urban roads (9,062km (5,631mi)7%), and community roads (64,734km
(40,224mi)50%).[168] The national roads make up about 17% of the road network but carry over 80% of the total road traffic.[169] In Uganda RailwayThe rail network in Uganda is approximately 1,260 kilometres (780mi) long. The longest lines are the main line
from Kampala to Tororo (249 kilometres (155mi)), the western line from Kampala to Kasese (338 kilometres (207mi)), the northern line from Tororo to Pakwach (641 kilometres (398mi)).[171]Main article: Communications in UgandaThere are several systems of communication, including telephony, radio and television broadcasts, internet, mail, and
newspapers. The use of phones and the internet has rapidly increased. There are seven telecommunications communications communications communications are made using mobile
phones.[175]See also: Energy in Uganda Uganda has abundant energy resources, which are fairly distributed throughout the country. These include hydropower, biomass, solar, geothermal, peat and fossil fuels. In the 1980s, the majority of energy in Uganda came from charcoal and wood. However, oil was found in the Lake Albert area, totaling an
 estimated 95million cubic metres (3.410^9cuft) of crude.[176]Uganda PVOUT photovoltaic power potential mapUganda and Tanzania signed a deal on 13 September2016 that will see the two countries build a 1,445km, $3.5bn crude oil pipeline
The UgandaTanzania Crude Oil Pipeline (UTCOP), also known as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP), will be the first of its kind in East Africa, will connect Uganda's oil-rich Hoima region with the Indian Ocean through the Tanga port in Tanzania. Uganda's favorable enabling environment and broad presence of private sector investment
presents a unique opportunity to deliver on Power Africa goals.[177] Uganda is one of the few sub-Saharan African countries to have liberalized and financially viable energy markets, with generation, transmission and supply segments unbundled since 2001.[178] There is an independent Electricity Regulatory Authority that undertakes sector
regulation and oversight. The largest distribution company, UMEME is privately owned and has a 20-year concession for distribution and retail. The country, however, is divided into 13 rural service territories, and 6 of these are being managed by small distribution companies. Independent power producers (IPPs) currently account for nearly 60% of
generation capacity. Issues with integrated planning and the financial ecosystem persist. Main article: Water supply and sanitation in UgandaAccording to a 2006 published report, the Ugandan water supply and sanitation in UgandaAccording to a 2006 published report, the Ugandan water supply and sanitation in UgandaAccording to a 2006 published report, the UgandaAcc
 operational and commercial performance.[179]:34 Sector reforms in the period 19982003 included the commercialisation and modernisation and private sector participation in small towns.[180]:15Main Rivers and Lakes of
 UgandaAlthough these reforms have attracted significant international attention, 38 percent of the population still had no access to an improved water source in 2010. Concerning access to improved sanitation, figures have varied widely. According to government figures, it was 70 percent in rural areas and 81 percent in urban areas in 2011;[181]
according to UN figures, it was only 34 percent.[182]The water and sanitation sector was recognised as a key area under the 2004 Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Uganda'smain strategy paper to fight poverty.[183]:182188 According to a 2006 published report, a comprehensive expenditure framework had been introduced to co-ordinate
financial support by external donors, the national government, and nongovernmental organisations. [184]:5 The PEAP estimated that from 2001 to 2015, about US$1.4 billion, or US$956 million, urban areas and large towns needing
US$281 million, and small towns needing US$136 million.[183]:182183Main article: Educational system is set up so that children spend seven years in primary school, six years in
secondary school, and three to five years in post secondary school. In 1997, the government declared that primary school would be free for all children. [185] This amendment has had huge benefits. In 1986, only two million children were attending primary school. By 1999, six million children were attending primary school, and this number has
continued to climb. Following significant gains in access to primary education (UPE) was introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduce universal secondary education (USE). [186] This led to an increase in lower secondary enrolment of nearly 25% between 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to introduced, Uganda in 2007 became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to int
