



Republic of Uganda Facts and Data (June 2011)

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Capital	Kampala
Form of government	Presidential Republic
President / Head of State	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
Official Language	Swahili and English
Administration	112 districts in 4 regions (Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Region)
Geographical borders	Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, (South)Sudan
Area	241,038 sq km ¹
Popoulation	34.612.250 Ugandans, thereof: Baganda 16.9%, Banyakole 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%, other 29.6%
Population density	113 inhabitants per km ²
Population growth	3.576%
Human Development Index	0.422 (rank 143 out of 169) ²
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	17.12 billion US\$
GDP per capita (PPP)	1.200 US\$
Currency	1 USD = 2.408,127 Uganda-Schilling (UGX) ³
Independence	9 th October 1962
Religion	Roman Catholic 41.9%, Protestant 42% (Anglican 35.9%, Pentecostal 4.6%, Seventh Day Adventist 1.5%), Muslim 12.1%, other 3.1%, none 0.9%

¹ CIA Factbook; last update 17.05.2011 (applies for all following data)

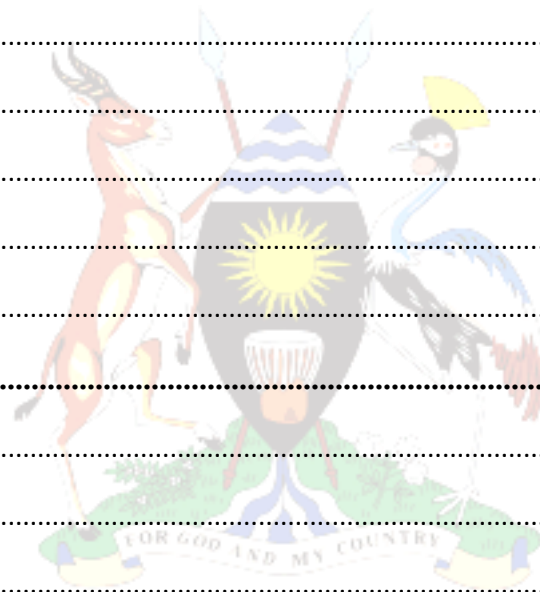
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

² UNDP <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UGA.html>

³ Exchange rate from 18.04.2011 <http://www.bankenverband.de/waehrungsrechner/>

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History

Before colonialism

In the area of present-day Uganda societies before colonialism were divided into kingdoms and chiefdoms. In especially the southern parts, the settlements of the farming Bantu, were characterized by developing ideas of social and political organization. Among the most powerful kingdoms was the Buganda kingdom near Lake Victoria as well as the kingdoms of Bunyoro and Ankole which were located in the western part of today's Uganda. In contrast the less developed north was structured in small chiefdoms where Nilotic people lived as nomads and cattle herders.

Colonialism and independence

While searching for new sales markets in the 1830s the Arabs were the first who showed economical interest in East Africa. The trade with slaves and ivory was prospering and an increasing Islamic influence was the consequence. Around 1860 British explorers arrived on their search for the source of the Nile and shortly after Anglican and Christian missionaries were following. After several violent battles the British Empire proclaimed the Uganda Protectorate in 1894. Although Uganda never became a settler colony and therefore the amount of European settlers stayed quite low, the European way of living gained more and more influence. Railway lines were built, education promoted and Winston Churchill described Uganda as the "Pearl of Africa". At the same time the economic exploitation based on the export orientated cultivation of monocultures like cotton and coffee led to famines and the favoritism of the Buganda kingdom tightened the contrast between different tribes.

The struggle for independence started in the 1950s. In 1952 Uganda's first party, the Uganda National Congress (UNC), was founded and claimed amongst others free elections and autonomy. In response the first parliamentary elections took place in 1958. The following election in 1962 was won by Milton Obote, the chairman of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC). On October 9th, 1962 Uganda declared its independence governed by Prime Minister Apollo Milton Obote and President King Edward Mutesa II.

After colonialism

Four years later Milton Obote displaced Mutesa II and tied all government powers by declaring himself head of state and president of Uganda. Moreover he established a socialist centralized state and abolished the traditional kingdoms which led to violent protests. In 1971 armed forces commander Idi Amin used Obote's absence while in Singapore to stage a military coup that overthrew the president, who was by that time hated for his authoritarian leadership.

However, the era of Idi Amin was characterized by economic decline, social disintegration, and massive human rights violations. During his eight-year dictatorship (1971 – 1979) more than 300.000 opposition figures and members of different tribes were murdered. 60.000 Asians, first

and foremost Indians, were expelled from the country which also weakened the country's economy greatly. The Ugandan population lived in permanent fear of further atrocities. In 1978 Amin invaded Tanzania and perpetrated numerous massacres on civilians. In response Tanzanian troops supported by Ugandan resistance fighters marched into Uganda and overthrew Idi Amin. Among the fighters was today's president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni.

In 1980, after a short transition period, Milton Obote came into power again amid great accusations for voter fraud in a decisive election held that year. Obote's second term branded the country even more by torture and violence targeted towards opposition figures. In 1981 the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and its sub-organization, the National Resistance Army (NRA) commanded by Museveni, were established. Museveni started a five-year guerilla war through which they conquered the capital Kampala in 1986. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni became president of Uganda.

Democratization

After NRM had captured power, a provisional parliament was elected in 1989 and under the argument of stability a so-called movement system was established. In accordance to the system, parties could exist as political organizations, but any political activity by them was prohibited. The consequence was the hegemony of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) and its chairman Museveni which de facto led to a one-party system instead of the proclaimed no-party system. The 1995 adopted constitution introduced the possibility to hold a referendum on choice of a political system in which the continuity of the movement system would be decided every five years. It however did not alter the set-up and functioning of the movement system. In 1996 the first democratic elections took place and Museveni was elected president of Uganda with 75% of the vote. After the confirmation of the existing system in the first referendum held in 2000 and the reelection of Museveni in 2001, a second referendum in 2005 brought forth the removal of the movement system. 92.5% of Ugandan voters opted for the implementation of a multi-party system and in the following years an opposition could develop for the first time. Even though Museveni's position of power didn't change a lot. After enforcing a constitutional amendment at the same time, which removed the presidential two-term limit, he again won the 2006 and the 2011 presidential elections. His most powerful opponent, opposition leader Kizza Besigye, had to face his third election defeat. The opposition has in often complained about intimidation, bribery and unfair elections.

State and Politics

Executive⁴

The executive power generally embraces the government and the public administration. In the Ugandan presidential system of government the president functions as Head of State, Head of Government and at the same time Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He is elected directly by the people every 5 years. The cabinet ministers are appointed by the president under the approval of parliament. Furthermore the president can (also with the approval of parliament) appoint more ministers in order to support the cabinet ministers in their work. According to the constitution, the cabinet consists of the president, the vice president and an amount of ministers depending on the discretion of the president. The prime minister supports the president in guiding the cabinet. Since his assumption of office in 1986 the executive power ever falls to President Yoweri Museveni and his governing party, the National Resistance Movement (NRM).

