

# The Pearl of Africa

WORLD  
TOURISM  
DAY 2021

TOURISM FOR  
INCLUSIVE GROWTH

FIRST EDITION - 2021



TOURISM FOR INCLUSIVE GROWTH





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*"You Come As A Guest And Leave As A Friend"*



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Uganda's world class Conservation facility  
just 1 hour outside of Kampala

Visit, meet and interact with ...



... the only  
visitable Golden  
Cats worldwide



... up close and  
personal



... East Africa's only Iguanas



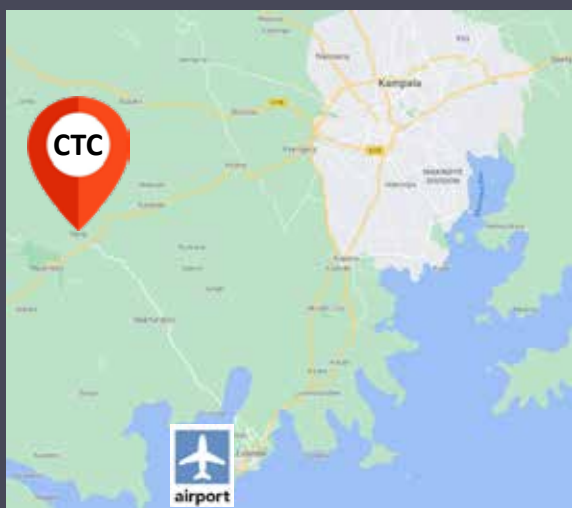
... exclusively repatriated wild dogs



... the only white lions in EA

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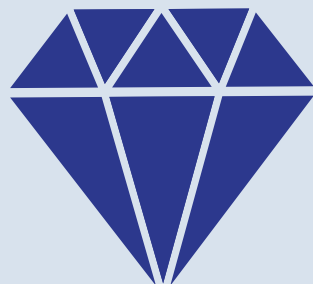


Visit our page for more details about our offers such as walking with our free ranging Zebras and Antelopes, coming up-close with our witty Bat Eared Foxes, feeding our Crocodiles or spending the night in our Cottages among free ranging wildlife to the evening sounds of the Hyenas among many other unique experiences!



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by CTC Conservation Center





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*Tastes to Share, Moments to Remember*



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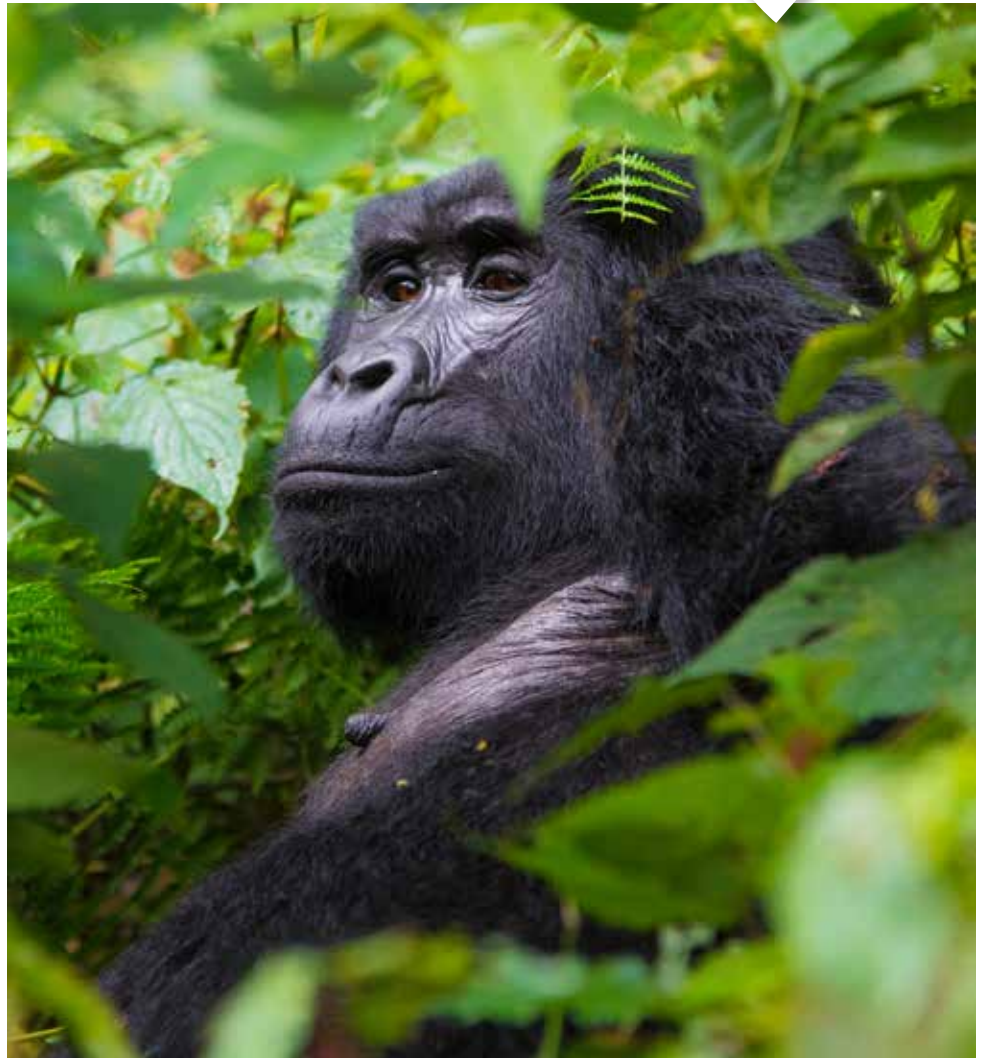
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## MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE & ANTIQUITIES



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Minister of Tourism Wildlife &  
Antiquities



Hon. Martin Mugarra Bahinduka,  
Minister of State Ministry of Tourism Wildlife  
& Antiquities



Mrs. Doreen Katusiime,  
Permanent Secretary Ministry of  
Tourism Wildlife & Antiquities

### Vision

Sustainable tourism, wildlife and heritage supporting the transformation of the Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous Country.

### Mission

To develop and promote the tourism, wildlife and heritage resources for enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourist destination, with accelerated sector contribution to the national economy

### Mandate

Policy determination, formulation and implementation, coordination and development of strategies for sustainable tourism development in the country





## MINISTRY OF TOURISM, WILDLIFE & ANTIQUITIES

Uganda is a country exceptionally endowed with natural assets, an attractive land scape, friendly people and all year pleasant weather. It is located a stride the equator on a plateau and the various eco-system with snowcapped mountains, vegetation ranging from Savanna, tropical to the semi-arid climate that define its beauty, as described by Sir Winston Churchill "The Pearl of Africa".

Under His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni Tibuhabwe's leadership, the Tourism sector has grown significantly and expanded in terms of visitor arrivals and investment in tourist attractions and accommodation facilities. There has also been a resurgence in the wildlife population owing to the strong conservation measures and initiatives.

Tourism is now a very fast-growing and prioritized sector of the economy contributing USD 1.6bn to foreign exchange earnings, employment and livelihoods of Ugandans. As the country grapples with the challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic to the wider economy and particularly to the tourism sector, we thank the president for the strong leadership and support in managing the pandemic.

We look forward to a renewed vibrancy of the sector. The

Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities and all its agencies, reassure all Ugandans a continued growth, and urge fellow countrymen to develop a culture of patriotism, visitation and enjoyment of the attractions in the country, conserve and protect the environment, promote peace and stability, invest and develop the attractions and make Uganda the preferred tourist destination as we secure the future together.

The Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities is mandated to develop and promote the Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage resources for enhancement of Uganda as a competitive and preferred tourist destination with accelerated sector contributing to the national economy. The tourism sector is making a significant contribution to the Uganda's vision 2040 of transforming Uganda into a middle-income country. It has become a transformative force propelling and fueling economic growth of the country.

Tourism has become an invaluable unifying force, bringing together people of different nationalities, religion, regions and professions for tourism experience. The sector, headed by the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities is one of the best performing sectors in line with 2016-2021 manifesto pledges by H.E. The President of Uganda.



### MINISTRY OF TOURISM WILDLIFE, AND ANTIQUITIES

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# ON THE FUTURE OF CONSERVATION

## Visiting the CTC Conservation Centre, near Mpigi Uganda

Conservation has long been a government-controlled and dominated space. As policies shift and priorities change, private conservation initiatives are a key to innovation and the future of conservation.

Conservation is an effort from the heart. As the human race is growing awareness about our natural resources, conservation of wildlife is enjoying increasing support by the general public.

For the past decades, most conservation efforts have been led by governments and non-profit organizations. Both being limited in the resources they have at their disposal by budgetary constraints.

The focus of these institutions has therefore been concentrated on areas they can create the most impact on. Leaving many areas of our wildlife unattended or unsupported. Private sector companies can offer a solution to protecting and flourishing species, that might not get the necessary attention by other institutions, as they are free to allocate their resources. Public-Private Partnerships offer a bright future for conservation, as some of the projects of privately run CTC Conservation Centre illustrate:

### Reintroduction of the locally-extinct African Painted dog

The African Painted dog is a wild canine, formerly resident to many of Uganda's protected Areas such as Lake Mburo, Pian Upe and Kidepo. However, all these populations have in the meantime become



extinct. Therefore, privately run CTC made it their mission to import African Wild Dogs from South Africa in order to establish a captive breeding population for the possible reintroduction of these beautiful canids back to suitable parks in Uganda.

### The only viewable population of African Golden Cats worldwide

The African Golden Cat is one of the world's most elusive cats and CTC is the only facility in the world with breeding pairs where these animals may be seen by the public. Very few people visiting the parks are aware of these cats and even most of the rangers have not had the opportunity to see these cats due to their extremely shy and elusive nature in the wild.

By building a captive population and giving the public an opportunity to see these magnificent animals, more awareness will be raised in the plight to save their habitats and protect this species further.



## Experiencing wildlife in a unique way

Part of the unique features of a conservation centre, is the possibility to experience wildlife up close and personal.

Rather than a zoo, that focusses on large numbers of visitors, a conservation centre is focused on the animals and providing them with a natural sanctuary for them to thrive and flourish in.

By limiting the number of visitors and granting privileged access to researchers, a balance is struck between commercial viability of a project and the protection and care for the wildlife.

## Overnight with the wildlife

Guests at CTC can stay overnight in the 3 cottages set on top of an 11-acre hill among free roaming Zebras, Waterbucks, Bushbucks, Impalas, Oribis, Dikdik's, Aardvarks, Aardwolves, Bat Eared Foxes and many more rarely seen animals, creating a unique experience and allowing visitors to "live among the animals" during their stay.

## Up close with Uganda's cheeky Bat Eared Foxes

Another unique experience is getting up close and personal with the Bat Eared Foxes. Learning more about this extremely rarely seen Canid in Uganda and feeding them by hand creates an everlasting memory and connection for visitors of any age.



## Crocodile sanctuary

Another good example of a Public-Private Partnership was granting sanctuary to Uganda's largest captive crocodile of nearly 5m lengths. "Big Joe" as he has been nicknamed is known to have eaten 3 fishermen in its native Buikwe district before

he was relocated to the CTC facilities in cooperation with Uganda Wildlife Authority, where he enjoys being fed by the visitors. Uganda's most spectacular reptiles CTC is also home to a large variety of Uganda's magnificent reptiles such as the endangered 3 horned Chameleons from western Uganda or the beautifully coloured high Casqued Chameleons from the hills of Mount Elgon to the East. They also keep a small selection of rarely seen snakes such as the Rhinoceros Horned Viper or the uniquely "prickly" Rough Scaled Bushviper.

## Uganda's unique fertility

As the last years have proven, the environmental conditions in Uganda, it's stable and moderate weather offer ideal breeding conditions for a multitude of species. So, what's next for CTC? Creating an Australian conservation section, allowing Ugandans to visit, meet and interact with Kangaroos, Koala Bears and other unique

Australian animals not seen anywhere else in East Africa is among the top plans of this innovative and inspiring Conservation Centre!



## About CTC

CTC Conservation Centre is a privately run reserve located just 36km outside of Kampala. CTC was founded in 2015 as Uganda's first and only privately run Wildlife Breeding and Safari Park.

## Contact:

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Email: [info@wildlife.ug](mailto:info@wildlife.ug)

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who speak Nilotic languages. To the east are the Iteso and Karamojong, who speak a Nilotic language, whereas the Gishu are part of the Bantu and live mainly on the slopes of Mt. Elgon. They speak Lumasaba, which is closely related to the Luhya of Kenya. A few Pygmies live isolated in the rainforests of western Uganda.

## RELIGION

Christians make up 85.2 percent of Uganda's population. There were sizeable numbers of Sikhs and Hindus in the country until Asians were expelled in 1972 by Idi Amin, following an alleged dream, although many are now returning following an invitation from President Yoweri Museveni. Muslims make up 12 percent of Uganda's population.



## SPORT

Football is the national sport in Uganda. The Uganda national football team, nicknamed "The Cranes" is controlled by the Federation of Uganda Football Associations. They have never qualified for the FIFA World Cup finals. Their best finish in the African Cup of Nations was second in 1978.

In cricket, Uganda was part of the East Africa team that qualified for the Cricket World Cup in 1975.

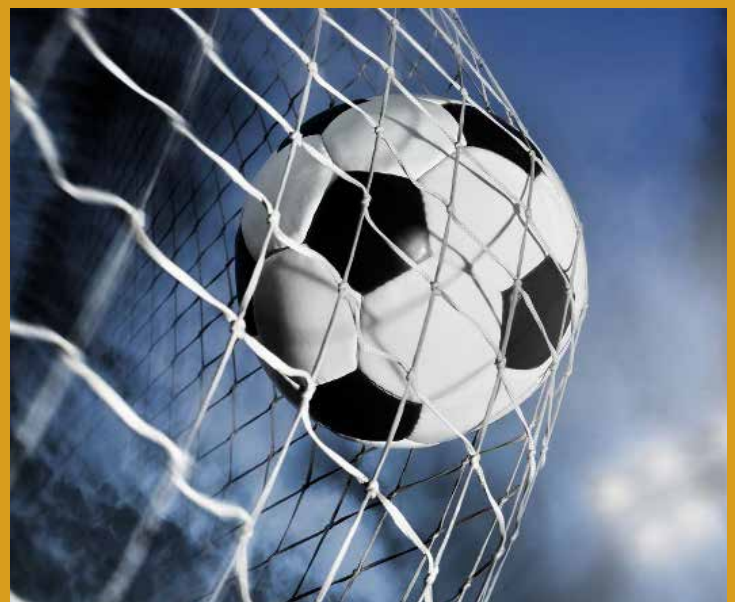
There is also a national basketball league played by some professional players as well as college students and a few high school students. [citation needed] Uganda hosted a regional tournament in 2006, [citation needed] which its national team, nicknamed The Silverbacks, won.

Rugby union is also a growing sport in Uganda, and the Uganda national rugby union team has been growing stronger as evidenced by more frequent victories and close games against African powerhouses like Namibia and Morocco.

At multi-sport events, Uganda has enjoyed most of its success in athletics and boxing. Uganda has won seven medals at the Olympics and 39 at the Commonwealth Games, all in these two sports. Some of Uganda's most notable athletes include John Akii-Bua, who won Uganda's first Olympic gold in the 400 metres hurdles at the 1972 Munich Olympics, and Davis Kamoga, a bronze medalist in the 400 metres and the first Ugandan to win a medal at the IAAF World Championships in Athletics (winning a silver at the 1997 World Championships in Athens). Moses Ndiema Kipsiro was the bronze medalist in the 5,000 metres at the 2007 World Championships in Osaka, and Stephen Kiprotich was the winner of the marathon at the 2012 London Olympics and the 2013 World Championships. Notable among female athletes include Dorcus Inzikuru, who was the first Ugandan to win a gold at the World Athletics Championships when she won the 3,000 metres steeplechase at the 2005 World Championships in Helsinki, before adding a gold at the 2006 Commonwealth Games in Melbourne.

Ayub Kalule was one of Uganda's most successful boxers, winning golds in the light welterweight category at the 1974 World Amateur Boxing Championships and the lightweight division at the 1974 Commonwealth Games before turning professional and becoming World Boxing Association light-middleweight world champion in 1979.

As of April 2021, Uganda has been one of four African members of the rapidly growing international federation for lacrosse. For the first time, Uganda will feature a national team at the 2022 Under-19 World Lacrosse Championships.





## CLOTHING

In Uganda, the kanzu is the national dress of men in the country. Women from central and eastern Uganda wear a dress with a sash tied around the waist and large exaggerated shoulders called a gomesi. Women from the west and north-west drape a long cloth around their waists and shoulders called suuka. Women from the south-west wear a long baggy skirt and tie a short matching cloth across their shoulders known as omushanana. Women also wear a floor-length dress called a busuti, which was introduced by the 19th-century missionaries.



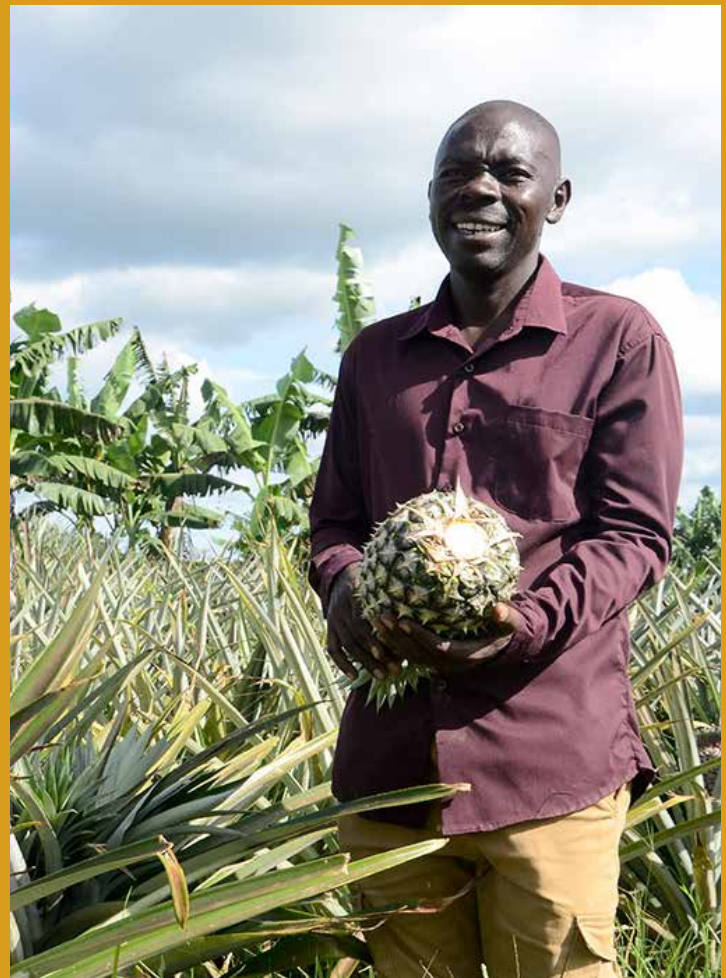
## LANGUAGE

Uganda is ethnologically diverse, with at least 40 languages in usage. Luganda is the most common language. English and Swahili are the official languages of Uganda, even though English is more popular. Swahili, the East African lingua franca, is not widespread as a language though it was made an official national language in September 2005. Luganda, a language widespread in central Uganda, has been the official local language but education is conducted in English.

## AGRICULTURE

The agriculture sector of the Ugandan economy, which composes roughly 40% of the country's GDP, is largely fulfilled by women laborers, especially in managing products, marketing, and the crop sub-sector. 76% of women work in the agriculture sector and roughly 66% of men do, and women provide for 80% of food crops and 60% of traditional exports such as coffee or tea.

Agricultural products supply a significant portion of Uganda's foreign exchange earnings, with coffee alone, of which Uganda is Africa's second largest producer after Ethiopia, accounting for about 17% of the country's exports in 2017 and earning the country US\$545 million. Exports of apparel, hides, skins, vanilla, vegetables, fruits, cut flowers, and fish are growing, while cotton, tea, and tobacco continue to be mainstays.





# Uganda in HISTORY

## *Uganda's Presidents*



H.E. Yoweri K. Museveni,  
1986 to date



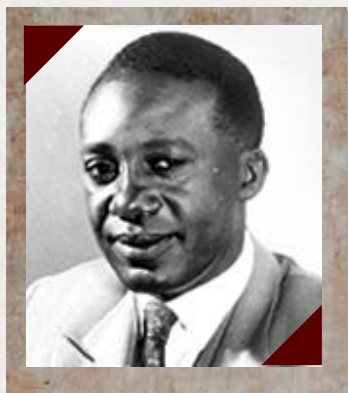
General Tito Okello,  
1985 - 1986



Paulo Muwanga,  
May - December 1980



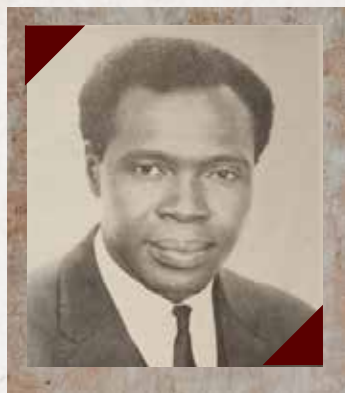
Godfrey Binaisa,  
1979 - 1980



Yusuf Lule,  
April - June 1979



Idi Amin Dada,  
1971 - 1979



Dr. Milton Obote,  
1966 - 1971/1980 - 1985



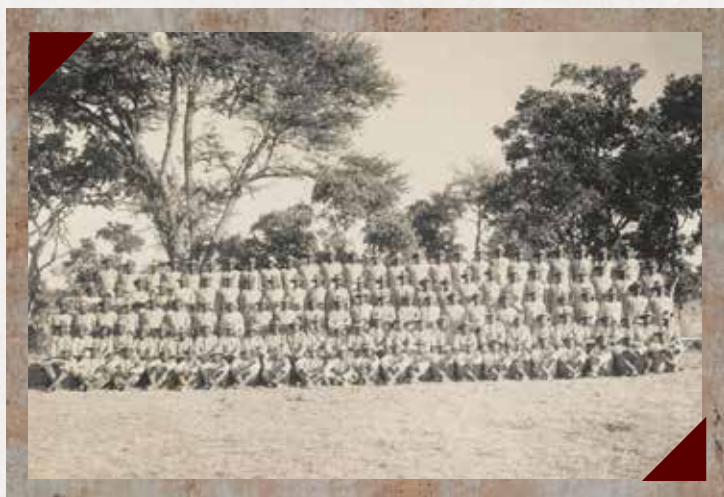
Sir Edward Mutesa,  
1963 - 1965



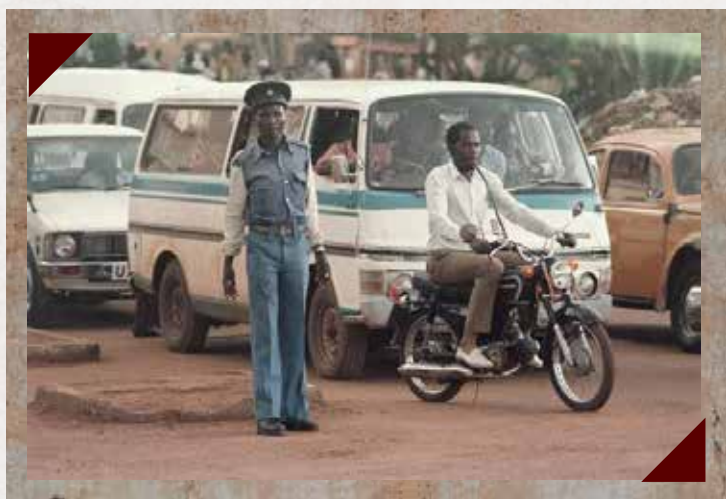
# Uganda in HISTORY



Uganda. Band of King's College, Budo, 1933



4th (Uganda) Battalion, The King's African Rifles, July 1939



A traffic officer at Wandegaya- 1986



King's African Rifles (KAR) in Uganda. (1940s)





Imperial hotel Kampala in 1937



Namirembe Cathedral in 1930's



1972, president Idi Amin Dada ordered more than 80,000 Asians to leave Uganda saying they were milking the Ugandan economy.



King's African Rifles (KAR) in Uganda. (1940s)



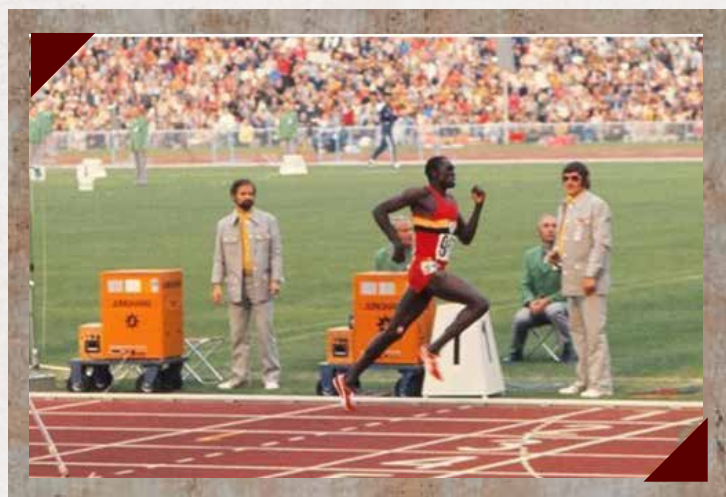
# Uganda in HISTORY



Bombo road in 1970's



Lumumba Hall officially opened in 1970's



John Akibua representing Uganda in the Olympics in 1972. He won the final there, setting a world record time of 47.82 seconds despite running on the inside lane.



Celebrations on the streets after Yusuf Lule was sworn into office on April 13th 1979. This formally ended eight years of Amin's rule.







A 5-shilling bank note in 1980's



Tuesday October 9, 1962 | The Day Uganda Gained Independence from British Rule!



The Uganda Cranes football team in the 1970s



Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II of Buganda playing football with fellow students Andrew Littler and Adrian Wallwork, 5th December 1969 in Britain.



Colonial administrators and their families awaiting the arrival of the Queen mother, at Entebbe airport, 1959, just 3 years before the end of British rule!





# PARLIAMENT: 100 YEARS OF DEEPENED SOVEREIGNTY AND EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

100 years is by any call so long a time, and for an institution like Parliament, it has been years of becoming of age, of rising and of protecting the interests of the sovereign – Ugandans.

**S**tanding atop the centennial celebrations with a look down the steep memory lane, you realize Parliament has grown by leaps and bounds.

When it was first inaugurated at the Government House in Entebbe in 1921, the vast majority of people inhabiting the territories that now form Uganda were indifferent, as indeed the Parliament was indifferent to them, except that it was determined to run their affairs with neither their consent nor input. The Members making up that Parliament was not known to them, and could not identify with them on any front, but was instead keen on planning and executing their subjugation and disinheritance.







Then there were the vigorous struggles for independence. The common citizens organised themselves to embark on the dangerous struggle for a free Uganda, which birthed the pre and post-independence Parliaments.

The promise of independence beamed with a powerful ray of hope, and a promise that the fertile soils of our land, the gentility of our people, and the resolute inclination to justice would birth a new order where citizens will make their pursuits with candor, confidence and steadfastness under the captainship of a Parliament that for once since the beginning of time, truly represented their interests.



Before long, Parliament would be the centre-stage of the political chaos that characterised those times. From the abrogation of the 1962 Constitution to the coup de tat against the then president of Uganda, Col Sir Edward Mutesa – Parliament quickly transformed from the oasis of hope to the cradle of turmoil and disorder, only worsened by its total abolition in 1971.

The Military Council that usurped, but clearly failed to fit in the footmarks of Parliament, ravaged the country without heeding the voice of the citizens.



The 1980 elections was an audacious attempt at returning Parliament to the 1962 factory settings, but proved to be a grand failed experiment when the institution stood by as elections were disputed. Citizens felt their voices didn't matter and that no one cared and that their Parliament wasn't on their side.



Then came 1986, followed by the birth of a new constitution that created a powerful, people-centred Parliament that has made so far the best attempt at keeping its promise of reflecting the will of the people and amplifying their voice.



Opening session of the Legislative Council (LEGCO) meeting in November 1958



Jacob L. Oulanyah (MP)  
Rt Hon. Speaker



Anita Annet Among (MP)  
Rt Hon. Deputy Speaker

The Parliament of the 1995 Constitution is an accountable Parliament that has upheld its legislation, appropriation, representation and oversight constitutional calling with commendable vigilance, a sense of duty and a deep conscience eked in the political and legislative history of this country.

As the dawn of 100 years approaches, the responsibility to safeguard the constitutional and legislative stability of Uganda rests with the citizens, the leaders and those engaged in politics.

That when we disagree with the decisions the institution of Parliament makes, we voice our concerns through the platform of engagement and civility, with the background that both sides are as patriotic as the other, and care about the country as much.

If the people that sat in the initial Parliament were to attend a Parliamentary sitting today, they would see a Parliament in which all shades of our society have a voice that matters, is regarded and heard.

That women form part of the pillars of our constitutional stability, and that the youth are no longer by-standers in legislation, they by right, sit in Parliament.

That the PWDs, the elderly, the workers that toil for the country and the army, hitherto the source of political chaos, now sits with the representatives of the people in Parliament to drive the agenda of Uganda.

While the journey has been long, the people have braved it, and going into the future, the next 100 years starting from today will give way to a Parliament even mightier and stronger, with the will of the people, under God, reigning all the more supreme.



