

Chapter 1 : Religions - Uganda

Spoken languages are English (official), Luganda, a major language of Uganda, Swahili, and other native languages. Map is showing Uganda and the surrounding countries with international borders, the national capital, regions and districts capitals, cities, main roads, railroads and major airports.

The 10 nations who produce and export the most coffee per year. As the third most consumed beverage in the world, after water and tea, coffee beans are in high demand everywhere. The top producing nations each produce millions of kilograms of coffee beans that find their way into the hands of eager consumers. Not only used for brewing a cup of joe, the coffee bean through decaffeination provides caffeine for beverages cola , pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. There are two main commercially grown types of coffee beans: Guatemala - , metric tons , Guatemala produced , metric tons of coffee beans in , and their production numbers have remained fairly consistent over the past few years. Guatemala came into the coffee game predominantly to find an export to replace indigo and cochineal, two of their early exports that were rendered useless once chemical dyes were invented in the s. At the time, the government began a policy of support for the industry by offering trade and tax benefits. Mexico - , metric tons , pounds In , Mexico produced over , metric tons of coffee beans. The nation predominantly produces high quality Arabica beans grown in the coastal regions near the border of Guatemala. Mexico is responsible for the majority of U. This decline in coffee prices and production led to lost income and social issues throughout the nation of Mexico. While coffee production declined over the 90s and into the s, steady demand from the United States has led to a recovery in the Mexican coffee market, from an all time low of 1. The nation grows both Robusta beans “ a crop native to the Kibale forest area “ as well as Arabica beans from nearby Ethiopia. Coffee is a vital part of the Ugandan economy, with a large portion of the population working in coffee related industries. Coffee production was initially a reasonably unsuccessful state-controlled sector. However, the government does still exert control on the industry, with flow out of the country controlled by the Uganda Coffee Development Authority. India - , metric tons , pounds India produced , metric tons of beans in Not everywhere in India is fit for coffee bean growth - the majority of growing is done in the hilly tracts of the southern part of the country. The beans are grown by small growers in monsoon rainfall conditions, and often planted alongside spices such as cardamom and cinnamon, which gives the coffee a spicy taste and aroma. However, coffee produced in Honduras still suffers from a lack of national branding. While most people recognize Colombian or Ethiopian coffee, beans from Honduras are mainly used in blends and are therefore less recognizable to the average consumer. However, coffee remains a vital part of the Honduran economy, and the coffee industry continually provides employment and revenue for a large part of the population. Ethiopia - , metric tons , pounds Ethiopia produces large volumes of coffee beans every year, with , metric tons in alone. Ethiopia is the geographic home of Arabica coffee, the most popular beans worldwide. Ethiopia has a very rich coffee culture. For over years, beans with a stimulating effect have been noted in the nation by unlucky farmers and shepherds whose herds happened to eat them. Since domestication of the plant and the beginning of farming the coffee bean, regional variants of the Arabica bean have been developed, each with their own characteristic name and taste. The Harar, Limu, Sidamo, and Yirgacheffe beans are all trademarked varieties of the Arabica bean, with the rights owned and protected by the government of Ethiopia. Indonesia - , metric tons 1,, pounds Though they may not be as internationally known as a top producer, the nation of Indonesia produced over , metric tons of coffee beans in Indonesia has opted for a quantity over quality method, as the climate is better suited for the production of lower-quality Robusta beans less valued than the Arabica beans that come from nations like Brazil and Colombia. However, despite this, the country has an ideal geographical location for coffee plantation, as it is near the equator and has numerous mountainous regions that are well suited for coffee production. Colombia - , metric tons 1,, pounds Coffee from Colombia is famous worldwide. However, climate has recently been playing a negative role in Colombian coffee production. Between and , temperatures have slowly risen, as has precipitation. Both of these factors jeopardize the climate requirements necessary to produce the type of bean favored in Colombia. It was traditionally second to Brazil for coffee production but

has moved to third due the rapidly expanding production of Vietnam. Even with the effect of climate, it has an output of , metric tons of coffee beans in , Colombia remains a key player in the international coffee game. Vietnam - 1,, metric tons 3,, pounds While many are familiar with Vietnamese coffee, a signature drink where the coffee is mixed with sweetened condensed milk, Vietnam is the second largest coffee producing nation in the world " 1,, metric tons in alone. While there was understandably a hiatus during and after the Vietnam war, coffee remained a huge part of the Vietnamese economy, with the only greater export being rice. Vietnam rapid expansion in coffee production which was only 6, tons in and now is almost 2 million. In , Brazil produced a staggering 2,, metric tons of coffee beans. It is not a new development, as Brazil has been the highest global producer of coffee beans for over years. Coffee plantations cover about 27, square kilometers of Brazil with the majority located in Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Parana, three southeastern states where the climate and temperature are ideal for coffee production. Brazil also distinguishes itself from other coffee producing nations in that Brazilians process coffee with the dry process unwashed coffee , where the coffee cherries are dried in the sun rather than washed in a wet process. Top Coffee Producing Countries.