and 2012. Students in Uganda At the 2002 census, Uganda had a literacy rate of 66.8 percent (76.8 percent male and 57.7 percent female). [141] Public spending on education was at 5.2 percent of the 20022005 GDP. [187] As of 2020 [update], the NCHE website listed 46 private accredited universities, [188] including Makerere University, Mbarara
University of science and technology, Kyambogo University, Gulu University, Gulu University, Gulu University, Health in Uganda Christian University, Health in Uganda Mulago National Referral HospitalThere were eight physicians per 100,000 persons in the early 2000s.[187] Uganda's elimination of user fees at state
health facilities in 2001 has resulted in an 80 percent increase in visits, with over half of this increase coming from the poorest 20 percent of the importance of equity in achieving those goals.[143] Despite
this policy, many users are denied care if they do not provide their own medical equipment, as happened in the highly publicised case of Jennifer Anguko.[190] Poor communication within hospitals, [191] low satisfaction with health services [192] and distance to health service providers undermine the provision of quality health care to people living in
Uganda, and particularly for those in poor and elderly-headed households.[193] The provision of subsidies for poor and rural populations, along with the extension of public private partnerships, have been identified as important provisions to enable vulnerable populations to access health services.[193] Development of life expectancy Life expectanc
at birth was estimated to be 63.4 years in 2019.[194] The infant mortality rate was approximately 61 deaths per 1,000 children in 2012.[195]In July 2012, there was an Ebola outbreak in the Kibaale District of the country.[196] On 4 October 2012, the Ministry of Health officially declared the end of the outbreak after at least 16 people had died.
[197] The Health Ministry announced on 16 August 2013 that three people had died in northern Uganda from a suspected outbreak of Congo Crimean Hemorrhagic Fever. [187] Uganda has been among the rare HIV success stories. [187] Infection rates of 30 percent of the population in the 1980s fell to 6.4 percent by the end of 2008. [199][200]
Meanwhile, the practice of abstinence was found to have decreased. [201] Less than half of all sexually active unmarried women use a modern contraceptive method, a fraction that has barely changed from 2000 to 2011. However, only 26% of married women use a modern contraceptive method, a fraction that has barely changed from 2000 to 2011. However, only 26% of married women used contraceptives in 2011. The use of contraceptives also differs substantially between
poor (15%) and wealthy women (40%).[202] As a result, Ugandan women have 6 children while they prefer to have around 4. According to the 2011 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), more than 40% of births are unplanned. In 2010, the Ugandan Ministry of Health estimated that unsafe abortion accounted for 8% of the country's
maternal deaths.[202] The 2006 Uganda Demographic Health Survey (UDHS) indicated that roughly 6,000 women die each year from pregnancy-related complications.[203] Pilot studies in 2012 by Future Health Systems have shown that this rate could be significantly reduced by implementing a voucher scheme for health services and transport to
clinics.[204][205]The prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM) is low: according to a 2013 UNICEF report,[206] only 1 percent of women in Uganda Police Force is the national police force. Its
head is called the Inspector General of Police (IGP), currently Abbas Byakagaba replaced former IGP, Geoffrey Tumusiime on 18 May 2024. [208] Recruitment to the forces is done annually. [209] The Allied Democratic Forces is a violent rebel force that opposes the Ugandan government. These rebels are an enemy of the Uganda People's
Defence Force and an affiliate of Al-Shabaab.[210]Main article: Tourism in UgandaRwenzori mountains in UgandaForest Landscape Integrity Index 2019 map of Uganda. Forest condition measured by degree of anthropogenic modifications; 10 = least. Created in Google Earth Engine. National boundaries = LSIB 2017: Large
Scale International Boundary Polygons, Detailed, US Officer of the Geographer. Tourism in Uganda is focused on Uganda's landscape and wildlife. It is a major driver of employment, investment and foreign exchange, contributing 4.9 trillion Uganda is focused on Uganda's GDP in the financial year