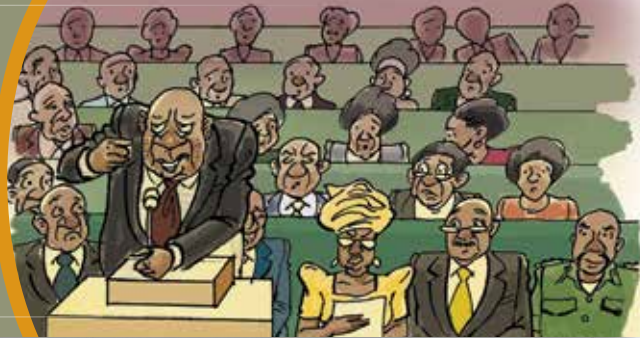


# THE ROLES OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

#1

## LEGISLATION

MPs debate and pass laws through which the institutions of Government endeavour to guide the country's development.



#2

## BUDGET APPROVAL

MPs analyse and pass (approve) the national budget for every financial year and approve loans.



#3

## OVERSIGHT

MPs monitor and bring to the attention of Ministers and the public the misuse of Government funds, violations of the rule of law and unlawful activities.



#4

## REPRESENTATION

MPs represent their constituents' views in Parliament and bring to the attention of relevant Ministers different matters of national concern.



PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

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Comes  
Together

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## NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



# INCREASING HOUSEHOLD INCOMES AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF UGANDANS

The Vision of building a modern, people-centred, independent, integrated, resilient and self-sustaining economy, is at the centre of this NDP III. Now more than ever, Uganda Vision 2040, EAC Vision 2050 and Africa Agenda 2063 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be accelerated by taking full advantage of the opportunities that the country has been availed with.



Towards this, the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of Ugandans through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation. Sustainable industrialization is pursued due to the need to increase the country's resilience, transform the lives of the people through better incomes and gainful jobs, and strengthen the country's regional and international competitiveness.

Uganda is well-endowed with abundant natural resources, and a major thrust of the NDP III is how to harness and sustainably use the country's natural resources for socio-economic development for the benefit of current and future generations of Ugandans.

NDPIII will harness both government and private sector strengths to strengthen Uganda's real economy by producing domestically goods and services in at least the necessities of livelihood; food, clothing, shelter, medicines, security, infrastructure, health, education, spirituality and services. To this end, NDP III strategizes on how Uganda will harness its abundant factors of production, through a knowledge-based economy of science, technology, and innovation, to improve the livelihood of its citizens.

Export promotion and import replacement will be used to produce for domestic, regional and international markets. The role of both the public and private sectors will be strengthened in the delivery of services to the people and the creation of gainful jobs. Uganda is gifted with a youthful population, and my Government is partnering with the private sector to provide pathways to positively harnessing the dynamism and energies that young people have and creating opportunities to earn livelihoods and support nation-building.

### Background to the NDP III

NDPIII consolidates the achievements of the previous Plans. Since 1986, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government has been steadfast in improving the living conditions and overall quality of life of Ugandans. The country has performed well and when we reflect on where we have come from as a country, we have much to be proud of. Most notably in the areas of improved peace and security, maintenance of macroeconomic stability, development of social and economic infrastructure and expansion of access to social services. A firm foundation for socio-economic transformation has been laid.

This is evidenced by the doubled size of the economy's GDP from UGX64.23 trillion in 2010/11 to UGX128.49 trillion in 2018/19. In addition to, significant expansion of economic and social infrastructure in Energy, ICT, Transport, Health and Education. The percentage of the population with access to electricity more than doubled from 11 per cent in 2010 to 23 per cent in FY2016/17. The paved roads network has more than doubled from 8 per cent in 1986 to 21.1 per cent or 4,551 km) as of May 2018, and Life expectancy increased by 20 years in one generation from 43 years in 1998 to 63.3 years in 2017.

All Indicators point to the fact that Uganda is on course to becoming a middle-income country and the delivery of the NDP III will enable us to achieve that target, whilst ensuring that we have significantly reduced poverty and inequality without leaving anyone behind.



**Dr. Joseph Muvawala**  
Executive Director, National  
Planning Authority





## THE NEXT FIVE YEARS (2020/21 – 2024/25)

### Goal, Theme and Objectives and Programmes

**Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life**

**Theme: Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation**

| Objectives                                                               | Strategies                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Programmes                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Enhance value-addition in Key Growth Opportunities                    | 1. Promote agro-industrialization<br>2. Increase local manufacturing activity<br>3. Promote mineral-based industrialization<br>4. Harness the tourism potential<br>5. Promote export-oriented growth                                          | 1. Agro-industrialization<br>2. Mineral-based industrialization<br>3. Petroleum Development<br>4. Tourism Development<br>5. Water, Climate Change and ENR Management |
| 2. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs    | 6. Provide a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest<br>7. Increase local content participation                                                                                                 | 6. Private Sector Development<br>7. Manufacturing<br>8. Digital Transformation                                                                                       |
| 3. Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure | 8. Institutionalise infrastructure maintenance<br>9. Develop inter-modal transport infrastructure<br>10. Increase access to reliable & affordable energy<br>11. Leverage urbanization for socio-economic transformation                       | 9. Transport Interconnectivity<br>10. Sustainable Energy Development<br>11. Sustainable Urban Development                                                            |
| 4. Increase productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of Popn            | 12. Improve access and quality of social services<br>13. Institutionalise HR planning<br>14. Enhance skills and vocational Development<br>15. Increase access to social protection<br>16. Promote STEI<br>17. Promote devt. oriented mind-set | 12. Human Capital Development<br>13. Community Mobilization and Mindset Change<br>14. Innovation, Technology Devt & Transfer<br>15. Regional Development             |
| 5. Strengthen the role of the State in development                       | 18. Increase govt participation in strategic sectors<br>19. Enhance partnerships with non-state actor for effective service delivery<br>20. Re-engineer Public service to promote invest<br>21. Increase Resource Mobilization                | 16. Governance and Security Strengthening<br>17. Public Sector Transformation<br>18. Development Plan Implementation                                                 |

### Macroeconomic Outlook

By the end of the Plan, effective implementation of the programmes are expected to lead to; an average annual economic growth rate of close to 7 per cent, create on average 512,000 jobs annually, increase income per capita to USD 1,219, lower the poverty rate to 18.87 per cent, reduce income inequality (gini-coefficient) to 0.37 and further improve health and education outcomes of the population.

With concerted dedication and discipline in implementation and monitoring of NDP III and prudent use of the country's God-given natural resources and economic

wealth, Uganda is poised to take its rightful place among the middle-income countries of the world, and secure a beautiful legacy for current and future generations of Ugandans.

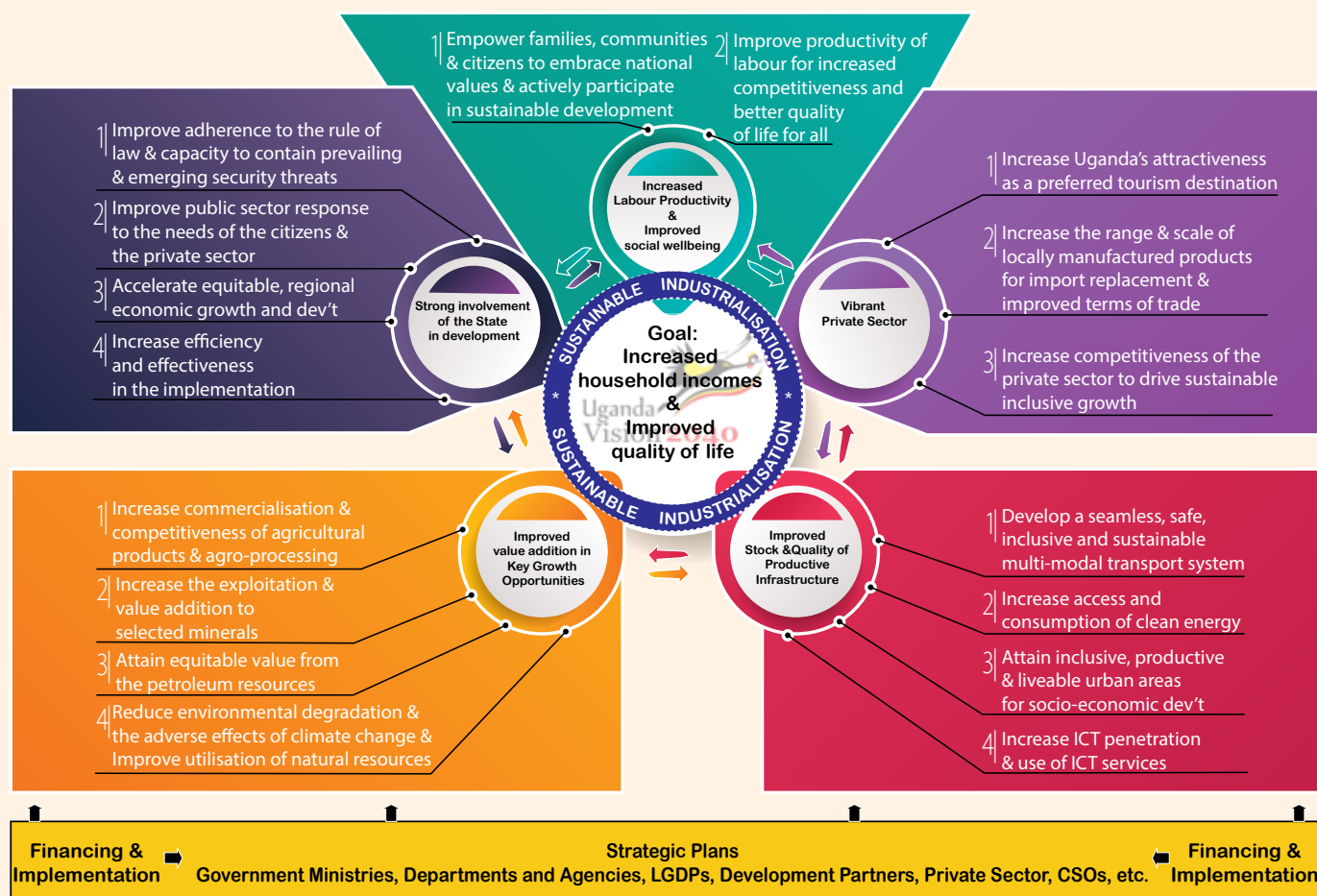
### NDP III Theory of Change

The theory of change for this plan is based on the achievement of higher household incomes and improved well-being through resource led sustainable industrialization. Resource led sustainable industrialization will address the challenges of low-value-addition, low gainful employment, low technology importation and uptake.

The expansion of Uganda's manufacturing industry and the steps towards industrialization provide the unmatched potential for accelerated growth by adding value to raw materials that are produced locally, rather than being exported unprocessed. This processing will create better and more sustainable jobs and will eventually lead to higher household incomes and thus a better quality of life for our citizens by deepening the national value chains. A snapshot of the NDP III theory of change is illustrated in Figure 1, i.e the goal at the centre, theme, objectives and programme outcomes.



## NDP III Theory of Change



## Developing the Real Economy

The 18 Programmes laid out in the NDP III have been designed to comprehensively develop the 'real economy' and address the 13 strategic bottlenecks adopted by the African Union in a coordinated manner. These programmes adequately address the fundamental human needs which are: food, clothing, shelter, medicine, defence, physical infrastructure, health, education and spirituality. Import substitution and

export development have been singled out amongst the 21 development strategies as important approaches to building the real economy.

## Uganda's Import Substitution and Export Development Strategies

The pursuance of the import substitution and export promotion strategies will be a springboard for: building a resilient,

integrated, independent and self-sufficient economy; improving competitiveness and strengthening the private sector to drive growth and create jobs.

These two strategies will focus on the 9 strategic areas for the real economy and the 14 commodity value chains as articulated in H.E the President's position. An illustration of the NDP III to the president's position is shown in Figure 2.







| Priority Products and Services for Export Development |                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 Products                                            | 1. Coffee and coffee products,<br>2. Tea and tea products<br>3. Fish and Fish Products<br>4. Livestock and livestock products (dairy and beef) | 5. Grains products (maize & beans),<br>6. Horticulture crops,<br>7. Cotton and cotton products<br>8. Minerals and Mineral Products (Iron-ore, Steel and dimension stones)<br>9. Oil and Gas |
| 2 Services                                            | 1. Information and Communication Technology<br>2. Tourism                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                             |

## Critical Implementation Reforms

Specific programme reforms have been highlighted in each programme. However, there will be a need to take note of the following reforms for streamlining and tightening implementation of the plan:

**i) Streamline the existing government implementation architecture to implement programmes.** In particular, strengthen the capacity for coordination and monitoring of government programmes by the Office of the Prime Minister. The programme coordination will be at two levels, National and Sector level:

**a.** At the National Level, coordination will be led by the Prime Minister supported by Programme Technical Secretariats. The Prime Minister will be required to steer policy and strategic engagements with all Ministers in charge of implementing particular programmes interventions. A Technical Secretariat headed by a Programme Coordinator will support coordination of the different sectors in the programme and follow up on the key issues and progress of implementation of the various programmes. In this regard, the Delivery Unit shall support the tracking of key programme results. This might require the OPM to relegate its implementation role and focus on its primary mandate of coordination and monitoring for results. This implies that the existing implementation programmes will have to be shifted to the Ministries and/or other Ministries created to take on these roles.

**b.** At Sector Level, the Sector Working Groups through lead Ministers and accounting officers will identify all the programme interventions to be implemented by their respective MDAs.

These shall be integrated into the Sector Development Plans, the respective MDAs strategic plans and budgets. The sector shall be required to undertake regular performance reviews to track delivery of their respective programmes' results and report to respective programme Secretariats at OPM.

**ii) The programme approach will be operationalized in a phased approach through the programme-based budgeting approach.** The Programme-Based Budgeting System (PBBS) will be restructured and aligned to the NDP III programmes. In addition, the programme approach will also require changes to the statistical systems to meet the data requirements of the NDPIII.

**iii) Strengthen Public Investment Management:** This will require enhancing the capacity for conducting feasibility studies for both public and private sector. The government will develop and categorize all investable ideas in NDP III into bankable projects and match them to available innovative financing. Project ideas will be fully developed and categorized to fit financing sources.

**iv)** Adopt appointment on a contractual basis other than on a permanent and pensionable basis to enhance accountability for results;

**v)** Introduce a minimum of one year of compulsory TVET training immediately after A'level before enrolling for further education to be delivered through a compulsory National Service programme framework;

**vi)** Reform the decentralization system to focus on LED;

**vii)** Adopt and implement a Parish model for increasing household income, as follows;

**a.** Farmers in each parish form an organic cooperative society with support from the district commercial officer;

**b.** Recruit parish-based agricultural technicians with certificate or diploma to teach farmers good agronomic practices for increased productivity;

**c.** Charge community development officers with community mobilization and mindset change for improved hygiene, food security and other development activities; and,

**d.** Introduce area commodity-based approach for job creation, incomes and exports.

**viii)** Introduction of service delivery standards. Service delivery standards will be introduced to standardize service delivery and increase efficiency and effectiveness in public service delivery. For example, what health service is expected at Health Centre IV, III and II, what literacy level is expected at each level of education, how long should a passport or national ID applicants expect to be provided with a passport or national ID etc.



Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife  
and Antiquities



## THE UGANDA NATIONAL MUSEUM

# *Museums and Heritage Sites for Cultural Promotion*

## 01. THE UGANDA NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Uganda National Museum is located in Kampala capital city on Kira road plot 5. It was designed by Ernst May in 1947. The collections of the Uganda National Museum started in 1902 but the first museum infrastructure was set up in 1908 at Fort Lugard and the current home in 1954 making it 113 years since establishment.

The core of the collections is Ethnographic, Archaeological and fossils. It is a public amenity and an important medium of visual education for school children of all ages and the general public with a mandate to promote, protect and present the cultural and natural heritage of Uganda through collection, conservation, preservation, study and information dissemination.



## 02. SOROTI MUSEUM

Soroti Regional museum is located in Soroti Town, Eastern Uganda. The museum started in the 1950's housed in a single room at the district offices but later acquired its current home in 2018.

It showcases the history of the Itesots (origin, culture and socio-economic lifestyle). The cultural heritage is presented through ethnographic and archaeological collections.





### 03.DOLWE ISLAND & ROCK BED CUPULES

Dolwe island has some of Uganda's finest rock art paintings hidden from people who have water phobia. The island has thousands of such rock cupules to see, study and enjoy. Various researchers have found that Lolwe/Dolwe Island is the "Home of Africa's pre-historic rock cupules" with no country or site rivaling Uganda in the concentration globally. But, this great national treasure is little known to the outside world.



Dolwe landscape scenic view.



Cupules on a rock bed.

### 4. FORT PATIKO



Fort Patiko also known as Bakers Fort was a military fort built by Sir Samuel Baker in Patiko in Northern Uganda as a base for the suppression of the slave trade in Equatorial. Its construction was completed on December 25, 1872. Located about 32 kilometers north of Gulu Town, the fort is enclosed by a 16 feet wide and 15 feet deep trench dug by slaves on the orders of the Arabs to avoid the escape of captives. The tourism site, located in Patiko Sub-county in Gulu District covers about 9.4 hectares. It is neighbored by six hills - Ajulu, Ladwong, Akara, Abaka and Labworomor to the north and Kiju hill to the south.

The people of Patiko are called the Acholi originally known as the Shuli in Bakers extracts. Baker chose this site for the fort because of a large granite outcrop; a hundred feet long formed a 'rock citadel'. On this he built ammunition and grain stores and the walls of this building are still standing. At the base of the rock, on the east side, huts were built on a flat expanse of grassland and they were defended by a rampart three feet high and a ditch eight feet deep.

### 05. NYERO ROCK ART PAINTINGS AND LANDSCAPE

Nyero Rock Art Site (commonly referred to as Nyero Rock Paintings) is found in Kumi district, Eastern Uganda. It exhibits the distinct regional heritage reflecting a range of pre-historic values. The site represents the oldest forms of art, paintings and creative imaginations of pre-historic times. The paintings provide a link between contemporary traditions and customs through their value as sacred sites for blessings. They also form a great part of our ancestral history and legend in largely defining our pre-historic identity as a society. The rock art sites of Uganda express and record the pre-historic culture of the hunter-gatherer society who inhabited our land over millennia.



# How to have fun during your visit to Uganda

An enticing mixture of culture, wildlife and night life is what Uganda is all about, ranked among the top safari destinations in Africa; the 'Pearl of Africa' has come to be one of the best places to visit if you're seeking affordable adventure or leisure in Africa. The various local and internationally known tourist attractions offer travelers options to choose from, whether it's a visit to a national park, cultural site, entertainment centre, local market, be assured you will get that ultimate African safari experience worth every penny you pay.

## Visit a Cultural Site

Uganda is home to over 30 ethnic tribes each with distinguished traditions, norms and history you can learn about in a few days trip around Kampala city, Jinja, Mbale, Mbarara, Soroti, Fort Portal or any other cultural or particular kingdom.



## Make a safari to a national park

Uganda has up to 10 national parks each with varying wildlife and natural attractions. Tracking mountain gorillas, chimpanzees, game drives, boat rides, hiking, nature walks and bird watching tops the list of activities to do when on safari in Uganda's national parks.





## Do some hiking

Uganda is a land of hills and mountains ideal for adventure seekers looking for that memorable hiking trip on a mountain or local hill. Mountain Rwenzori has the fourth highest peak with the snow peaks offering an adventure climbing experience compared only to Mountain Kilimanjaro but if you want a much simpler mountain climbing experience, then you can try out the Wagagai peak on Mountain Elgon or just trek to the three beautiful Sipi Falls.



## Discover Ugandan cuisine

Visit a local restaurant and order for a local dish for a chance to sample the way of cooking and final preparation of an African meal. Matooke (cooked banana) is the staple food of Uganda but other favorites include boiled cassava, rice, potatoes plus soups like beans, ground nuts to mention but a few. Forget about the burgers and try out one Uganda's local dishes for a full feel of what the locals eat on the daily.



## Visit Jinja

The home of the Source of the Nile is regarded as the adventure capital of East Africa and rightly so because of the various land and water sports ideal for adventure seekers as well as leisure travelers. White water rafting top the list of adventure water sports on the Nile but Kayaking, Jet boating, River surfing, Bungee jumping and of course launch trips also make the list. Horseback riding, quad biking and nature walks make will give you that land adventure experience of a life time.



## Hit the club

There's no better way to get a sample of the night life of Uganda than spending the night the night away at a local night club around Kampala city, Entebbe or any other destination. The best place you will find classy night clubs and restaurants is Kampala, there is a hangout spot at literally every busy street corner. Popular night clubs include Angenoir, Gorvnor, Venom, Comrades Club, Nyondo Club, Capital Pub, De Porshe, Gatomato, Amnesia, Club Play, Ambiance to mention but a few.

There are plenty of other things you can do when in Uganda but the above 6 will give any tourist the full feel of Uganda.





# *Uganda's best National parks*

## *01. Murchison Falls National Park*

Murchison Falls National Park sits on the shore of Lake Albert, in northwest Uganda. It's known for Murchison Falls, where the Victoria Nile River surges through a narrow gap over a massive drop. Park wildlife includes elephants and hippos, and there are chimpanzees in the Kaniyo Pabidi mahogany forest. The Lake Albert Delta is home to rare shoebill storks. There are game fish in the cascades of Karuma Falls.



## *02. Queen Elizabeth National Park*

QENP is in the Western Region of Uganda, spanning the districts of Kasese, Kamwenge, Rubirizi, and Rukungiri. The park is approximately 400 kilometres (250 mi) by road south-west of Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city. The city of Kasese lies to the northeast of the park, while the town of Rubirizi is to the southeast.[citation needed] The park adjoins Kyambura Game Reserve to the east, which itself adjoins the Kigezi Game Reserve (including the Maramagambo Forest) and thus the Kibale National Park to the northeast. The Virunga National Park in the Democratic Republic of the Congo lies across the border to the west. Together, these protected places completely encircle Lake Edward. The Rwenzori Mountains National Park in Uganda lies not far to the northwest.

Confusingly, during the 1970s and 1980s, Western conservationists usually referred to the park as Rwenzori National Park.





## 04. *Bwindi Impenetrable Forest*

The Bwindi Impenetrable Forest is a large primeval forest located in south-western Uganda in the Kanungu District. The Bwindi forest is on the edge of the Albertine Rift, the western branch of the East African Rift, at elevations ranging from 1,160 to 2,607 metres.

## 05. *Kidepo Valley National Park*

Kidepo Valley National Park is a 1,442 square kilometres national park in the Karamoja region in northeast Uganda. Kidepo is rugged savannah, dominated by the 2,750 metres Mount Morungole and transected by the Kidepo and Narus rivers.



## 06. *Lake Mburo National Park*

Lake Mburo was originally gazetted in 1933 as a controlled hunting area and upgraded to a game reserve in 1963. The region was settled by Banyankole Bahima pastoralists who traditionally herd Ankole cattle, and still do. The residents continued to graze their cattle in the reserve, a situation decried by western conservationists, who termed them “invaders” in 1981, but were expelled from their lands after it was upgraded to national park status in 1983, as hoped for by some in the West.[2][4] The Obote government’s upgrade decision was intended, in part, to weaken the Banyankole, who supported anti-Obote rebels. It came at the time of the Operation Bonanza massacre of 300,000 people during the Ugandan Bush War. As the evicted pastoralists were not compensated for lost grazing land or assisted with resettling, many remained hostile to the upgrade. The rangeland outside the park was subsequently subdivided into small ranges and subsistence farming plots.

In 1985, the second Obote regime fell and the previous residents of Lake Mburo re-occupied the park’s land, expelling park staff, destroying infrastructure, and killing wildlife. Less than half of the park’s original land area was eventually re-gazetted by the National Resistance Movement government in 1986. Within the park there are still culturally significant locations, such as Rubanga, where sacrifices were once made to the gods, Ruroko is where the semi-mythical Bachwezi lived, and Kigarama was where the pages (servants) of the king used to stay.



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Mt. Rwenzori in western  
Uganda. Courtesy Photo







# MT. RWENZORI

## THE FABLED MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON

Mt. Rwenzori's numerous adrenaline-charged peaks, rich and rare ecological diversity, combined with once-in-a-lifetime breathtaking views continue to attract renowned mountaineers. Loved by mountaineers for its unique combination of exhilarating climbs, picturesque views and vast ecological diversity, Mt. Rwenzori, remains, many a climber's must-tick-off bucket-list item.

**Even amidst firm public health measures aimed at protecting both international visitors and citizens, Uganda remains open and safe for foreign travelers seeking to enjoy the Pearl of Africa.**

**A**s the world begins to come to terms with the Covid-19 pandemic, ramp up vaccinations and warm up to tourism, the charming allure and unique diversity of Uganda continues to attract travellers in search of bucket-list and once-in-a-lifetime destinations with wide-open spaces and natural wonders.

According to the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, tourism numbers, although yet to reach the pre-pandemic levels, are steadily recovering. Overall tourist bookings tripled between August 2020 when Uganda formally reopened its tourism industry under strict standard operating safety protocols, to 83,464 bookings by the end of March 2021. As such, bookings registered by airlines and accommodation facilities doubled by end of March 2021 while bookings recorded by tour operators increased eleven-fold between August 2020 and March 2021. Foreign tourist bookings increased faster in the same period.

Hotel occupancy rates in Uganda also increased by 10 percentage points by end of March 2021 to an average of 31% down from 20.1% at the end of the year 2020 while weekly flights within or to and out of Uganda

increased fourfold by end of March 2021 rising from a weekly average of 3 flights in 2020 to a weekly average of 11 flights in 2021. This means that 73% of the flights that fly Ugandan routes had resumed. As a result, at least 30% of tourism jobs were recovered by end of March 2021.

Although the country entered a second, this time partial 42-day lockdown starting on June 19th, 2021, there are indications that foreign tourist arrivals are holding steady. Monthly statistics from Uganda Civil Aviation Authority (UCAA) show that international arrivals between May and June reduced by just 16.6% to 29,209 passengers from 35,012 passengers in May 2021. Quarterly, there was an 18.4% increase in international arrivals, from 83,957 travellers in Q1 2021 to 99,384 at the end of Q2 2021.

Passionate mountaineers continue to submit to Mt. Rwenzori's irresistible breathtaking beauty and tough charm Julian Wright, a professional mountaineer, lead guide/ field



**Left:** Julian Wright (left) a Kenya-based a professional mountaineer, lead guide/ field expert and Director of African Ascents Limited, a Kenyan outdoor adventure company and Enoch Bwambale (right) a guide with Rwenzori Trekking Services (RTS) at the Margherita Peak. Julian and Enoch made a record-breaking ascent of 8 peaks in 7 days, which, according to John Hunwick, 73, the founder of Rwenzori Trekking Services (RTS), the company that arranged and facilitated the hike, this feat has never been done before. The best, according to Hunwick, was 4 peaks in 8 days. And unlike most climbers who have to be assisted by porters, Julian carried his backpack with his luggage and climbing gear. Courtesy Photo

**Right:** One of the many wooden platform walks in the boggy sections of the trail. Julian Wright, who is a well-travelled mountaineer and guide on more than 4 continents, praised the Rwenzori trails and camps as being sufficiently maintained. He also said there was room for the creation of more luxury camps to attract more high-end climbers who would increase the earnings and job creation for especially the locals. Courtesy Photo



expert for over 15 years and owner of African Ascents Limited, a Kenya-based outdoor adventure company is one of those tourists who has taken advantage of this less busy period, to fulfil his 6-year old dream of conquering Mt. Rwenzori.

Julian is no ordinary mountaineer. He has not only summited both Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya, the two tallest mountains in Africa, as well as several other mountains all over the world, including Kenya, South Africa, the United States, Canada, the Alps, Himalayas, Southeast Asia and most recently the Rwenzoris.

"This is my first time to the Rwenzoris. My main motivation to come here actually started about six years ago. I have been wanting to come here for a very long time, but finally, I've been able to come out and see what this beautiful mountain has to offer," he said in an interview, soonest after returning from a record-setting climb of Mt. Rwenzori.

Record-setting because he climbed 8 peaks in 7 days, which, according to John Hunwick, 73, the founder of Rwenzori Trekking Services (RTS), the company that arranged and facilitated the hike, this feat has never been done before. The best, according to Hunwick, was 4 peaks in 8 days. And unlike most climbers who have to be assisted by porters, Julian carried his backpack with his luggage and climbing gear.

"I have a lot of clients and visitors we've had on our mountains in Kenya and

**Mt. Rwenzori was christened the "Mountains of the Moon" by the Alexandrine geographer Ptolemy in AD 150. The explorer Henry Stanley placed the Rwenzori on the map on May 24th 1888, labelling it 'Ruwenzori', a local name which he recorded as meaning "Rain-Maker" or "Cloud-King."**

Tanzania, who are really interested to come and see this part of the world, so it was really nice to come and see for myself and see what works for them," added Julian, adding: "You really have an incredible resource here and it's nice to be able to experience it."

Julian summited the four highest peaks on Mt. Stanley, one of the six massifs making up



the Rwenzori ranges. The other five massifs are Mount Speke; Mount Baker; Mount Emin; Mount Gessi and Mount Luigi di Savoia.

The four Mt. Stanley peaks summited by Julian in under seven hours, are Margherita, (5,109 metres), namely Alexandra Peak (5,090 metres), Albert Peak (5,087 metres), and Cheptegei (4,907 meters). He also summited Mutinda Lookout (3,975 metres); Mt. Speke's tallest peak- Vittorio Emanuele (4890 metres) as well as Iolanda Peak, (4,175 metres) the tallest peak on Mt. Gessi and finally, Mt. Baker's Edward Peak (4,844 metres).