Chapter 2 : Uganda Population () - Worldometers

Uganda is one of the poorest nations in the world. In , percent of the population lived on less than \$ a day. [] Despite making enormous progress in reducing the countrywide poverty incidence from 56 percent of the population in to percent in , poverty remains deep-rooted in the country's rural areas, which are.

Dan Chung Talk to locals in Katine , north-east Uganda, about what worries them most in life and the answer will probably be their health and the health of their family. The country is ranked th out of nations. The African Medical and Research Foundation Amref , which with Farm-Africa is working to improve lives of Katine villagers, funded by donations from Guardian readers and Barclays, says health has proved one of the most complex and challenging components of its work in the sub-county so far. During the 18 months since the Katine Community Partnership Project began, serious external challenges have emerged with increasingly poor and erratic drug distribution, lack of trained medical staff and equipment and the looming threat of a global recession disrupting progress. Now, at the halfway point of our three-year project, it is clear that hitting the ambitious health targets set in will not be easy. However, there have been some notable achievements. The new laboratory at the Ojom health centre was joyfully welcomed by the local community and now means that more than 15, people can easily access simple but potentially life-saving diagnostic tests for HIV, malaria and tuberculosis. According to Amref, one of the biggest discoveries of the project so far is that helping to build functioning community structures can lead to a tangible improvement in healthcare and access to health services at a local level. So far more than local people have been trained as volunteer community healthcare workers since the project began. There is now a network of village health teams VHTs , traditional birth attendants TBAs and community vaccinators supporting healthcare programmes in Katine and acting as bridges between local communities and frontline health services. Across Katine, VHT members are going out to remote households and making referrals to public health facilities, and have distributed thousands of treated nets to mothers and children under five. TBAs trained by Amref to recognise danger signs in birth are now referring more mothers to clinics than ever before. Before the project began, overworked healthcare staff were unable to run outreach immunisation programmes. Local people are now starting to demand the right to decent health services. Negotiations over the building of a new clinic at Merok are underway with the district government after community leaders called for better access to healthcare services for thousands of people living in this remote part of the sub-county. At the same time the fragility and gaps in existing healthcare provision in the sub-county have been starkly exposed. One Amref staff member in Katine described trying to tackle poor healthcare services as "trying to put out a bushfire". This is a story played out across the country. Those healthcare staff who are working, have little incentive to work in poor rural areas like Katine. Amref says it has been lobbying the district government to get this post filled, but with no luck. The lack of drugs at Tiriri and Ojom is a glaring testament to the failure of the national drug distribution programme, something not factored in to health goals at the beginning of the project. Again, Amref says it is lobbying for this to be improved, but has no mandate to distribute drugs itself. In the 18 months left to run on the Katine project, Amref says it is going to build on the work it has already started. Refresher training courses will be provided to VHT members, community vaccinators and TBAs, as well as professional healthcare staff. An additional 30, anti-malaria bed nets will be distributed across the sub-county. The next year and a half will also see an increased focus on family planning, with VHT members distributing contraceptive pills and running outreach education and awareness programmes around sexual health and family planning. On top of this the clinic at Tiriri will undergo renovations and be upgraded so operations will be able to be performed on-site, rather than patients being transferred to Soroti district hospital, if it can find the staff to carry them out. The immunisation programme will remain a particular focus for Amref as the project draws to a close.

Chapter 3 : The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

*Uganda (Major World Nations) [Alexander Creed] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Surveys the history, topography, people, and culture of Uganda with an emphasis on its current economy, industry.*