201213.[211] The Uganda Tourism Board is responsible for maintaining information pertaining to tourism in Uganda. The main attractions are photo safaris through the National Park (BINP) and Mgahinga Gorilla National Park (MGNP)
National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy dates from 2009. Its overarching goal is to 'strengthen national capability to generate, transfer and apply scientific knowledge, skills and technologies that ensure sustainable utilization of natural resources for the realisation of Uganda's development objectives.' The policy precedes Uganda Vision
2040, which was launched in April 2013 to transform 'Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years,' in the words of the Cabinet. Uganda Vision 2040 vows to strengthen the private sector, improve education and training, modernize infrastructure and the underdeveloped services and agriculture sectors, foster
2008 and 2010 from 0.33% to 0.48% of GDP. Over the same period, the number of researchers doubled (in head counts) from 1 387 to 2 823, according to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. This represents a leap from 44 to 83 researchers per million inhabitants over the same period. One in four researchers is a woman.[213]Main article:
Demographics of Uganda Population density of Uganda's population density of Uganda's population in 2014, and as of 2024 [update] was estimated at 49.3 million people in the past 12 years. [216] Uganda's
median age of 15 years is the lowest in the world.[141] Uganda has the fifth highest total fertility rate in the world, at 5.97 children born per woman (2014 estimates).[141]There were about 80,000 Indians in Uganda before Idi Amin required the expulsion of Ugandan-Asians (mostly of Indian origin) in 1972, which reduced the population to as low as
7,000. Many Indians, however, returned to Uganda after Amin's ouster in 1979.[217] Around 90 percent of Uganda hosts over 1.4 million refugees on its soil as of August 2021.[219][220] Most
come from neighbouring countries in the African Great Lakes region, particularly South Sudan (68.0 percent) and Democratic Republic of the Congo (24.6%).[220] In August 2021, Uganda received some refugees from Afghanistan following the Taliban takeover.[219]Main article: Languages of UgandaAn ethnolinguistic map of UgandaSwahili, a
widely used language throughout the African Great Lakes region, was approved as the country's second official language in 2005.[222][141][78][1][223] Although Swahili has not been favoured by the Bantu-speaking populations of the south and
south-west of the country, it is an important lingua franca in the northern regions. It is also widely used in the political group in power. [224]
For example, Idi Amin, who came from the north-west, declared Swahili to be the national language. [225] Main article: Religion in Uganda Saint Mary's Cathedral Rubaga is the parent cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kampala. Uganda National mosque (Gaddafi mosque) The Roman Catholic Church had the largest number of adherents
(39.3 percent, down from 41.6 in 2002), followed by the Anglican Church of Uganda (32 percent, down from 35.9 percent). The category of Evangelical/Pentecostal/Born-Again showed the most of the remaining Christians, although there was
also a small Eastern Orthodox community. [226][227] The next most reported religion of Uganda was Islam, with Muslims representing 14% percent of the population, up from 12.1% in 2002. [228][226] The remainder of the population according to the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent, down from 1% in 2002), other religions (1.4 percent) and the population according to the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the population according to the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 2014 census followed traditional religions (0.1 percent) and the 20
percent), or had no religious affiliation (0.2 percent).[226] Largest urban centres in UgandaUganda Bureau of Statistics 2016, National Population and Housing Census 2014 Main Report, p. 11RankNameDistrictPop.1KampalaKampala1,507,1142NansanaWakiso365,8573KiraWakiso317,4284Makindye
SsabagaboWakiso282,6645MbararaMbarara195,1606MukonoMukono162,7447GuluGulu149,8028LugaziBuikwe114,1639KaseseKasese103,29310MasakaMasaka101,557Main articles: Culture of Uganda, Music of Uganda, Ugandan cuisine, List of African writers (by country) Uganda, and List of UgandansCultural celebrations in Northern
UgandaWoman in Rwenzori Western UgandaOwing to the large number of communities, culture within Uganda is diverse. Many Asians (mostly from India) who were expelled during the regime of Idi Amin have returned to UgandaUganda has a number of media outlets that broadcast domestically and