In total, Julian, who had set off to do 10 peaks in 8 days, had to abandon 2 others due to heavy rain and fog. Regardless, an awestruck Julian said in an interview (**full interview attached**) that this was sufficient to give him a feel of the mountain whose ecological diversity, he describes as "mind-blowing" and scenic landscapes as "breathtaking."

Comparing both the climbing experience and the eco-diversity of the East African mountains, he has summited to Mt. Rwenzori, Julian says the Rwenzoris are exceptional both in quality and quantity.

"I've been guiding and hiking, and I've been in the outdoors business for a very long time, but the vastness of the Rwenzoris is just breathtaking. I mean, you go into some areas, and it really feels very remote. It feels almost untouched, in a way," he says, adding: "There are many peaks, and just the sheer ecological diversity, is mind-blowing.... Everything here seems to be three times as big. The leaves are bigger, the plants are bigger, everything is so lush, there's so much life, and it is truly unique."

"The glaciers on the Rwenzoris are very unique. They are a lot bigger than any other glaciers on East African mountains," he adds. Julian, too was captivated by the Rwenzoris' bird diversity.

"In the last couple of hours, we have been staring up in the trees, and the guides know their birds so well, that I literally would just ask them, what is that calling, and somebody knew what it was. We have seen the Rwenzori Turaco, Rwenzori Batis, Rwenzori Double-Collared Sunbird and several others. And we have been listening to the Red-chested cuckoos all the way down the mountain; there is very many of them. There is just so much happening, it's very difficult to actually try and, you know, understand everything," he told reporters in an interview after his 7 days climb.

About the climbing experience, especially for the inexperienced climbers, Julian said that Mt. Rwenzori by its nature offers a variety of options.

"The trails have been so well managed, and the huts have been so well established that even for somebody who's not incredibly fit, there are



One of the glaciers on the uppermost end of Mt. Rwenzori. Julian Wright extolled Mt. Rwenzori's glaciers as being unique and a lot bigger than any other glaciers on the other East African mountains, he has frequently climbed.

Climbers take on a glacier with ropes and crampons as they embark on the last stretch to the Margherita Peak (5,109 metres). Several climbers have praised Mt. Rwenzori for its unique and exceptions large glaciers compared to its East African peers.







options in between. So, you can break the day up and take your time with it, which then allows you to acclimatize well, and it's something that I think you're very lucky with here," he says adding: "Because you have more ranges, this allows people more time to acclimatize. There is more distance, so people get to acclimatize better."

## Uganda is Open and Safe for Tourism

Lilly Ajarova the Uganda Tourism Board Chief Executive Officer reiterated Uganda's readiness to give tourists an unforgettable experience.

"Working with the Ministry of Health we have put in place a win-win protocol of ensuring that our visitors continue to travel and enjoy the Pearl of Africa while ensuring both their and our citizens' safety," she said.

"All travellers whose body temperature is NOT above 37.5°C (99.5°F), do not have a persistent cough, difficulty in breathing, or other flu-like symptoms, and have a negative COVID -19 Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test certificate issued within 72 hours from the time of sample collection to boarding aircraft shall be allowed to enter or depart Uganda," said Lilly Ajarova, the Chief Executive Officer of Uganda Tourism Board (UTB).



"All arriving passengers from Category 1 & 2 countries will be subjected to a COVID -19 PCR test on arrival in Uganda in addition to the negative test undertaken from their country of origin. However, individuals from Category 2 countries who have received full COVID-19 vaccination and have no signs of COVID-19 will be exempted from the arrival PCR tests," she added.

Category 1 is India while category 2 countries include the United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), United Arab Emirates (UAE), Turkey, South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and South Sudan. Category 3 is all other countries not in Categories 1 & 2.

She advised travelling passengers to go online ([www.testandfly.co.ug/tourist-order](http://www.testandfly.co.ug/tourist-order)) and fill in the Passenger Location Form (PLF) form and print it. On arrival and after clearing with customs and port health authorities, visitors will be required to present the PLF to the tourist help desk. They will then meet up with their designated safari/travel company representative, who will then drive them to the testing centre for sample collection and thereafter proceed to the designated hotel to wait for their results which should be ready in about 1.5 hours.

"All those testing negative will be allowed to proceed to enjoy The Pearl of Africa while those testing positive, shall be treated according to the Ministry of Health protocols for COVID-19.





Top: The beautiful Lake Kitendara, just after Hunwick's Camp (3,974 metres) on the way to Margherita Camp (4,495 metres). There are over 20 lakes in the larger Rwenzori Mountains National Park. The lowest and most accessible being Lake Mahoma (2,651m) in the bird-rich forest of the Central Circuit and the highest being Lake Bujuku that is fed by the glaciers of Mounts Stanley, Baker and Speke. Photo by Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)

Right: Some of the rare vegetation in the Rwenzoris. With some of the rarest and largest plants, such as the giant lobelia and groundsels, Mt. Rwenzori is sometimes called the home of Africa's botanical big game. According to Julian Wright, who has been to several African mountains, the plants in the Rwenzoris "seem to be three times as big" and "the leaves are bigger, the plants are bigger, everything is so lush; there's so much life, and it is truly unique." The vegetation in the Rwenzoris is layered in five overlapping vegetation zones— the evergreen forest zone (up to 2,800 metres); the bamboo zone (2,800 metres to 3,300 metres); the heather zone (3,000 metres to 3,800 metres); the alpine zone (3,500 metres to 4,500 metres); and, the nival zone (4,400 metres to 5,000 metres), the Rwenzoris, offer tourists a better nature experience, consisting of 99,600 ha of alpine vegetation, most of it rare and unique to the Rwenzoris.







Julian Wright at Bamwanjara Pass. At Bamwanjara Pass, climbers get excellent views of all the main snow-capped peaks. Courtesy Photo



## About Mt. Rwenzori

Mt. Rwenzori was christened the “Mountains of the Moon” by the Alexandrine geographer Ptolemy in AD 150. The explorer Henry Stanley placed the Rwenzori on the map on May 24th 1888, labelling it ‘Rwenzori’, a local name which he recorded as meaning “Rain-Maker” or “Cloud-King.” The fabled Mountains of the Moon is part of a larger 120km-long and 65km-wide Rwenzori Mountain range, on the western Uganda border with the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The range consists of six massifs separated by deep gorges, namely: Mount Stanley (5,109 metres (16,762 ft)); Mount Speke (4,890 metres (16,040 ft)); Mount Baker (4,843 metres (15,889 ft)); Mount Emin (4,798 metres (15,741 ft)); Mount Gessi (4,715 metres (15,469 ft)) and Mount Luigi di Savoia (4,627 metres (15,180 ft)). Mount Stanley has several subsidiary summits, with Margherita Peak being the highest point. At an elevation of 5,109 m (16,763 ft), it is the highest mountain of both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda and the third highest in Africa, after Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) and Mount Kenya (5,199 m).

With its five overlapping vegetation zones— the evergreen forest zone (up to 2,800 metres (9,200 ft)); the bamboo zone (2,800 to 3,300 metres (9,200 to 10,800 ft)); the heather zone (3,000 to 3,800 metres (9,800 to 12,500 ft)); the alpine zone (3,500 to 4,500 metres (11,500 to 14,800 ft)); and, the nival zone (4,400 to 5,000 metres (14,400 to 16,400 ft)), the Rwenzoris, offer tourists a better nature experience, consisting of 99,600 ha of alpine vegetation, most of it rare and or unique to the Rwenzoris.

At higher elevations, some plants reach an enormous size, such as the giant lobelia and groundsels, thus the term “Africa’s botanical big game.” The spectacular snow-capped peaks and glaciers, melt into fast-flowing rivers, that squeeze into V-shaped valleys and narrow gorges, emerging as magnificent waterfalls that feed the clear blue lakes that dot the surreal, boggy Afro-alpine moorlands downstream.

The montane forests that form the lower part of the mountains are also home to threatened species such as the African forest elephant, eastern chimpanzee, l’Hoest’s monkey and the very rare and endangered Rwenzori black-fronted duiker. The entire Rwenzori Mountains National Park- an expanse of nearly 100,000 ha is home to 70 mammals and 217 birds; 19 of which are endemic to the Albertine Rift.

*Measuring 996km<sup>2</sup> the park was gazetted in 1991 and was recognized as a World Heritage site in 1994 and Ramsar site in 2008.*



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# OPERATION WEALTH CREATION



Rwenzori Region Area Members of Parliament at the EXPO.

## OWC Committed to using its interventions to unlock the potential of the tourism industry for Sustainable Wealth Creation

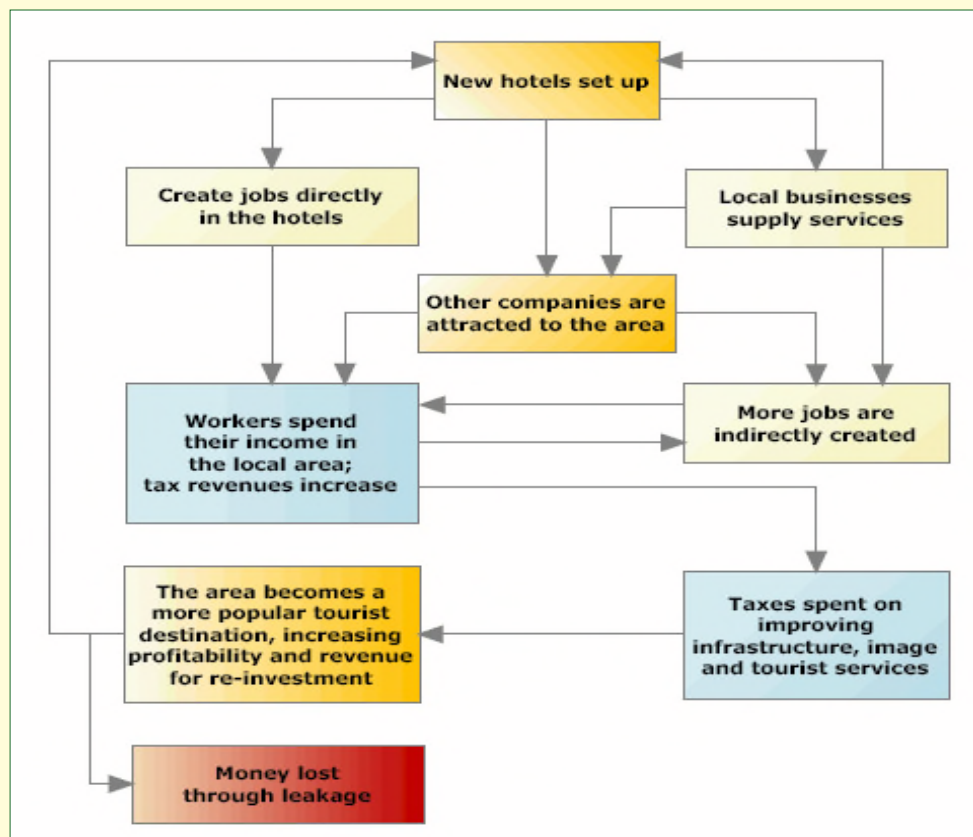
**O**peration Wealth Creation (OWC) is an intervention whose primary focus is on the nexus between Security and Development. The Defense White Paper of 2004 identified the key security threats to Uganda as being non-traditional or non-military, and developmental in nature. These include unemployment, poverty, cyber security, and food insecurity etc.

To deal with these threats, OWC was launched in July 2013 as a Corrective Intervention Force under the Office of the President. The intervention intended to create a system that facilitates effective national socio-economic transformation, with a focus on raising household incomes and the quality of life for subsistence households (on and off-farm, in formal and informal sectors). This is done through carefully selected enterprises with national, regional

and global markets backed by sound infrastructure

Uganda's long-term development aspiration is to grow from a peasant society into a highly industrialised, modern, prosperous and transformed society within 30 years. This is spelt in different long-term development frameworks such as Vision 2020 and NDP III. It is conceptualised around strengthening the fundamentals of the economy to





harness the abundant opportunities around the country. The opportunities include among others oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, an abundant labour force, geographical location and trade, industrialisation, and agriculture.

Previously dominated by agriculture (major exports being coffee, tea and tobacco), Uganda's economy is increasingly reliant on the fast-growing services sector, 51% of which tourism is the main component, and the oil and minerals extraction sector. Nevertheless, over 80% of Ugandans are subsistence farmers or employed in agriculture-related activities

Uganda is blessed with quite an exceptional abundance of natural, cultural heritage and historical resources that ought to be the platform for a flourishing Tourism Sector. It is the only country in the world where both the Big Five and

mountain gorillas can be seen, it has the biggest variety of bird species in Africa, one of the highest mountain ranges, the biggest lake, the official source of the Nile, numerous wildlife parks and forest reserves, some fascinating cultural heritage and history, complemented by an

attractive climate that allows tourism all year round, and an exceptionally friendly and hospitable people.

Tourism not only creates jobs in the tertiary sector, it also encourages growth in the primary and secondary sectors of industry. This is known as the multiplier effect - which in its simplest form is how many times money spent by a tourist circulates through a country's economy.

Money spent in a hotel helps to create jobs directly in that establishment, but it also creates jobs indirectly elsewhere in the economy. The hotel, for example, has to buy food from local farmers, who may spend some of this money on fertiliser or clothes. The demand for local products increases as tourists often buy souvenirs, which increases secondary employment.

The multiplier effect continues until the money eventually 'leaks' from the economy through imports - the purchase of goods from other countries.

It's against this background that OWC has been keen on integrating other key growth sectors such as Tourism in its



An exhibitor at the expo showcases beautiful cultural crafts from Tooro.

interventions. Tourism has the potential to facilitate sustainable job and wealth creation in the country.

In pursuit of this, in 2018, OWC developed a program called Agri-LED, which facilitates regional development plans with a set of different transformative projects and other exploitable/bankable investment opportunities that would be driven by the Private Sector, Local Governments and communities - for sustainable wealth creation, increased local resource mobilisation, and improved service delivery.

To implement this program, OWC set up a pilot project in the Rwenzori Region's eight districts and municipalities. One of the key growth sectors that the program aimed to facilitate was tourism, given that it already plays a significant economic role within this region. The area is endowed with a number of tourism sites such as Mt. Rwenzori, Mt. Rwenzori National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kibale Forest, Kibale National Park, Semliki National Park, 55 crater lakes, and cultural heritage sites, among others. However, their potential is not fully exploited in terms of revenue growth, job creation. There is also a need for reduction in the vulnerability of the poor through increasing a range of economic opportunities available to them. On top of this, some of these tourist attractions do not have connecting motorable roads.

As such, OWC, using Agri-LED, scrutinised an array of investment opportunities and bankable projects in the region for both the public and private sector to invest in for sustainable development. These included the



upgrading of tourism sites such as Amabere Ga Nyina Mwiru, Sempaya hot springs, arts and crafts, cultural tourism sites, crater lakes, hotels and lodges, water sports, mountaineering, introducing sports tourism, and so many others

Agri-LED's component of constructing and maintaining roads within the region addresses the challenge of the poor road network and will enable access to areas that currently don't have any motorable roads, especially in the Rwenzori Mountains and national parks, and inter-district community roads connecting various underexplored tourist sites in order to promote socio-economic development of the sub-region.

In the auspices of the Agri-LED Program, OWC coordinated different agencies such as UIA, UDC, and UDB among others to convene a first of its kind Investment Expo at the Mountains of the

Moon University in Fort Portal City from 29th to 31st January 2020. This was meant to boost investment confidence and promote both Domestic Direct Investments (DDI) and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), and enhance Local Economic Development (LED).

The EXPO brought together both local and foreign investors and the business community to explore new opportunities in the greater Rwenzori region and promote networking and discussions on investment decisions. Various Ministries, Departments and Agencies of the Government participated in the Expo, and investors were taken through existing and pipeline bankable projects from the different sectors including tourism. Uganda Tourism Board revealed a range of available investment opportunities, benefits and incentives offered by the Rwenzori Regional Development and Investment Agenda guided by the Agri-LED framework.





**President Museveni launches the Agri-LED programme during the Expo.**

To consolidate these activities, OWC, with technical guidance from Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and with the coordination and support of the United Nations Uganda office, is following up on the Tourism Sector investment profiles to support the country's strategy of implementing private-sector-led economic interventions, address unemployment, and pave way for Local Governments to generate their own revenue in order to deliver decentralised services to the people within the region.

The Investment Profiles drew on extensive literature reviews as well as qualitative interviews with key informants within the region to describe the investment opportunities in tourism within the Rwenzori region. This process highlighted three investment opportunities: establishment of luxury accommodation; establishment of cable cars; and, conservation of heritage sites.

For each of the investment opportunities identified, financial models were developed as part of a profile showing the cash flows, rate of return for investments, break-even and

sensitivity analysis, and the internal rate of return for an interested investor. The returns derived from the finance analysis are considered acceptable to attract both local and foreign investors to the region. Moreover, different additional government incentives were highlighted in these profiles as important to accelerating foreign direct investments within this sector.

The Tourism Investment Profiles also detail some of the environmental and social considerations, and policy, legal and institutional framework that needs to be taken into account. The profiles also provide details on the enabling environment and market across the different investment ventures.

OWC is further coordinating agencies such as the Civil Aviation Authority to mobilise investment under a PPP arrangement. Technical and feasibility studies done will enable expeditious upgrading of Kasese aerodrome into an international airport, complete with a 5 star hotel.

This will enable tourists from the region and beyond to have better and more

convenient access to Rwenzori and all its popular tourist sites.

OWC also sits on the Marketing and Product Development Committee of Uganda Tourism Board, and other multi sectoral committees and task forces whose main focus is to develop the region. As indicated earlier, OWC shall continue to work with all state and non-state actors including the MDAs, Private Sector, CSOs, and citizens to promote tourism through new interventions such as the Parish Development Model.

In light of the disruptions caused to the Tourism Sector due to the Covid19 pandemic, OWC engagements will involve identification of challenges and discussions with relevant stakeholders to design appropriate solutions. OWC will also monitor, evaluate and generate reports for submission to the Apex Platform, which will oversee issues of public policy management and good governance especially towards key growth sectors.

OWC thanks all her partners for their continued support and cooperation in unlocking the potential of Uganda for faster sustainable development and wealth creation.

For more information on the Rwenzori Tourism Profiles and OWC's part in them, visit

<http://owc.go.ug/articles.php>;

[https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/?s=Rwenzori+tourism](https://www.ugandainvest.go.ug/?s=Rwenzori+tourism;);

<https://uganda.un.org/index.php/en/99227-tourism-sector-investment-profile-rwenzori-region>;



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# BANANA INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (BIRDC)

The Successor entry of the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (PIBID)

## ONE-ON-ONE

### *Rev. Prof. Florence Isabirye Muranga, Director General- PIBID*



Rev. Prof. Florence Isabirye Muranga,  
Director General PIBID

#### 🗣 Give us a brief background on the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (PIBID).

🗣 The Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development is headed by Rev. Prof. Florence Isabirye Muranga, an ordained priest of the church of Uganda and food scientist. Out of concern of a huge percentage of the matooke harvested by growers in Uganda being wasted, President Yoweri Museveni set up the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development project and appointed me (Rev. Prof. Florence Isabirye Muranga) to head this organization as Director General. One of the major objectives of the initiative is to transform the Uganda peasant farmers into commercial farmers by empowering them as formidable banana industry stakeholders through involvement in value-addition thereby eradicating poverty.

#### 🗣 Where do you draw your inspiration?

🗣 I grew up in a family that so much cherished matooke as a food crop and as a child I started developing a special attachment to the same. However, I later realized that there was not much literature or research done on matooke. As a scientist, this was a good justification to learn more about matooke and to conduct scientific research which I optimistically thought would present future opportunities. I recall one day, out of curiosity I experimented on how to dry matooke locally. Unfortunately, the results were disappointing and even caused the matooke to mould, but this was a learning process. I am passionate about matooke which is the most consumed food crop in our country and I see a lot of opportunities if we invest in this product.

When the president appointed me into this role at first I turned down the offer since somehow I thought this would drug me into politics yet I never trusted politicians due to personal reasons.



However, the pride in me could not withstand my 'romance' with tooke coupled with the desire to serve and transform our communities. So later (after one year) I approached HE the president in acceptance of this position and since then my love for tooke has even grown stronger.

### ❷ Tell us about your products, and who is your target market?

❶ We are privileged that our culture values food and matooke being a traditional food crop, we give it a personal touch right from the plantation to the production line and through this, we have identified two major products;

Instant tooke where we develop matooke into gluten-free flour to process it into products such as tooke meal, tooke porridge, tooke soup, tooke dumplings, tooke chips and other snacks.

Secondly, raw tooke flour is used to make products such as composite bread & cakes, composite biscuits, composite chapatti and doughnuts. Our target market is the local communities regional and international markets.

### ❸ What positive impact has the Tooke product had on agro-tourism in Uganda and elsewhere?

❶ In a country like Uganda whose economy largely depends on agriculture, agro-tourism is inevitable. Uganda is among the top five leading banana producers in the world, with a 30% estimated contribution to the world banana production. The establishment of PIBID has presented to Uganda an opportunity to showcase a variety of tooke products with a unique taste and

full nutritional value on the world market. The products exported are branded in such a way that promotes our country and culture on the international scene. The taste of our tooke is uniquely different from any other across the world due to our climate and the personal touch we give this crop right from the first to the last production process. As a result, tooke has gained more popularity and a lot of incoming tourists have made it their food of choice.

Our development facilities also act as learning centres for various farmers across the country to learn new farming models.

### ❹ What are some of the success stories registered under PIBID?

❶ The introduction of tooke flour in form of exports to Europe, Asia and North America has made our business more profitable and contributed to the country's increase in GDP through foreign exchange.

The PIBID facility has a 24-acre banana plantation which is used as a training centre





Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC) facility in Bushenyi.



King of Tooro, Omukama Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV at the Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC) facility in Bushenyi.

for farmers. The Initiative provides local farmers with access to scientific processing and value-addition mechanisms to process matooke into a variety of products for sale in local, regional and international markets.

Formerly limited to Busheyi, the project now covers five districts and in all these areas we have boosted the livelihoods of the locals by providing jobs and securing a ready market for their matooke.

#### 🗣️ What challenges have you encountered in running this

#### business?

🔹 The biggest challenge has been the red tape in government approval processes. This has been a setback in a way that when we project to accomplish a project within a specific period, we find ourselves stagnant and this often increases the cost of our operations.

#### 🗣️ Where do you see PIBID in the next few years?

🔹 We plan to increase our production capacity to match the fast-growing Global market. In five years this organization will have grown its capital base thereby

curbing over-dependence on government resources to run its business.

We are also planning on organizing a Tooke marathon where people from different walks of life and lovers of matooke will be invited to participate as a way of promoting tourism through culture & traditions and also to promote trade. We are also developing a Televised Tooke cooking competition initiative where we shall host chefs across the world to participate in this program as a tool to promote our products on the world market.



## ASSORTED PRODUCTS MADE BY THE BANANA INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (BIRDC)



## ABOUT REV. PROF FLORENCE MURANGA BIOGRAPHY

### *Background and education*

She was born in present-day Mayuge District circa 1952 and attended "Kabuli Primary School" for her elementary school education. For her secondary school studies, she attended Gayaza High School, a prestigious boarding girls' middle and high school, located in Gayaza, Wakiso District.

In 1975 she graduated from Makerere University, Uganda's largest and oldest public university, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree and a Diploma in Education, awarded in 1975. In 1990, she was awarded a Master of Science in Food Science by the University of Reading in the United Kingdom. Later in 2000, she graduated with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Biochemistry, from Makerere University.

### *Work experience*

Before her retirement, Florence Isabirye Muranga was a Professor of Nutrition and Biochemistry in the Department of Food Technology and Nutrition at Makerere University. She has a special interest in the nutritional value of the banana fruit, particularly the variety called matooke. She has published widely and extensively regarding her research on the subject.

### *Banana research*

In 2005 Professor Muranga had an encounter with the president of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, and the president was impressed with the professor's research. Two years later, the president established the Presidential Initiative on Banana Industrial Development (PIBID) and named Muranga the Director General. The program is an aggressive food-value-addition effort, yielding a range of



matooke byproducts including (a) tooke biscuits (cookies) (b) tooke powder for porridge (c) tooke flour for matooke meal and bread-making (d) matooke chips for snacking (e) matooke flakes for cereal and (f) matooke starch and others.

PIBID established a banana farm on a 24 acres (10 ha) piece of land and a modern matooke processing factory in the town of Bushenyi, in Bushenyi District in the Western Region of Uganda.

### *Family*

Florence Muranga is married to Manuel Muranga since 1978 and together they are the parents of two sons.

### *Other considerations*

In November 2016, the president of Uganda appointed a commission of inquiry into the affairs of Makerere University and named Professor Florence Muranga as one of its nine members. In 2006, the Management Forum of the British Council, based in London, United Kingdom, recognized Professor Muranga as one of the "Top Women in 2006". At home, she won the Presidential Scientific Innovation Excellence Award at the 2005/06 Presidential Science Awards in recognition of her pioneering work on the matooke fruit.

Since about 2000, Florence Muranga has served as an Assistant Chaplain at Saint Francis Chapel, the principal Anglican church at Makerere University campus in Kampala, Uganda's capital and largest city.





# *18 year old Sandra Nansamba wins Pearl Of Africa Star search*

Sandra Nansambu emerged the winner of the first Season finale of the Pearl of Africa Star Search on Sunday August 8, 2021 after 11 weeks of breathtaking performances, musical training, and Tourism Adventure. She got the highest score from the judges after an outstanding performance and excellence in the tourism challenge, to beat out the other top 5 talents walking home with the coveted Grand prize package worth UGX 60,000,000/= including a cash prize, recording contract from TAG studios, Professional artist management and PR, collaborations, destination trips and the paid role of Tourism Ambassador.



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To provide safe, efficient, affordable, reliable and convenient aviation services in Africa and beyond



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## Meet Jessica Nabongo the first Ugandan to travel the world

### 📍 What inspires your adventures?

④ Curiosity—that's what's always inspired me. I have a strong desire to see the differences and similarities in how people live everywhere in the world, even at home in the United States. I put a lot of trust in strangers, and I believe you can travel solo anywhere.

### 📍 Who was the most interesting person you met?

④ My guide in Algeria—Zaki. It was toward the end of my journey, and at the time there were a lot of anti-government protests going on there. We were supposed to be touring, but we ended up sitting in a café talking. I'll never forget what he said: "I'm just living for the sake of living. You can't have wild ambition around here, especially if you're the oldest child." It really struck me. Simply because of where he'd been born, his opportunities were limited to the point where he didn't even want to think about success.

### 📍 Do you have any travel heroes?

④ Barbara Hillary. She was the first Black woman to visit the North and South Poles, and she did it aged 75 and 79—isn't that wild? The other is Cory Lee. He's in a wheelchair and has visited 37 countries. I can't relate to him because I haven't faced those challenges, but I love that he hasn't let being in a wheelchair stop him from exploring the world. I also follow Traveling Black Widow on Instagram. She was married for 31 years, but after her partner died, she went on to explore the world. I love her.

When we talk about diversity, people mostly think about racial diversity, but it's also about abilities, age, and body type. There are so many different types of diversity, and everybody should be seen. I like to see how people are living their lives without boundaries.

### 📍 Before your career as a traveler, you studied international development and worked with the United Nations. Did this help to prepare you?

④ Learning about political and economic history



at the London School of Economics absolutely opened my mind and taught me about the world, and the UN was certainly an interesting experience. My studies gave me an understanding of post-colonial dynamics and how different countries wield their power.

A simple example of how this can apply to travel is the relationship between former colonies and air routes. The easiest way to get to former French colonies, particularly in Africa, would be by flying through Paris—the French airlines there will have a monopoly because of the diaspora.

### What was the most extreme place you visited?

 Let's talk about South Sudan. The U.S. Embassy strongly discourages U.S. citizens from traveling there, and I was advised by a diplomat that it was too dangerous. South Sudan is insecure in terms of its government, and, of course, terrible things have happened. But I always say no country in the world is completely safe, and no country in the world is completely unsafe. You find what you're seeking. What I'm seeking is humanity. I'm seeking love. So I went anyway.

I spent my time there with a South Sudanese woman, Nyankuir. I didn't want to go to a compound and never leave it. Instead, I visited a cattle camp—cattle are an extremely important aspect of Dinka culture. I spent time speaking to the elders and the children, and I found out my bride price—30 cattle, at most, because at five-foot seven, I'm considered short there.

I also think of my trip to the market. There was an old man sitting right in the middle of it. His face was super wrinkled and I found myself just staring at him. I thought he was begging for money, but it turned out that his children were grown-up and had left home and he didn't like being home alone. So he sat in the market every day to interact with people. I asked for his picture, and he told me to hold on because he wanted to put his glasses on first. So now I have these two portraits: one of how he wanted to be seen, and one of how I wanted to see him.

Both were beautiful and simple experiences. I never felt afraid. It was a reminder



***I don't believe in failure. And I don't have the ability to be embarrassed. Embarrassment isn't a natural human trait, in my eyes—it comes from socialization.***

that you should take everything you hear from people with a grain of salt.

### What travel kit can't you do without?

 I like mirrorless cameras because they're lighter—whether they're Sony or Canon. I think the 24-70mm is the perfect lens, in terms of getting that wide range of shots, from landscape images to beautiful portraits, and being able to move with one lens. Obviously, you can take more than one lens, but if you're traveling for extended periods you should take a 24-70mm. I also travel with my drone. I have a DJI Mavic Air that I find to be lightweight—and inconspicuous when I need it to be.