Early history of Uganda and History of Uganda The ancestors of the Ugandans were hunter-gatherers until 1,000,000 years ago. Bantu -speaking populations, who were probably from central Africa, migrated to the southern parts of the country. They were followed in the 1800s by British explorers searching for the source of the Nile. Uganda Protectorate In the 1890s, 32,000 labourers from British India were recruited to East Africa under indentured labour contracts to construct the Uganda Railway. In October 1962, Uganda became a republic but maintained its membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. The Uganda Printers Building on Kampala Road, Kampala, Uganda The Buganda Crisis – This section may contain an excessive amount of intricate detail that may interest only a particular audience. Colonial governors had failed to come up with a formula that worked. 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 was evidenced in part by hostilities between the British colonial authorities and Buganda prior to independence. The bitterness between these two parties was extremely intense especially as the first elections for the post-Colonial parliament approached. 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. Uganda 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. 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" [33] There were however problems brewing inside the UPC. As its ranks swelled, the ethnic, religious, regional and personal interests began to shake the party. And by 1966, the UPC was tearing itself apart. The conflicts were further intensified by the newcomers who had crossed the parliamentary floor from DP and KY. Here was the first demonstration as to how Obote was losing control of his party. 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. Keen observers realised the UPC was not a cohesive unit. Prior to colonial rule Buganda had been rivalled by the neighbouring 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 tribal nature of Ugandan politics was also manifesting itself in government. Obote surrounded himself with mainly northern politicians – A. 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. First Buganda – the people of Buganda are Bantu and therefore naturally aligned to the Ibingira faction. The Ibingira faction further advanced this alliance by accusing Obote of wanting to overthrow the Kabaka. 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. The Bantu category for example includes both Buganda and Bunyoro – historically bitter rivals. At

local level where the UPC dominated most councils discontent began to challenge incumbent council leaders. A more worrying fact for the UPC was that the next national elections loomed in 1980 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. Obote went after KY with a new act of parliament in early 1980 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. 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. He further alleged that Obote, Onama and Neykon had all benefited from the scheme. This shook the government and raised tensions in the country. In March 1980, 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 of various offences including requesting foreign troops which appears to have been explored by 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. The abolition of the Buganda High Court removing any judicial authority the Kabaka had. The bringing of Buganda financial management under further central control. Abolition of lands for Buganda chiefs. The lines were now drawn for a show down between Buganda and the Central government. Historians may argue about whether this could have been avoided through compromise. This was unlikely as Obote now felt emboldened and saw the Kabaka as weak. Indeed, by accepting the presidency four years earlier and siding with the UPC, the Kabaka had divided his people and taken the side of one against the other. 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. He asked for foreign help and the Buganda parliament demanded that the Uganda government leave Buganda including the capital, Kampala. The British trained Captain the Kabaka with about armed men kept Idi Amin at bay for twelve hours. 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 scuttled off into exile in London by supporters. He died there three years later. In 1985, a new constitution proclaimed Uganda a republic and abolished the traditional kingdoms. Obote was declared the president. Amin ruled Uganda as dictator with the support of the military for the next eight years. An estimated 80,000 Ugandans lost their lives during his regime. One hundred of the passengers originally on board were held hostage until an Israeli commando raid rescued them ten days later. On December 19, 1979, the International Court of Justice found against Uganda, in a case brought by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for illegal invasion of its territory, and violation of human rights. 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 political parties. A constitutional referendum cancelled this nineteen-year ban on multi-party politics in July 1995. In the mid-to-late 1990s, Museveni was lauded by western countries as part of a new generation of African leaders. Conflict in northern Uganda has killed thousands and displaced millions. Museveni ran against several candidates, the most prominent of them being Kizza Besigye. On 20 February 2001, the Uganda Electoral Commission declared the incumbent president Yoweri Kaguta Museveni the winning candidate of the elections that were held on 18 February. 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. Besigye added that the rigged elections would definitely lead to an illegitimate leadership and that it is up to Ugandans to critically analyse this.

Chapter 4 : Uganda country profile - BBC News

Uganda has a population of million people, making it the world's second most populous landlocked country after Ethiopia. Largest city and capital is Kampala. Spoken languages are English (official), Luganda (a major language of Uganda), Swahili, and other native languages.

Chapter 5 : The world's 10 youngest populations are all in Africa | World Economic Forum

Uganda is the nd largest export economy in the world. In , Uganda exported \$B and imported \$B, resulting in a negative trade balance of \$B.

Chapter 6 : Uganda - Wikipedia

The current population of Uganda is 44,, as of Saturday, November 3, , based on the latest United Nations estimates. Uganda population is equivalent to % of the total world population.

Chapter 7 : CDC Global Health - Uganda

In all, Uganda has as many as million refugees on its soil, perhaps more, making it one of the most welcoming countries in the world, according to the United Nations.

Chapter 8 : List of United Nations peacekeeping missions - Wikipedia

Located on the edge of the Equator, Uganda is positioned in south-central Africa, and bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan and Tanzania. Uganda averages about 1, metres (3, ft) above sea level, and while much of its border is lakeshore, Uganda is.

Chapter 9 : Uganda profile - Timeline - BBC News

CDC has sentinel surveillance sites in health care facilities throughout the world, including Uganda, that have dramatically improved capacity to detect and quickly respond to highly pathogenic viruses, reducing case counts, and saving lives.