



Flag, Facts & Figures

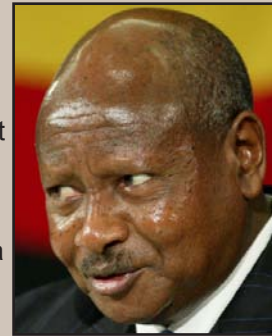


Pop.: 36 million (2012 est.)
Capital: Kampala (1.5 million, 2009 est.)
Language: English (official), Swahili (official), Luganda, Arabic, 43 languages spoken.
Ethnicity: Baganda 16.9%, Banyakole 9.5%, Basoga 8.4%, Bakiga 6.9%, Iteso 6.4%, Langi 6.1%, Acholi 4.7%, Bagisu 4.6%, Lugbara 4.2%, Bunyoro 2.7%, other 29.6% (2002 census)
Public Holidays:
 1 Jan New Year's Day
 26 Jan Liberation Day
 8 Mar International Women's Day
 1 May International Labor Day
 3 Jun Martyrs' Day
 9 Jun National Heroes' Day
 15 Aug Assumption
 9 Oct Independence Day
 1 Nov All Saints' Day
 25 Dec Christmas

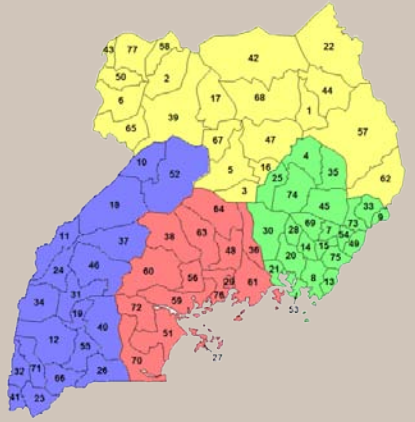


Leadership & Gov't

President: Yoweri Museveni; President is both chief of state and head of government
Vice President: Edward Ssekandi
Prime Minister: Amama Mbabazi; Prime Minister assists the President in the supervision of the cabinet
Foreign Minister: Kutesa Sam
Defense Minister: Crispus Kiyonga
Legislature: Unicameral National Assembly, 375 seats
Judiciary: Court of Appeal, High Court
Provinces: 4 regions (West, Central, East, North) divided into 112 districts
Main Political Parties: Multi-party political system since July 2005. 38 registered parties.
 President's party: National Resistance Movement or NRM

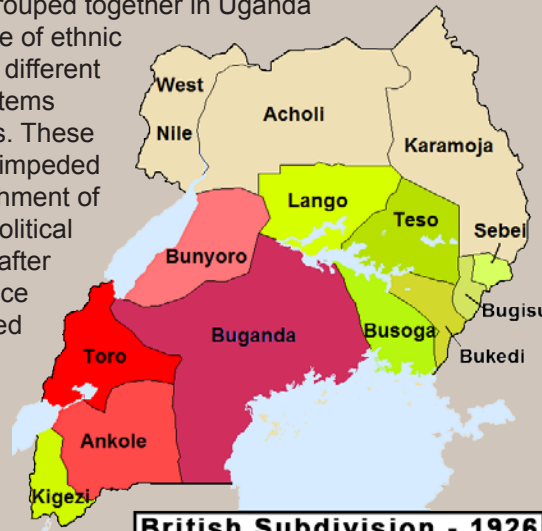


H. E. Pres. Yoweri Museveni



Colonial Experience

1800s: Scramble for Africa. What is now Uganda was a Protectorate of the British Empire. Retained a degree of self-determination under British rule that allowed some characteristics of 19th century African culture to reemerge at the time of independence, i.e., kingdoms & chieftaincies. The colonial boundaries created by Britain grouped together in Uganda a wide range of ethnic groups with different political systems and cultures. These differences impeded the establishment of a national political community after independence was achieved in 1962.