### Did you ever experience any setbacks?

 I don't believe in failure. And I don't have the ability to be embarrassed. Embarrassment isn't a natural human trait, in my eyes—it comes from socialization. If I fell over in the middle of Grand Central Station, I'd laugh at myself. I truly believe that every failure in your life is just an opportunity to learn.

### What do you collect while traveling?

 Alcohol. In Peru, I got pisco; in Georgia and New Zealand, I bought wine. Waragi—a kind of gin—in Uganda, and more gin in Eritrea. Then rum in Barbados, of course, and rakia in Serbia.

## Travel

### 🗣️ If you could change one thing in the world of travel, what would it be?

① Single-use plastic. I wish it didn't exist. On my travels, I really saw the effects of it. I once went snorkeling in Nauru, one of the world's least-visited countries, and there was so much rubbish in the water—it broke my heart. I see it all the time, everywhere, but unfortunately mostly in developing countries. Corporations brought in all this plastic and didn't tell anyone how to dispose of it. These communities are used to organic waste, like banana peel—you throw it out. They have no waste-management system to deal with it.

### 🗣️ What's the best piece of advice you've received?

① My mother has always said 'humble yourself'. I appreciate it because when you travel, depending on your passport, depending on your social class, depending on so many different things, you can go to places with a lot of ego, or you can humble yourself and know that everyone is equal. It enables you to connect with all types of people, no matter if they're a man sitting on the floor at the market, or if they're a general manager at a Four Seasons property. It's really just about seeing people exactly as they are—human beings. Having humility is so important.

### 🗣️ Do you have any advice for someone thinking of embarking on a similar adventure?



**Nabongo Jessica (second on the right)**

① Travel with kindness, travel with positive energy and without fear. I think what holds people back a lot of the time is fear of the unknown. What I've learned throughout my travels is that most people are good, and because of that, there's no reason to have an innate fear of a stranger. Most people really want to help you. A lot of the time people are just really happy that you're in their country.

### 🗣️ Has the pandemic caused you to think differently about travel?

① I think I'm definitely more conscious about the environment. I always have my reusable water bottle instead of using those little plastic bottles. Even though I find it slightly annoying, it's something small that I can do. On planes I fly with a reusable cup so that I'm not using plastic cups. The other thing is slowin

Single-use plastic is one of the biggest things harming Earth right now, so a lot of my focus is on that. But I also think it's important to watch how much you waste. If you're in a restaurant and you don't have a big appetite, ask for a half portion. It's about being a deliberate traveler, just taking that extra minute to think how can I have a lower impact on this place that I'm in and on the planet in general.

### 🗣️ You took road trips in the U.S. last summer. What did you learn about your home country?

① I went to 25 states in 2020. Before I left Michigan, I took a COVID test. Then I drove to New York and started with New England. Then I did Delaware, Maryland. I also road-tripped around Utah and much of the South. Americans live in one of the largest and most diverse countries in the world, but so many people have never been to the national parks in their state or in the neighboring state. And there are all these micro cultures, like lobster fishers in Maine. I learned about the Geechee/Gullah culture in South Carolina. I went to Oklahoma and got to learn about the history of Black cowboys. We're always chasing passport stamps, but how about we explore our own country, whether it's the U.S., Kenya, or Canada.

### 🗣️ What are some places around the world you're still longing to visit?

① The Okavango Delta in Botswana. I've done safaris in almost every African country, but people say that's one of the best. Also gorilla trekking in Uganda and the beautiful, pristine beaches of Madagascar. I think I'll do all three of those this year. My bucket lists don't last very long.





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# Kampala City

*It's the perfect time to see the capital of the  
pearl with plenty of deals*



Buganda Cultural Dance



Shopping Mall



Sunset at Lake Victoria



Without the pandemic, Kampala has never been quieter, less crowded and easier to explore. With its beatific weather and history still in place, but now its streets are blissfully uncrowded with fewer cars, travelers and commuters, making it the perfect time to visit. All outdoor attractions are available for Visitors.

### Embrace History

Kampala a cosmopolitan city originally built on seven hills, is Uganda's Capital and business hub. Founded in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the city has experienced unprecedented growth over the years, not only in terms of spatial coverage and population, but also in stature.

It has the largest Kingdom in Uganda (Buganda) and significant historical, social and cultural elements and features that interests any visitor.



### Kampala City Festival

The city boasts of unrivalled appeal as it nestles at the northern shores of L. Victoria. It enjoys a cool and fresh breeze from the lake as well as warm tropical temperatures all year round.

Besides the nice weather, Kampala is blessed with interesting attractions from historical buildings, museums, monuments, temples and cultural & religious sites.

Kampala's vibrant nightlife, celebration of numerous festivals and theatres are yet to emerge back from their dark days since the Covid-19 pandemic, but you will have a taste of the happy people and their welcoming nature in this metropolis.

You can explore the City through guided tours, guided walks and by booking a seat on the Kampala Sightseeing Bus services which will give you an exciting experience.

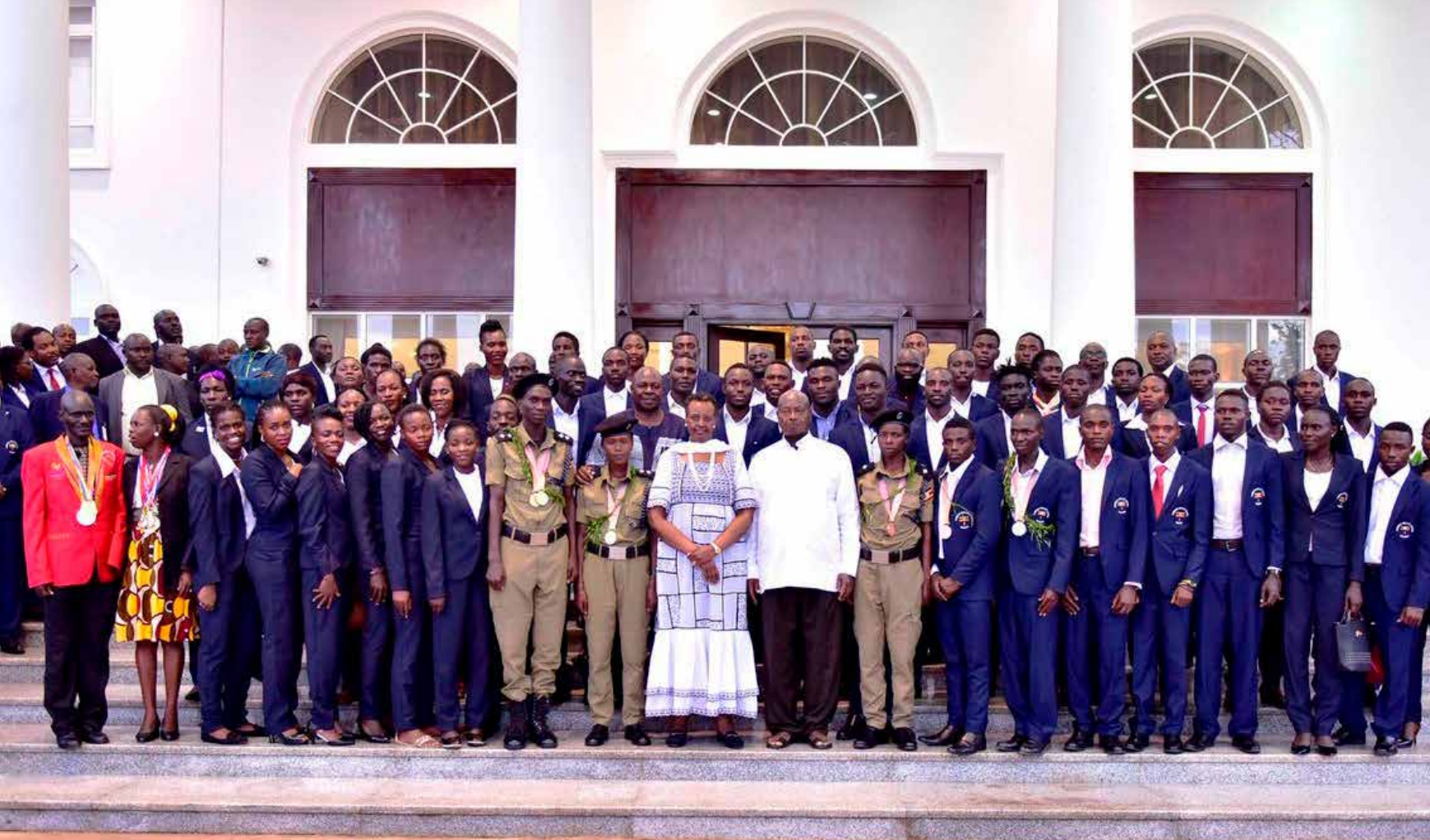


Kampala City Festival



MTN Marathon





# National Council of Sports: Sports Tourism is Our Next Frontier



**Dr. Patrick B. Ogwel**  
General Secretary, NCS

In the last one decade, Uganda has become a prominent sporting nation to reckon with. Boosting of Eleven (11) Olympic Games medals and Fifty Five (55) Commonwealth Games medals under its sleeve, in addition to many other world and regional championship accolades, Uganda has showcased its potential and abundant sporting talents through the 51 recognized National Sports Associations/Federations.

This is greatly attributed to Government through the National Council of Sports (NCS), which has created an enabling environment by providing opportunities for Ugandans to participate and excel in sports.

The Uganda Sports sub-sector has registered a number of remarkable achievements that are contributing to image building of the country:



1. Increased participation of Ugandan athletes at major international sports championships
2. Ugandan athletes excelling and winning medals in many international sports competitions
3. Ugandan's breaking/setting World Records e.g. Joshua Cheptegei's 4 World Records in (10,000m, 5,000m, 15Km and 5Km)
4. Increased mass participation of Ugandans in sports and physical activities
5. Increased funding of sports activities and investment in sports infrastructure
6. Construction of the High Altitude Sports Training Centre in Teryet in Kapchorwa.

Sports and Tourism are interrelated and complementary, underlining the need to incorporate a lot more avenues in order to promote Uganda's image.

Suffice to note that Sports Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors in tourism. More and more tourists are interested in sports activities during their trips whether sports are the main objective of travel or not. Sports events of various kinds and sizes attract tourist as participants or spectators and destinations try to add to local flavors to them to distinguish themselves and provide authentic local experiences.

Sports as a professional, amateur or leisure activity, involves a considerable amount of traveling to play and compete in different destinations and countries.

Major sporting events, such as the



H.E the President of Uganda and the First Lady celebrate with Jacob Kiplimo on winning a Gold medal in the Junior event of the IAAF World Cross Country Championships 2017 in Kampala.



Joshua Cheptegei breaks the 10,000m World Record in Valencia, on top of the 5000m, 5K and 15km World Records.

Olympic and Paralympic Games, Football tournaments and athletic events have become powerful tourism attractions

in themselves- making a very positive contribution to the tourism image of the host destination.



The Silverback, the National Men's Basketball Team emerged 6th overall at the 2021 FIBA Afrobasket in Kigali, Rwanda.

Think of the fact that over the recent past that billions worldwide have been watching Joshua Cheptegei, Peruth Chemutai and Jacob Kiplimo at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.

The same could be said for the

Silverbacks at the 2021 AfroBasket Tournament in Rwanda, the Uganda Hippos (Under20 Football Team) finishing second (2) at the AFCON Under 20 Finals in Mauritania among other events.

Uganda is now positioning itself at the

helm of sports in Africa- a home for sports talents and equally establishing itself as a host hub for international events. The 3rd FISU World University Netball Championships 2018 were successfully hosted by Uganda at Makerere University. This came shortly after Uganda's





Construction of the Hostel Block at the National High-Altitude Training Centre in Teryet is at 98 per cent completion.



National High-Altitude Training Centre at Teryet: The Artificial Football/ Rugby Turf Field is at 80 per cent completion.



The She Cranes, the National Netball Team finished 7th overall at the 2019 Netball World Cup in Liverpool, England.

successful hosting of the 42nd IAAF World Cross Country Championships 2017 at Kololo, among others.

This is only a slice of the many other sporting events that Uganda has hosted/

intends to host in the future. This is a manifestation of the tremendous growth being attained in sports and accordingly, the tangible and intangible benefits being reaped in regards to enhanced tourism, widespread free media coverage, common

bonding among people, employment opportunities, health benefits, economic boost and infrastructural development.

On the other hand, with the youngest population in the world and a portion of



The Uganda Hippos, Under 20 National Football Team jubilate after finishing 2nd at the 2021 Africa Under-20 Cup of Nations in Mauritania.



Halima Nakaayi wins the women's 800m event at the 2019 World Championships in Doha.

these unemployed, Uganda needs to find solutions that we haven't tried before on a mass scale. Sports and entertainment are proven to be those avenues that we can tap into by heavily investing in the sub-sector.

Once that is achieved, it's a no-brainer that sports will give us more than we feed the proverbial cow in terms of national PR and tax revenue.

Uganda has 51 sports disciplines. Football, Netball, Boxing, Rugby, Basketball,

Athletics, Cricket and Volleyball are among those that have been on the international stage often. In all these, many youth benefit with several playing for national and foreign clubs giving light to the diverse talents of Sports made in Uganda.

The exploits of Ugandan athletes at global competitions can be a catalyst to cast Uganda in the limelight giving it global visibility and marketability.

**DR. PATRICK BERNARD OGWEL (PhD)**  
GENERAL SECRETARY



## About National Council of Sports

The National Council of Sports (NCS) is a statutory organ whose establishment, status and powers are enshrined under The NCS Act of 1964, to among other things; develop, promote and control sports activities in Uganda on behalf of Government under the Ministry of Education and Sports.

## Vision

The Vision of National Council of Sports is "To provide an enabling environment for the investment in and promotion of sports in Uganda"

## Mission

The overall mission is "Maximizing opportunities for all Ugandans to participate and excel in Sports"

## Contact us

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Peruth Chemutai becomes Uganda first female Gold medallist at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, winning in the 3000m Steeplechase



Gold medallist Joshua Cheptegei of Team Uganda on the podium during the medal ceremony for the Men's 5000m on day fourteen of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games at Olympic Stadium on August 06, 2021 in Tokyo, Japan.



Peruth Chemutai of Team Uganda poses with the gold medal for the Women's 3000m Steeplechase Final on day twelve of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games at Olympic Stadium on August 04, 2021 in Tokyo, Japan.



Bronze Medallist Jacob Kiplimo of Uganda during the medal ceremony of the Men's 10000m Final on day eight of the athletics events of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games at Olympic Stadium on July 31, 2021 in Tokyo, Japan.



## UGANDA WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE (UWRTI)

# UWRTI, FINDING MODEST SOLUTIONS TO WILDLIFE CHALLENGES

Uganda is exceptionally endowed with a variety of flora and fauna that position it as one of the most naturally gifted destinations in the world. Uganda's location presents unique geographic features ranging from glacier-topped mountains, rain forests, savannahs and dry deciduous acacia bush-land to wetlands and swamps. These, along with a wide variation in climate and soils, combine to give the country an impressive range of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

However, these endowments are followed by challenges that offer a critical niche for UWRTI to conduct specialized research and training.

Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI) is at the centre of finding lasting solutions to the challenges facing the wildlife sector in Uganda. The institute provides relevant researched data used nationally and internationally for sustainable wildlife management, which is the main component of nature-based tourism and an engine for economic development. This research focuses on four thematic issues that have posed a challenge. Thus: ecological monitoring, climate change, extractive industries and the invasive alien species.

UWRTI's focus is put on monitoring key wildlife species extinctions, disease surveillance programs, disease outbreaks investigations, wildlife forensic and ecological processes which are important in maintaining healthy wildlife and diversity. Additionally, the past decade has witnessed a growing recognition of inextricable link between climate change and biodiversity. Climate change results into changes in the temperatures and alkalinity of aquatic systems affecting the survival of biodiversity. (DEAT, 2006) This explains UWRTI focuses on climate mitigation and adaptation.

According to the Director, Mr. Baluku Robert, the institute is currently carrying out a research project whose sole aim is to design techniques, methods and strategies for eradicating *Parthenium hysterophorus*, *Dichrostachys cinerea* and *Lantana camara* invasive plant species from Queen Elizabeth National Park. Invasive Species pose one of the most significant threats to biodiversity, agriculture, sustainable economic development and human and animal health on this planet (Boy and Witt, 2013).

Additionally, UWRTI is the only Public Institution providing specialized technical vocational educational training in wildlife management in Uganda, putting it at the centre of impacting professionalism in the industry.





Currently UWRTI offers training programs leading to the award of the following diplomas and certificates:

### Diplomas

- Diploma in Wildlife and Allied Natural Resource Management (DWM),
- Diploma in Wildlife Tourism Management (DWT)

### Certificates

- Certificate in Wildlife Tourism Management (CWT)
- Certificate in Wildlife and Natural Resources Management (CWM)

This institute was established by Act of the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda No. 17 of 2016, with the aim of conducting and overseeing wildlife research and training in the country. The overall purpose of UWRTI is to collect and disseminate timely and quality scientific information that will enhance the management and utilization of wildlife resources in the country.

Therefore, UWRTI has the mandatory role of advising the Government, management authorities and the general public on best ways of conserving the wildlife resources both inside and outside

Given the strategic developments such as a newly built and well-equipped institution by 2025, UWRTI will be transformed into a world-class centre of excellence in wildlife research and training. The centre of excellence will provide specialized training and research involving Post Graduate Diplomas (PGDs) aiming at promote knowledge and human capital development in areas of strategic importance to Uganda's wildlife industry; systematically develop a creative research training environment that is internationally competitive; and strive for the highest standards of quality and international competitiveness.



### Location

The institute is located in Katwe Kabatooro Town Council in an enclave of Queen Elizabeth National Park, Kasese District.

### Contact info

**Uganda Wildlife Research and Training Institute (UWRTI)**

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Email: info@uwrti.ac.ug

Website: www.uwrti.ac.ug



Ugwrti

# Uganda National Commission for Unesco

**Uganda became member of UNESCO in November 1962 and, in accordance with Article VII of the UNESCO Constitution established the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (UNATCOM) in September 1963. The main object of UNATCOM is to serve as the official agency linking Uganda to UNESCO and its agencies, and to ensure the presence of UNESCO and the implementation of UNESCO's activities and programmes in Uganda. UNESCO's fields of competence are: Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture Communication and Information**

## UNESCO's Designated World Heritage Sites in Uganda

Uganda is more than a country, it's the Pearl of Africa as fondly described by Sir Winston Churchill, and the former British Prime Minister who was enthused by what he found in the East African country. A World Heritage Site is a place that is listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as being of special cultural, human or physical significance. This list should encourage you to travel and see some of these gorgeous features in Uganda for yourself. There are 3 UNESCO designated world heritage sites in Uganda are the Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi designated as a cultural Heritage site, Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mt. Rwenzori National Park both designated as Natural Heritage sites.

### 1. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park

This a natural World Heritage site located in South-Western Uganda on the border to the Democratic Republic of Congo. It contains Uganda's oldest and biologically most diverse rainforest within an area of 331 km<sup>2</sup>. In addition, it provides habitat for 120 mammals and most notably, for approximately 340 critically endangered mountain gorillas, which is half of the world's existing population.

This is the reason why the park was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994. Community benefits arising from gorilla tracking and other sustainable tourism initiatives is the only hope for the future conservation of this precious site.



**Spectacular views of Bwindi Impenetrable National Park in Uganda**  
(Copyright: Uganda Safari Tours/ Gracious Tours and Travel)



## 2. Rwenzori Mountains National Park

Rwenzori Mountains National Park comprises the main part of the Rwenzori Mountain chain, which includes Africa's third highest peak at 5109m above sea level. The combination of spectacular snow-capped peaks, glaciers, V-shaped valleys, fast flowing rivers with magnificent waterfalls, clear blue lakes and unique flora contributes to the area's exceptional natural beauty. Due to its outstanding natural beauty richest in vegetation it was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

The inscription of the above two natural heritage sites in Uganda has created and raised awareness among citizens and government for heritage preservation and conservation. Greater awareness has led to a general rise in the level of protection and conservation of the sites for sustainable use in tourism and education initiatives in the country.



Rwenzori Mountains (above) and a 3-horned Chameleon as one of the unique biological species (Copyright: Uganda Wildlife Authority)



Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi (Copyright: UNESCO)

## 3. The Tombs of Buganda Kings at Kasubi

The Tombs of Buganda Kings constitute a site embracing 26.8 hectares of Kasubi hillside within Kampala City, Uganda's capital. The site is the major spiritual centre for the Baganda where traditional and cultural practices have been preserved.

Its place as the burial ground for the previous four kings (Kabaka's) qualifies it as a religious centre for the royal family, a place where the Kabaka and his representatives carry out important rituals related to Buganda culture.

At its core on the hilltop is the main tomb building, locally referred to as the "Muzibu Azaala-Mpanga" which is a masterpiece of this ensemble and four royal tombs now lie within the Muzibu-Azaala-Mpanga. The architecture and natural elements of the Kasubi Tombs site are charged with historical, traditional, and spiritual values.

The site's main significance lies in its intangible values of beliefs, spirituality, continuity and identity of the Baganda people. The site serves as an important historical and cultural symbol for Uganda and East Africa as a whole.

## UNESCO Designated Biosphere Reserves in Uganda

Other UNESCO Designated Sites Include Biosphere Reserves in Uganda namely; Queen Elizabeth and Mt. Elgon Biosphere Reserves designated in 1979 and 2005 respectively.

### 1. Queen Elizabeth

Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve and National Park straddle the equator in western Uganda. Covering an altitudinal range of 910 to 1,390 meters above sea level, it is composed of a wide range of ecosystems: semi-deciduous tropical high forests, undulating savanna grasslands, Acacia savanna, tundra and wetlands. The area also includes (partly salt) lakes among which are Lake George (a Ramsar site) and Lake Edward. This site has the greatest biodiversity under protection in Uganda.

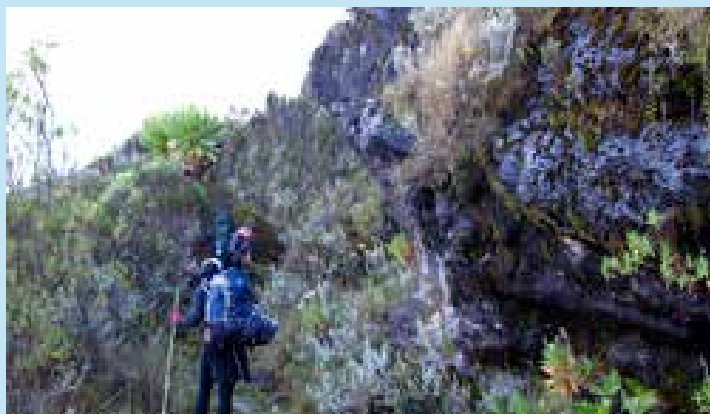


A view of Queen Elizabeth Biosphere Reserve (Copyright: UNATCOM)

### 2. Mt. Elgon

At 4,000km<sup>2</sup> Mt. Elgon has the world's largest volcanic base and is the oldest and largest solitary, volcanic mountain in East Africa, home to over 300 species of birds, variety of wildlife, the Bagisu,

the Sabiny, marginalized Ndorobos and Benet tribes. Promotion for more designation continued between 2016 and 2020 with over 40 sites mapped



Mt Elgon Features with some of the biodiversity in the Biosphere Reserve (Copyright: UNESCO).





## Role of UNESCO in Promoting and Safeguarding World Heritage Sites

UNESCO plays a big role in promoting World Heritage sites by encouraging safeguarding through its normative tools like the five UNESCO Conventions underlie its efforts to safeguard heritage, raising awareness of threats to heritage, forging partnerships, campaign works to empower young people to mobilise for the defence of their shared heritage through social media.

Young volunteers have learned about the value of heritage by taking part in youth camps organized in various parts of the world. For example, Uganda National Commission for UNESCO in partnership with Faraja Africa Foundation a youth led organization has organized several World Heritage Volunteer Camps in Mount Rwenzori National Park and Bwindi Impenetrable Forest for the year 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 respectively.

UNESCO also safeguards world heritage sites through stakeholder and global capacity-building programme works to create positive institutional environments for safeguarding World

heritage, while the UNESCO Chair Programme on Cultural Heritage and Risk Management supports training courses on disaster risk management.

However, beyond this list, breathtaking scenes are everywhere in Uganda offering a rare package of outstanding natural beauty enhancing its territory with everything from a hospitable people, timeless villages, magnificent parks and pristine scenery.

I would end by urging you all to visit Uganda to see and appreciate her incredible beauty, nothing beats seeing these locations in person!



Some of the youths that attended the youth camp in Mt. Rwenzori National Park in financial year 2017/2018 (Copyright: UNATCOM).



***Kyambogo University***  
**Knowledge and Skills for Service**

# Kyambogo University Targeting Active Research Status

**Kyambogo University is on a journey to be a research active university and one of the best universities in Africa.**



**Prof. Eli Katunguka  
Rwakishaya, the Vice  
Chancellor, Kyambogo  
University**

Prof. Eli Katunguka Rwakishaya, the Vice Chancellor says his vision for research is intended, in part to boost the institution's growth and its quest to become a top-tier public research university. "Research informs the teaching. We want to make Kyambogo research active so that many members of staff are doing research, published and promoted," Katunguka says.

When Katunguka became Vice Chancellor of Kyambogo University, he first identified the challenges affecting the growth of the university. Among the challenges was lack of research capacity among staff, lack of funding and few university collaborations.

As a way of improving on research, Katunguka introduced the Competitive Research Grant



**Kyambogo University main gate**



Scheme through the University Council for members of staff. The grant has sh1.6b available for staff to apply for and undertake various research projects. "We are the only university in Uganda with this scheme which is entirely funded by the university. "It has made funds available for staff who are now undertaking research projects," Katunguka says. Bent towards building the capacity of staff, Katunguka says they have embarked on elevating capacity of staff in areas of proposal writing and accountability. They are also training staff to enable them attain PhDs as a way of improving them. "We are addressing the issue of capacity. We have provided support to our staff to attain PhDs and the number is growing," Katunguka says.

The Vice Chancellor encourages staff at Kyambogo to apply for research grants from other areas, especially the sh500b research and innovation fund. The fund is managed by the Science and Technology Ministry. Katunguka says: "Universities should take advantage of this fund. We should be taking the biggest share."

## Collaborations

Through funding from SIDA, the university has more than 20 slots for PhD students. The university also has collaborations with various universities around the world. "We have several collaborations and strong relationships, which help us to improve on the research profile," Katunguka says. The main areas of collaboration are in special needs education, performing arts and teacher education, especially on early childhood. The university is also considering a balance between the teaching and research workloads, possibly by restricting student intake.

The university wants to adopt an approach of rigorously maintaining a student-staff ratio that ensures academic workloads allow time for research. "We have many members of staff doing a lot of teaching.

Time allocated to research is minimal. If we have fewer students, staff will find time for research," Katunguka says. Kyambogo has a student population of about 35,000 with some classes having up to 1200 students. The university has developed a Graduate Fellows' Scheme where the university identifies best students from the previous years. Last year, a total of 68 students were recruited under the programme to be a foundation of the university as it aims to build its own professors. "Many have completed their masters and have been absorbed at the level of Assistant Lecturer. These will be the foundation," Katunguka says.

## Pedagogical skills

In order to have lecturers who have skills in teaching and assessing, all staff at Kyambogo University have to be taught pedagogical skills. "Most of our courses are practical, but we make sure we polish our lecturers on how to teach and assess. That is why we have the best graduates on the market," Katunguka says. Kyambogo has the best competitive students on the job market. Katunguka attributes this to the vocational courses and high-quality teaching. "We are improving employability.

## Adapting to COVID-19 effects

Like many educational institutions, Kyambogo University has been hit by the pandemic, which has limited physical interactions. In order to keep the learning going, the university focused on online and distance learning. "More than 70% of our students can access online material but the remaining students without gadgets, such as laptops, phones and tablets to enable them study online and those who can't afford data can't be left behind. We encourage students to buy" these gadgets Katunguka says. He says online studying will be a new normal and thus, the university is dedicating a lot of money in e-learning resources. As a way of adhering to the Ministry of Health guidelines, the university has hand washing points, limited number of staff accessing the university as well as social distancing and wearing face masks all the time. "Many of our staff are vaccinated and we are lucky that no COVID-19 case has been registered here," Katunguka says.

## Modern infrastructure

From humble beginnings in 2001, Kyambogo University now boasts of world-class infrastructure. Formed out of a merger between Uganda Polytechnic Kyambogo, the Institute of Teacher Education, Kyambogo (ITEK) and the Uganda National Institute of Special Needs Education (UNISE), the university sits on Banda Hill. It is one of Uganda's largest public universities, established by the Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions Act 2001 and the Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions (Establishment of Kyambogo University) instruments of 2003. According to Patrick Kalule, the University Engineer and head of estates, the university has expanded over the years. He says they now have more teaching space and have helped increase access to higher education. "We also engage students, especially those in engineering, plumbing and electrical works, among others to gain practical knowledge and skills because of the hands-on skills we give them. Many of our students are hired on bigger projects even before they graduate," he says. Rosette Namono, a fourth year biomedical engineering student, says: "Four years ago, we would sometimes study outside because there were few lecture rooms. Our department now has new lecture blocks and laboratories." She adds

## Education

that they have unlimited wireless internet services, which supports them in research. About the walkways, she says two years ago the university roads were full of potholes that were often waterlogged during the rainy season.