Main officeholders

Office	Name and Party	In office since
President	Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (NRM)	26 January 1986
Vice President	Edward Kiwanuka Ssekandi (NRM)	24 May 2011
Prime Minister	Amama Mbabazi (NRM)	24 May 2011

Cabinet ministers⁵

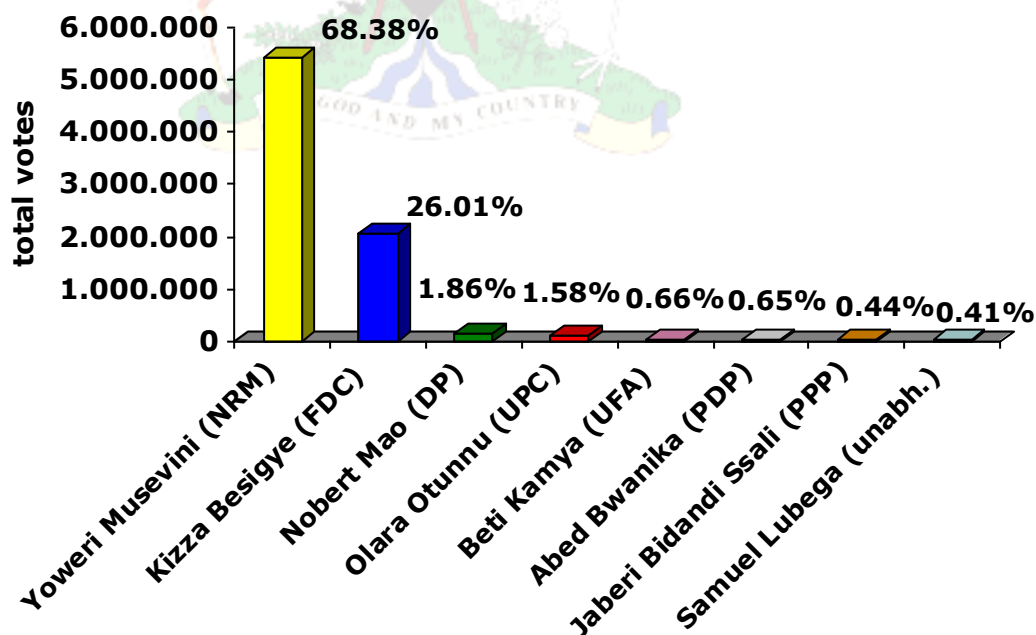
Ressort	Name
First Deputy Prime Minister & Minister for East Africa	HON. ERIYA KATEGAYA
Second Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Public Service	HON. HENRY KAJURA MUGANWA
Third Deputy Prime Minister & Deputy Leader of Government Business in Parliament	HON. GEN. ALI MOSES
Minister of Security	HON. WILSON MURUULI MUKASA
Minister in-charge of Presidency	HON. KABAKUMBA MATSIKO
Minister of Karamoja	HON. JANET MUSEVINI
Minister of General Duties (Office of the Prime Minister)	HON. KHIDDU MAKUBUYA
Minister of Defence	HON. CRISPUS KIYONGA
Minister of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries	HON. TRESS BUCHANAYANDE
Minister of Disaster Preparedness & Refugees	HON. STEPHAN MALLINGA

⁴State House, <http://www.statehouse.go.ug/>

⁵Daily Monitor, 28.05.2011: <http://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/-/688334/1170806/-/c0y8sbz/-/index.html>

Minister of Education & Sports	HON. JESSICA ARUPO
Minister of Energy & Minerals	HON. IRENE MULONI
Minister of Information & National Guidance	HON. MARY KAROORO OKURUT
Minister of Finance & Economic Planning	HON. MARIA KIWANUKA
Minister of Works & Transport	HON. JAMES A. BYANDAALA
Minister of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	HON. KAHINDA OTAFIIRE
Attorney General	HON. PETER NYOMBI
Minister of Gender & Social Affairs	HON. SYDA BBUMBA
Minister of Trade & Industry	HON. AMELIA KYAMBADDE
Minister of Water & Environment	HON. MARIA MUTAGAMBA
Minister of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	HON. DAUDI MIGEREKO
Minister of Health	HON. CHRISTINE ANDROA
Minister of Foreign Affairs	HON. SAM KUTEESA
Minister of Communication & Information Com. Technology	HON. RUHAKANA RUGUNDA
Minister of Local Government	HON. ADOLF MWESIGYE
Government Chief Whip	HON. JOHN NASASIRA
Minister of Tourism & Wildlife	HON. EPHRAIM KAMUNTU
Minister of Internal Affairs	HON. HILARY ONEK
Minister Without Portfolio	HON. NASSER SEBAGGALA

Results of the presidential election 2011⁶



⁶ The Electoral Commission of Uganda, <http://www.ec.or.ug/>

Results of the presidential elections 1996 – 2011 in %⁷

Presidential Candidate	1996	2001	2006	2011
Yoweri Museveni (NRM)	74.3	69.4	59.26	68.38
Kizza Besigye (FDC)		27.7	37,39	26.01
Norbert Mao (DP)				1.86
Olara Otunnu (UPC)				1.58
Beti Kanya (UFA)				0.66
Abed Bwanika (PDP)				0.65
Jaberi Bidandi Ssali (PPP)				0.44
Samuel Lubega (unabh.)				0.41
John Ssebaana Kizito (DP)			1,58	
Abed Bwanika (unabh.)			0,95	
Miria Obote (UPC)			0,82	
Aggrey Awori		1.4		
Kibirige Mayanja		1.0		
Francis Bwengye		0.3		
Karuhanga Chapaa		0.1		
Paul Ssemogerere	23.6			
Kibirige Mayanja	2.1			

Registered voters	8,495,422	10,775,836	10,450,788	13,954,129
Votes cast	6,193,816	7,511,606	6,934,931	8,272,760
Turnout	72.9%	69.7%	65.83%	59.29%

⁷ The Electoral Commission of Uganda, <http://www.ec.or.ug/>

Legislature⁸

The legislative power is implemented by parliament as the legitimate representation of the people. The National Assembly of Uganda is constituted as a unicameral system and is elected every 5 years. In the present legislative period (2011-2016) the 9th Ugandan parliament is composed of 375 members. Thereof 238 members are elected directly and the remaining seats are distributed among different interest groups which are by law provided seats in the Ugandan Parliament. This includes one directly elected women representative per district (currently 112 women), 10 representatives of the army (the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF)), 5 representatives for each of the youth, the workers and persons with disabilities as well as a still unknown amount of ex-officio members appointed by the president and without franchise. The main task of parliament is the legislative function. Due to the dominance of the NRM, which holds more than two-thirds of the seats in parliament after elections in February 2011, the parliamentary legislation is matching with the interests of the government. The same applies for the electoral and control function of parliament. Although a strict separation of powers is part of the Ugandan presidential system of government, the majority in parliament corresponds with the government since the adoption of democracy.

