

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN INFORMATION KEY DOCUMENTS

UGANDA

16 OCTOBER 2007

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1. PREFACE

- i This Country of Origin Information (COI) Key Documents has been produced by the Country of Origin Information Service for use by officials involved in the asylum/human rights determination process. It provides general background information about the issues most commonly raised in asylum/human rights claims made in the United Kingdom. The COI Key Documents includes information available up to 16 October 2007.
- ii The COI Key Documents is an indexed list of key reports, papers and articles produced by a wide range of recognised external information sources. It does not contain any Home Office opinion or policy.
- iii For Home Office users, the COI Key Documents provides direct electronic access to each source referred to in the document, via a link on the source numbers in the index and list of sources. For the benefit of external users, the relevant web link has also been included, together with the date that the link was accessed.
- iv As noted above, the documents identified concentrate mainly on human rights issues. By way of introduction, brief background information on Uganda is also provided. Please note, this background material is not intended to provide a summary of the material contained in the key documents listed.
- v This COI Key Documents and the documents listed are publicly disclosable.
- vi Any comments regarding this COI Key Documents or suggestions for additional documents are very welcome and should be submitted to the Home Office as below.

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2. Background information on Uganda

Official name: Republic of Uganda

Area: 241,038 sq km (93,072 sq miles)

Population: 27.6 million (UN, 2005) 30,262,610 (July 2007 estimate) [8a]

Capital City: Kampala (population 1.2 million)

People: Over 20 tribes. Baganda (17%), Banyankole (8%), Basoga (8%), Iteso (8%), Acholi and Langi. Small Asian and European communities.

Language(s): English is the official language. Swahili and Luganda widely spoken.

Religion(s): Christianity, with a sizeable Muslim minority.

Currency: Uganda shilling (Ush)

Head of State: President Yoweri Museveni (elected February 2006)

Prime Minister/Premier: Professor Apolo Nsibambi

Foreign Minister: Sam Kutesa

Membership of international groupings/organisations: East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), African Union (AU), Commonwealth, United Nations (UN), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) – Uganda held the chair 2003/5. [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

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GEOGRAPHY

“Uganda is a land-locked country lying on the equator in central Africa. It shares borders with Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya. 20% of the country is covered by inland lakes. The rest ranges through tropical rain forest to savannah with mountains on the western border. The climate is tropical.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

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RECENT HISTORY

“Uganda developed from the 19th century kingdom of Buganda, which was declared a British protectorate in 1894. The protectorate was extended to other traditional kingdoms in 1896 and the rest of the country brought under central administration by 1914. British administration followed the principles of indirect rule, which included special measures of autonomy for the Baganda. African representation in government increased steadily after 1945. This met some resistance from the traditionalists and separatists among the Baganda. Uganda became independent in October 1962 under a constitution that safeguarded the autonomy of Baganda and the other kingdoms. Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), was elected Prime Minister, with the Kabaka (Buganda monarch) as non executive President.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Obote moved against the Kabaka in 1966. A new centralised constitution stripped the kingdoms and monarchical institutions of their powers. In 1971 Obote was ousted in a military coup. Idi Amin then established a brutal dictatorship which lasted until 1979. It was finally removed with military assistance from Tanzania. Hastily organised elections in 1980 returned Obote's UPC to power on a disputed mandate. 'Obote II' relied heavily on the support of the army and soon became embroiled in a savage guerrilla war against Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA). Obote was overthrown in

an army coup in 1985. General Tito Okello established a short-lived military council but in January 1986, the NRA occupied Kampala and Museveni was installed as President. 1 million Ugandans had been killed by war; 2 million uprooted as refugees; 500,000 seriously injured; and the economy was in ruins.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

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RECENT EVENTS AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