**Some of the newly constructed roads at Kyambogo University**

### Hest project

Eng. Patrick Kalule, the University Engineer, says the university could have done more but was limited by funding shortage from the Government. Kalule says the Support to Higher Education, Science and Technology (HEST) project sponsored by the African Development Bank (AfDB) has contributed immensely to the facelift at Kyambogo University. The new facilities built during the AfDB project, include a Central Teaching Facility with a seating capacity of about 3,500 students at a time, the multi-purpose science complex laboratory and the virtual library where students access books and journals in the comfort of their rooms.

The project also set up the technical teacher education complex for skilling the youth. "The HEST project also had a capacity-building component, which enabled some academic staff to get Masters and PhDs," he adds. The HEST project was implemented in nine public higher education institutions to build Uganda's human capital skills development capacity, particularly in education, science and technology.



**Central teaching facility**



### Kyambogo, home to Biomedical Engineers

Inside the Biomedical Engineering lab at Kyambogo University, a group of students gather to examine a patient monitor. The expression on the faces of the students wearing white coats says it all. They are excited to be the next generation of health care engineers. Currently in their second year, they will soon join a crop of biomedical engineers who graduated from Kyambogo University and are key in maintaining vital healthcare equipment in hospitals. These healthcare professionals are working behind the scenes to save lives.



**Dr. Excellence Favor, the Head of the Electrical and Electronics Engineering Department inspecting work done by students to repair medical equipment at Soroti Regional Referral Hospital**



## Maintenance of Regional Referral hospital equipment

Currently, there are about 500 and 100 students pursuing diploma and degree in Biomedical and Mechatronics Engineering respectively. Even before graduating, the students are already helping the community through outreaches in hospitals where they maintain hospital equipment at no cost to the hospitals. "We do surveys and identify health facilities that have faulty equipment and we then fix them."

The students have worked on equipment of regional referral hospitals of: Lira, Mbale, Hoima, Moroto, Jinja and Soroti among others," Favor says. The intake of students is still limited since the labs at the university are not enough to accommodate big numbers. Favour says the training of biomedical engineers will save the country loss of costly equipment due to lack of proper maintenance.

Kyambogo has a fully equipped lab for biomedical engineers and a workshop where students carry out practical lessons. Some of the equipment in the lab are: dental, patient monitors and theatre equipment, among others. Although the field is not widely known, their work of keeping well-maintained ventilators and other pieces of critical equipment should be lauded.

"Hospitals cannot function without us," Harriet Karungi, a student at Kyambogo University, says. Julius Mutungi, a student perusing a diploma, says he does not miss medicine, which he had initially wanted to study. "I wanted to be a doctor, but opted for this course and I am enjoying it. I will be helping doctors do their work better," Mutungi says.

According to Dr. Excellence Favor, the head of the department of electrical and electronics engineering, mechatronics and biomedical engineering is one of the key accredited programmes in the nation, that is putting Kyambogo at a pedestal. The university offers both diploma and degree programmes in mechatronics and biomedical engineering. "Biomedical engineering technicians are responsible for installation, maintenance and training users on biomedical equipment in hospitals and health centres. For degree level, they train for four years," Favor says.

The course was started in 2016 as a response to many breakdowns of equipment in hospitals. "Whenever equipment broke down, health facilities would fly in experts, send the equipment abroad for repair or leave it idle," she says. She

explains that the production and health service industry need personnel equipped with knowledge and skills in biomedical, mechanical and electrical engineering who can design, build, control and maintain a wide range of engineering processes, products and medical systems, equipment and devices.

"We have only produced diploma students, but the degree programme's first lot will graduate this year," Favor says. Mechatronics students can also work in the food processing industries and this is in response to the increase in the number of food processing industries.



**The Vice Chancellor inspecting work done by students to repair medical equipment at Soroti Regional Referral Hospital**



# Kyambogo University ready for Digital Transformation

**Dr Liz State, the Kyambogo University Librarian indicates that the university has five libraries and these are Central Library, Barclay's Library, Faculty of Education Library, and Faculty of Special Needs Education Library. Our learning centres in the districts of Bushenyi and Soroti also have libraries. The libraries in total have over 276,000 books.**



**Dr Liz State, the Kyambogo University Librarian**

## What is the role of the library?

Through the librarian, students borrow books, research and also read. The libraries offer students enough space to read and learn. We also offer research support to students. We empower students with skills on how to access information through the electronic system to ensure that they embrace e-learning.

We also equip them with skills on the use of several software especially the anti-plagiarism software. They are able to access journals of their choice. We also offer tips for credible publishing of information and reference management. The training can be one-on-one or organised for a bigger class. We have a laboratory in the central library with 120 computers.

## Online archives

We have set up an online archive of scholarly publications for our research output for students and staff. We also have a facility for documentation delivery in case one needs help on any documentation e-resources, Microsoft Word applications and the Internet, to enable them research and learn.

## Collaborations and partnerships

We have a partnership with Book Aid International. We distribute books to educational institutions such as universities and

primary schools. Learning institutions write to us and they tell us the type of books they want and if we have them, we then distribute them to different schools in need for free. This is one of our outreach services. We are also a member of the consortium of Uganda University Libraries. Here, we have been able to get resources and put them to better use. We are a member of the International Association of University Libraries, which attaches us to other libraries staff in universities all over the world. We have a memorandum of understanding with Research For Life, which provides access to research databases free of charge.

## Online services

The university library maintains an online catalogue of our collection. The catalogue is available online and it's accessible from anywhere at any given time and it's mostly for bibliographic details and not full text. For full text, we have access to 49 databases of electronic resources, such as journals and these are accessed from anywhere as long as the users are enrolled.

They can access them even when not at the university, using our new facility called My Loft. Students can access about 240,000 e-books. They can be used simultaneously by several people. For support to research, we have been able to archive 762 articles, dissertations, chapters for staff and students.



## Digital transformation

Since COVID-19 came, all learning institutions adapted e-learning. It is no longer a luxury, so it should not be implemented at leisure. Therefore, the use of e-resources is imperative to support learning in all learning institutions. Libraries in Uganda have been ready for e-learning since 2010

because we have had access to the resources but the uptake has been low. However, with the new normal, there will be a paradigm shift from using physical books to e-books. So, we believe the use of e-learning will increase.



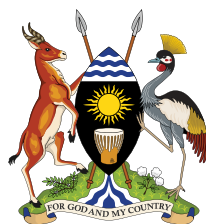
Students inside the Kyambogo University Central Library



A student reading a book at the computer lab at the central library



Students in the computer lab at the Central Library in Kyambogo University



## DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (DIT)



**"Promote Employable Skills"**

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS**

P. O Box 20050 Kampala Uganda, | Plot 97/99 3rd Street, Industrial Area,  
Tel: +256-414251256, +256414259412  
Website: [www.dituganda.org](http://www.dituganda.org) | Email: [info@dituganda.org](mailto:info@dituganda.org)



H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni,  
President of Uganda



Hon. Janet K. Museveni,  
Minister of Education and  
Sports



Hon. Musingo John  
Chrysostom  
Minister of state for  
Higher Education



Dr. Joseph Muvawala  
Chairperson,  
Industrial Training  
Council (ITC)



Mr. Patrick  
Byakatonda  
Director, Directorate  
of Industrial Training  
(DIT)

**The Directorate of Industrial Training is a quality assurance body in the Business, Technical, Vocational, Education (BTVE) and Training sub-Sector under the Ministry of Education and Sports.**

### DIT MANDATE

The Directorate of Industrial Training is mandated to develop occupational standards, regulate work based training schemes, apply and expand the Uganda Vocational Qualifications Framework, accredit assessment centres, assess and award Uganda Vocational Qualifications as provided in the BTVE Act of 2008.

### PROPOSED NEW MANDATE

The proposed mandate under the new TVET reforms, the Directorate will be mandated to promote the highest standards in the quality and efficiency of industrial training in the country and ensuring adequate supply of properly trained manpower at all levels in the industry.



## VISION

"To be a technical and vocational skills quality assurance body of International repute."

## MISSION

To promote quality assurance interventions in Business, Technical, Vocational, Education and Training for the public and private sector



The President of the Republic of the Republic of Uganda, H. E. General Yoweri Kaguta Museveni and the Director DIT, Mr. Patrick Byakatonda during the ceremony of passing out skilled trainee under Seninde Foundation in Wakiso district before the COVID-19 outbreak.



## Highlights of some Directorate of Industrial Training activities



The Minister of Education and Sports and First lady, Hon. Janet Kataha Museveni inspecting a DIT stall during the Education and Sports Sector review at Hotel Africana in Kampala.



The Minister of State for Higher Education, Hon. J.C. Muyingo, the Chairman ITC, Dr. Joseph Muvawala, the Director DIT, Mr. Patrick Byakatonda, the Director HTVET, Dr. Jane Egau, and the Commissioner BTNET Hajjati Dr. Safinah Kisu Musene during the release of the UVQF 2019 assessment results at DIT premises in Lugogo.



The chairman Tourism and Hospitality Sector Skills Council Mr. Herbert Byaruhanga, Commissioner BTNET Dr. Safina K. Museene, Director HTVET Dr. Jane Egau and Director DIT Mr Patrick Byakatonda after the official launch of the Assessment and Training Package of Tourist Guide.



The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Education and Sports, Mr. Alex Kakooza, the Director DIT, Mr. Patrick Byakatonda and the Director HTVET, Dr. Jane Egau, the Director NCDC Ms. Grace Baguma with DIT heads of Departments and Ministry of Education technical officers during the closure of Occupational Standards workshops for the lower secondary school curriculum.



The Director DIT Mr. Patrick Byakatonda handing over DIT property land title for plot 97/99 third street industrial Area to the minister of state for higher education, Hon. J. C Muyingo in Kampala.



Practitioners, job experts and teachers for the occupations which fall under the performing Arts, physical education and DIT facilitators after occupational standard development workshop for the lower secondary school curriculum at UMA.



## Highlights of some Directorate of Industrial Training activities



Graduation of candidates of the Makerere University College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Bio-Security



The Director DIT Mr. Patrick Byakatonda, the head of Regional Operations at UMEME, Mr. Andrew Mwesigye, the project manager Pamoja project and heads of department during the launch of memorandum of understanding between DIT and Umeme Limited.



The Directorate of Industrial Training wins the 8th Visionary of Uganda award as the best Business, Technical, and Vocational training quality assurance body of the year 2020.



The Director Natural Chemotherapeutic Research Institute Dr. Grace Nambatya, Presidential Advisor on Pandemic and Epidemics Dr. Monica Musenero, the Ag. Director DIT Mr. Patrick Byakatonda during the graduation of occupational Herbalists assessed and certified by DIT.



Senior Three candidates of Namugongo Secondary and Vocational School undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment by DIT in the occupation of Tailor.



Domestic Electrician practitioners (Kamwufu) undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment by DIT under the worker's PAS program for recognition of prior learning.



## Highlights of some Directorate of Industrial Training activities



Senior Three candidates of Namugongo Secondary and Vocational School undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment by DIT in the occupation of Bricklayer.



Skilled workers of National Water and Sewerage Corporation who were assessed and certified by DIT under the workers' PAS program.



Assessment of Industrial Electrical Technicians Level IV and Diagnostic Technician Level IV by DIT at Nakawa Vocational Training Institute.



DIT verifiers undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Cook at Ulrika Institute of Home Economics in Wakiso District.



Candidates under the Presidential Initiative on Skilling the Boy Child undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Motor Vehicle Mechanic and Welder under the invigilation of DIT assessor.



Candidates undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Metal Fabricator at Musa Body Machinery Centre.



## Highlights of some Directorate of Industrial Training activities



Candidates under the Presidential Initiative for Skilling the Girl Child undergo assessment in the occupations of Tailor and Hairdresser under the invigilation of DIT assessors.



Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) roads work plant operator undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment along Kalule Bamunanika road in Luweero District.



Students of Mbarara High School undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Metal Fabricator by the Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT).



DIT assessment in the occupation of Beautician and Hairdresser at Sparkles Saloon in Lugogo, Kampala.



Candidate of Uganda National Association of the Deaf, Mukono, undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment the occupation of Tailor.



## Highlights of some Directorate of Industrial Training activities



Candidates of St. Joseph School Nyamityobora - Mbarara undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Welder and Plumber.



Pupils of Mbarara Municipal Primary School display their products (sweaters) after undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation Knitter.



The Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Education and Sports, Mr. Alex Kakooza and the Head of Skills Development Fund, Ms. Ruth Musoke Biyinzika, handing out DIT Certificates of competence to skilled youth in Masaka District.



Candidates with undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Hairdresser Mbale School for the Deaf.



Candidates with disabilities undergo Occupational Competence-Based Assessment in the occupation of Cook and Knitter at Mbale School of the Deaf in Mbale district.



## ***Q&A with the NHCC CEO- Eng. Kenneth Kaijuka***



**Q NHCC has been in the real estate sector for many years. What is your assessment of the performance over the time?**

**A** NHCC is a 57 year old Company. The company has built over 20,000 houses during this time that have spread across the country i.e. Kampala, Kabale, Mbale, Koboko, Arua, Kitgum, Gulu, Jinja, Moroto, Hoima, Tororo etc. The brand of the Company was National as can be seen in the late 60s and early 70s with very innovative estates. With a mandate of improving and renovating the housing sector in Uganda the company was tasked to construct and manage estates in Kololo, Kiwafu, Bugolobi, Nakasero, Bukoto etc. If you look at the developed areas in Kampala, you will notice the quality of houses that have been built around NHCC by the different housing developers especially due to the state of the art infrastructure in our estates.

It is also worth noting that NHCC was an official construction arm of government and participated in constructing Nakasongola Airstrip, Roads, Albert Cook Ward in Mengo Hospital, Gulu and Lira Army Barracks, Posta Building etc.

NHCC did not survive the political history of the Country as seen in the significant reduction in houses constructed in the 1970s to early 1990s. During this time the Company managed estates on a rent basis mostly to civil servants which were later converted into pool houses in the 1990s when government stopped renting for its employees. These pool houses were later sold to the sitting tenants. This meant that the Company had to change strategy and start developing new areas such as in Ntinda Ministers Village, Bukoto, and Naalya. Overtime we have done estates in Jinja - Mpumudde, Kiwatule, Kyambogo, Bugolobi, Kabaka Anjagala, Lubowa and Apartments in Naalya.

**Q Reports (Habitat for Humanity) indicate that housing deficits in the country stands at 2.4 million units, what plans to you have as NHCC to ensure that the demand is achieved at an affordable price?**

**A** Housing shortage in urban areas is estimated at 210,000 and growing. We also need to ask whether the type of housing that we boast of is the quality that we should have in a city. In my view possibly 70-80% of housing in the bigger Kampala will be demolished for better housing in the next 20 years. We are working alongside many organizations i.e. Cities Alliances, Financial Institutions, and Utility Companies, Municipals councils, Towns and landowners to build synergies that that will deliver affordable housing. We are in talks with the different stakeholders that are key in delivering an affordable house to the end users by laying strategies and planning processes that

will facilitate the projects. For example our Bukerere Jubilee City has aroused interest in all service providers to play their part and partnership as we roll out probably the biggest housing project in Uganda with an estimated 3000units.

As NHCC we are ready to start redevelopment of these slums so that we improve the housing of Ugandans. We have the capacity, the knowledge and the professionals to do this with our established formula for integrating slum dwellers in our future developments. Our Naalya Housing Estate is built on once a slum and neglected Area. However when we came into play, we constructed different housing designs to capture the different market segment right from the standalones, the Apartments and the growing houses. As we speak now, Naalya is the most sought after residential area nearest to towns for both developers and clients not forgetting the many business segments that have sprung up to serve them.

**Over the years, property developers including you as NHCC have been involving in developing prime residential and now that segment appears heading towards saturation. Doesn't that worry you?**

The population of Uganda is growing at a rate of 3.6% per annum. The Covid-19 pandemic has also opened our eyes especially where families have to invest in organized housing that are secure, well kempt, and probably re-think of our work-from-home strategy. In developed countries, these housing estate target generations and not only the first time buyers. Therefore our estate are built to standard to serve more than one generation i.e. Bugolobi, Bukoto, Kiwatule, Makerere, Naalya etc.

The middle income and upper income segments are growing, people are giving birth, rural urban migration is on the rise and investors and tourists are pouring in at a high rate. We are also seeing market of foreign investors in the Ugandan housing market especially with significant milestone on the Oil and gas sector industry. All this signify appetite for housing if we get the right product for each market segment. We are therefore not worried at all. We have at heart the phenomenon of renovating, rehabilitating the standard and quality housing in the country.

Every corner of Uganda provides itself with a unique tourist attraction that needs to ingeniously be exploited and it's for this

reason that we are working keenly with the new cities and municipalities to develop houses across Uganda.

**What the future plans does NHCC in the next five years or so especially in regards to promoting the housing and eliminating the housing deficit in Uganda?**

There has been a rise in demand in housing and the government and its agencies have devised means and policies that will utilize the land in question effectively. Land is a fixed asset while the demand for housing keeps increasing every other day. In our strategy, we have moved away from construction of standalone and semi detached units and start going vertical.

This way, we free the land for other use and have density of population. Although this has not been a custom for Ugandans, we are seeing them embrace it with its associated advantages. Our entry into the upcountry market was witnessed in Mbarara where we released the first 80 units to the market and embarked on the second phase. We promise to do at least 50 units in each of the prioritized town councils and other municipalities.

## Equipment Available for Hire



Vibro Compactor



Bulldozer



Hand Roller Compactor



In addition to that, we have embarked on different Strategic Business Units that are related to the housing industry to help different market segments achieve their desire of having organized estates. These include Hiring of Earth Machine Movers, Surveying, land registration and titling, Architectural Plans and drawings, Detailed Bills of Quantities for project, warehouse rentals, office space rentals, parking towers in the City centre, laboratory etc. These SBUs are crucial in the construction process and establishing them pushes the company into a one stop centre for the clients both on small and large scale projects and therefore enhancing revenue for the company.

### ④ What the future plans does NHCC in the next five years or so especially in regards to supporting and promoting the Tourism sector in Uganda?

④ There has been a drive to promote the tourism sector in Uganda spear headed by the ministry, government agencies and other private companies. We have seen the tourism sector unlock its potential especially starting from local market.

Uganda has been named among the most beautiful destinations with a basket of

attractions ranging from the beautiful flora and fauna, variety of birds, vegetation, lovely people, name it. This has attracted investment in the accommodation sector to tap into the income from the foreign and domestic tourists.

Every corner of Uganda provides itself with a unique tourist attraction that needs to ingeniously be exploited and it's for this reason that we are working keenly with the new cities and municipalities to develop houses across Uganda.

Our entry into the market Mbarara we released the first 80 units to the market and embarked on the second phase. We promise to do at least 50 units in each of the prioritized 8 municipalities. These project are in a well secured environment which is key in providing accommodation for tourists both local and foreign. Due to their nature they can easily be marketed well maintained without the owner's presence. The future of tourism is in appropriate accommodation which National Housing is keen to provide across the country.

### ④ Lastly what are your current projects on sale and upcoming ones that we should look out for?

④ We have semi detached units in Namungoona alongside new development of apartments in the Impala Estate. These are 3 bedrooms, master bedroom self contained, balconies, ample parking, playgrounds, commercial areas etc in a well organized estate.

We also have 2 bedroom and 3 bedrooms in our Rwizi View Estate in Mbarara just in the heart of the city, with ample parking, secured/ controlled access.

Our Jasmine Estate in Naalya boasts of 3bedroom and 4 bedrooms in an exclusive environment with an elevator to ease movement, a terrace on each block for recreation, commercial area, and ample parking space.

Amongst our upcoming estates include Naalya Pride, Luzira Diaspora Village, Bukerere Jubilee City, Bukoto Towers, Bugolobi Towers, Lubowa estate, and most upcountry towns that we are in talk with. Come visit our sales and marketing team at Created Towers Building or our various contacts on social media, Tel: 0312119300, or [sales@nhcc.co.ug](mailto:sales@nhcc.co.ug), your warmly welcome and thank you.



Dump Truck



Grader



Excavator



**NATIONAL  
HOUSING**

*Happy Homes Built to Last*

# JASMINE APARTMENTS NAALYA



**Jasmine Apartments** are exquisitely constructed amidst the existing Naalya Estate, located 13km from the city centre.

**Contact Us on:**

Plot 5-7, 7 Street Industrial Area  
P.O. Box 659 Kampala  
Tel: 0312 119 300  
Email: [sales@nhcc.co.ug](mailto:sales@nhcc.co.ug)  
Website: [www.nhcc.co.ug](http://www.nhcc.co.ug)



125 SQM BUILT-UP AREA



2 & 3 BEDROOMS



2 BATHROOMS



PAVED PARKING



NHCCL - Housing Projects



# JASMINE APARTMENTS NAALYA



**NATIONAL  
HOUSING**

*Happy Homes Built to Last*



125 SQM BUILT-UP AREA



2 & 3 BEDROOMS



2 BATHROOMS



PAVED PARKING

The **Jasmine Apartments** are located in the heart of the existing Naalya Housing Estate; one of the most organized community living in Kampala. Its located 13 km from the CBD, just after the newly constructed Northern By-pass overlooking the stunning beauty of the old estates surrounding it.

The 3 bedroom consists of a Self-Contained Master Bedroom, Sitting & Dinning Room, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Balconies, while the 4 Bedrooms gives you an extra Guestroom that is Self-Contained. The Estate has Commercial Space, Green/Play Area, Paved Parking and 24hr Security.

In addition, each tower will have an Elevator for ease of movement, Roof Top Terrace for recreation purposes that gives you a picturesque view of the beautiful Naalya Housing Estate

## HOUSE SPECIFICATIONS

Located 13Km from Kampala

### Facilities:

- 3 bedrooms (117 Sqm)
- 4 bedrooms (133 Sqm)
- Master bedroom self contained
- Living/dinning/Kitchen
- Front and Rear balcony
- Lift
- Concrete Paved parking
- Roof top terrace for recreation on each of the blocks
- Commercial space (shops)
- Green area



**Kyangabi Crater Resort offers hotel and lodging in Rubirizi District in Western Uganda. The facility borders Queen Elizabeth National Park and offers services such as; gym, satellite television in all rooms, conference halls, and Wi-Fi in public areas.**

Kyangabi Crater Resort has 44 rooms that consist of single, double and family rooms. The facility also has two noise-free conference halls; one that accommodates 50 people on average and another that accommodates 80 people. We also have a fully stocked bar and a restaurant that serves both local and continental dishes, a standby generator and adequate security provided by Uganda Tourism Police.

All our staff at the hotel have worked at notable institutions before and have great experience in their

respective fields. Kyangabi Crater Resort has also had the opportunity to host several significant activities and workshops from both public and private institutions.

Whilst at the resort, clients have the opportunity to tour exciting physical features in the area like crater lakes, rivers, caves, among others. Other available activities include a game drive at Queen Elizabeth National Park, a boat cruise on Kazinga Channel, chimpanzee trekking at Kalinzu Forest, bird watching and visits to the local community.







### KYANGABI CRATER RESORT

P. O. Box 94, Rubirizi, Uganda | Tel: +256 773 360 315 / +256 706 439 247

Email: [kyangabicrater@gmail.com](mailto:kyangabicrater@gmail.com)

[www.kyangabicrater.com](http://www.kyangabicrater.com)



15

## of the best festivals in Uganda you should never miss attending

'Parte after Parte', I think you can only find it in Uganda where almost every weekend there is a party, concert, event or festival happening. The city never sleeps on weekend, currently we have almost 30 festivals in the country, ranging from food related festivals, music, film, dance, cultural among others. Here are some of the biggest festivals in the country currently.

### *1. Royal Ascot Goat Races*

The Royal Ascot Goat Races, held at the Speke Resort on the shores of Lake Victoria, have been an annual Kampala tradition since 1993. It's arguably the biggest event on the Ugandan social calendar. Organised by Ruparelia Group, the goat races entail eight races over the course of the day, each race featuring eight goats. Spectators can also bet on goats through a preliminary parade around the track and a bettors' guide that describes each goat, spectators can gauge possible winners. Proceeds from betting go to local charities. Along with goat races, there are hospitality and food tents as well as children's amusements. The networking and fun-filled event brings together Kampala partygoers-majorly from the high social class.







## 2. *Twins festival*

Organised by Vision Group, the Twins festival is one of the biggest annual events, possibly because of the turn up it receives annually, this event usually takes place at Namboole Stadium and recently held its sixth edition that was also a great success.



## 3. *Nyege Nyege festival*

This is arguably the biggest music festival in East Africa, Nyege Nyege is a four-day music celebration that sees party people from across the continent. According to Nyege Nyege founder, this event stands for Peace, Love and abundant joy for underground music and musicians in Africa. The festival recently held its fifth edition at their usual venue 'Nile Discovery Beach' Jinja.



## 4. *Pizza Festival*

Have you or do you want to taste various and unique Pizza recipes from local foods like Matooke Pizza, Nsenene Pizza, Egg Pizza, Irish Pizza, Lumonde Pizza! Well this festival is for you. Possibly because of the new recipes and art that they put in Pizza preparations, this festival has managed to be in existence for over two years now, and it always receives an overwhelming attendance.



## 5. *Dragon boat Festival*

This concept was adopted from China, and in Uganda, the Dragon Boat Festival has been held for three years now. It always attracts more tourist from China and usually happens at Forest Park Resort Buloba, as revelers gather to compete in Boat races.



## 6. *Ice-cream and cake festival*

For three years now, the annual Ice cream and cake festival has always attracted a big attendance. This event brings together all local ice cream and cake producers, sellers, lover's distributors, among others in one place. The event mainly features cake tasting, Cake display, meet the suppliers, cake eaters, cookies, bread among other stuff. It usually happens at Uganda Museum.





### ***7. Green Festival***

Fun with purpose! The Green festival is an annual celebration of children's efforts in conserving their environment. Organised by Uganda's Little Hands Go Green and My Kid is a Superstar, the festival blends fun and entertainment with Environment conservation education for the children. The fun-filled event is always a day to remember for the superstar kids.

### ***8. Rolex Festival***

Rolex is simply a combination of chapatti and eggs, but it was recently ranked the number one fast-growing food in Uganda by CNN. And this explains why the Rolex festival is one of the biggest festivals in Uganda. Organized by Rolex Initiative Uganda, this event brings together uptown restaurants to showcase the different styles of preparing a Rolex, this is usually accompanied by entertainments, games among others.



### ***9. Foodie Festival***

Recently, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) in partnership with My Food Network hosted the first ever street food festival and promised that it will be an annual event, this event is aimed at giving people a feel of dining on the streets. Its first edition happened at Parliamentary Avenue.

### ***10. Nsenene and Wine festival***

According to the organizers of this event, the Nsenene and Wine fest is aimed at promoting food tourism. And their 2019 edition shall be happening on November 10 at Uganda National Museum gardens. Revelers are treated with Samosa Nsenene, Burger Nsenene, Pancake Nsenene, Beef Nsenene, and Chicken Nsenene among others.



### ***11. Muchomo festival***

Meat lovers are always treated with different kinds of meat of their choice like Beef, chicken, mutton, pork, crocodile meat among others at this festival. And in 2019, it celebrated its fifth edition in an event that received a very big attendance.



## 12. Oktober festival

This festival is particularly organised for beer lovers by the Kampala Food Network at the Uganda Museum Garden. Apart from beer, there is always a lineup of entertainments, food and cocktails among others.



## 13. Uganda Film festival

This festival helps to showcase what is happening in the local film industry, this is aimed at promoting, publicity, building relations and popularizing of Ugandan's film industry on both local and international scenes.

## 14. Pork Festival

Just like the ice cream and cake lovers, the Pork Festival also brings Pork lovers together to enjoy the meat in different styles. There is always Pork Luwombo, Pork Rolex, grilled, smoked, fired among other. It's alleged that at this event parties eat over 3,000kgs of pork.



## 15. Fish Festival

For all fish lovers, this is always the best place to be. The event has two versions; - Entebbe Fish Festival held at Uganda Wildlife Education Centre (UWEC) in Entebbe and Jinja Fish Festival held in the Eastern region of Uganda. From fish exhibitions, to school and corporate quizzes, live band, music performances, cooks off, and fish tasting among other activities. Revelers always have a lot to engage in.

At the fest, you can explore which fish comes from Lake Victoria including the popular Nile perch which currently is the fish fetching the highest foreign exchange towards Uganda's economy. Besides that, the ways fish is prepared seem endless: get inspired for your own kitchen at home and try something new at the festival! Not only does the Nile perch contribute towards the Uganda's foreign exchange, but together with other fish species including silver fish (Mukene), are generally considered a very healthy food being rich in protein, omega-3, fat acids and micro nutrients and therefore a valuable attribution to your diet.

# Oil and Gas sector to boost Tourism in Uganda

By Liz Adukule Mugisha,, Senior Upstream Economist and Financial Analyst (PAU), Samson Okot, Environment Officer Biodiversity and Susan Muiyi, Corporate Affairs Officer(PAU)

Besides the direct revenues that will accrue to the country from the sale of crude oil, there are several expected indirect effects of the oil investments on the mainstream (non-oil) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through the creation of linkages with other sectors of the economy like agriculture, health, tourism, housing, and transport, among others.

**S**tudies have shown that every **US\$ 1** directly invested in the oil and gas sector is expected to yield indirect growth of the GDP by **US\$ 0.6**. Therefore, a direct investment of up to **US\$ 20 billion** in the oil and gas sector is expected to yield about **US\$ 12 billion** even before commencement of commercial production.