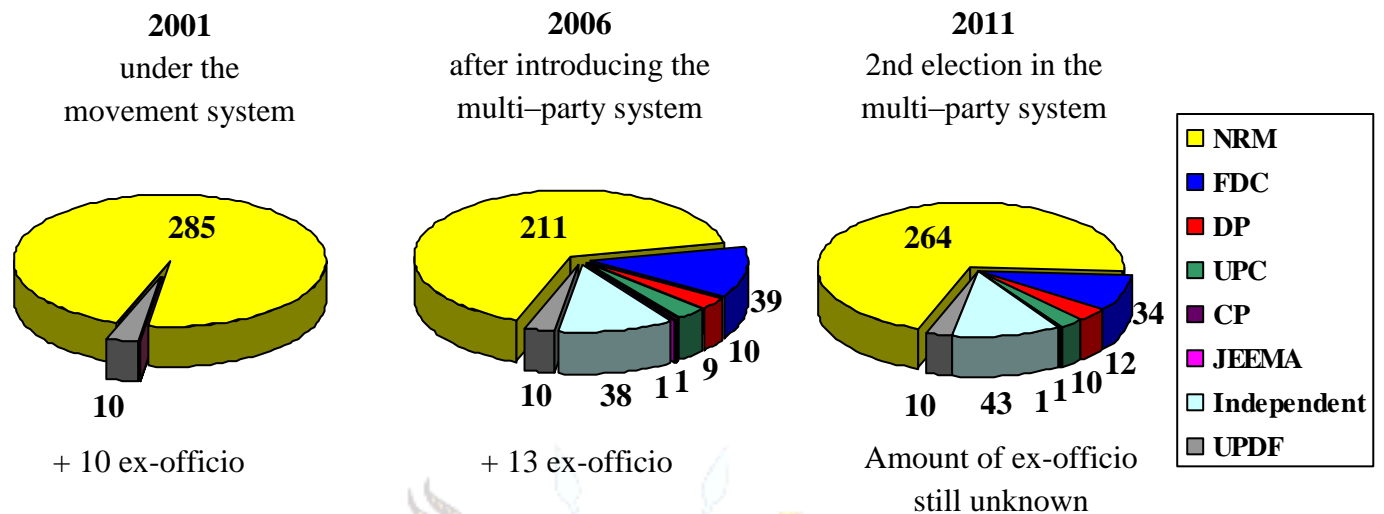
Composition of the 9th Parliament⁹

	Directly elected Members of Parliament (by constituencies)	Directly elected Women Representatives (by districts)	Representatives of the Youth, Workers, People with Disabilities and the UPDF	Total
NRM	165	86	13	264
FDC	23	11	0	34
DP	11	1	0	12
UPC	7	3	0	10
CP	1	0	0	1
JEEMA	1	0	0	1
Independent	30	11	2	43
UPDF (army)	–	–	10	10
Total	238	112	25	375

⁸Parliament of Uganda <http://www.parliament.go.ug/>

⁹Parliament of Uganda: http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=37

Seating of the National Assembly¹⁰



Parlament wuchs von **305** auf **332** auf derzeit **375** Parlamentsmitglieder an

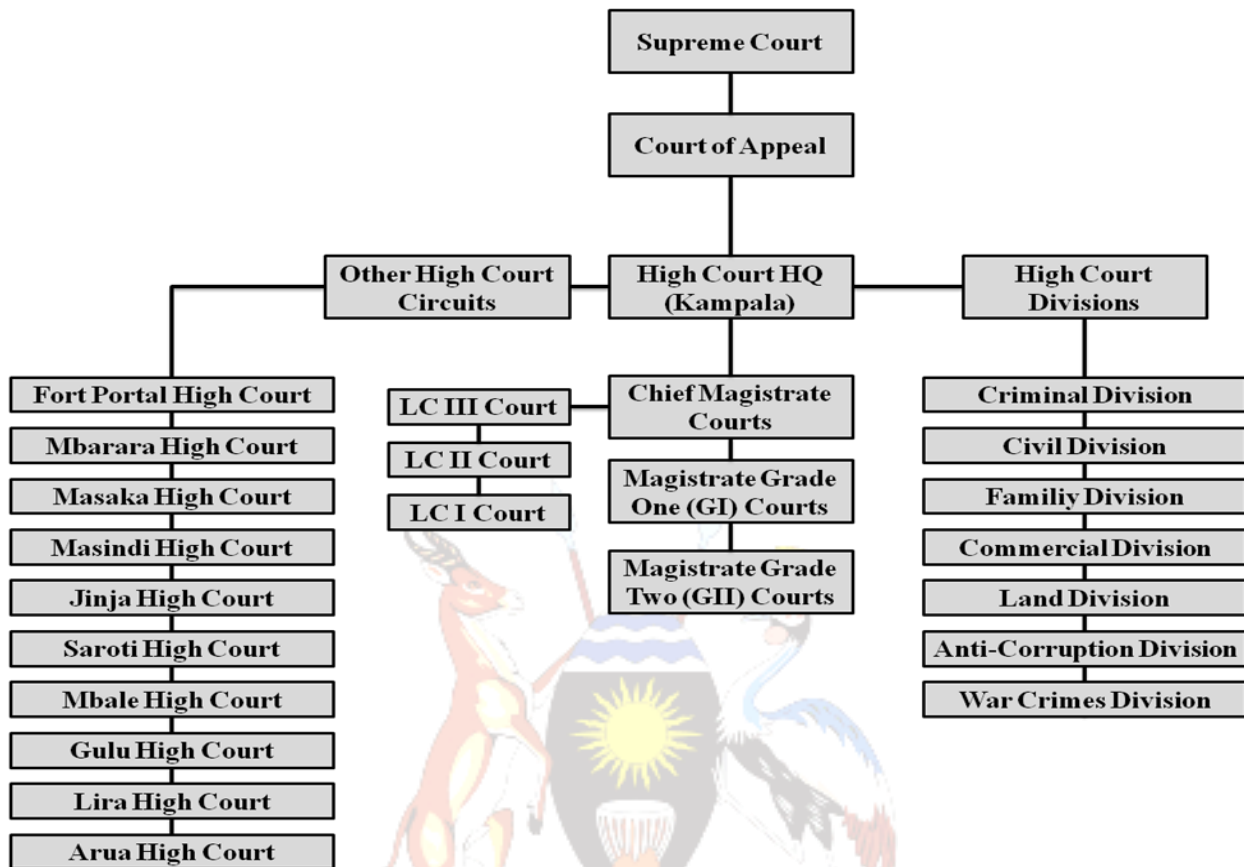
Judiciary¹¹

The judiciary power is designed pyramidal and distributed on four different levels of justice. The competency of court lies first at the Magistrate Courts and the High Courts, which are accessible to all people. In case of reclamation or for example in constitutional matters the legal procedures can reach the Court of Appeal or even the Supreme Court. The judiciary is mainly considered as independent. Judges of the three higher levels are appointed by president with the recommendation of the Judicial Service Commission and the approval of parliament. In this context it should be mentioned, that the president (with approval of parliament) composes the Judiciary Service Commission and with its agreement he holds the exclusive competence to appoint new judges in case current office holders resign or retire. The judicial tenure is only limited by age and reasons of incompetence.

¹⁰Ex-officio members are not part of the illustration. Data from: http://www.parliament.go.ug/index.php?option=com_wrapper&Itemid=37

¹¹Judiciary of Uganda <http://www.judicature.go.ug/>,
Uganda Legal Information Institute http://www.ulii.org/ug/legis/consol_act/

The Judicial Structure¹²



Constitution¹³

The present-day constitution as the supreme law of Uganda became operative in 1995 after a long lasting constitutional discussion. Highly controversial was the implementation of the so-called “no-party-system”, which shall be democratic, transparent and without parties. In fact the system, basically just called “movement”, demonstrates the dominance of the NRM. In the course of the presidential electoral campaign 2001 the government established a Constitutional Review Commission. Based on the Commission’s findings and recommendations President Museveni and his party the NRM implemented the Constitutional (Amendment) Act 2005 and with it two constitutional amendments: first, the establishment of a multi-party system required by the majority of the 2005 referendum and second, the removal of the presidential two-term limit. The later allowed Museveni two other successful candidatures in the presidential elections of 2006 and 2011.