“A key, and controversial, feature of Uganda's politics since 1986 was the so-called 'no party' political system, or Movement System. Uganda's 1995 constitution provided for political participation and voting but prohibited political parties from sponsoring candidates. A Referendum in 2000 found 91% in favour of continuing the Movement system, although turnout was low and the pro multiparty side had limited opportunity to present their case. Museveni won 74% of the vote in the 1996 elections and 69% of the vote in 2001. The 2001 elections were marred in places by violence and intimidation and Museveni's main rival, Dr Kizza Besigye, subsequently left the country to spend the next 4 years in South Africa.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“After 2001 calls for multi-party democracy in Uganda became more persistent. In July 2005 a further referendum was held to decide on the political system. This time the government supported the change and secured a 92% vote in favour of restoring multi-partyism. The opposition boycotted the referendum and turn out was low (47%). Parliament voted in August 2005 to lift the constitutional two-term limit on the office of President to allow unlimited terms. Museveni therefore stood again in elections held in February 2006, the first multi-party elections since 1980, and won with 59% of the vote His nearest challenger, Dr Kizza Besigye, gained 37%.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Besigye returned to Uganda from exile in South Africa in October 2005. He was arrested on treason and rape charges three weeks later, which led to violent street protests in Kampala and elsewhere in Uganda. While in detention he was nominated as the Presidential candidate for the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC). He was released on bail on 2 January 2006 and was obliged to simultaneously defend himself in the High Court on the criminal charges and campaign on behalf of the FDC and his own Presidential candidacy. The arrest and detention of such a major opposition figure, as well as the blocking of campaign rallies and unequal access to state resources, raised some concerns about the election process. The EU Observation Mission and the Commonwealth Observer Group concluded that the election had represented the will of the people, despite identifying significant flaws in the campaign process.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Political parties had already emerged in expectation of the switch to a multi-party system. The National Resistance Movement Organisation (NRM(O)) is the previous establishment in new guise; the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), Democratic Party (DP) and Conservative Party (CP), Uganda's pre 1986 parties, have declined; the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) has emerged and is now the main opposition group in parliament holding 37 seats.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Tensions between the opposition and government have centred on the subversion of the independence of the judicial process, particularly during the ongoing trial of individuals suspected of involvement with a rebel group called the PRA. On 31 January 2007 opposition MPs suspended their participation in Parliament for three weeks over

political manipulation of the justice system, and in March 2007 judges and lawyers went on strike in protest. Some PRA suspects now face charges in a military tribunal, despite a Constitutional Court judgement that such proceedings were illegal.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

NORTHERN UGANDA

“The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has been conducting an insurgency in the Acholi area of Northern Uganda for 20 years. This has involved a brutal campaign of atrocities against the local Acholi and Langi population, often in punishment for failure to support their cause. Some 1.7 million of the population of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader Districts in northern Uganda still live in Internally Displaced Persons camps, though there has been a small increase in security in the last few months. Successive Ugandan military campaigns against the LRA failed to end the conflict. In October 2005 the International Criminal Court issue[d] arrest warrants for 5 LRA leaders. The majority of the LRA is now based in the DRC and Southern Sudan. In May 2006 the government of Southern Sudan offered to mediate between the LRA and the Ugandan government. Peace [t]alks between the Government of Uganda and the LRA are ongoing in Juba in Southern Sudan. Despite numerous setbacks and long delays sporadic talks have continued, aided by the appointment of former President of Mozambique Joachim Chissano as Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General. A cessation of hostilities agreement was signed on 26 August 2006, and a second agreement signed on 2 May 2007. The talks remain fragile, but offer hope of a lasting, peaceful solution. Violence has also escalated over the course of 2006 in the Karamoja region of northeastern Uganda.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

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BASIC ECONOMIC FACTS

GDP: US\$ 9.2 billion (2005)

GNI per capital: US\$ 341 (2005)

Annual Growth: 5.3% (2005)

Inflation: 6.6% (2005)

Exchange rate: 1850 Ush = \$1

Major Industries: agriculture (coffee, tea, fish, fresh flowers, tobacco), mining, construction, manufacturing, textiles.

Major trading partners: Kenya, UK, South Africa, India.

“Uganda's economy has performed well in recent years, averaging 6% annual growth between 1998 and 2003. By maintaining macroeconomic stability and liberal economic policies it has been able to attract some multinational investment and donor support. GDP is still growing but is below the levels required (approximately 7% per annum) to meet the Millennium Development Goal poverty reduction targets, and the current energy crisis may retard this still further. Public Administration expenditure still represents too big a percentage of the budget (around 18%) and sufficient revenue collection continues to be difficult. The Government's past commitments to reduce corruption appear to be waning despite the arrest in May 2007 of three former Health Ministers over alleged involvement in the embezzlement of funds intended for public health campaigns.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Uganda has made significant strides in reducing poverty. Between 1992 and 2002 it achieved a reduction from 56% to 38% of the population living below the poverty line.

