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## Chapter 1

# 245

### 1.1 245.guide

Texified version of data for Uganda.

Texified using wfact from

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Uganda

### 1.2 245.guide/Uganda

Uganda

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Geography (Uganda)  
People (Uganda)  
Government (Uganda)  
Government (Uganda 2. usage)  
Economy (Uganda)  
Economy (Uganda 2. usage)  
Communications (Uganda)  
Defense Forces (Uganda)

### 1.3 245.guide/Geography (Uganda)

Geography (Uganda)

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Location:

Eastern Africa, between Kenya and Zaire

Map references:

Africa, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

236,040 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

199,710 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly smaller than Oregon

Land boundaries:

total 2,698 km, Kenya 933 km, Rwanda 169 km, Sudan 435 km, Tanzania 396 km,  
Zaire 765 km

Coastline:

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims:

none; landlocked

International disputes:

none

Climate:

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

Terrain:

mostly plateau with rim of mountains

Natural resources:

copper, cobalt, limestone, salt

Land use:

arable land:

23%

permanent crops:

9%

meadows and pastures:

25%

forest and woodland:

30%

other:

13%  
 Irrigated land:  
 90 km2 (1989 est.)  
 Environment:  
 straddles Equator; deforestation; overgrazing; soil erosion  
 Note:  
 landlocked

## 1.4 245.guide/People (Uganda)

People (Uganda)

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Population:  
 19,344,181 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 2.69% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 49.86 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 22.98 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Infant mortality rate:  
 112.1 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
 total population:  
 38.4 years  
 male:  
 38.09 years  
 female:  
 38.71 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
 7.15 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
 noun:  
 Ugandan(s)  
 adjective:  
 Ugandan  
 Ethnic divisions:  
 African 99%, European, Asian, Arab 1%  
 Religions:  
 Roman Catholic 33%, Protestant 33%, Muslim 16%, indigenous beliefs 18%  
 Languages:  
 English (official), Luganda, Swahili, Bantu languages, Nilotic languages  
 Literacy:  
 age 15 and over can read and write (1990)  
 total population:  
 48%  
 male:  
 62%  
 female:  
 35%

Labor force:  
 4.5 million (est.)  
 by occupation:  
 agriculture over 80%  
 note:  
 50% of population of working age (1983)

## 1.5 245.guide/Government (Uganda)

Government (Uganda)

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Names:  
 conventional long form:  
 Republic of Uganda  
 conventional short form: Uganda  
 Digraph:  
 UG  
 Type:  
 republic  
 Capital:  
 Kampala  
 Administrative divisions:  
 10 provinces; Busoga, Central, Eastern, Karamoja, Nile, North Buganda, Northern, South Buganda, Southern, Western  
 Independence:  
 9 October 1962 (from UK)  
 Constitution:  
 8 September 1967, in process of constitutional revision  
 Legal system:  
 government plans to restore system based on English common law and ↔ customary law and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
 National holiday:  
 Independence Day, 9 October (1962)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
 only party - National Resistance Movement (NRM), Yoweri MUSEVENI  
 note:  
 the Uganda Patriotic Movement (UPM); Ugandan People's Congress (UPC), ↔ Milton OBOTE; Democratic Party (DP), Paul SSEMOGEERE; and Conservative Party (CP), Jeshua NIKHGI continue to exist but are all proscribed from conducting public political activities  
 Other political or pressure groups:  
 Uganda People's Front (UPF); Uganda People's Christian Democratic Army (UPCDA); Ruwenzori Movement  
 Suffrage:  
 18 years of age; universal  
 Elections:  
 National Resistance Council:  
 last held 11-28 February 1989 (next to be held by January 1995); results - NRM was the only party; seats - (278 total, 210 indirectly elected) 210

members elected without party affiliation

Executive branch:

president, vice president, prime minister, three deputy prime ministers, Cabinet

Legislative branch:

unicameral National Resistance Council

Judicial branch:

Court of Appeal, High Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:

President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI (since 29 January 1986); Vice President Samson Babi Mululu KISEKKA (since NA January 1991)

Head of Government:

Prime Minister George Cosmas ADYEBO (since NA January 1991)

Member of:

ACP, AfDB, C, CCC, EADB, ECA, FAO, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICFTU, IDA ↔

IDB, IFAD, IFC, IGADD, ILO, IMF, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM, ITU, LORCS, NAM, OAU, OIC, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