¹²Own illustration according to:

http://www.judicature.go.ug/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=10&Itemid=4

¹³Constitution Uganda http://www.ugandaembassy.com/Constitution_of_Uganda.pdf

Main Parties¹⁴

Symbol	Leader	Party and Website
	Yoweri Musevini	National Resistance Movement (NRM) http://www.nrm.ug
	Kizza Besigye	Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) http://www.fdcuganda.org
	Olara Otunnu	Uganda People's Congress (UPC) http://www.upcparty.net
	Norbert Mao	Democratic Party (DP) http://www.upcparty.net
	Muhammad Kibirige Mayanja	Justice Forum (JEEMA) http://jeemabulletin.blogspot.com/
	Jaberi Bidandi Ssali	People's Progressive Party (PPP) http://www.ppp.ug/
	Beti Kanya	Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA) http://www.ugandafederalalliance.com/
	Michael Mabikke	Social Democratic Party (SDP)
	Ken Lukyamuzi	Conservative Party (CP)
	Abed Bwanika	People's Development Party (PDP)

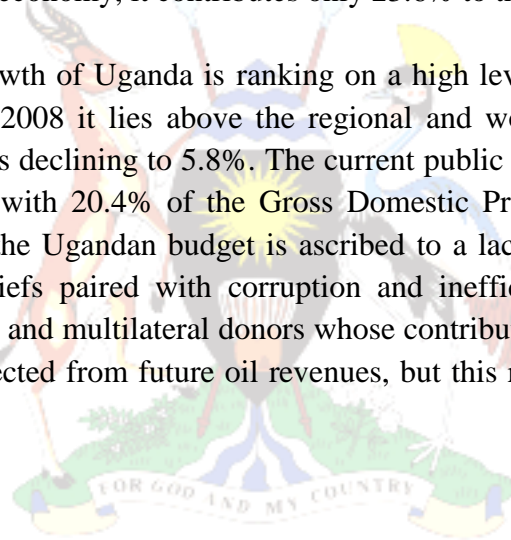
¹⁴All registered parties: <http://www.ec.or.ug/regdparty.html>

Economy

The key aspect of Uganda's economy is privatization. The macroeconomic objectives under President Yoweri Museveni were set in close coordination with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. In the last two decades they led to an explicit improvement of the economical situation.

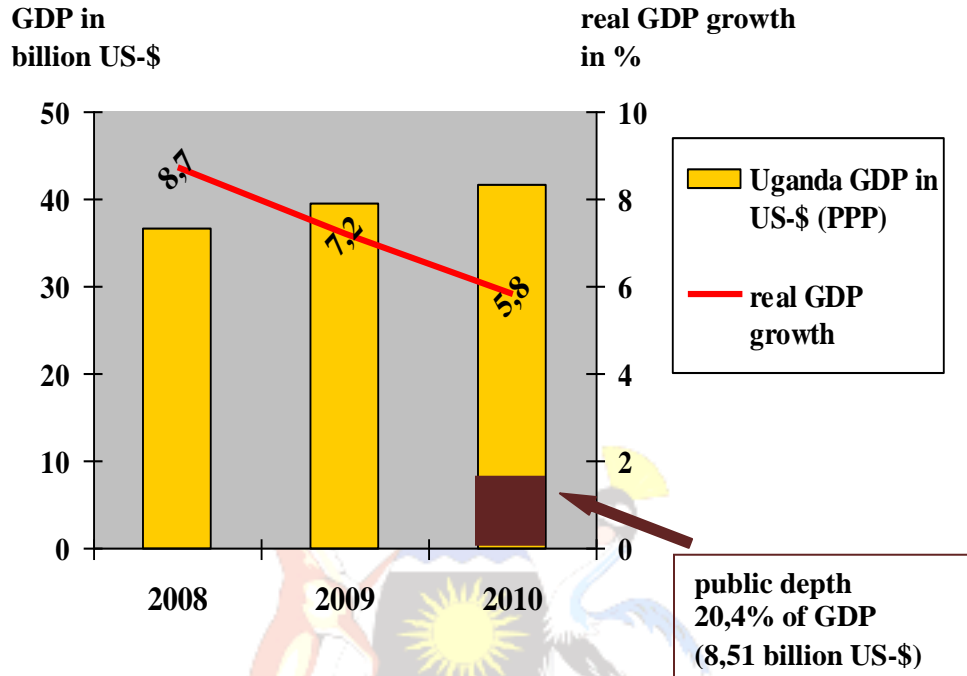
The NRM government is following a liberal and free-marked based approach, on which behalf it has implemented economic-political reforms since the beginning of the 1990s. The constant release of trade barriers since 1995 led to intensified international trade relations. In addition the liberalization of the capital and foreign exchange markets has aimed at attracting foreign direct investments and creating new jobs. Nevertheless, the labor market is still dominated by agriculture which covers 82% of the manpower. Due to the fact that the agricultural production is predominately a subsistence economy, it contributes only 23.6% to the Gross Domestic Product.

In general the economic growth of Uganda is ranking on a high level. With an average growth rate of 7.1% from 1998 to 2008 it lies above the regional and worldwide standard. In 2010, however, the growth rate was declining to 5.8%. The current public dept amounts to 8.51 billion US-dollars which complies with 20.4% of the Gross Domestic Product. Besides the negative trade balance the deficit in the Ugandan budget is ascribed to a lack of transparency regarding tax exemptions and tax reliefs paired with corruption and inefficiency. The government of Uganda is still relying on bi- and multilateral donors whose contribution accounts for 33% of the budget. More money is expected from future oil revenues, but this requires first and foremost a successful oil production.



Budget

Real GDP growth and GDP in US-dollars (PPP at current prices)¹⁵



Comparison of GDP in billion US-dollars (PPP) within the East African Community (EAC)¹⁶

	Kenya	Tanzania	Uganda	Rwanda	Burundi
2010	65,95	62,22	41,70	11,84	3,42
2009	63,42	58,48	39,41	11,17	3,29
2008	61,71	55,17	36,76	10,69	3,18
Country comparison to the world	82	84	96	144	171

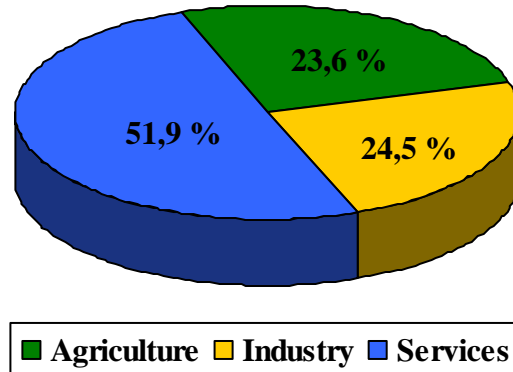
GDP per capita (2010)	1600 \$	1500 \$	1200 \$	1100 \$	300 \$
Country comparison to the world	198	202	204	210	228

¹⁵Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

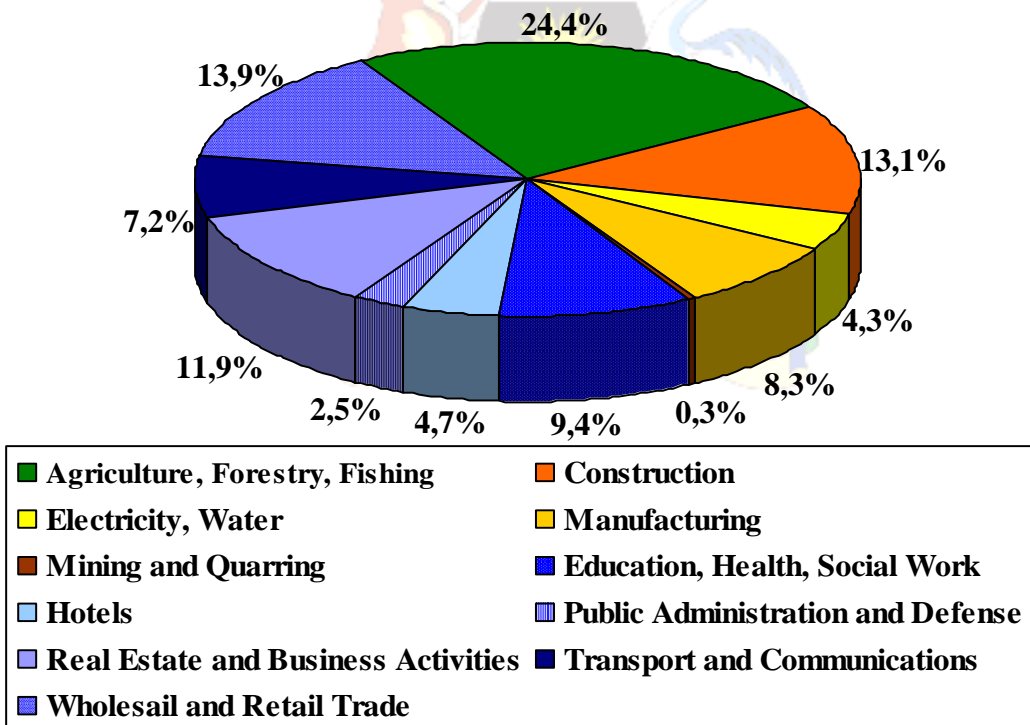
¹⁶The East African Community (EAC) is an intergovernmental organization of the presented countries aiming at a closer political, economical and judicial cooperation. Table in own design according to:

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

GDP 2010 – composition by sector¹⁷



GDP 2008 – composition by section¹⁸

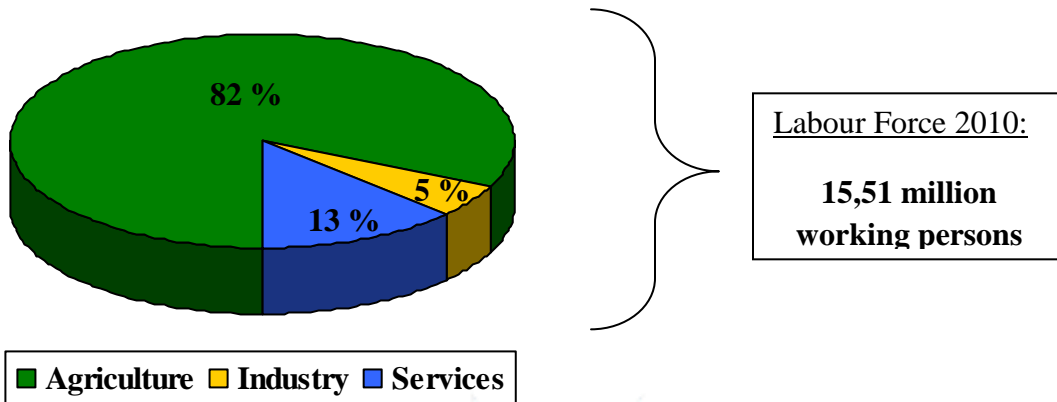


¹⁷ Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.htm>

¹⁸ Own illustration according to: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/east-africa/uganda/>

Labour market

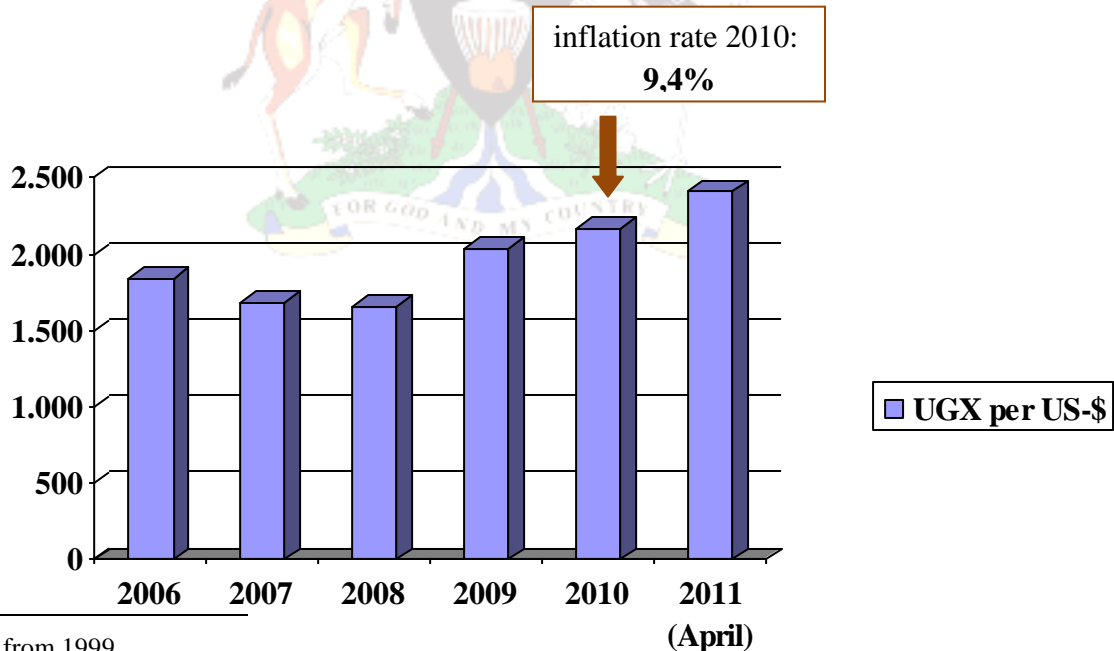
Labour force by occupation (1999)¹⁹



Unemployment 2003 (in % of labour force): 3,2%²⁰

Currency

Exchange rate: Uganda Schilling (UGX) per 1 US-dollar²¹



¹⁹Latest data from 1999.

Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.htm>

²⁰Compare: <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=Uganda>

²¹April 2011: Exchange rate from 18.04.2011 <http://www.bankenverband.de/waehrungsrechner/>

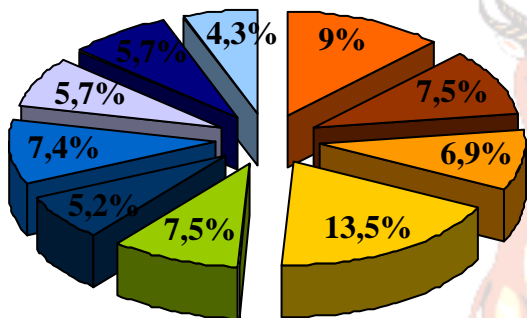
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Trade

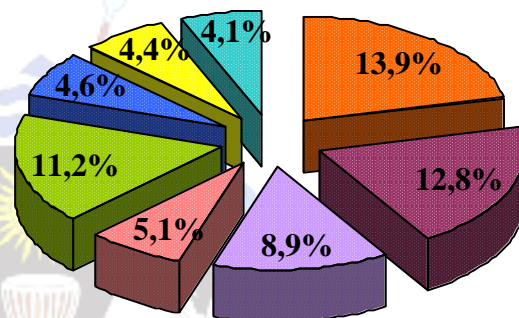
Trade balance in billion US-dollars²²

	2009	2010
Exports	2,70	2,94
Imports	3,84	4,47
Trade Balance	- 1,14	-1,53

Export partners 2009 in %²³



Import partners 2009 in %²⁴



Kenya	Rwanda
Republic of the Congo	Sudan
United Arab Emirates	Germany
Switzerland	Netherlands
Belgium	Italy

Kenya	India
China	South Africa
United Arab Emirates	France
Japan	United States

Export - commodities:

coffee, fish and fish products, tea, cotton, flowers, horticultural products, gold