Primary school enrolment rose from 62% to 86%, putting Uganda on track to meet the Millennium Development Goals for education, though there have been problems with the drop-out rate. There have been improvements in healthcare indicators and significant success in tackling HIV/AIDS, with prevalence among expectant mothers falling from 20% in the early 1990s to 6% in 2002. But Uganda has many other challenges, including its high population growth rate, one of the biggest in Africa.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

“Uganda was the first country to receive HIPC debt relief in 1998, and achieved Completion Point in April 2000. Debt relief is currently worth about \$100m annually. Lower interest rate and export earnings forecasts have seen the key debt:export ratio rise from 150% to around 300% but debt service ratios as a percentage of domestic revenues (c. 10%) remain well below the critical threshold.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

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HUMAN RIGHTS

“Uganda's human rights record improved enormously after Museveni came to power in 1986. It still has a reasonably free media, though this freedom is occasionally curtailed when the government perceives a conflict with national interest. It also has active civil society organisations. Rule of law problems remain, including poor policing and questionable activities by security agencies such as allegations of illegal detention, torture and politically motivated harassment. Demonstrations in Kampala have been met with a brutal response from security services. The judiciary has proved itself to be independent and a strong critic of government, but has come under intense political pressure and faced increasing intimidation from security services. The worst cases of human rights abuse occur in Northern Uganda where the general public has not been provided with adequate protection from the rebels or the military. The Ugandan military has also faced accusations of human rights abuses in the Karamoja region.” [4a] (FCO Country Profile: Uganda, August 2007)

Amnesty International's (AI) 2007 Annual Report, covering events from January – December 2006, expressed the following concerns:

- Independence of the judiciary
- Attacks on freedom of expression
- Conflict in northern Uganda
- The use of torture
- Violence against women and girls
- Use of the death penalty [3a] (Amnesty International, 2007 report)

The United States State Department report on countries' human rights practices for 2006, published 6 March 2007, on Uganda, summarises human rights abuses as:

“The government's human rights record remained poor. Although there were improvements in a few areas, serious problems remained, including:

- unlawful killings by security forces;
- disappearances
- security forces use of torture and abuse of suspects
- vigilante justice;
- harsh prison conditions;

- official impunity;
- arbitrary arrest;
- incommunicado and lengthy pretrial detention;
- restrictions on the right to a fair trial and on freedoms of speech, the press, and association;
- limited freedom of religion;
- abuse of internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- restrictions on opposition parties;
- electoral violence and irregularities;
- government corruption;
- violence and discrimination against women;
- female genital mutilation (FGM);
- violence and abuse of children, particularly sexual abuse;
- trafficking in persons;
- violence and discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- forced labor, including by children; and child labor.” [2a] (US State Dept report for 2006)

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AIDS / HIV

The number of people with HIV infection in Uganda is estimated by UNAIDS as between 850,000 and 1.2 million. [9a] Regarding the number of children affected by HIV/AIDS, an article of 20 May 2007 in Africa News gave figures of 1.7 million AIDS orphans in Uganda, adding:

“Of these, Uganda has approximately 150,000 children living with HIV. In this case, adults are to blame because 90% of infections to the children is through Mother-To-Child Transmission (MTCT), while 10% is through risk factors like blood transfusion, injections, accidents and sexual abuse (defilement and rape). According to the 2006 Ministry of [S]tatistics, 20,000 children in Uganda are infected each year through MTCT.” [28a]

AIDS Organisations in Uganda

The Uganda AIDS Commission spearheads the Government campaigns to tackle HIV and AIDS. [18c]

Medical interventions

The Ugandan press marked the tenth anniversary of HIV vaccine tests with a review of the situation in Uganda. An article from Africa News, 15 May 2007, noted the following initiatives currently running in Uganda:

“And just as Uganda has put more effort in[to] HIV vaccine research, so have several other countries around the world. In Uganda, there are three major partners in HIV vaccine research; the International Aids Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), Makerere University-Walter Reed Project (MUWRP) and the Makerere University-John Hopkins University (MUJHU) project. The three work in collaboration with the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI), the Medical Research Council (MRC), the Uganda Aids Commission and the Ministry of Health and their major work is HIV vaccine research through

recruiting volunteers and carrying out vaccine trials. On January 2007, IAVI (in its weekly online vaccine news) reported that 13 new preventive trials in eight countries around the world had been underway in 2006. Most of these were phase I/II trials that aimed to evaluate the safety of the candidate vaccines as well as the immunogenicity they could be able to induce in the trial candidates. Currently, more than 30 phase I trials and II are ongoing in six countries worldwide. In Uganda, HIV vaccine research preparations started in 1988 and the first ever vaccine trial, was conducted in 1999 by IAVI at the Joint Clinical Research Centre and the second in 2001. At the moment, as Dr. Pontiano Kaleebu, the Principal Investigator IAVI, who is also the Head of the Basic Sciences program at the MRC, reveals that IAVI is carrying out a phase II A002 trial while MUWRP is monitoring trial volunteers who were vaccinated with multi-clade DNA and multi-clade adeno-vector vaccines. All the vaccines being monitored by IAVI and MUWRP are being tried on adults but the MUJHU, using a vaccine known as ALVAC started another trial that enrolled babies late 2006 [th]at it is still underway.” [27a]

The Ugandan Government announced on 15 May 2007 that it was to move away from disposable yet reusable syringes to ‘once-only’ non-reusable disposable syringes. [27b]

Makerere University has continued to be at the forefront of research in Uganda into AIDS / HIV.

“Researchers based at Makerere have made headway in HIV/AIDS research such as nevirapine, a drug that prevents mother-to-child transmission of the disease. The Infectious Diseases Institute at the Medical School has trained medical students and more than 1,200 doctors, nurses and other health care providers from 26 African countries in the latest HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment.” [28c]

There are developments in the management of HIV / AIDS related Tuberculosis [27e]

The Minister for Health, Dr Otaala, has stated the following about ARV usage in Uganda:

“... about 200,000 people in the country should be on ARV treatment compared to the 90,000 who are now accessing the free drug. He explained that 110,000 people do not receive the drugs for mainly two reasons. ‘Half of this number are suffering from TB so they cannot get on this treatment while the other half is not sensitised enough to come for tests’.” [28b]

Dr. Otaala has also stated that ARVs are in short supply in Uganda:

“Uganda's antiretroviral treatment programme is facing [a] shortage of drugs, the Minister of State for Health in charge of Primary Health Care Emmanuel Otaala has said. Speaking as chief guest at the HIV Vaccine Awareness Day Celebrations organised by the International Aids Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI) in Entebbe recently, the minister said 1,000 new patients [enrol] for the ART programme every month but about 110 don't access the ARVs. He said about 90,000 Ugandans are accessing ARVs under the programme, which he said was overwhelmed by the number of patients. Dr Otaala commended the scientists involved in the search of an HIV vaccine and all the people who have volunteered to participate in the trials.” [27f]

A pharmaceutical survey of 2006 of East African countries' consumption of ARVs, compiled by Global Insight and dated 20 September 2006, included the World Health

Organization's Prequalification List of HIV/AIDS drugs, which are the drugs approved for subsidy by the WHO to developing countries' governments. The report notes:

"The majority of the AIDS drugs market is driven primarily by the state-sponsored free distribution of life-prolonging anti-retroviral drugs. Governments in [the] region have tended to procure drugs using the World Health Organization (WHO)'s pre-qualification list as a guideline and have been able to negotiate reduced prices owing to the intervention of international donors such as the Clinton Foundation and the Gates Foundation. Hence, the market is mainly volume-driven but accommodates a small but growing private-sector market." [30a]

The WHO produced a report dated July 2003 that outlined the 18 brand name and 8 generic ARV pharmaceuticals as being available in Uganda, including Saquinavir soft gel (Fortovase) and hard gel (Invirase), Lamivudine (Epivir). It also lists three drugs where Lamivudine is in combination with other drugs. [12c]