Uganda's Vision 2040 deems the development of the country's oil and gas resources as crucial in spurring the national economic growth and

development. In that regard, the National Oil and Gas Policy, 2008 and the National Environment Act, 2019 were put in place to ensure that oil and gas activities are undertaken in a manner that conserves the environment and biodiversity, the backbone to Uganda's tourism sector.

Despite Uganda's economy exhibiting resilience, growing by 3.3 percent in FY 2020/21, after a considerable slowdown in FY 2019/20 (2.9 percent) mainly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, harnessing the opportunities for expanding the economic base from an estimated **US\$ 40 billion** in June 2021 remain of utmost importance.

The advent of the COVID-19 pandemic had a negative impact on the tourism sector with travel receipts, a major component of tourism activities reducing by 78.7 percent, mainly attributed to international travel restrictions and closure of business activities implemented globally to contain the spread of the virus.



Giraffes in front of an oil rig in the Murchison Falls National Park during exploration activities





*President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania and President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni at the signing ceremony of the key oil agreements with the licensed international oil companies at State House(Entebbe) on 11th April 2021.*

Moreover, 70 percent of jobs were lost, 80 percent hotel businesses registered cancellations in bookings, 448,996 hotel room bookings were cancelled between March and June 2020, and 90 percent tour businesses registered cancellations in bookings.

The renewed momentum in Uganda's oil and gas sector, therefore, presents a unique opportunity for the country to achieve accelerated growth through boosting the development of the tourism sector, together with other key sectors of the economy.

The nurturing of linkages between the oil and gas sector and the tourism sector is particularly important since the sector not only provides an opportunity to increase the country's GDP and tax revenue earnings, but also improvement in the country's balance of payments position and reduction in the increasing unemployment rate.

For instance, in 2018 the sector registered **1.5 million** tourists and contributed about **UGX 8 trillion** to the national GDP and **US\$ 1.6 billion** to the Uganda export earnings. Additionally, in the same year it is reported to have generated

**1.5m  
tourists**  
Number of  
tourists to  
Uganda registered  
in 2018

over **667,000** jobs.

The signing of key agreements for the oil and gas projects and the subsequent launch of the Tilenga, Kingfisher and East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) projects in April 2021 have ushered Uganda's oil and gas sector into a phase of increasing and broader opportunities. Uganda's oil projects are among the few that have been sanctioned globally in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. This gives hope and confidence in the profitability of the sector.

Although the tourism sector is one of the hard-hit areas of the economy, Uganda's oil and gas sector offers an excellent opportunity for reviving the tourism sector and setting it on a higher recovery path to achieve and surpass pre-COVID levels of contribution to the economy.

This is especially true since the Albertine Graben is a biodiversity hotspot with more endemic species than any region in Africa. This is attributed to the landscape's micro-climate, diverse and healthy ecosystems such as water bodies, savanna grasslands, tropical rain forests, protected areas, and

Ramsar sites. The Graben is the number one destination for tourism in Uganda.

Equally the East African Crude Oil pipeline districts have natural tourism potential including a variety of ecosystems, both terrestrial and aquatic, diversity of flora and fauna, archaeological sites, historic, traditional, and cultural sites as well as forts and caves.

Additionally, the oil and gas sector activities have the potential to attract an influx of about one million people into the Albertine region during the construction phase, out of which 10,000 are estimated to be expatriates. This presents a huge opportunity for the tourism sector.

Putting in place the infrastructure required to produce and commercialize the country's oil and gas resources, is expected to bring into the country investments of between US\$15 to US\$ 20 billion in the next 3 to 5 years. In addition, an estimated 160,000 direct, indirect, and induced jobs will be created because of these investments. The increased economic activity provides a boost to the tourism sector.

Furthermore, the tourism sector can leverage on some of the supporting infrastructure being setup to support the oil and gas development and production. The infrastructure has potential to improve access to the tourist sites in the region for both local and international tourists. In addition, to the information on the uniqueness and biological diversity of the Albertine Graben being documented by the oil and gas sector.

Key among the supporting infrastructure is Uganda's second international airport being constructed in Kabaale, Hoima district and the 700kilometres of critical roads



(L-R) Mr. Lyazi Vivian - Ag. Commissioner Tourism (MoTWA), Dr. Fred Kabagambe Kaliisa - Senior Presidential Adviser on Oil and Gas, Ms. Lilly Ajarova CEO -UTB and Mr. Amos Wekesa - CEO Great Lakes Safari during one of the National Content Conferences.

and two bridges being constructed across the Albertine region and EACOP pipeline districts.

Furthermore, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda is ensuring that the best industry practices and deployment of the best available technology in the oil and gas activities are implemented by the licensed international oil companies to minimize the impacts and project footprint. The PAU will therefore continue ensuring the maintenance of the ecosystem and ecological functions which are key factors in the attraction of tourists.

Other essential services like electricity, ICT services and clean water supply are being extended to different parts of the Albertine region and EACOP districts providing additional impetus for development of tourist sites in the areas.

Finally, the oil and gas activities have also triggered construction of hotels and recreational places, extension of financial as well as telecommunication and internet

services to the Albertine region, all of which further improve the attractiveness of the area to both local and foreign tourists. With the vaccination drives and the partial lockdown, the tourism sector will not remain in limbo.

Therefore, in preparation for the undeniable benefits, the Petroleum Authority of Uganda is educating various stakeholders on the opportunities therein through National Content conferences and other Information, Education and Communication initiatives. The business community in the Albertine region has been positioned to take advantage of the opportunities in the oil and gas sector through capacity building initiatives like the Agriculture Development Program among others. In addition, the PAU is building synergies with research centres to quantify and document the projected benefits of the linkages and their overall potential to positively impact the different sectors of the economy.

*The authors of this article work with the Petroleum Authority of Uganda.*





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# SLICES OF ENTEBBE ZOO

*Everyone has their own idea of a perfect break. A weekend with loved ones, the thrill of the waves crashing on the shores or a glimpse of the Big5 animals in their animal exhibits. Whatever yours is, Entebbe Zoo has the variety . Experiences shape your life; try the window of Uganda's wildlife ecosystems.*

## BIG5 GAME



Entebbe Zoo is tucked on the shores of Lake Victoria, the world's second-largest lake, an inland sea sprawling between Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. It is a 10 minutes' drive from Entebbe airport, the main gateway for tourists to Uganda. The Zoo offers unrivalled sightings of the African Big5; Lion, Leopard, African Buffalo, African Elephant, and Rhino whose populations are thriving. The latest addition is a pair of Bengal Tigers imported from a zoo in South Africa. Although the striped big cats are not indigenous to Africa, they can be found at the Entebbe Zoo in the entire East Africa. For the ultimate Big5 experience, make sure you participate in the **Behind-The-Scenes** program where you uncover the secrets of the fascinating wildlife and marvel at the dedicated zookeepers that create perfect habitats for the rescued game.

## TASTE OF RHINO HOSPITALITY



**Rhino restaurant** is a truly special experience-any time of the day-with a delectable all-day menu and a breathtaking panoramic view of the UWEC beach front and picturesque Lake Victoria. From an elevated position, diners can enjoy splendid views of the longest beach line, as they savour light and innovative meal options for the perfect breakfast, brunch, lunch, late afternoon snacks or sundowners, followed by dinner. Meals and snacks are available throughout the day from cleverly designed menu, choosing a table under the restaurant roof or at the shore. The young bartenders tempt their guests into trying their signature alcoholic and virgin beverages. The Rhino restaurant is highly recommended if you fancy a fishy bite or fish platter in a cool and serene environment.

## VARIETY OF WILDLIFE



Entebbe Zoo is the country's number one most visited tourist destination, and for good reasons. It is unrivalled in offering variety, hospitality, affordability, but above all a broad array of wildlife in one place. You will meet about 300 individual animals ranging from birds, reptiles, primates, hoof stock and cats. With these animals, Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre educates visitors about **Ex Situ** conservation needs while fostering appreciation for wildlife in general. Visitors have more positive perceptions and behaviors about zoos, their animals, and conservation initiatives the more they interact with animals such as shoebills, endangered grey crowned crane, chimpanzees, snakes, to mention but a few.

## ACCESSIBLE TOURISM FACILITY



Accessibility is important to us and we endeavor to create an environment free from barriers and obstacles to ensure that our facilities and services are accessible to all. UWEC management has worked to ensure that the zoo is reasonably wheelchair friendly for all our visitors. Wheelchair access is available to the Rhino restaurant, and some exhibits. Viewing areas are designed with wheelchair users in mind allowing low level access and visibility. The Entebbe Zoo is pleased to offer disabled visitors the opportunity to hire the Noah's Ark and the Tuk-Tuks at an affordable fee. The centre also has independent disabled toilet facilities.



## ECO-FRIENDLY ACCOMMODATION



The magic of Lake Victoria is a treasure to behold and is the picturesque background to the Entebbe Zoo cottages. To ensure that the cottages remain a family favorite destination, UWEC embarked on an extensive refurbishment to ensure the accommodation meets the sustainable tourism standards. The affordable units offer comfort in the wild with flat screens, water heaters, TV's, fridges, desk chairs and Wi-Fi. For those who wish to relax and rejuvenate their bodies with luxurious natural products and gentle fragrances, therapeutic massage treatments can be arranged in the privacy of guest's own rooms. We partner with qualified wellness therapists.

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UWEC playground is Entebbe's most exciting and thrilling play area. A place where your child can climb, ride, crawl, slide and jump their way to a strong and healthy little body at our kids play centre, designed for walking –aged toddlers to 12 years of age. It has the fun challenges in a safe, exciting and social environment ranging from donkey rides, caterpillar ride, ziplinning, swimming, and trampolines, among others. A separate fee from the entrance is paid at the children's ground.



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Uganda Wildlife Conservation  
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## TROPICAL BEACH



Entebbe Zoo beach is a popular day excursion. Enjoy an afternoon at the zoo beach with sundowner boat rides and a bar. It is a popular meeting, beach sports and events venue with facilities catering for over 200 persons. The beach is a great way to commune with nature in the wilderness.



# *The **top ten Birds** not to miss on your tour*

Uganda is a landlocked country in eastern Africa. Along with Tanzania and Kenya, it is home to Lake Victoria, which is both the largest lake in Africa and the largest tropical lake in the world. The entire continent of Africa, for the record, is home to 2500 bird species. Uganda is also known as Africa's premier birding destination with the list of birds found in the country being over 1 061! Many of these birds live only in these tropical forests with rare sightings being described as "mythical" while it is believed that some of the birds living in the remote forests of Uganda may not even be classified as of yet! This beautiful country must be on any birders bucket list and this is our list of the top 10 birds to see in Uganda.





## 01

### Great Blue Turaco

The Great Blue Turaco and White-crested Turaco are some of the largest, most exquisite birds found in Uganda. These birds are actively hunted as their meat and feathers are highly sought after commodities.



## 02

### Green-breasted Pitta

The Green-breasted Pitta is a difficult bird to find despite its relatively common status in the central African countries. It lives, well camouflaged, in the lowland tropical forests and photographing one of these little-guys is a bird lovers dream.



## 03

### Shoebill

The Shoebill is endemic to Africa and birders from around the globe flock to Uganda to catch a rare glimpse of this clumsy giant. For a long time, this bird was not protected and its eggs were frequently stolen from nests until the Uganda Bird Guide Club's efforts succeeded in making it illegal to trap these birds and steal their eggs.



## 04

### African Green Broadbill

The vivid colors of this eye-catching bird can only be seen in two places in the world – The Itombwe Mountains in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda's Bwindi Forest. The species is declining due to loss of its habitat from forest clearing and degradation.



## 05

### Shelley's Crimsonwing

Undoubtedly one of the world's rarest birds, Shelley's Crimsonwing can be found on most bird-bucket lists. They live in a thin strip of mountains and volcanoes – known as the Albertine Rift – that borders Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Photos of these beauties in the wild are almost non-existent, in fact, this is the only known photo of this elusive beauty.





## 06

### Short-tailed Warbler

The Short-tailed Warbler can be found primarily in Uganda's forest undergrowth while the forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda are also home to this camouflaged species.

## 07

### Standard-winged Nightjar

This picturesque bird is characterised by the central flight feathers that appear during breeding season on the males. Raised vertically during display, it is a dream come true to see these birds during this short time span when their feathers can stretch up to 38cm in length.



## 09

### Bar-tailed Trogon

This beautiful medium-sized bird lives in high altitude forests and has a large range throughout central and southern Africa although it is rarely seen.



## 08

### Doherty's Bushshrike

Found in the subtropical montane forests and moist shrub-lands of central Africa these brightly-colored birds are one of the more common birds seen in Uganda and thankfully, their population levels seem to be stable for the most part.



## 10

### Black-breasted Barbet

The giant Black-breasted Barbet has been seen by very few individuals and is highly sought after by bird watchers. Unfortunately, it tends to live in areas of conflict and so it is rarely seen by tourists to this region with Uganda being one of the safest regions to possibly catch a glimpse of this magnificent bird.





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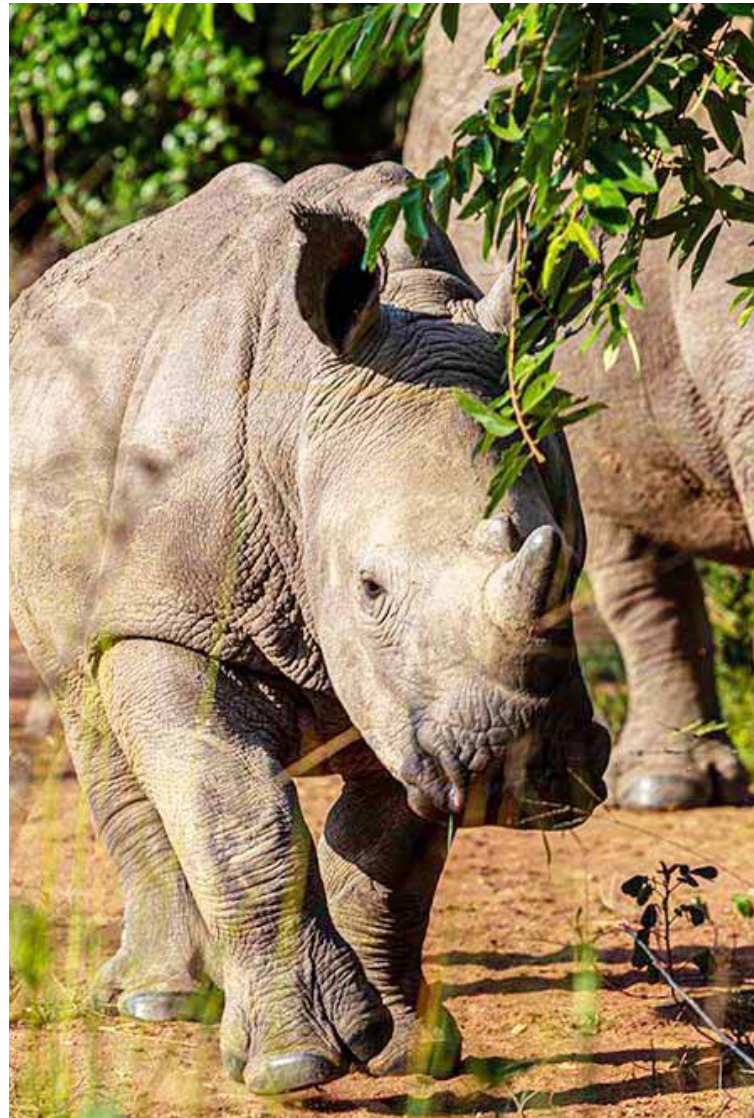
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# Ziwa Rhino & Wildlife Ranch Ltd:

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**Ziwa Rhino and Wildlife Sanctuary, is a place we call home. The Sanctuary is home of southern white Rhinos and is situated in Nakasongola District, 170km north of Kampala City en-route to Murchison Falls and Kidepo Valley.**

In the past, Northern Uganda was once famed for its dense numbers of Rhinos. Up until the early 1970s, Murchison Falls National Park was an important stronghold for the rare northern white Rhinos. By the mid 1980s, no rhinos at all survived in Uganda, mainly due to commercial poaching and lawlessness.

The good news is that rhinos are finally back in Uganda, and increasing in healthy numbers as each year goes by! Eight southern white rhinos were reintroduced into Uganda between 2001 and 2006. Six of those rhinos were brought to Ziwa and they have since bred up to a total of 30-plus individuals in the Sanctuary.

Our Tracking of Rhinos by foot brings you within a few meters of these Jurassic animals. Our experienced local guides at Ziwa ranks among the most exciting wildlife experiences you will probably have within Africa. Overnight stays enables one to enjoy an early morning canoe safari in search of one of the oldest birds,

the shoe-bill and other aquatic birds in nearby Lugogo Swamp. In addition, one can also enjoy night time walking safaris. Our home is constantly evolving.

Come join us in our little corner of paradise, we look forward to welcoming you all.

## Ziwa Rhino Sanctuary Rates

| Packages                      | Rates      |
|-------------------------------|------------|
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| Adult (East African Resident) | US\$40     |
| Adult (Ugandan Citizen)       | UGX 30,000 |
| Child (Ugandan Citizen)       | UGX 10,000 |
| Child (Non Resident)          | US\$ 25    |
| Child (East African Resident) | US\$ 20    |





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# SOME OF UGANDA'S CULTURAL LEADERS

## KYABAZINGA OF BUSOGA

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**William Wilberforce Kadhumbula Gabula Nadiope IV Gabula** was born in Jinja on 1 November 1988. He is the son of Wilson Gabula Nadiope II, onetime minister of tourism in the Ugandan Cabinet, who died in 1991, and Josephine



Nadiope, who died in 1993. His paternal grandfather is William Wilberforce Kadhumbula Nadiope III, who ruled as Kyabazinga from 1949 until 1955 and from 1962 until 1966. Nadiope III was also the first vice president of Uganda, from 1962 until 1966. Gabula Nadiope was unanimously elected by the ten Busoga Royal Chiefs who convened at Bugembe on 23 August 2014 for the purpose of electing a new Kyabazinga. Prince Edward Columbus Wambuzi, the eleventh Busoga Royal Chief, who was also contesting for the throne, did not attend the meeting. Gabula was unanimously approved by the Busoga Lukiko (Parliament) on 25 September 2014. Following an unsuccessful last-minute court challenge, Prince William Gabula was crowned as the 4th Kyabazinga of Busoga at Bugembe on Saturday, 13 September 2014. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda attended the coronation.

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## MUWENDA MUTEBI II OF BUGANDA

**Ronald Edward Frederick Kimera Muwenda Mutebi II** (born 13 April 1955) is the reigning Kabaka (also known as king) of the Kingdom of Buganda, a constitutional kingdom in modern-day Uganda. He is the 36th Kabaka of Buganda. He was appointed as UNAIDS Goodwill Ambassador for Ending AIDS among men in the Eastern and Southern Africa with a special focus on Buganda Kingdom in Uganda. He was born at Mengo Hospital. He is the son of Edward Frederick William David Walugembe Mutebi Luwangula Muteesa II, Kabaka of Buganda, who reigned between 1939 and 1969. His mother was Nabakyala Sarah Nalule, Omuzaana Kabejja, of the Nkima clan.

### Muwenda Mutebi II, Ireland, 1966

He was educated at Budo Junior School, King's Mead School in Sussex and Bradfield College, a public school in West Berkshire. He then entered Magdalene College, Cambridge. At the age of 11, he was appointed as Heir Apparent by his father on 6 August 1966.

While in exile he worked as Associate Editor of the magazine African Concord and a member of the Executive Committee of the African National Congress (ANC) in London. On 21 November 1969, upon the death of his father, he succeeded as the Head of the Royal House of Buganda. He returned to Uganda in 1988, following the removal of the Obote II regime and the military junta that briefly replaced Obote II. He was proclaimed at Buddo on 24 July 1993 upon the restoration of the Ugandan Kingdoms, following



the intervention of Godfrey Serunkuma Lule. On 31 July 1993, he was crowned at Buddo.

He assumed the style of "His Majesty". He maintains his capital at Mengo.

## RUKIDI IV OF TORO



**Rukirabasajja Oyo Nyimba Kabamba Iguru Rukidi IV, King Oyo**, is the reigning Omukama of Toro, in Uganda. He was born on 16 April 1992 to King Patrick David Mathew Kaboyo Olimi III and Queen Best Kemigisa Kaboyo. Three and half years later in 1995, Oyo ascended the throne and succeeded his father to become the 12th ruler of the 180-year-old Kingdom

of Toro. Oyo Nyimba is referred to as the Omukama, which means “King”, and Rukirabasajja, which means “the greatest of men”. Although he is considered the sovereign leader of the Batooro, Oyo Nyimba’s power is limited to cultural duties.

### Coronation

The death of his father King Kaboyo in 1995 meant the Crown Prince had to assume the role of King during his toddler years. At 2 a.m. on 12 September 1995, a week after the late king’s burial, the rituals to hand over the reins of power to Oyo began. They included a mock battle at the palace entrance fought between enemy forces of a «rebel» prince and the royal army, and a test of Oyo’s divine right to the throne, in which the Omusuga, head of the royal clan, called on the gods to strike Oyo dead if he was not of royal blood. On passing the test, Oyo was permitted to sound the Nyalebe, a sacred Chwezi drum, as his forefathers had done. He was then blessed with the blood of a slaughtered bull and a white hen.

At 4 a.m, Oyo was crowned King amidst a jubilant crowd and entered the palace as the new ruler of the Kingdom of Toro. He was served his first meal as King, which consisted of millet dough. He sat in the lap of a virgin girl, and he swore allegiance to the Crown while lying on his side on the ground.

The cultural rituals were followed by a religious ceremony presided over by the Anglican Bishop, Eustance Kamanyire. President Museveni attended the coronation celebrations and paid tribute to the new King.

## OMUKAMA OF BUNYORO



Omukama of Bunyoro is the title given to rulers of the East African kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara. The kingdom lasted as an independent state from the 16th to the 19th century. The Omukama of Bunyoro remains an important figure in Ugandan politics, especially among the Banyoro people of whom he is the titular head. He is closely related to the Omukama of Toro Kingdom.

The Royal Palace, called **Karuziika Palace**, is located in Hoima. The current Omukama is Solomon Iguru I and his wife is the Queen or Omugo Margaret Karunga. As a cultural head, the King is assisted by his Principal Private Secretary, a Cabinet of 21 Ministers and a **Orukurato** (Parliament).

In 1962, the United Kingdom granted independence to Uganda. In February 1966, Prime Minister Milton Obote suspended the constitution and seized power, abolishing all of the traditional kingdoms—including Bunyoro—in 1967. The Omukama (King) of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom was reinstated by Statute No. 8 of 1993 enacted by the Parliament of Uganda after the monarchy had been abolished for many years. Unlike the pre-1967 Omukama, who was both titular head and a political figure of the government of Bunyoro, the Omukama today is a cultural leader above partisan politics, although the king remains the titular head of the Bunyoro regional government.

### The Babiito dynasty

The Bachwezi dynasty was followed by the Babiito dynasty of the current Omukama of Bunyoro-Kitara. Any attempt to pinpoint the dates of this, or any other dynasty before it, is pure conjecture; as there were no written records at the time. Modern day historians place the beginning of the Babiito dynasty at around the time of the invasion of Bunyoro by the Luo from the North. The first mubiito (singular) king was Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi I, whose reign is placed around the 14th century. To date, there have been a total of 27 Babiito kings of Bunyoro-Kitara.



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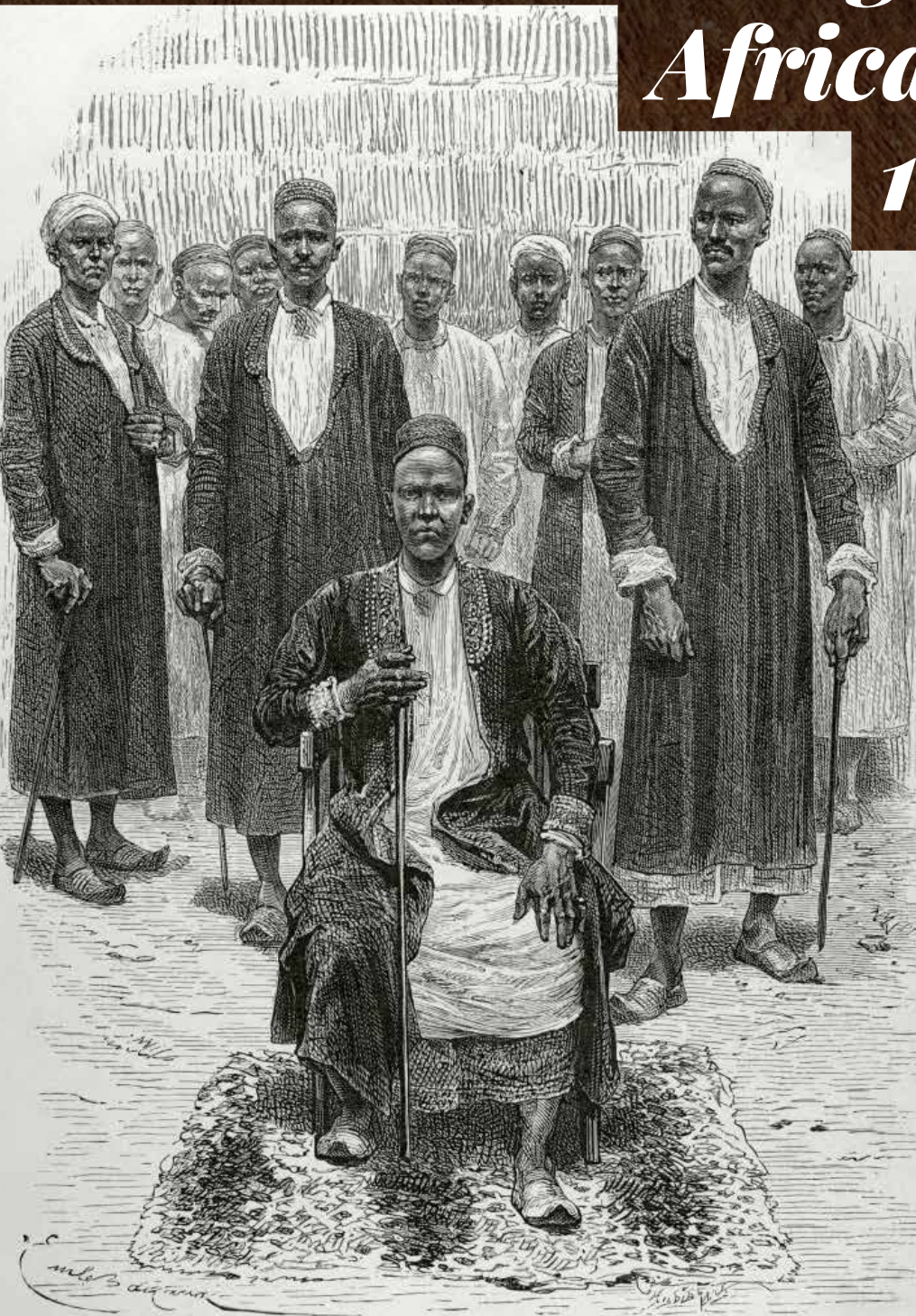
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# *Buganda, powerful kingdom of East Africa during the 19th century*



► Buganda, powerful kingdom of East Africa during the 19th century, located along the northern shore of Lake Victoria in present-day south-central Uganda.

**B**uganda was one of several small principalities founded by Bantu-speaking peoples in what is now Uganda. It was founded in the late 14th century, when the kabaka, or ruler, of the Ganda people came to exercise strong centralized control over his domains, called Buganda. By the 19th century Buganda had become the largest and most powerful kingdom in the region.

The local chiefs of conquered areas ruled as personal appointees of the kabaka, who had a sizable army at his disposal. Having annexed the large area of Buddu, to its southwest, in the late 18th century, Buganda thereafter generally refrained from any further territorial extensions. Its rulers steadily increased their authority at home by enhancing the power of appointed chiefs at the expense of the clan leaders, while abroad they preferred to make satellites rather than subjects of their neighbors.



They had a good deal of success eastward in Busoga and southward along the western shore of Lake Victoria and around its southern rim. In the 1870s and '80s Buganda's protégés were on several occasions installed in petty ruler-ships in Busoga.

Foreign influences, including the Islamic and Christian religions, began to reach Buganda in the 19th century, especially during the rule of Mutesa I (1856–84). After his death the kingdom was riven by a number of politico-religious factions. In 1894 Buganda became part of the British sphere of influence, and in 1900 the Buganda Agreement made it formally a British protectorate. The Ganda people subsequently played a major role in assisting the British administration in East Africa.

When Uganda achieved independence in 1962, the Buganda kingdom was given considerable autonomy and was accorded special federal status within the new nation. Buganda's insistence upon its separate political identity generated worsening tensions with the central government, however. In 1966 open conflict broke out between the Bugandan ruler, Mutesa II, and the prime minister of Uganda, Milton Obote, who in 1967 abolished Buganda and the country's three other traditional kingdoms. The Buganda kingdom was not restored until 1993.

## ***Ssekabaka Muteesa I Mukaabya Walugembe Kayiira***

He was born at the Batandabezaala Palace, at Mulago, in 1837. He was the son of Kabaka Ssuuna II Kalema Kasinjo, Kabaka of Buganda, who reigned between 1832 and 1856. His mother was Nabakyala Muganzirwazza, the Namasole, one of the 148 recorded wives of his father. He ascended the throne upon the death of his father in October 1856.