Import - commodities:

capital equipment, vehicles, petroleum, medical supplies, cereals

²²Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

²³Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

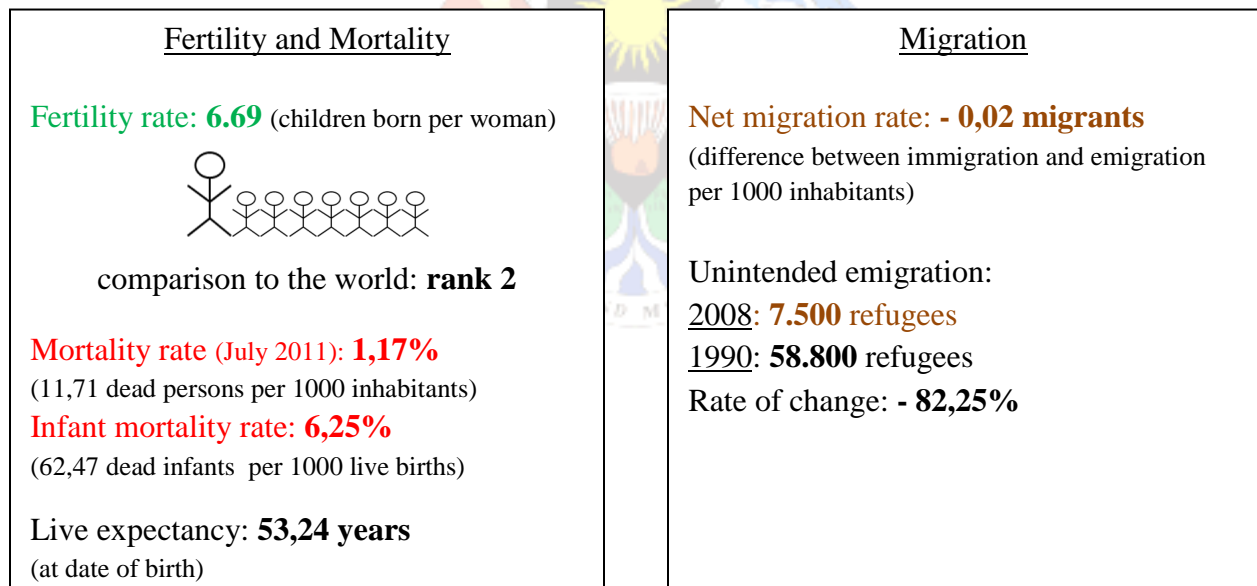
²⁴Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

Society

The Ugandan society is characterised by its variety in religion, ethnicity, language and tradition. Tribes, clans and kingdoms are still dictating the social affiliation and as predominant ordering units they also have an impact on social subareas like politics. Furthermore, with the second highest fertility rate worldwide and a medium age of 15 years the Ugandan society features not only a fast growing population, but also a really young one. These and other challenges have to be faced in line with the National Development Plan²⁵. According to the Human Development Index, Uganda is filling rank 143 out of 169 reviewed countries. The level of development is low which is also confirmed by the state of the international development goals. In the 2010 published Millennium Development Report for Uganda a progress can be noted, but the implementation of the targets is proceeding slowly in most parts.

Demography

a) **Demographic development:** is measured by the natural population change (fertility and mortality) as well as the migration of a country²⁶



Population growth rate: 3.576%
comparison to the world: **rank 3**

²⁵National Development Plan (NDP) http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Uganda/Uganda_NDP_April_2010.pdf

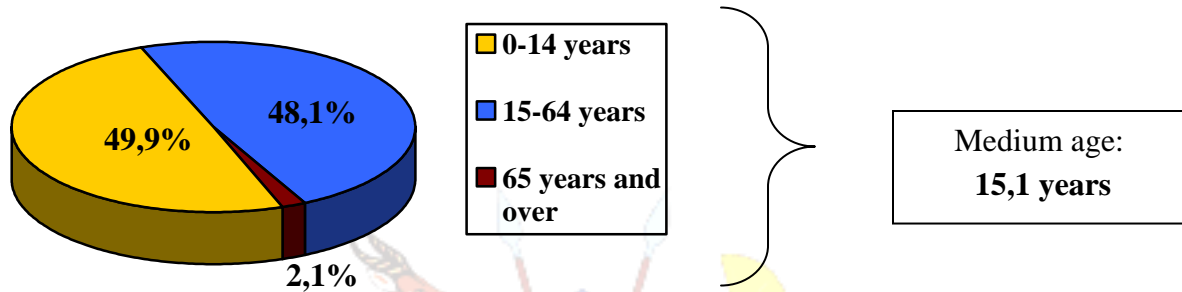
²⁶Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

Amount of refugees see: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UGA.html>

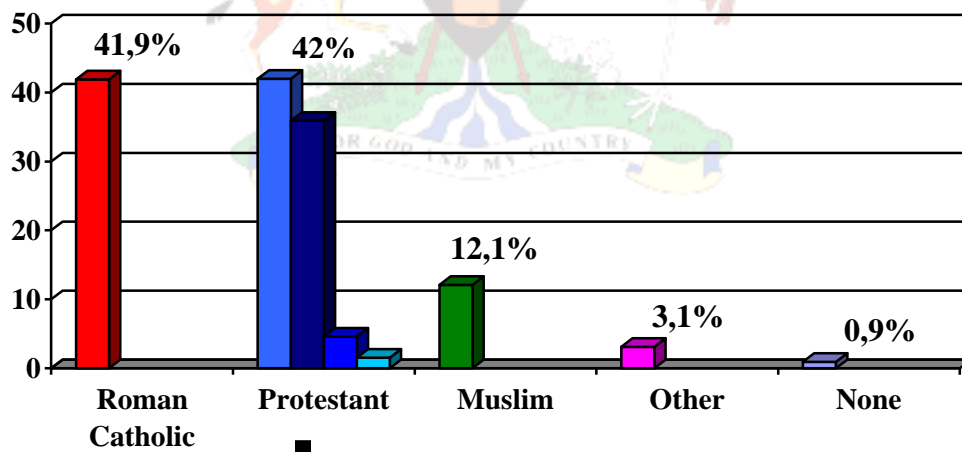
b) **Population structure:** by age, ethnicity, religion and regional affiliation²⁷

Total Population : **34.612.250 inhabitants** (July 2011)

Age structure 2011



Religion (in %)



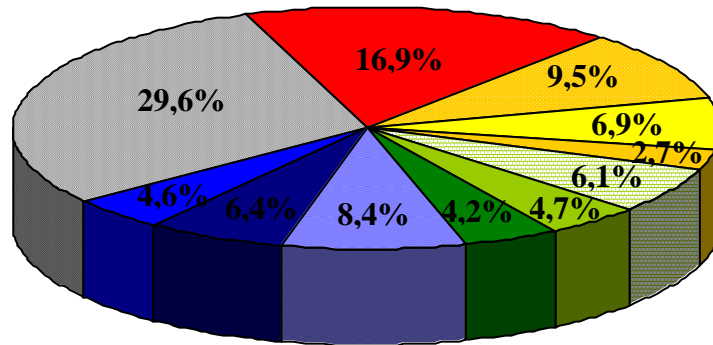
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42% Protestants consist of:

- Anglican (35,9%)
- Pentecostal (4,6%)
- Seventh-Day-Adventist (1,5%)

²⁷Own illustration according to: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

Ethnicity by regions (in %)