Red: Centralized kingdoms before British rule
Green: British introduced centralized kingdoms on the Buganda model
Beige: No tradition of centralized kingdoms

History: Early & Colonial

By 400 BCE, Bantu peoples from W. Africa, agriculturalists, had migrated into today's Uganda, displacing hunter-gatherers and pastoralists.
 By the first millennium CE, large polities that would evolve into today's kingdoms emerged.
 Europeans arrived mid-1800s seeking source of Nile, resources.
 In 1894, Britain declared the Protectorate of Uganda. Part of British East Africa along with the Kenya Colony, later the Tanganyika Colony.
 Nubian mercenaries (foreign) mutinied in 1897. Britain brought in Indian troops to help quell the uprising. Buganda fought alongside Britain, strengthening relationship, adding to tension between tribes, leading to Buganda Agreement of 1900: British rule in return for payment to the Kabaka (King). Britain brought more Indian laborers, 1890s – 1930s, to build railroad from Mombasa to Kampala. Some stayed and became merchants, given exclusive trading rights by British.
 After WWII, dissatisfaction with price controls, Asian monopolies and exclusion from government led to push for independence.



Milton Obote
 Prime Minister & President
 1966-1971 & 1980-1985

Geography & Economy

About the size of Oregon, on the Equator and Lake Victoria (largest lake in Africa, source of the Nile). Tropical, rainy, with two dry seasons (Dec to Feb; Jun to Aug) depending on location. Fertile soils: Coffee (largest export), tea, cotton, tobacco, food crops. Some copper & gold. Oil discovered along border with DRC in 2008, est. 1.5 billion barrels.



Area
 93,072 mi²
 (241,038 km²)
GDP
 \$16 billion
 (2011 est.)
Growth
 6.4%
 (2011 est.)

Sector	Employment	Economy
Agriculture	80%	22%
Industry	5%	26%
Services	13%	52%

Leadership & Gov't

Traditional kingdoms persist in parallel with the institutions of state government. Many have their own anthem, flag, parliament and cabinet.
Buganda: Most prominent of the traditional kingdoms, (contributed their name to the country). Ruled by Kabaka (King) Mutebi II.
1966: Prime Minister Milton Obote abolished all kingdoms.
1993: President Yoweri Museveni reestablished some traditional kingdoms.



King Oyo of the Toro



Kabaka Muwenda Mutebi II of Buganda

History: Post-colonial

Independence: 9 October 1962
Prime Minister: Milton Obote '66-'71, '80-'85
 Early disagreement between supporters of strong centralized state and the looser federation of tribal kingdoms implemented by constitution.
 In March 1966, Obote, embroiled in gold smuggling controversy, suspended constitution, established powerful presidency, abolished kingdoms.
 25 January 1971, military coup led by Armed Forces Commander Idi Amin Dada. Eight-year rule caused economic and social decline, massive human rights violations. Est. more than 100,000 Ugandans killed in reign of terror. August 1972, Amin ordered the expulsion of all Asians for sabotaging the economy.
 After Amin's ouster in 1979, Obote returned to power. Among world's worst human rights records. Led to Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army.
 Museveni became President in 1986. Reinstated some kingdoms, though has maintained the strong presidency. Officially invited Asians to return & promised to restore property. Has overseen democratic, economic & human rights reforms & long period of stability. Faced challenges in LRA, war in DRC. Now in 5th term.



Idi Amin Dada
 Pres. 1971-1979

Conflict

Many differences between north & south: Different ethno-linguistic groups; traditional means of livelihood; presence or absence of traditional centralized kingdoms; access to resources.
Lord's Resistance Army (LRA): Arose among Acholi people of the north in the late 1980s initially to oppose Museveni gov't. Drawn in as proxy in conflicts between N. & S. Sudan; Uganda & DRC. Espouse fundamentalist Ten Commandments basis for government. Actions contradict this: Kidnapping of as many as 10,000 children forced to become soldiers or slaves; rape; mutilation of civilian victims. Largely absent from Uganda since 2006. Active in DRC, CAR, S. Sudan. Number of forces said to be in decline.
Joseph Kony: (leader of LRA) Indicted by International Criminal Court for crimes against humanity. Messianic leadership follows the precedent of Acholi rebel of 1980s, Alice Auma Lekwena (d. 2007). Subject of "viral" video of 2012.
Ugandan military: Involved in conflict in eastern DRC.



Produced by the
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United States Army
Training and Doctrine
Command

Folkways & Arts

Dress

De facto national dress: *Gomasi* for women, *kanzu* for men.