Prevention methods

Uganda as a society has been debating the use of condoms as part of its HIV / AIDS combat policy, with *The East African*, in an article dated 15 May 2007, summarising the Government's approach as:

"The Ugandan Government has enthusiastically embraced Washington's approach to fighting HIV/Aids, which emphasises persuading young people to abstain from sex rather than the use of condoms. President Yoweri Museveni has described condoms as 'not the ultimate solution' and a 'hindrance' to relationships. In Kampala, billboards promoting different brands of condoms have been replaced by advertisements touting chastity." [29a]

Though the article then adds:

"The Ugandan government always preferred to give abstinence and faithfulness the bulk of the credit for the nation's declining rate of HIV/Aids prevalence, and persuading Ugandans to change their sexual behaviour undoubtedly has made a difference. According to a government survey, for example, the percentage of 15- to 19-year-old females who are virgins rose from 38 per cent in 1995 to 54 per cent in 2004. But there is also evidence that condoms played a major role. One UN study showed that the abstinence rate among women increased from 8 per cent in 1989 to 13 per cent in 2000. During that same period, condom use reported by women grew even more, from 20 per cent to 39 per cent." [29a]

The Government has recently revised its policy regarding condoms, with the Health Minister, Dr Emmanuel Otaala, suggesting putting condoms in public places, reported in an article in *New Vision* on 21 May 2007 as saying:

"The Minister of State for Health Primary Care, Dr. Emmanuel Otaala, has called for distribution of more condoms in public places to curb the spread of HIV/Aids. 'As we renew our commitment to support HIV vaccine research, let's try to save people's lives who cannot abstain by making condoms available in all public places. It is wrong for some people to think it is immoral to use a condom when it can save life'." [28b]

Circumcision for men has been promoted as a way of reducing the risk of HIV infection. [6d] There is concern, as reported by IRIN, about whether safe-sex messages are proving ineffective in changing the behaviour of HIV-positive youth. [21a]

Alternative therapies

The Ugandan government has issued warnings to people seeking treatment from herbalists [27c] and from Christian healers [27d].

Global Fund update

The Global Fund, which was suspended in 2002 after allegations of corruption is be resumed, and to assist payment for tuberculosis treatment, with *the Monitor* stating on 30 May 2007:

“The Global Fund [GF] has accepted to give Uganda more funds to fight HIV/ AIDS, malaria and Tuberculosis, Health Minister Stephen Malinga has said. The fund will soon release the sixth grant of 26m dollars (44bn shillings) for tuberculosis.” [27g]

Three former ministers are to face corruption charges in relation to the misuse of Global Fund monies in [6c]

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HOMOSEXUALS

Illegality of homosexuality in Uganda

Human Rights Watch summarised the sodomy law as:

“Same-sex sexual relations are criminalized in Uganda under a sodomy law inherited from British colonial rule. Section 140 of the Penal Code criminalizes ‘carnal knowledge against the order of nature’ with a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. Section 141 punishes ‘attempts’ at carnal knowledge with a maximum of seven years’ imprisonment. Section 143 punishes acts of ‘gross indecency’ with up to five years in prison. In both Britain and Uganda, these terms were long understood to describe consensual homosexual conduct between men.” [23a]

In addition, the Constitution has been amended to ensure that marriage is defined as heterosexual union, with the Sodomy Laws website running an article from 365Gay.com news site, dated 7 July 2005, “Uganda to jail same-sex couples who marry”, which states:

“‘Parliament has adopted a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to criminalize same-sex marriages,’ Bernard Eceru, a spokesperson for the government told the Ugandan Newspaper. Eceru said that 111 MPs voted in favor of the amendment, 17 against and three abstained. ... Specific jail terms for offenders were not included in the legislation but are to be laid out in revisions to the Ugandan penal code at a later date, Eceru told the paper.” [24a]

Arrests of homosexuals

Human Rights Watch, 8 September 2006, adds that :

“In 2002, the tabloid [*Red Pepper*] ran banner headlines and photographs about an alleged wedding between two women. Kampala police promptly arrested the women in question. Although they were freed when an attorney intervened, they were jailed again and held for several days, allegedly for their own safety, after a mob threatened them. A Ugandan pastor who had counselled them was later forced to leave the country. ... In October 2004, the country’s information minister, James Nsaba Buturo, ordered police to investigate and ‘take appropriate action against’ a gay association allegedly organized at Uganda’s Makerere University.” [23a]