According to historian MSM Kiwanuka, Muteesa was "an insignificant obscure prince", compared to his brothers Prince Kajumba and Prince Kiyimba. Kajumba was his father's preferred heir, as Suuna frequently pointed out to his chiefs the heroic qualities of the prince. However, the chiefs, led by the Katikikiro Kayiira felt that Kajumba would be difficult to control. Muteesa, an unpopular choice, was chosen ahead of his brothers.

The country groaned and rumbled that Kayiira's choice of Mukaabya, a young and weakling prince, was a deliberate maneuver to enable him to become the real ruler of the land.

### ***MSM Kiwanuka***

He was crowned at Nabulagala. He established his capital, first on Banda Hill. Later he abandoned that palace and established capitals at Nakatema, Nabbingo, Kabojja, and finally at Kasubi, Nabulagala. The capital at Kabojja got its name due



**Ssekabaka Muteesa I Mukaabya Walugembe Kayiira**

to the numerous executions carried out while the king was resident there, as the name echoes something as deadly as a snake bite.

Following his ascension to the throne, Muteesa, with the help of Kayiira, had his rival princes imprisoned on Kisimi Island. Some notable chiefs hatched a plot to overthrow the new king and replace him with Prince Kiyimba. However, the plot was unfoiled and the conspirators, along with Prince Kiyimba and Prince Kajumba, were executed.

### ***Reign***

Like his forefathers, Muteesa fought several wars of conquest to expand Buganda's territory, to protect its trade routes and to defend it against external foes like Bunyoro Kitara, the Khedivate of Egypt, slave traders and Buvuma. These trade routes enabled Buganda to trade its Ivory, Barkcloth, Bananas, fish, and slaves for firearms, salt, cloth Textile, copper wire, Iron axes, hoes and knives from the coast and neighboring Kingdoms.

Like his father Ssuuna II, Muteesa expanded Buganda's naval fleet to gain more influence and control over parts of Lake Nnalubaale especially Ssesse Islands and Buvuma which would later become

an important trade route for Buganda's Ivory.

Muslim Swahili and Arab traders from Zanzibar were increasingly established in Buganda since the 1840s to trade firearms, gunpowder, salt, and cloth in exchange for ivory and slaves. During Kabaka Muteesa I's reign, these contacts continued and he converted to Islam.

Muteesa intervened in Bunyoro's succession civil war after the death of the Omukama Kamurasi in order to gain influence over

Bunyoro Kitara.

At the same time, contact was made with European visitors for the first time in 1862 when John Hanning Speke and James Augustus Grant arrived. Their positive accounts attracted more visitors and Henry Morton Stanley arrived in 1875.[5]:

General Charles George Gordon Pasha governor of Equatoria province, the Khedivate of Egypt, sent several envoys to Buganda. One envoy Charles Chaillé-Long in 1874 and another in 1875, called Colonel M. Ernest Linant de Bellefonds [Bey], son of the renowned French engineer Louis Maurice Adolphe Linant de Bellefonds. Gordon wanted Muteesa I to stop selling Buganda's ivory to the Sultanate of Zanzibar and instead sell it to the Khedivate of Egypt. Sending the ivory to Gondokoro, Sudan would help solve the financial problems of Gordon's administration.

In order to protect his kingdom, Muteesa I needed modern arms, ammunition and alliances with a more powerful entity like the British Empire. Muteesa had Henry Morton Stanley write a letter on his behalf to Queen Victoria. This letter was handed to Colonel Linant de Bellefonds who Stanley met at Muteesa's court in 1875. Unfortunately, Linant was killed before he could deliver the letter but it still found its way to the United Kingdom and was published in the Daily Telegraph in November 1875.

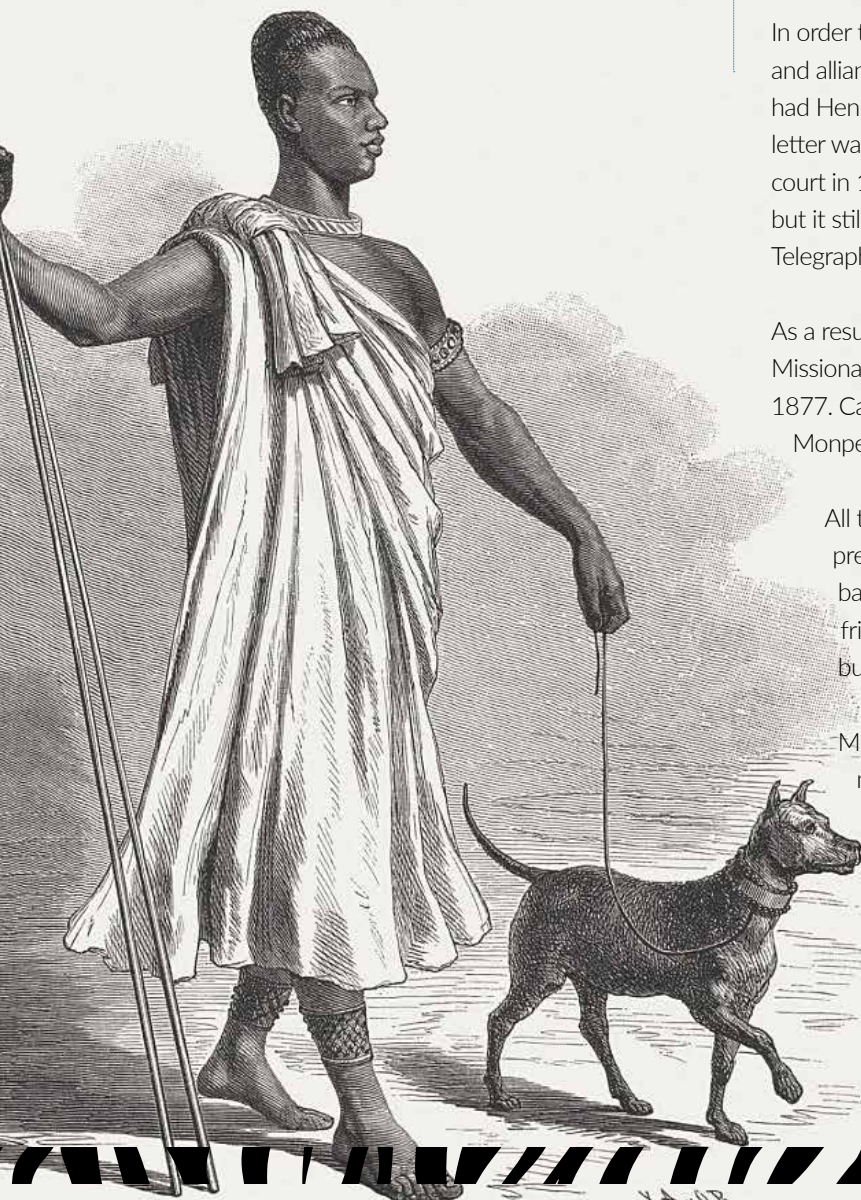
As a result of the letter, the first set of Protestant missionaries, from the Church Missionary Society (CMS, Church Mission Society), arrived in Buganda in 1877. Catholic missionaries arrived in 1879, in the persons of Fr Simon Lourdel Monpel, M.Afr., and Brother Amans, M.Afr.

All three visitor groups were made to believe that Kabaka Muteesa I preferred their religion over the others. They thus wrote favorable reviews back home to their respective governments, encouraging trade and friendly relations. As a result, Buganda, and Uganda were not colonized but were offered status of a protectorate.

Muteesa's relationship with the Catholic Church was strong, such that much of his court converted and also many of his people. This would later cause controversy, however, when his son succeeded him and was far less friendly to the missionaries' cause (going so far as to murder Christians on multiple occasions).

## Death

He died at Kasubi Nabulagala on 9 October 1884 at the age of 47, and was buried on 18 October 1884 at Kasubi, the first Kabaka to be buried there. In 2007, Muteesa I Royal University was opened





in his name, in recognition of his contribution to the education of the people of Buganda and Uganda. The first chancellor of the university was Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi II, the current reigning Buganda monarch. In June 2016, Julia Sebutinde was installed as chancellor of the University, replacing Kabaka Mutebi II, who installed her and then became The Visitor of the University. Kabaka Mutebi being Chancellor was making it hard for Regulatory Authorities of the Ugandan Universities system to hold the institution accountable on some issues since being King of the largest ethnic group in the country makes him someone who is sacred.

### *Marriages*

Muteesa I Mukaabya Walugembe Kayiira is reported to have married 87 wives. He is reported to have fathered 98 children, including:

Kabaka Danieri Basammula-Ekkere Mwanga II Mukasa, Kabaka of Buganda, who reigned from 1884 until 1888 and from 1889 until 1897, whose mother was Naabakyaala Abisaagi Baagal'ayaze.

Kabaka Kiweewa Nnyonyintono, Kabaka of Buganda, who reigned between 11 September 1888 and 21 October 1888, whose mother was Kiribakka.

Kabaka Kalema I Muguluma, Kabaka of Buganda, who reigned from 21 October 1888 until 5 October 1889, whose mother was Ndibuwakanyi.

### *Legacy*

In Ugandan historiography, Muteesa left a mixed legacy, with some regarding him as the most important of the kings of Buganda because of his vision and diplomatic skills, while others are more critical and believe he welcomed foreign influence that ultimately undermined Buganda's sovereignty.

The Catholic Church, alleged by Ugandan officials to have been somewhat reluctant to honor him in the years following his death, began to more fully recognize his religious contributions in the 21st century, after canonizing the Christian martyrs who died under the reign of his son. A Catholic museum in Muteesa's honor was under construction as of 2019.

"Under his rule Buganda was never seriously threatened, either with civil war or conquest. He became more powerful and more civilized. He allowed the missionaries to teach that it was possible to owe a higher allegiance than to their King, and while he lived their lives were safe. He had the strengths and subtlety to balance the Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and pagans, so that he controlled them all, just as he kept in touch with the rest of the world, but managed not to be swamped by it. If he turned inward at the end it was but a mild taste of what was to come.

## *Mwanga II of Buganda*

Danieri Basammula-Ekkere Mwanga II Mukasa (1868 – 8 May 1903)] was Kabaka of Buganda from 1884 until 1888 and from 1889 until 1897. He was the 31st Kabaka of Buganda.

He was born at Nakawa in 1868. His father was Muteesa I of Buganda, who reigned between 1856 and 1884. His mother was Abakyala Abisagi Bagalayaze, the 10th of his father's 85 wives. He ascended to the throne on 18 October 1884, after the death of his father. He established his capital on Mengo Hill.

### *Reign*

Mwanga came to the throne at the age of 16. He increasingly regarded the greatest threat to his rule as coming from the Christian missionaries who had gradually penetrated Buganda. His father had played-off the three religious traditions - Catholics, Protestants, and Muslims - against each other and thus had balanced the influence of the powers that were backing each group in order to extend their reach into Africa. Mwanga II took a much more aggressive approach, expelling missionaries and insisting that Christian converts abandon their faith or face death. A year after becoming king he executed Yusufu Rugarama, Makko Kakumba, and Nuuwa Sserwanga, who had converted to Christianity. On 29 October 1885, he had the incoming archbishop James Hannington assassinated on the eastern border of his kingdom.

For Mwanga, the ultimate humiliation was the male Catholic pages of his harem resisting his advances. According to tradition, the king was the centre of power and authority, and he could dispense with any life as he

wished. It was unheard of for mere pages to reject the wishes of a king. Given those conflicting values, Mwanga was determined to rid his kingdom of the new teaching and its followers. Mwanga therefore precipitated a showdown in May 1886 by ordering converts in his court to choose between their new faith and complete obedience to his orders and kingdom.

It is believed that at least 30 Catholic and Protestant neophytes went to their deaths. Twenty-two of the men, who had converted to Catholicism, were burned alive at Namugongo in 1886 and later became known as the Uganda Martyrs. Among those executed were two Christians who held the court position of Master of the Pages, Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe and Charles Lwanga. They had repeatedly defied the king by rescuing royal pages in their care from sexual exploitation by Mwanga which they believed contrary to Christian teaching.

These murders and Mwanga's continued resistance alarmed the British, who backed a rebellion by Christian and Muslim groups who supported Mwanga's half-brother and defeated Mwanga at Mengo in 1888. Mwanga's brother, Kiweewa Nnyonyintono, was elevated to the throne. He lasted exactly one month and was replaced on the throne by another brother, Kabaka Kalema Muguluma. However, Mwanga escaped and negotiated with the British. In exchange for handing over some of his sovereignty to the British East Africa Company, the British changed their backing to Mwanga, who swiftly removed Kalema from the throne in 1889. He later converted to Christianity and was baptized.

### *Final years*

On 26 December 1890, Mwanga signed a treaty with Lord Lugard, granting certain powers over revenue, trade and the

administration of justice to the Imperial British East Africa Company. These powers were transferred to the crown on 1 April 1893.

On 27 August 1894, Mwanga accepted for Buganda to become a Protectorate. However, on 6 July 1897 he declared war on the British and launched an attack but was defeated on 20 July 1897, in Buddu (in today's Masaka District). He fled into German East Africa (modern-day Tanzania), where he was arrested and interned at Bukoba.

He was deposed in absentia on 9 August 1897. Tenacious as he was, he escaped and returned to Buganda with a rebel army, but was again defeated on 15 January 1898. He was captured and in April 1899 was exiled to the Seychelles. While in exile, he was received into the Anglican Church and was baptized with the name of Danieri (Daniel). He spent the rest of his life in exile. He died in the Seychelles on 8 May 1903, aged 34 or 35. On 2 August 1910, his remains were repatriated and buried at Kasubi.

### *Mwanga's Quotes*

**"I do not want to give them my land. I want all Europeans of all nations to come to Buganda, to build and to trade as they like."**

**Mwanga's message to Euan Smith, British Consul in Zanzibar, 1890**

**"I am Mutesa's son, and what Mutesa was in Buganda that I will also be, and against those who will not have it so I shall make war."**

**Mwanga to Karl Peters, 1890**

**"The English have come; they have built a fort; they eat my land; they have made me sign a treaty; they curtail my powers; and I get nothing from them in return."**

**Mwanga after signing treaty with Captain Frederick Lugard, 1890**

**"Abalangira timba buli afuluma amira munne." [Princes are like pythons they swallow each other.]**

**Mwanga after defeating the Muslim faction, 1893**

**"When I die it will be the end of the kingdom of Buganda. Europeans will take over (eat) this country of mine."**



## ***Muwenda Mutebi II***

Since the restoration of the kingdom in 1993, the king of Buganda, known as the Kabaka, has been **Muwenda Mutebi II**. He is recognized as the 36th Kabaka of Buganda. The current queen, known as the Nnabagereka, is Queen Sylvia Nagginda.



Ssekabaka Danieri Basammula-  
Ekkere Mwanga II







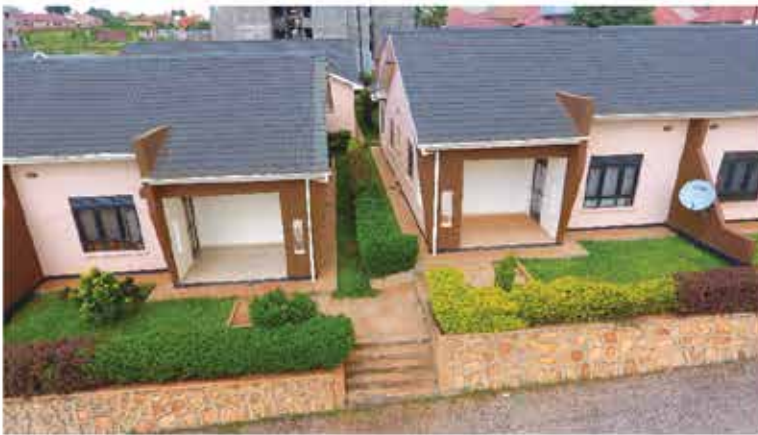
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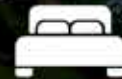


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Anand Nainani, Director - Saachi Manufacturers Uganda Limited

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# *The beauty in faith*

## *Promoting Religious Tourism In Uganda*

Since time immemorial; definitely when Winston Churchill stepped down in Uganda, we have always been the pearl of Africa; A beauty to behold! Uganda boasts of rich diverse culture, lush vegetation, beautiful hills, valleys, flora and fauna, name it all. Amidst all this, there is strong beauty, strength and pride in our religious affiliation and its history. It is an aspect that is enshrined in our lives and identity, with an attachment to our places of worship, religious practices, rituals and belief.



With places of worship becoming liberal and open to visitors, a new trend of tourism is sprouting in Uganda; religious tourism. Where as it is one of the oldest forms of tourism in the world, it is quite a new phenomenon in Uganda.

**T**his form of tourism refers to travel for religious or spiritual purposes, such as undertaking a pilgrimage and visiting sacred sites.

Religious Institutions and Faiths under the umbrella organisation of the Inter-Religious Council of Uganda have multi religious tourism sites whose niche is also embedded within the segment of cultural tourism. Among these,



Statue of St. Andrew Kagwa being led away to his death at Munyonyo Martyr's shrine.

comprise four specialist niches: pilgrimages, visiting sacred sites, church, mosque and temple tourism and travel for the purpose of mission or worship. Let's delve a little deeper and marvel at the beauty of religious tourism sites in Uganda!



## ***Munyonyo Martyrs shrine***

Munyonyo Martyrs shrine is a minor basilica dedicated to the Uganda Martyrs and is a Roman Catholic shrine. These are the holy grounds on which the first Uganda Martyrs were killed because of their strong stance on their faith. This shrine was also the starting point of the journey of the Uganda Martyrs to Namugongo where they were burnt to death. One of the iconic features at this site is the martyrdom and tomb spot of St. Andrew Kaggwa, one of the Uganda Martyrs.

For anyone looking forward to reminiscing the journey of the Uganda Martyrs, this is a place to start.

## ***Namugongo Martyrs Shrine***

Annually on 3 June, Christians from Uganda and other parts of the world congregate at Namugongo martyrs' shrine to commemorate the lives and religious beliefs of the Uganda Martyrs. At this site, on 3 June 1886, 32 young men, pages of the court of King Mwanga II of Buganda, were burned to death for their denial to renounce their faith.

These were young Anglican and Catholic converts who, unlike the king, stood firm for their faith even in the face of death.





### ***Namirembe Cathedral***

This state-of-the-art place of worship located on Namirembe hill, is the oldest cathedral in Uganda, founded in 1890. One of the striking features at the cathedral is the church organ that was installed in 1931, the earthed brick walls and roof among others. The magnificent cathedral overlooks the beautiful surrounding of Kampala. St Paul's Cathedral, also commonly referred to as Namirembe Cathedral, serves as the provincial cathedral of the Church of Uganda and the diocesan cathedral for Namirembe Diocese, the first diocese to be founded in the Church of Uganda province.



### ***Rubaga Cathedral***

Saint Mary's Cathedral Rubaga, also commonly referred to as Rubaga Cathedral, is the parent cathedral of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Kampala. It is the oldest Roman Catholic church in Uganda. The Towering house of God stands on top of one of the original seven hills that make up the city of Kampala. Visible from all angles, especially in downtown Kampala, St Mary's and Sacred Heart

Cathedral Rubaga, is indeed a city landmark hardly missed by visitors coming to the Pearl of Africa.

The place where the cathedral is currently located was once a palace for Buganda's Kabaka Muteesa I, Mwanga's father.

Three Popes have been here in the past. It was again here on July 29, 1969 that Pope Paul VI closed the African bishops Synod hosted by Uganda while Pope John Paul II too came here on February 8, 1993, where he met Catholic bishops and priests after a prayer service. He planted a tree in the courtyard and also inaugurated the memorial clock near the parish entrance. Besides the Popes,

The Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie on January 28, 1984, visited Rubaga Cathedral and conducted a joint prayer with Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga. So did Archbishop Runcie's successor George Carey in the early 1990s. Archbishop Carey planted a tree outside the cathedral, which still stands today. "It is the mother of all churches in Uganda whose location was once home to the first Catholic missionaries in this country. The present church, a real cathedral in the true sense of the word and status was completed in 1924 before being consecrated in 1925. The construction lasted 10 years.

One of the visitors to this was quoted saying that is a little Notre Dam in Uganda. This is attributed to magnificent architecture.





## ***Uganda National Mosque- Gadaffi Mosque***

The Colourful, grandeur structure with magnificent art that brings to life a mixture of Arabic, European and an African touch in its architecture. On this hill, you can have 360 view of Kampala city! The Mosque is also situated on the Spot where British first hoisted their Flag which signified Uganda as British Colony. This mosque also houses the Head office of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council.



## ***Bahai Temple- Mashriqu'l-Adhkar***

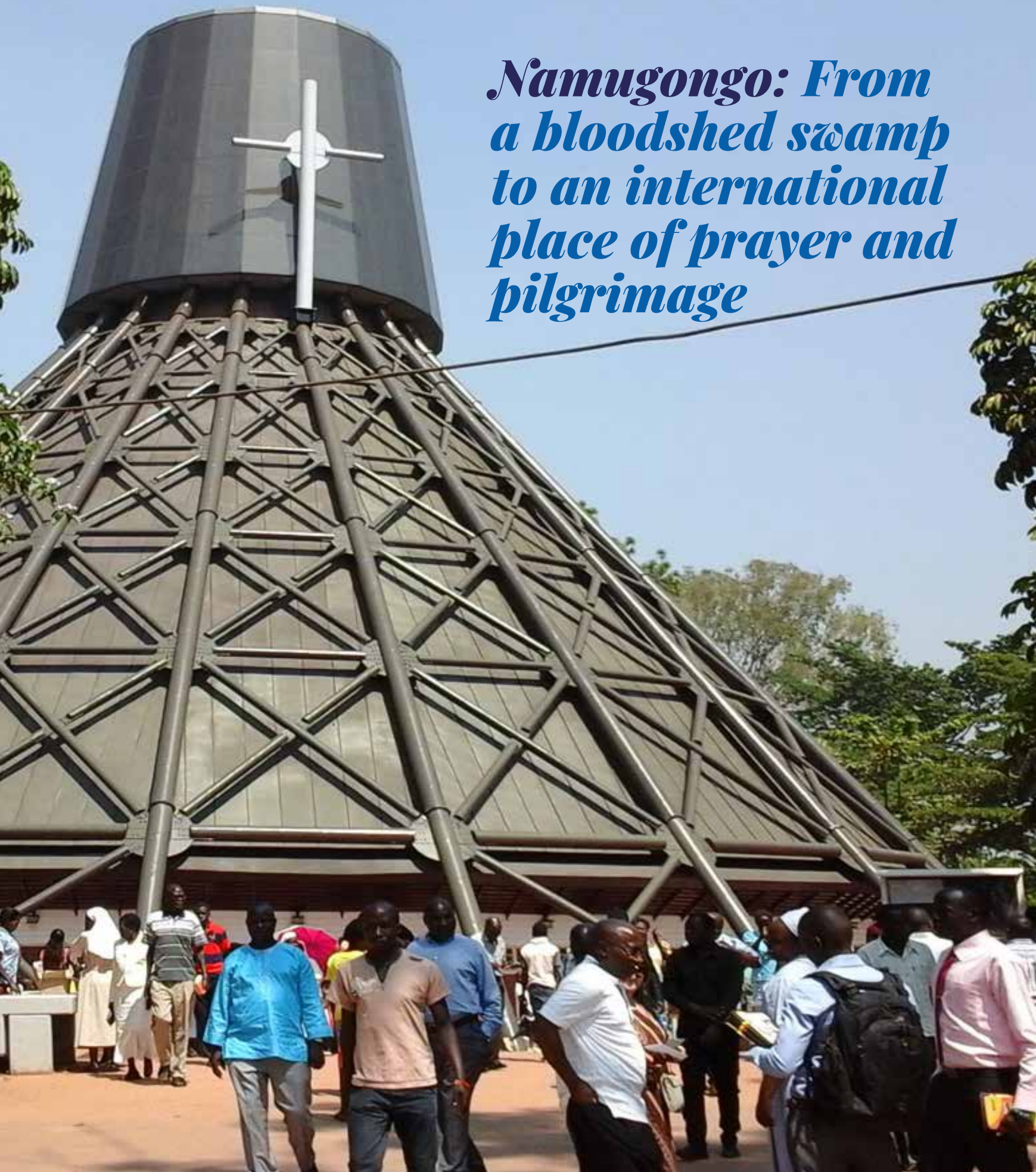
A serene beautiful place on the hill of Kikaaya! The Bahai temple is Africa's only temple and a beauty to behold. It is modelled as a traditional African hut, with architecture that fuses traditional, spiritual and artistic values. The institution explained that the dome-like shape symbolises the divine circle, a reflection of heaven on earth and the spirituality of sacred borders. This unique religious site boasts of a serene and a lush green environment perfect for meditation!

Well, the next time, you think about tourism, be sure to embrace spiritual tourism, not just as form of relaxation but as a way of embracing the beauty of religious diversity.





*Namugongo: From  
a bloodshed swamp  
to an international  
place of prayer and  
pilgrimage*





**By looking at Namugongo in its present state, one can hardly believe it was once an isolated hedge plant owned by a Muslim.**

**T**oday, the beautiful scenery: bravura Martyrs' Shrine, the Lake, trees with beautiful songs of praise from different bird species make the place more saintly; forget about Namugongo the bloodbath of 1880s.

To briefly take you through the late 1880s, after the burning alive of St. Charles Lwanga on June 3, 1886 at the spot where Martyrs' Shrine stands because of his faith, Namugongo remained an isolated place with people fearing to be found 'loitering' around these cursed grounds. Namugongo was an execution place for people who committed grave offences in Buganda much as many wanted to visit the places where their friends had been burnt.

Amid fears of meeting death penalties if found unlawfully moving around the Martyrs death points, Matayo (Matthew) Kirevu, Bwaliri Kamyia and Lewo (Leo) Lwanga in November 1886 went to Namugongo and Old Kampala and picked St. Charles Lwanga and Matia Mulumba's remains respectively and took them to White Fathers at Lubaga; some of Lwanga's remains are nowadays kept below the altar in the Martyrs Shrine and at Lubaga.

After this heroic act by Kirevu, Kamyia and Lwanga, the next phenomenon at Namugongo was for the residents to bury the remains of the rest of the Martyrs at Namugongo (Nakiyanja) where the old Protestants' Church stands. This was in 1913; 27 years after the death of these African heroes.

According to Rev. Fr. Joseph Mukasa Muwonge, promoter of the Uganda Martyrs Devotion, other Martyrs' remains were not kept because they were killed with non-believers.

"Some of the people killed with Martyrs were thieves, others murderers, etc. So it was hard to tell which bones belonged to the Martyrs and which ones belonged to other wrongdoers", says Rev Fr. Muwonge.

The rest of the Martyrs' story is known to many people, thus it won't be our main focus today though it's the nub of the foundation of Namugongo Parish.

### ***The first Catholic Church at Namugongo***

Many years after the burning of the Martyrs, people still feared to freely visit Namugongo until 1920 when a Dutch priest; Rev. Fr. Stephen Walters thought otherwise.





## Religion

According to the Mill Hill Fathers' records, Fr. Walters had had visions seven times with a voice constantly telling him to come to Africa. At first his Bishop refused him but when the voice insisted 'he should come to Africa', he also indefatigably asked for permission and it was granted to him.

On March 8, 1920, Fr. Walters came to Africa with Fr. Rooyen and other priests and were assigned to Nsambya parish.

On June 6, 1920 when Pope Benedict XV was declaring the 22 Uganda Martyrs Blessed and permitting the Faithful to honor them with private acts of veneration, Fr. Walters also made a pilgrimage to Namugongo with other priests, religious and some Faithful.

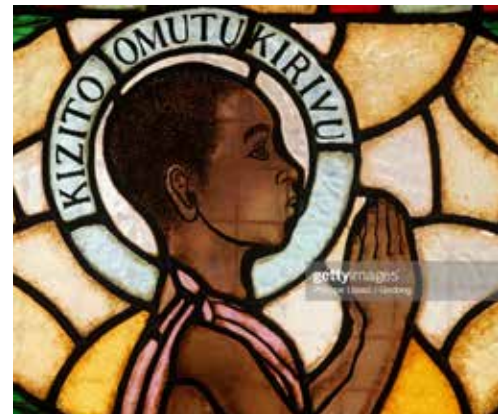
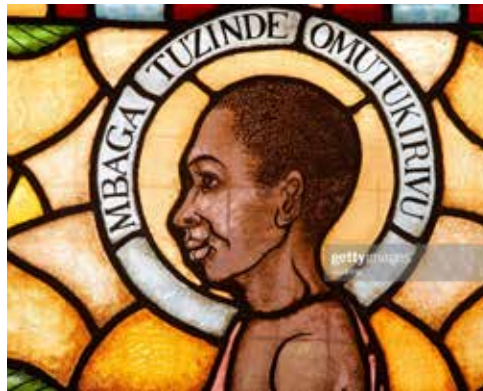
As he stood at the spot where St. Charles Lwanga laid his life for Christ, Fr. Walters asked, "...fellow pilgrims, why not build a Church here for people to pray and honor Martyrs?"

The answer he got was that, much as a Christian was martyred where he stood, the land did not belong to Missionaries and hence would not erect any structures on it.

The Dutch priest asked whether the land owner would allow selling it to the missionaries. When contacted, the Muslim landlord priced the land at Ush200 per acre.

This Missionary paid Ush1600 (Rs800) for 8 acres and put a wooden cross at the spot where St. Charles Lwanga was killed (where the Altar is in the Shrine stands).