globally. They cover news, magazines, sports, business and entertainment. Popular Uganda newspapers include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast African Business WeekRed PepperThe most popular television stations in Uganda include: New VisionDaily MonitorBukeddeThe ObserverEast New VisionDaily MonitorBuk
TVAll of the media is controlled and regulated under the Uganda at the Communications Communications Communications (UCC).[230][231]Further information: Uganda at the Olympics and Uganda at the Commonwealth GamesAerobicsFootball is the national sport in Uganda at the Olympics and Uganda at the Olympics at
Uganda Football Associations. They have never gualified for the FIFA World Cup finals. Their best finish in the African Cup of Nations was second in 1978. Among clubs. SC Villa are the most successful, having won the national league 16 times and having reached the final of the African Cup of Champions Clubs in 1991, a feat also achieved by Simba
SC in 1972. KCCA are second in national league wins with 13.[citation needed]As of 2020[update], Uganda at the Olympics has won a total 49 medals, all in boxing and
athletics. Basketball The Uganda national boxing team is called The Bombers. [232] They have won four medals at the Summer Olympics from 1968 to 1980, as well as two medals the 1974 World Amateur Boxing Championships. Notable boxers include Cornelius Boza-Edwards, Justin Juuko, Ayub Kalule, John Mugabi, Eridadi Mukwanga, Joseph
Nsubuga, Kassim Ouma, Sam Rukundo and Leo Rwabwogo. Football match in UgandaIn athletics, John Akii-Bua won the first Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Uganda. At the 1972 Summer Olympic gold medal for Ugand
Summer Olympics in Atlanta and the silver medal at the 1997 World Championships, and finished second at the 2005 World Championships and the 2013 World Championships, and finished second at the
2015 Tokyo Marathon. [234] Joshua Cheptegei has won 10km races at the World Championships, World Athletics Cross Country Championships and Commonwealth Games, and has set world records in 5km and 15km. Halimah Nakaayi won the 800 meters race at the 2019 World Championships. In cricket, Uganda was part of the East Africa team that
qualified for the Cricket World Cup in 1975. Recently Uganda national cricket team qualified for 2024 ICC T20 World Cup. The country has an increasingly successful national basketball team. It is nicknamed "The Silverbacks", [235] and made its debut at the 2015 FIBA Africa Championship. In July 2011, Kampala, Uganda qualified for the 2011 Little
League World Series in Williamsport, Pennsylvania for the first time, beating Saudi Arabian baseball team Dharan LL, although visa complications prevented them from attended the 2012 Little League World Series. [237] Main article: Cinema of Uganda This section needs to
be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (January 2020) The Ugandan film industry as seen in the proliferation of film festivals such as Amakula, Pearl International
Film Festival, Maisha African Film Festival and Manya Human Rights Festival and Manya Human Rights Festival and Manya Human Rights Festival and South Africa in addition to the big budget films from Hollywood. [238] The first publicly recognised film that was produced solely by Ugandans
was Feelings Struggle, which was directed and written by Hajji Ashraf Ssemwogerere in 2005.[239] This marks the year of ascent of film in Uganda, a time where many enthusiasts were proud to classify themselves as cinematographers in varied capacities.[240]The local film industry is polarised between two types of filmmakers. The first are
filmmakers who use the Nollywood video film era's guerrilla approach to film making, churning out a picture in around two weeks and screening it in makeshift video halls. The second is the filmmaker who has the film aesthetic, but with limited funds has to depend on the competitive scramble for donor cash. [238] Though cinema in Uganda is
evolving, it still faces major challenges. Along with technical problems such as refining acting and distribution and marketing of movies remains poor.
[238][240]The Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) is preparing regulations starting in 2014 that require Ugandan television to broadcast 70 percent Ugandan film and the UCC regulations favouring Ugandan productions for mainstream television,
Ugandan film may become more prominent and successful in the near future. [240] Uganda portal Africa portal Index of Uganda-related articles Outline of Uganda portal Index of Uganda p
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