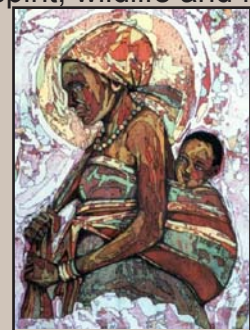
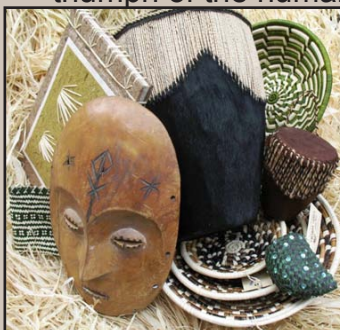
Music & Dance

Strongly reflect ethnic cultural heritage of Uganda's peoples.



Painting & Sculpture

Folk art widely collected; important source of revenue. Westernized Ugandan elites are virtually sole consumers and practitioners of the "fine arts." Themes: Pre-colonial kingdoms, triumph of the human spirit, wildlife and nature.



Spiritual Worldview



Many Ugandans, despite their professed religion, maintain traditional belief in spirits of nature and of ancestors (animism).

Many Ugandans believe that their ancestors have real and daily influence in their lives. Fetish objects are of great significance.

Kasubi Tombs, Kampala, burial place of four Bugandan Kabakas (Kings), demonstrate the importance of deceased leaders. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, heavily damaged by fire March 2010.



Culture Shock

Emotional and physical reaction to alien socio-cultural environment: Strange foods, inability to communicate in local language, unfamiliar social customs, different attitudes. Reliance on home culture as "superior" only makes it worse.

Recognize in Self

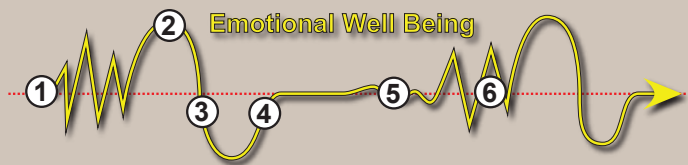
Homesickness, irritability; short temper; alienation; withdrawal, avoidance and disengagement; depression.

Recognize in Others

Leaders must be aware when their people are exhibiting symptoms. Culture shock can interfere with mission accomplishment.

Cultural Adaption Cycle

- 1. Normality:** Full Adjustment to current culture with normal ups and downs of emotional well-being.
- 2. Honeymoon:** All is new & exciting, 1 wk. to 1 mo.
- 3. Recoil:** Frustrations build, 1 mo. to 3 mo (homesick).
- 4. Adjustment:** Learning to cope, 3 mo. to 1 yr.
- 5. Integration** (a return to normality): Gain fluency in language & culture +6 mo.
- 6. Re-entry shock:** On return to US, home has changed, the traveler has changed. A longing for normality. The cycle begins again.



Greetings & Politeness

English	Luganda
Good morning	Wasuze otya nno? (Lit: How was your night?)
Good afternoon / evening	Osiibye otya nno? (Lit: How was your day?)
Fine, well	Bulungi
Hi. How are you?	Ki kati? Oli otya?
I am OK	Gyendi
Have a nice day	Siiba bulungi
Farewell (sing. / plural)	Weeraba / Mweraba
Welcome (sing. / plural)	Tukusayukidde / Tubasanyukidde
Please	Mwattu
Please come in	Mwattu yingira
Please sit down	Mwattu tuula wansi
Thank you	Weebale
You are welcome	Kale
What is your name?	Erinnya lyo ggwe ani?
My name is...	Erinnya lyange nze...
Do you speak English?	Omanyi olungereza?
Yes, I do	Weewawo
No, I do not	Nedda

Useful Phrases

English	Luganda
Look! / Listen!	Laba! / Wulira!
I am ready	Nneetegese
Slow down!	Genda mpola!
Hurry up!	Yanguwa!
Come here!	Jangu wano!
Go away!	Genda eri!
Watch out!	Wegendereze!
Help me!	Nnyamba!
It is possible	Kisoboka
It is impossible	Tekisoboka
I forgot	Neerabidde
What is the time?	Saawa mmeka?
Where are you going?	Ogenda wa?
What is that?	Ekyo kiki?
Do you live here?	Obeera wano?
It doesn't matter	Ssi kigambo / tofaayo



Customs

Foods

Cuisine consists of traditional African cooking with English, Arab and Indian influences. Most popular dish is *matooke*, green plantain bananas that are peeled, boiled and mashed. Eaten with a sauce of meat, fish or vegetables. Also rice, yam, maize, cassava, beans, millet, potatoes.