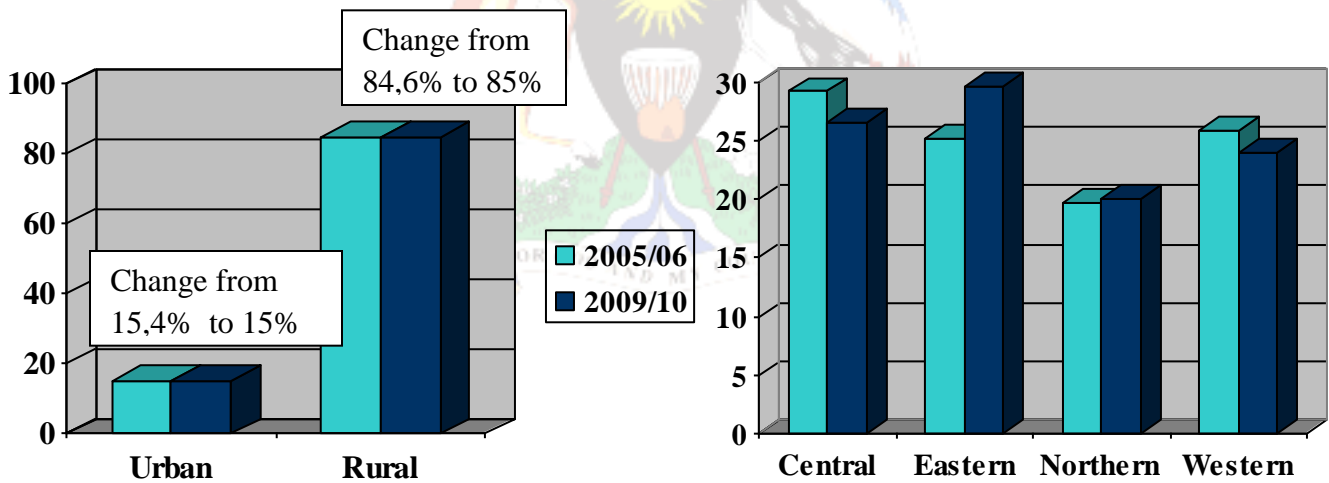
Eastern

Western

Northern

Central

Regional provenance (in %) ²⁸



Rate of urbanisation: 4,8%
 (estimated annual growth 2010-2015)

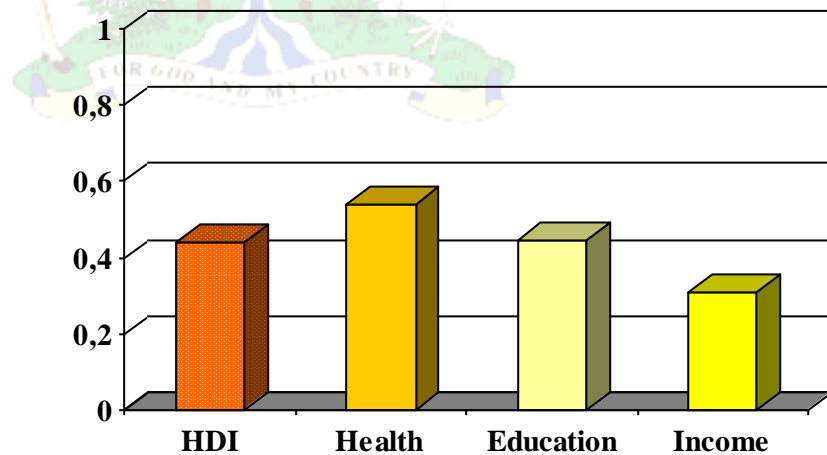
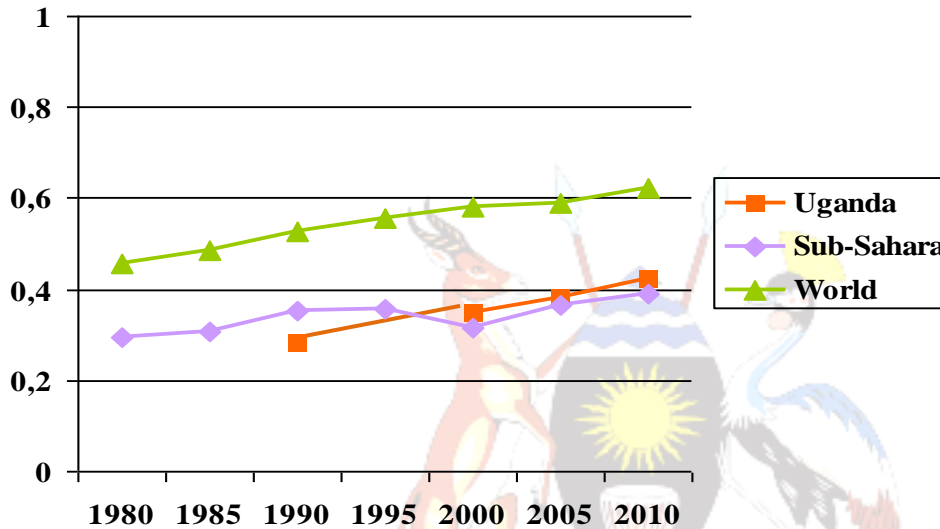
Population Kampala: **1.535 million** (2009)
 (4,43% of the total population, July 2011)

²⁸Compare Uganda Bureau of Statistics: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter2_introduction.html
 Facts in the box see: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

Level of Development

Human Development Index 2010²⁹

The Human Development Index (HDI) is composed of three dimensions namely **Health**, **Education** and **Income**. The index is ranging from a minimal value of 0 to a maximum of 1. 2010, with the value of 0.422 , Uganda is taking **rank 143** out of 169 reviewed countries.



²⁹Illustration according to: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UGA.html>

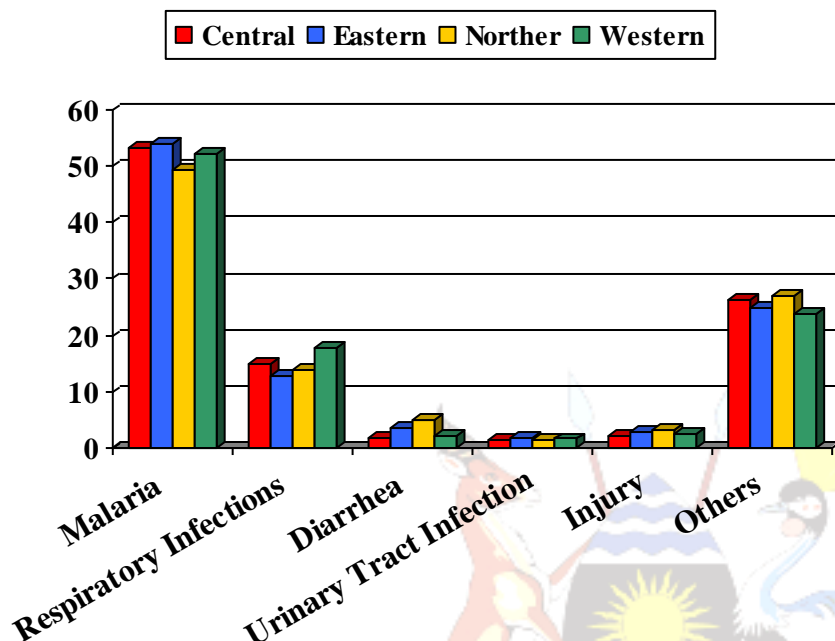
The three dimensions are measured by four indicators: live expectancy at birth (Health), mean years of schooling + expected years of schooling (Education) and the gross national income per capita (Living Standards). See more on: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>

a) **Health**

Public expenditure on health (percentage of GDP): **1,6 %**

Major illnesses and symptoms by region³⁰

(whereof respondents suffered within 30 days prior to the survey)



Adult prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS:

6,5% (2009)

comparison to the world: **rank 10**

64.000 deaths (2009)

Type of facility for treatment of major illness by residence (in %)³¹

	2005/06			2009/10		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Urban	Rural	Uganda
Private clinic	54.4	43.5	44.9	51.6	41.1	42.6
Government Health Centre	10.9	23.0	21.5	10.0	27.0	24.7
Drug shop/Pharmacy	12.0	13.0	12.9	17.3	14.3	14.7
Government Hospital	11.2	5.8	6.5	12.4	6.2	7.1
Home Treatment	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.2
NGO Health Centre	2.3	4.5	4.2	1.6	3.1	2.9
NGO Hospital	4.2	1.9	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.0
Ordinary shop	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.9
Community Health Worker	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
Others	1.7	3.2	3.0	0.7	1.9	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