## 1.6 245.guide/Government (Uganda 2. usage)

Government (Uganda 2. usage)

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Diplomatic representation in US:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Stephen Kapimpina KATENTA-APULI

chancery:

5909 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20011

telephone:

(202) 726-7100 through 7102

US diplomatic representation:

chief of mission:

Ambassador Johnnie CARSON

embassy:

Parliament Avenue, Kampala

mailing address:

P. O. Box 7007, Kampala

telephone:

[256] (41) 259792, 259793, 259795

Flag:

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

## 1.7 245.guide/Economy (Uganda)



## Economy (Uganda)

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### Overview:

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and sizable mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. The economy has been devastated by widespread political instability, mismanagement, and civil war since independence in 1962, keeping Uganda poor with a per capita income of about \$300. (GDP remains below the levels of the early 1970s, as does industrial production.) Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export crop and accounts for the bulk of export revenues. Since 1986 the government has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing prices of petroleum products, and improving civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation, which was running at over 300% in 1987, and boosting production and export earnings. In 1990-92, the economy has turned in a solid performance based on continued investment in the rehabilitation of infrastructure, improved incentives for production and exports, and gradually improving domestic security.

### National product:

GDP - exchange rate conversion - \$6 billion (1992 est.)

### National product real growth rate:

4% (1992 est.)

### National product per capita:

\$300 (1992 est.)

### Inflation rate (consumer prices):

41.5% (1992 est.)

### Unemployment rate:

NA%

### Budget:

revenues \$365 million; expenditures \$545 million, including capital expenditures of \$165 million (FY89 est.)

### Exports:

\$170 million (f.o.b., 1991 est.)

#### commodities:

coffee 97%, cotton, tea

#### partners:

US 25%, UK 18%, France 11%, Spain 10%

### Imports:

\$610 million (c.i.f., 1991 est.)

#### commodities:

petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transportation equipment, food

#### partners:

Kenya 25%, UK 14%, Italy 13%

### External debt:

\$1.9 billion (1991 est.)

### Industrial production:

growth rate 7.0% (1990); accounts for 5% of GDP

### Electricity:

200,000 kW capacity; 610 million kWh produced, 30 kWh per capita (1991)  
 Industries:  
 sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement  
 Agriculture:  
 mainly subsistence; accounts for 57% of GDP and over 80% of labor force;  
 cash crops - coffee, tea, cotton, tobacco; food crops - cassava, potatoes,  
 corn, millet, pulses; livestock products - beef, goat meat, milk, poultry;  
 self-sufficient in food

## 1.8 245.guide/Economy (Uganda 2. usage)

Economy (Uganda 2. usage)

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Economic aid:  
 US commitments, including Ex-Im (1970-89), \$145 million; Western (non-US)  
 countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1970-89), \$1.4 billion; OPEC  
 bilateral aid (1979-89), \$60 million; Communist countries (1970-89), \$169  
 million  
 Currency:  
 1 Ugandan shilling (USh) = 100 cents  
 Exchange rates:  
 Ugandan shillings (USh) per US\$1 - 1,217.1 (January 1993), 1.133.8 (1992),  
 734.0 (1991), 428.85 (1990), 223.1 (1989), 106.1 (1988)  
 Fiscal year:  
 1 July - 30 June

## 1.9 245.guide/Communications (Uganda)

Communications (Uganda)

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Railroads:  
 1,300 km, 1.000-meter-gauge single track  
 Highways:  
 26,200 km total; 1,970 km paved; 5,849 km crushed stone, gravel, and  
 laterite; remainder earth roads and tracks  
 Inland waterways:  
 Lake Victoria, Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga, Lake George, Lake Edward; Victoria  
 Nile, Albert Nile; principal inland water ports are at Jinja and Port Bell,  
 both on Lake Victoria  
 Merchant marine:  
 3 roll-on/roll-off (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 15,091 GRT  
 Airports:  
 total:  
 31  
 usable:  
 23

with permanent-surface runways:  
5  
with runways over 3,659 m:  
1  
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
3  
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
11  
Telecommunications:  
fair system with microwave and radio communications stations; broadcast  
stations - 10 AM, no FM, 9 TV; satellite communications ground stations - 1  
Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT

## 1.10 245.guide/Defense Forces (Uganda)

Defense Forces (Uganda)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 4,137,983; fit for military service 2,250,793 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$NA, 15% of budget (FY89/90)