Hotel chefs prepare *matooke*, cooked plantain with rice and greens.

Greetings

Same-sex handshake is virtually required. Opposite-sex handshake depends on relationship or if initiated by the woman. Same-sex handholding is a common sign of trust and friendship, no sexual meaning. Personal space is minimal, esp. in public transport. Honor, hierarchy and respect are important in communications.

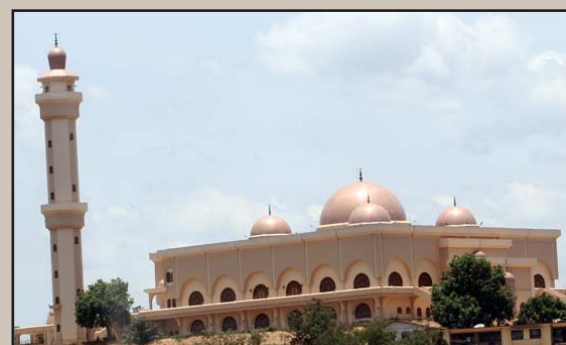
Religions

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Ugandan Constitution, but religions are expected to register with the government. Unregistered religions are considered cults and are restricted.



Religions

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% (2002 census)



Gender Roles

Traditions

Men are dominant. A woman's responsibilities are in childcare and subsistence cultivation. Even in the 1980s, women in rural areas of Buganda were expected to kneel when speaking to a man.



Modern Times

Uganda has among the highest rates in Africa of participation of women in government, 44% of ministers, 25% of parliamentarians (2002).

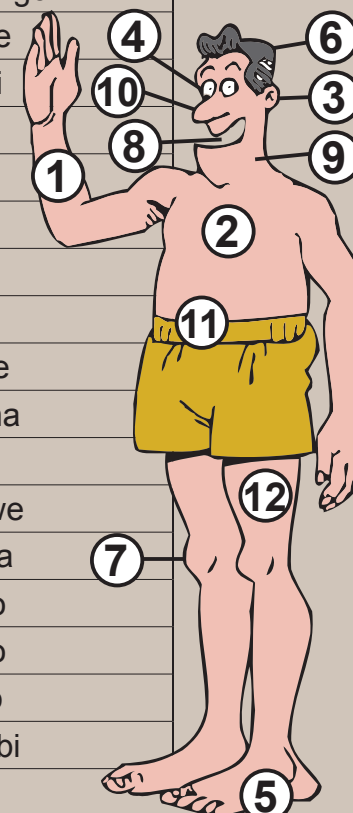
Women in the Economy



Traditionally, women dominated in the marketplace. Now, Ugandan women are increasingly assuming roles in small- and medium-scale entrepreneurship.

Medical

English	Luganda
Arm (1)	Omukono
Back	Omugongo / Enkizi
Breast	Ebbeere
Body	Omubiri
Buttock	Ettako
Chest (2)	Ekifuba
Ear (3)	Okutu
Eye (4)	Eriiso
Foot (5)	Ekgere
Head (6)	Omutwe
Heart	Omutima
Knee (7)	Eviivi
Lungs	Eguggwe
Mouth (8)	Akamwa
Neck (9)	Ensingo
Nose (10)	Enyindo
Stomach (11)	Olubuto
Thigh (12)	Ekisambi



Numbers

English	Luganda
One	Emu (no.) / Omu (person)
Two	Bbiri (no.) / Babiri (persons)
Three	Ssatu (no.) / Basatu (persons)
Four	Nnya (no.) / Bana (persons)
Five	Taano (no.) / Bataano (persons)
Six	Mukaaga
Seven	Musaanvu
Eight	Munaana
Nine	Mwenda
Ten	Kumi
Eleven	Kumi n'emu
Twelve	Kumi na biri
Thirteen	Kumi na ssatu
Fourteen	Kumi na nnya
Fifteen	Kumi na taano
Twenty	Abiri
Twenty-five	Abiri na taano
Thirty	Asatu
Forty	Ana
Fifty	Ataano
Sixty	Nkaaga
Seventy	Nsaanvu
Eighty	Kinaana
Ninety	Kyeenda
One hundred	Kikumi
Two hundred	Kikumi biri
Three hundred	Kikumi ssatu
One Thousand	Lukumi