Amount of evidence before the court

A 1999 article by the IGLHRC notes the following in relation to evidence:

“In addition to the law on acts ‘against the order of nature,’ other laws on loitering, ‘causing a breach of public peace,’ or being ‘idle and disorderly’ are used to crack down on any public evidence of homosexuality or transgender identity in Uganda.” [26a] Published Ugandan Government criminal statistics, for years 1997-2001, do not specify homosexuality specifically. [18b] The Sodomy Laws worldwide site states that “prosecutions [are] rare.” [24a]

Discretion and outings of homosexuals

The actions of the media, particularly of the tabloid *Red Pepper*, has raised the issue of outings of homosexuals, with the Human Rights Watch recounting in a press release on 8 September 2006, that:

“On August 8 [2006], the tabloid paper *Red Pepper* published a list of first names, workplaces and other identifying information of 45 alleged homosexuals, all men. The paper said it wanted to “demonstrate how rapidly this terrible vice known as sodomy is eating away at our society.” Homosexuality ‘seen as strange’ in Africa. Same-sex sexual relations are criminalized in Uganda under a sodomy law inherited from British colonial rule. A *Red Pepper* editor, who asked not to be named, defended the publication to BBC News on Friday. ‘It’s one of the interesting things for people to read in a tabloid because in African societies homosexuality is still seen as strange,’ the editor said. The editor added that the paper has previously listed the names of cheating spouses and that to their knowledge, the police or government officials haven’t acted on any lists. That claim is contradicted by Human Rights Watch, which said that in 2002, a similar outing of two lesbians led to arrests, and a pastor who had counselled them was forced to leave the country. The group also lists in its release previous statements from government officials and state-run media urging a crackdown on homosexuality.” [23a]

The Human Rights Watch updated information upon issues of discretion in a report, published on 11 October 2007, that states:

“An August 16 press conference by a coalition of LGBT groups in Uganda that launched a campaign called ‘Let Us Live in Peace’, has led to a month-long backlash in the country. Most recently, on September 9 [2007], the tabloid paper *Red Pepper* published a list of first names, workplaces and other identifying information of 39 alleged homosexuals, all men. Headlined ‘Homo Terror’, the article promised to ‘name and shame top gays in the city’.”

“Previously, Pastor Martin Ssempe, a prominent campaigner against both condom usage and homosexuality, had listed Ugandan LGBT rights activists by name on a website, posting pictures and contact information and calling them ‘homosexual promoters’. Ssempe was the key organizer of an August 21 [2007] rally in Kampala, at which hundreds of demonstrators demanded government actions to punish LGBT people, calling homosexual conduct ‘a criminal act against the laws of nature’.”

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3. Index to key source documents

(KB users - click source number to access document directly)

KEY FACTS AND GEOGRAPHY	[1a]	Europa World Online, Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital http://www.europaworld.com/pub/
	[1a]	Europa World Online, Country Statistics http://www.europaworld.com/pub/
	[2a]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2006, 6 March 2007 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78763.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State, Background Note: Uganda, last updated June 2007 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2963.htm
	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Uganda, last updated on August 2007 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019745104836
	[6a]	BBC, Country Profile: Uganda, last updated on 16 August 2007 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1069166.stm
	[8a]	Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), The World Factbook Uganda, last updated on 6 September 2007 https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ug.html
	[11a]	Uganda Country Profile, UNDP, Human Development Report (HDR) 2006 http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_UGA.html
MAP	[13a]	United Nations Cartographic Section, Map on Uganda. http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/profile/uganda.pdf
HISTORY	[1a]	Europa World Online, Recent History http://www.europaworld.com/pub/
	[2a]	United States Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2006, 6 March 2007 http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2006/78763.htm
	[2c]	United States Department of State, Background Note: Uganda, last updated June 2007 http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2963.htm
	[4a]	Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Country Profile: Uganda, last updated on August 2007 http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&a=KCountryProfile&aid=1019745104836

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	[6b]	BBC Timeline: Uganda, last updated on 16 August 2007 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/country_profiles/1069181.stm
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