³⁰Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter5_%20prevalence%20of%20illness.html

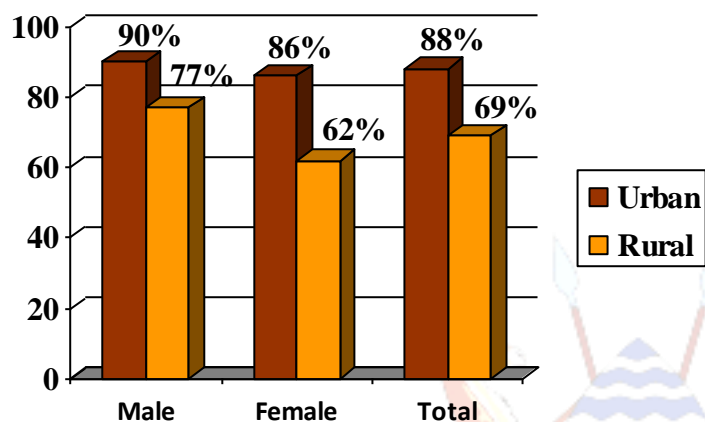
Public expenditure and HIV/AIDS see: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html>

³¹Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter5_%20Medical%20attention-care%20sought.html

b) Education

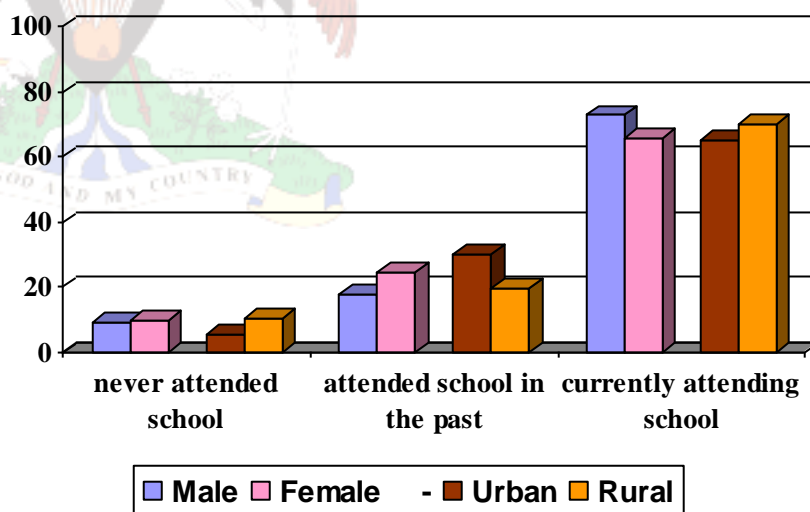
Public expenditure on education (percentage of GDP): **3,8 %**

Distribution of literate persons aged 10 years and above by residence (2009/10) in %³²



Indicators of the HDI
 Mean years of schooling
 (adults in years):
4,7
 Expected years of schooling
 (children in years):
10,4

Schooling status of persons aged 6-24 years by sex and residence (2009/10) in %³³



Reasons for not attending school for Persons aged 6-12 years (2009/10) in %³⁴

Reason	%
Too expensive	5.1
Had to help (home/farm)	4.7
Child considered too young	61.7
Parent did not want	2.5
Not willing to attend	4.1
Orphaned	1.1
School too far away	5.5
Disabled	2.4
Other Reasons	12.9

³²Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter3_literacy.html

Public expenditure and indicators of the HDI see: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UGA.html>

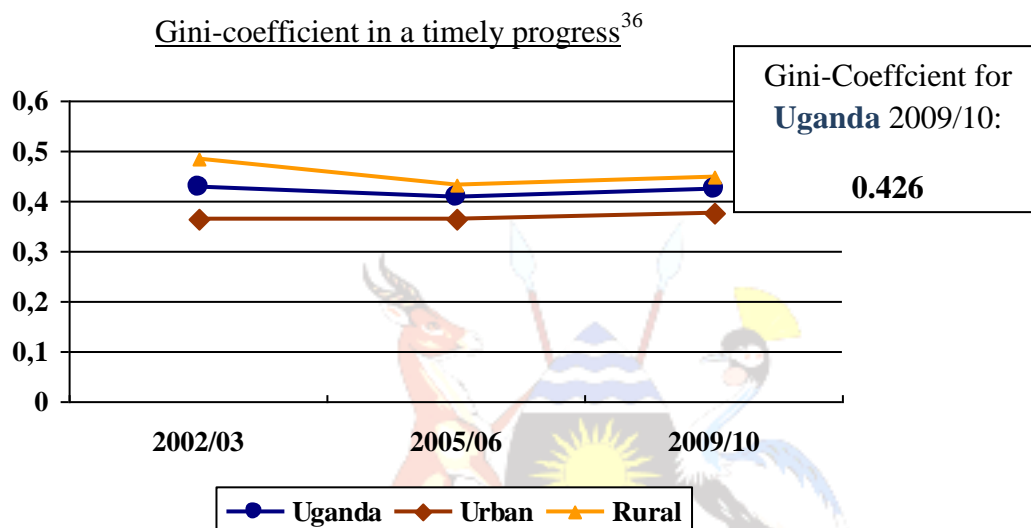
³³Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter3_current%20schooling%20status%20of%20persons.html

³⁴Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter3_reasons%20for%20not%20attending%20school.html

c) **Income**

Gini-coefficient³⁵

The Gini-coefficient measures the inequality in the distribution of income (or capital). For a perfectly equal distribution the coefficient takes the value of 0 and for an absolute inequality the value of 1.



Household income classes by residence and region (in %)³⁷

2009/10							
	Income classes (in thousand)						Total
	Up to 50	50 – 100	>100-200	>200-300	>300-500	>1000	
Urban	11.8	14.6	19.5	11.2	15.1	27.9	100.0
Rural	25.4	22.1	25.7	10.4	8.4	8.0	100.0
Kampala	7.8	10.2	16.7	14.7	14.7	36.0	100.0
Central	15.9	16.9	23.7	13.4	12.9	17.3	100.0
Eastern	32.2	21.9	25.3	8.4	7.0	5.2	100.0
Northern	36.4	29.9	17.9	6.5	4.8	4.5	100.0
Western	13.3	19.0	32.1	12.1	11.7	11.8	100.0
Uganda	22.9	20.7	24.5	10.5	9.7	11.7	100.0

³⁵Further information see: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/67106.html>

³⁶Compare: http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter6_%20patterns%20and%20changesin%20income%20.html

³⁷See: <http://www.ubos.org/UNHS0910/chapter7.average%20income%20of%20household%20head.html>

Progress of Uganda towards the achievement of the
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2010³⁸

Goals	Progress
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	ON TRACK
Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	NO TARGET
Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	ON TRACK
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	
Target 2.A: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	SLOW
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	ON TRACK
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	
Target 4.A: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	SLOW
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	SLOW
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	SLOW
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	REVERSAL
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	SLOW
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	ON TRACK
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	SLOW

³⁸Illustration according to and more information in the Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2010:
http://www.finance.go.ug/docs/Uganda%20MDG%20report%202010_final.pdf

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	SLOW
Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	ON TRACK
Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	NO TARGET
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development³⁹	
Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries	REVERSAL
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	ACHIEVED
Target 8.E: In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	STAGNANT
Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	ON TRACK



³⁹Target 8A: *Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system* and Target 8C *Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States* are not part of the Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2010.