After acquiring ownership of this land, Fr. Walters started making bricks with an intention of constructing a Church (Martyrs' Shrine). Unfortunately he did not reach the 'promised land' when he contracted Kawaali (smallpox) and died in 1923 as he went to





visit and anoint Kawaali patients at Muyenga, which was then another centre under Nsambya Parish.

From the 8 acres Fr. Walters purchased, Ekibiina ky'Abajulizi (Uganda Martyrs Guild) together with people of good will added another 23 acres at a cost of Ush5,980.

In 1924, Bishop Biermans of Mill Hill Fathers laid the foundation stone of the Church at Namugongo before leaving Uganda to become Superior General of the Mill Hill Fathers.

## ***Development of Namugongo Parish***

Today, Namugongo is a fully fledged Catholic Parish under Kampala Archdiocese, but 75 years back it was a sub-parish of Nsambya and the sub-parish headquarters, said to have been established around 1906, were at Kyaliwajjala where Vienna Academy stands at present. This land was given to Missionaries by the Colonialists in the 1900 Land Act.

At this place stood a grass-thatched Chapel where Christians would gather for Mass or Service in case priests failed to come because of the many centres they had to serve.

According to Fr. James D. Fanning, a Mill Hill Missionary, Namugongo Sub-Parish had been originally run by Namityango Parish, and Nsambya Parish alternately.

In retrospect to Fr. Walters, when he died, his campaign of making bricks for Church construction didn't die with him and after a while enough of them were ready and Bishop Biermans laid the Foundation Stone of the Church then left Uganda.

However, because the sub-parish was still at Kyaliwajjala, with a Church standing, the new Bishop, Rt. Rev. Campling did not see the use of another Church at Namugongo. He, therefore, wanted to put 'omunaala' (monument) where his predecessor had laid the Foundation Stone but Christians cried off his idea and asked him to go ahead with Fr. Walters plan. They also begged him to transfer the sub-parish from Kyaliwajjala to Namugongo and elevate it to a Parish.

The Bishop at that time did not consider nor did he take a rain check at Christians' request.

In 1932, with Bishop Campling still hesitant to grant Namugongo a parish, people headed by Uganda Martyrs Guild, wrote to the Mill Hill Fathers' Superior in United Kingdom requesting for priests at Namugongo. The

superior accepted and wrote to Bishop Campling to send priests to Namugongo.

He, (Superior) however, put conditions that Namugongo Christians should fulfill if they were to get priests: to feed and accommodate priests and to build a Church where priests would say Mass, if they failed, priests would be withdrawn.

Uganda Martyrs Guild immediately sat and resolved that each parishioner raises Ush5 every year for priests' upkeep.

In 1934, Rev. Fr. D. Minderop, Mill Hill Vicar Delegate blessed the Foundation Stone laid by Bishop Biermans, hence opening gates for Namugongo to become a parish.

Priests started coming to Namugongo on February 20, 1935 and the first priest was Rev. Fr. Van Rooyen. This is where Namugongo Parish traces its foundation. At its inception, Namugongo Parish was dedicated to Our Lady Queen of the Martyrs.







## ***Construction of the Current Uganda Martyrs Shrine***

When Mill Hill Vicar Delegate, Rev. Fr. D. Minderop blessed the Foundation Stone of the Church in 1934, construction of the old Church begun.

It was constructed by Cardinal Ninely assisted by Stanislaus Mugwanya who offered all the floor clay tiles, Archbishop Streicher (Stensera) who contributed Ush130, Msgr. Biermans who gave in 2 Altars and Bishop Billington who paid for all the glass windows.

Before the canonization of the Martyrs on October 18, 1964, Fr. Wierts offered to draw Martyrs' pictures on all Church windows.

However, after the amalgamation of Nsambya and Lubaga and formation of Kampala Archdiocese in 1966, His Eminence Emmanuel Cardinal Nsubuga was appointed first Archbishop and later proposed the construction of a Martyrs Shrine that would suit the dignity of the Uganda Martyrs.

His Grace Dr. Cyprian K. Lwanga wrote in his book: Discover Namugongo: *"The Archbishop involved both the local community and friends abroad to raise the necessary funds to construct a new Shrine which was designed in a shape depicting the traditional Ugandan Hut. In 1967 the Archbishop visited His Holiness the Pope with a bag made of palm leaves, which had been donated to him by the ladies of Naggalama Parish for the purpose of collecting funds for the new Martyrs' Shrine at Namugongo. The Holy Father contributed towards*



*the work and the Archbishop also travelled to Europe, Canada and United States on the same cause."*

The old Church was demolished between 1967 and 1968 for the current Shrine to be constructed and this old Church stood exactly where the current Shrine is.

The architectural work of the new Shrine was done by Dr. Danhinden and actual construction by ROKO Construction Ltd.

This work started in 1967 and by the time His Holiness Pope John Paul VI visited Uganda, the first Papal visit to the African Continent, some poles were already up and the Altar finished. This enabled the consecration of this Altar by the Holy Father.

The Shrine was completed in 1975 and was officially blessed and opened by the Papal delegate, His Eminence Sergio Cardinal Pignedoli. This was on June 3, 1975. Thousands of pilgrims ranging from Bishops, priests, Brothers, Sisters, lay people and the then Ugandan Head of State, Gen. Idi Amin Dada attended this great occasion.

The Shrine is supported by 22 pillars – each pillar representing one Martyr. When His Holiness Pope John Paul II visited Namugongo on February 2, 1993, he elevated the Shrine to the rank of a Minor Basilica. Today, Namugongo Martyrs shrine remains a home to millions of Christians and tourists across the Globe. Every 03<sup>rd</sup> June, Namugongo receives millions of pilgrims from across the world to commemorate and celebrate the contribution of the Martyrs towards Christianity.



However due the Covid19 pandemic the celebrations for the last two years have been conducted scientifically with only a handful of celebrants at the venue and the rest of Christians following via the various media platforms.

(The story was compiled by Muwonge Francis who is the Administrator at the Uganda Martyrs Catholic shrine Namugongo)





using film as a tourism promotional tool,” he admits.

The Queen of Katwe, a biographical drama about a Ugandan chess prodigy starring Lupita Nyong’o, David Oyelowo, and Madina Nalwanga as Phiona Mutesi is about a young girl from the slums of Kampala who chases her dream of becoming an international chess champion.

Brian Tebukozza, a photographer with a keen eye on Ugandan movies, argues that locations where a successful film is shot can become a tourism destination. Film critic Andrew Kaggwa, says the film fraternity in Uganda has been pitching film tourism for a long time, but government agencies have failed to understand the relationship between film and tourism, and how film fosters tourism.

“Unlike Uganda, South Africa offers tax holidays, waivers and even reimburses money when a film maker spends more than 10 million dollars during a film production in South Africa. Foreign filmmakers are encouraged to hire local South African talent on their production.”

## *Promoting Uganda as a film production destination*

After the release of Disney’s *Queen of Katwe* in 2016, three clients of a one tour operator, Brian Mugume were inspired to visit the locations where director Mira Nair shot the film in Kampala.

The tourists watched the movie aboard KQ flights, and read about it in the Msafiri in-flight magazine. The tourists were interested in visiting the slums of Katwe.

“I no longer underestimate the power of



Kaggwa who also sits on the Uganda Oscars Committee, says Uganda still lags in harnessing opportunities. "Seven Days at Entebbe was shot in Malta because it gave the production company tax waivers and an airport that resembled the old Entebbe Airport. We missed seeing our local dressing, aerial view of Lake Victoria and scenes of Entebbe. Most of these scenes would turn into tourism spots."

## Economic impact of film industry

Nigeria remains the biggest film producer in Africa in terms of quantity of motion pictures delivered each year. Nigeria's film industry is among the top five biggest film industries globally, taking into account the quantity of movies discharged every year. The film business is worth more than US\$3.5 billion.

Meanwhile, Egyptian Media Production City established an infrastructure consisting of 64 studios and has the potential to shoot both indoors and outdoors. Though not at a very good financial position right now, due to its golden regime in the 1950's and 1960's, it is ranked among top 10 biggest film industries in the world.

Globally, Hollywood takes a lion's share among film industries, grossing at more than \$10 billion annually. As per the progress of movie industry across the world, it is estimated that it will reach around 49 billion US dollars this year.

## Destination perception

Film tourism is a type of tourism which provides a link with the location of a film during or after the shooting. The

film tourist is attracted by the first-hand experience of the locality captured on the silver screen.

The Lord of Rings serves the beautiful landscape of New Zealand to our eyes, Sex and the City popularized New York City. Game of Thrones is to Northern Ireland as Hangover is to Las Vegas. Tom Hank's Angels and Demons brought forth the best from Vatican City. It is all about the power of film and how it has turned the shooting locations into top tourist destinations.

Uganda is a location for a few best-selling films. Before the popular \$9,255,827 worldwide box office Queen of Katwe released September 23, 2016, there was Last King of Scotland (2006) starring Forest Whitaker (Idi Amin Dada), James McAvoy, and Kerry Washington.

The film shot in Uganda tells the fictional story of Nicholas Carrigan, a young Scottish doctor, who travels to Uganda and becomes the personal physician of President Idi Amin. There was the Silent

Army, Escape from Uganda, and the famous Black Panther has been shot demonstrates an increase in tourism visits over the following years.

## Private efforts

In a bid to position Uganda as a top film destination, the government is advised to capitalise on films made in Uganda, and partner with notable movie stars to promote Uganda as an exceptional destination of choice.

Hollywood representative in Uganda Fanny Martinez is working around the clock to bring Hollywood celebrities for the Back to the Source tour. Just like local film makers, she advocates for policy change on film production.

"Uganda has the locations, but the government needs to offer tax breaks, rebates, incentives for international film makers. The incentives can be offered on the kind of movies such as cultural related movies because these are promotional," she argues.



Film industry showcasing Uganda to the World. (a seen in the Queen of Katwe movie)



Forest Whitaker (C) starred in the Last King of Scotland, a popular film shot in Uganda.

## Film industry showcasing Uganda to the World

### The Last King of Scotland

The Last King of Scotland is a 2006 British historical drama film directed by Kevin Macdonald from a screenplay by Peter Morgan and Jeremy Brock. Based on Giles Foden's 1998 novel of the same name, it depicts the dictatorship of Ugandan President Idi Amin, played by Forest Whitaker, through the perspective of a fictional Scottish doctor played by James McAvoy. The title of the film refers to Amin's claim of being the King of Scotland.

The film was released in the United States on 27 September 2006, followed by a 12 January 2007 release in the United Kingdom. It grossed \$48.4 million on a \$6 million budget and received positive reviews, with acclaim for Whitaker's performance. Whitaker won an Academy Award for Best Actor, among other accolades.



2006's The Last King of Scotland



Mathew Nabwiso, often as Matthew Nabwiso is a Ugandan actor. Nabwiso is best known for the roles in the films Imbabazi, Rain and Kyaddala. Apart from acting, he is also a singer, director and producer.



# Directory



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# Banks, Financial Institutions & Money Transfer Services

## **ABC Capital Bank**

Colline House  
Plot 4 Pilkington Road  
P.O. Box 21091, Kampala  
+256 414 345 200  
abc@abccapitalbank.co.ug  
<http://www.abccapitalbank.co.ug>

## **Airtel (Airtel Money)**

Plot 40 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo  
P.O. Box 6771 Kampala  
+256 752 230 110  
<http://www.airtel.com>

## **Bank of Africa Uganda Ltd**

Plot 45 Jinja Road  
P.O. Box 2750, Kampala  
+256 414 302 001, +256 312 254 100  
boa@boa.uganda.com  
<http://www.boa.uganda.com>

## **Bank of Baroda Uganda Ltd**

Plot 18 Kampala Road  
P.O. Box 7197, Kampala  
+256 414 237 898, +256 414 233 680/1  
bobho@dmil.ug  
<http://www.bankofbaroda.ug>

## **Bank of India Uganda Ltd**

Plot 37 Jinja Road  
P.O. Box 7332, Kampala  
+256 313 400 400, +256 414 341 880  
<Http://BOI.Uganda@bankofindia.co.in>

## **Bank of Uganda**

Plot 37/43 Kampala Road,  
P. O. Box 7120 Kampala Uganda  
+256 412 58441/9  
<http://www.bou.or.ug>

## **Barclays Bank Uganda Ltd**

Barclays House  
Plot 2 Hannington Road  
P.O. Box 2971, Kampala  
+256 312 218 300/317  
Barclays.Uganda@barclays.com  
<http://www.barclays.com>

## **Cairo International Bank**

Plot 30 Kampala Road  
P.O. Box 7052, Kampala  
+256 414 230 141, +256 414 230 136/7  
cibug@infocom.co.ug  
<http://www.cairointernationalbank.co.ug>

## **CBA**

Twed Tower  
Plot 6 Kafu Road, Nakasero Kampala  
P.O. Box 74827, Kampala  
+256 414 232733, +256 414 344172

## **Centenary Bank Ltd**

Mapeera House Plot 44/46 Kampala Road &  
Plot 2 Burton Street P.O. Box 1892, Kampala  
+256 414 232 393, +256 414 346 856  
info@centenarybank.co.ug  
<http://www.centenarybank.co.ug>

## **Citibank**

Plot 4 Ternan Avenue  
P.O. Box 7505 Kampala  
+256 414 305 500, +256 312 305 500  
<http://www.citigroup.com>

## **DFCU Bank**

Plot 2 Jinja Road P.O. Box 70 Kampala  
+256 414 346 497, +256 414 351 000  
customerservice@dfcugroup.com  
<http://www.dfcugroup.com>

## **Diamond Trust Bank U. Ltd**

Diamond Trust Building  
Plot 17/19 Kampala Road  
P.O. Box 7155, Kampala  
+256 414 387 000, +256 312 261 167  
dtbu@spacenetuganda.com  
<http://www.diamondtrustbank.com>

## **Ecobank**

Plot 4 Parliament Avenue  
P.O. Box 7368, Kampala  
+256 417 700 100, +256 312 266 078  
ecobankug@ecobank.com  
<http://www.ecobank.com>

## **Equity Bank**

Plot 390 Muteesa 1 Road Katwe  
P.O. Box 10184, Kampala  
+256 312 262 437, +256 414 531 377  
info@equitybank.co.ug  
<http://www.equitybank.co.ug>





#### **Exim Bank**

Plot 6 Hannington Road  
P.O. Box 36206, Kampala  
+256 312 320 400/9  
infoug@eximbank ug.com

#### **Finance Trust Bank**

Plot 121 & 115, Katwe  
P.O. Box 7323, Kampala  
+256 414 341 275, +256 414 255 146  
contact@financetrust.co.ug

#### **Housing Finance Bank Ltd**

Investment House  
Plot 4 Wampewo Avenue, Kololo  
P.O. Box 1539, Kampala  
+256 414 259 651/2, +256 312 262 614  
info@housingfinance.co.ug  
http://www.housingfinance.co.ug

#### **Guaranty Trust Bank**

Plot 56 Kira Road P.O. Box 7323, Kampala  
+256 414 233 833  
bankingug@gtbank.com  
http://www.gtbank.com

#### **KCB Bank Uganda Limited**

Commercial Plaza, Plot 7 Kampala Road  
P.O. Box 7399 Kampala  
+256 417 118 200  
smatekha@ug.kcbbankgroup.com  
http://www.kcbgroup.com

#### **Metropolitan Forex Bureau Ltd.**

Plot 8 to 10 Entebbe Road, Metropole House  
P.O. Box 8166 Kampala  
+256 232 620, +256 414 232 773  
metrouganda@yahoo.com  
http://www.metropolitanuganda.com

#### **MTN (U) Ltd.**

Plot 22 Hannington Road MTN Towers  
P.O. Box 24624 Kampala  
+256 312 212 333, +256 312 212 444  
mtn@mtn.co.ug  
http://www.mtn.co.ug

#### **NC Bank Uganda Ltd**

Rwenzori Towers Plot 4/6, Nakasero Road  
P.O. Box 28707 Kampala  
+256 772 223 300, +256 417 337 000  
info@nc bank.com  
http://www.nic bank.com

#### **Orient Bank Limited**

Orient Plaza Plot 6/6A, Kampala Road  
P.O. Box 3072 Kampala  
+256 417 719 100/228  
mail@orient bank.com  
http://www.orient bank.com

#### **Stanbic Bank (U) Ltd**

Plot 17 Hannington, Crested Towers Building  
P.O. Box 7131 Kampala  
+256 417 154 600, +256 772 624 977  
wangwer@stanbic.com  
http://www.stanbicbank.co.ug

#### **Standard Chartered Bank U. Ltd**

Plot 5 Speke Road P.O. Box 7111 Kampala  
+256 414 258 211/7, +256 414 349 505  
scb\_uganda@ug.standardchartered.com  
http://www.standardchartered.com

#### **Tropical Bank Limited**

Plot 54, Uvan House, Lugogo Bypass  
P.O. Box 9485 Kampala  
+256 417 117220  
admin@trobank.com

#### **Uganda Development Bank**

Plot 6 Nakasero Road Rwenzori Towers,  
1st Floor, Wing B  
P.O. Box 7210, Kampala, Uganda  
+256 414 355 550 or +256 414 355 555  
info@udbl.co.ug  
http://www.udbl.co.ug

#### **United Bank for Africa**

Spear House, Plot 22 Jinja Road  
P.O. Box 7396, Kampala  
+256 417 715 122, +256 417 715 100  
ubauganda@ubagroup.com  
http://www.ubagroup.com

#### **Uganda Telecom Ltd. (UTL)**

Plot 2 & 4A Nakasero Road,  
Nakasero Rwenzori Courts  
P.O. Box 7171 Kampala  
+256 417 154 600, +256 414 333 546  
customercare.info@utl.co.ug  
http://www.utl.co.ug



# Forex Bureau Outlets

## Jet Set Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 3 Kimathi Avenue  
P.O. BOX 8841 Kampala

## Money Land Forex Bureau

Next to Bank of Baroda

## Access Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 1744 Muyenga Rd, Kabalagala  
P.O. BOX 27632 Kampala  
+256 772 622 1660

## Advanta Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 1 Dewigton Rd  
P.O. BOX 7863 Kampala  
+256 712 362 309, +256 312 261 204  
info@advantagroup.com  
<http://www.advanta-group.com>

## Alpha Capital Partners

Plot 12 Kampala Rd  
Charm Towers Suite 17  
P.O. BOX 7863 Kampala  
+256 414580619, +256 392 612 648  
stephenkaboyo@alphacap.co.ug  
<http://www.alphacap.co.ug>

## Amal Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 118 Ben Kiwanuka Street Tropical  
complex P.O. BOX 2680 Kampala  
+256 712 409 697, 077 321 4449

## Bicco Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 1 Colville Street  
P.O. BOX 3307 Kampala  
+256 414 252 428  
Bicco@utl.co.ug

## City Bureau De Change Ltd

Plot 14 William Street Namaganda House  
P.O. BOX 23113 Kampala  
+256 414257025

## City Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 2 Parliament Avenue  
Jumbo Plaza shop 4 P.O. BOX 3841 Kampala  
+256 414370325, +256 772504848  
citybureau@gmail.com

## Combined Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 6 Entebbe Rd Kamu Kamu Plaza, suite  
GF16 P.O. BOX 10494 Kampala  
+256 414349849, +256 782861406

## Crane Forex Bureau Ltd

Opp Amber House  
P.O. BOX 3673 Kampala  
+256 14341407  
cranefxb@imul.com

## Crown Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 1 Entebbe Rd Clanson Building  
P.O. BOX 12047 Kampala  
+256 414252500

## Daker Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 16/18 Duster Street  
P.O. BOX 3577 Kampala  
+256 414341857

## Demo Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 19 Lugard Rd  
P.O. BOX 331 Fort Portal  
+256 772466502

## Divine Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 48 Kampala Rd Kalungi Commercial Plaza  
P.O. BOX 29187 Kampala  
+256 752937175, +256 773374416

## Dominion Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 10 Nakivubo Mews King Fahad Plaza  
P.O. BOX 23404 Kampala  
+256 414252918/9

## Downtown Forex Bureau Ltd

Plot 54/5 Kampala Rd  
P.O. BOX 2801 Kampala  
+256 414232457  
downtown@swiftuganda.com

## Dual Forex Bureau

Plot 22 William Street Majestic Plaza, Room  
17 P.O. BOX 2801 Kampala  
+256 772649396





#### **Express Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 50 & 54 Kampala Rd  
P.O. BOX 1946 Kampala  
414251538

#### **Gold Finger Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 3 Kimathi Avenue  
Pon African Insurance House  
P.O. BOX 23788 Kampala  
+256 414349849  
hydery@hyderyforex.com

#### **Hare Krishna Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 15 Nabugabo Rd  
Pon African Insurance House  
P.O. BOX 34114 Kampala  
+256 772387994

#### **Highland Hotel Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 1 Kazooba Rd, Kabale  
P.O. BOX 95 Kabale  
+256 772409510

#### **HJS Forex Bureau Ltd**

Mutaasa Kafero Plaza L3-shop 21  
P.O. BOX 22213 Kampala  
+256 414507085, +256 312272027

#### **Honest Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 3 Luwum Street Rio Insurance Building  
P.O. BOX 33913 Kampala  
+256 772492867

#### **Hotel Africana Bureau Ltd**

Plot 2-4 Wampewo Avenue  
P.O. BOX 10218 Kampala  
+256 414348080, +256 414344626  
African@hotelafrican.com

#### **Hotel Africana Bureau Ltd**

Plot 16/18 William Street  
Kalungi Plaza  
P.O. BOX 10218 Kampala

#### **Hydery Forex Bureau**

Opp King Fahad, Wilson Street  
+256 414233984/ +256 414255780

#### **Jet Set Forex Bureau Ltd**

Entebbe international Airport  
P.O. BOX 8841 Kampala

#### **Karibu Forex Bureau Ltd**

Namirembe Rd  
Mukwano Arcade shop no. C /G /10  
P.O. BOX 3673 Kampala

#### **Kly Cash Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 7 Sikh Street  
Mukwano shopping Centre  
P.O. BOX 26076 Kampala

#### **Kristal Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 2/2B Kampala Rd  
P.O. BOX 3877 Kampala

#### **La-Cedri Bureau De Change**

Plot 6/6A Nile Avenue, Grand Imperial Hotel  
P.O. BOX 6723 Kampala

#### **Lloyds Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 15 Luwum Street  
P.O. BOX 6587 Kampala  
lloyds@africaonline.co.ug

#### **Metropolitan Forex Bureau**

Metropole House, Entebbe Rd

#### **Norfax Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 2/2B Kampala Rd  
Entebbe International Airport  
P.O. BOX 5050 Kampala  
munikay@yahoo.com

#### **Omni Forex Bureau**

Plot 22 William Street, Majestic plaza  
Reliance Forex Bureau

#### **Forex Bureaus**

Plot 17, William Street  
P.O. BOX 22647 Kampala  
pktjk@yahoo.com

#### **Rolltex International Forex Bureau Ltd**

Plot 12 Luwum Street  
City Centre Complex

#### **Shumuk Forex Bureau**

Plot 1 Colville Street



## Restaurants

### **Kati – Kati Africa Ltd.**

16/18 Lugogo By Pass Lugogo  
P.O.Box 20085,Kampala  
+256 41 4236008, +25677 6810350,  
+25671 2810350

### **Explorer Restaurant (Kampala Serena Hotel)**

16 – 20 Kintu Road Kampala  
+256 41 4309000

### **New York Kitchen**

Yusuf Lule Road Garden City Shopping Mall,  
Lower L,Kampala  
+256 41 4384585

### **La Pizza Di Marco**

Yusuf Lule Road Garden City Shopping Mall,  
Ground Kampala  
+256 31 2280189

### **Ekitoobero Restaurant & Bar**

40 Nakasero Road Near the Kenyan High  
Commission 9516,Kampala  
+256 41 4346834, +256 77 2498467

### **Plate Cafe Restaurant & Take Away**

Kyagwe Road KPC Building 4453,Kampala  
+256 41 4535653, +256 77 2486729,  
+256 75 2738738

### **Nanjing Restaurant & Motel**

15 Impala Avenue Kololo Kampala  
+256 41 4340928, +256 71 7588888

### **Food Paradise Chinese Restaurant**

2 Katonga Road Nakasero  
(Near Fairway Hotel)  
P.O.Box 23930, Kampala  
+256 41 4251136

### **The Crocodile Cafe and Bar**

21 Cooper Road Kisement  
P.O.Box 2769,Kampala  
+256 41 4254593

### **Just Kicking Sports Bar**

5 Cooper Road  
P. O.Box 25820,Kampala  
+256 77 3734799, +256 77 3522965

### **Libya Hotel**

Entebbe Road Entebbe Entebbe  
+256 31 2310100

### **Pavement Sizzles and Flames**

Bugolobi Millenium Plaza 1571,Kampala  
+256 41 4223503

### **The Rose Restaurant**

Nkrumah Road  
Opp. City Council Clinic Kampala  
+256 77 2665499, +256 77 7912691

### **Seascallop Restaurant & Bar**

Kira Road Next to Mariandina,  
Opp. Uganda Museum Kampala  
+256 77 2305256

### **Fang Fang Chines Restaurant**

1 Colville Street, Roof Terrace,  
Communications Hous  
P. O. Box6323,Kampala  
+256 41 4344806, +256 41 4340067,  
+256 31 2260681

### **Great Wall**

21 Kampala Road Nakasero Kampala  
+256 41 4230064

### **Gately On Nile**

34B Kisinja Road  
P. O.Box 130,jinja Jinja  
+256 43 4122400

### **Seventh Happiness**

160 Tank Hill road  
Kabalagala Kampala  
+256 41 4267341

### **7Hills Revolving Restaurant**

64 – 88, Yusuf Lule Road  
P. O.Box 22774, Kampala  
+256 41 4563500, +256 31 2302280

### **Colline Hotel Ltd.**

26 Sekibobo Road  
Colline House 7,Kampala  
+256 41 4290240, +256 41 4251038,  
+256 39 2790212





**Islands Club, Ssese Islands**

Buggala Island  
Kalangala Ssese Ssese  
+256 41 4231386, +256 41 4250757

**Ethiopian Village Restaurant**

P. O. Box 70073,Kampala  
041 4510378, 077 2623440

**Indian Restaurant**

3B Dewinton Road  
Opp. National Theatre Kampala  
+256 41 4236487, +256 77 2510145

**Fat Boyz Ltd.**

7 Cooper Road Kisementi  
P.O.Box 71463,Kampala  
+256 41 4340380, +256 78 2482029

**Angan Indian Restaurant**

Nakumatt Oasis Mall  
1st Floor Kampala  
+256 70/071 2461050

**Cafe Ballet**

34C Kyadondo Road Nakasero Kampala  
+256 41 4234190

**China Plate (U) Ltd.**

11 Cooper Road Kisemete  
P. O. Box 7409,Kampala  
+256 41 4233888

**Kabira Country Club**

63 Old Kira Road,Bukoto  
P.O.Box 3676,Kampala  
+256 31 2227222/3/4/5

**Krunchy Bites**

321 Ggaba Road Aqua House  
P.O.Box 7119,Kampala  
+256 31 2113632

**Antonio's Grill**

Kampala Road,  
Pioneer Mall Kampala  
+256 41 4236025

**Le Pizziera**

Bugolobi Next to Shell – Bugolobi  
P.O.Box 26672,Kampala  
+256 77 2956882, +256 75 2691454

**Tiptone Hotel**

Tank Hill Muyenga,  
Opp. Woine Garage Kampala  
+256 41 4668799, +256 77 7912107

**Uhuru**

William Street  
Zainab Aziza Building, 1st Floor Kampala  
+256 41 4234472, +256 77 2506333

**Choma Espresso Bar & Restaurant**

Jinja Road Centerary Park Kampala

**Pizzeria Mammamia**

Speke Hotel Kampala  
+256 41 4346340, +256 77 2630211

**Joy African Restaurant**

1 Clement Hill Road  
5157,Kampala  
+256 41 4230565, +256 77 2579757

**Wasabi Japanese Restaurant**

7531 Muyenga  
Block 244 Kampala  
+256 78 2616845, +256 70 2777700

**Arirang Korean Restaurants**

15A Kyadondo Road Nakasero  
P.O.Box 12361,Kampala  
+256 41 4346777, +256 70 3788855

**China Palace**

3 Pilkington Road Kampala  
+256 41 4250888

**Sheraton Kampala Hotel**

1 Ternan Avenue Nakasero Hotel  
P.O.Box 7041,Kampala  
+256 41 4420000,+256 31 2322460

**House of Sea Foods**

3 Cooper Road  
Kisementi Kampala  
+256 41 4343156, +256 075 2694835



# Tours & Travel



## **Abex Safaris and Tours (U) Ltd**

Plot 4 Kimathi Avenue  
0772752-672 519  
abexcarrentals@yahoo.com

## **Afri Nature Safaris Uganda**

0414233 319, 0752-982 896  
afri-naturesafaris@yahoo.com

## **Africa Runners Co. Ltd (ARC Express)**

Plot 79 Bukoto Street  
P.O. Box 27751 Kampala  
0312-250 014  
info@africanrunners.co.ug  
<http://www.africanrunners.co.ug>

## **Air Masters Travels**

P.O. Box 5649 Kampala  
0414342 831  
airmasters@spacenet.co.ug

## **Avis Rent a Car**

Communications House  
0414234 744

## **Budget Rent A Car of Uganda**

Plot 9 Portal Avenue  
Behind Christ the King Church  
P.O. Box 27854 Kampala  
414386 1/2  
carrental@budget-uganda.com  
<http://www.budget-uganda.com>

## **Budget Safaris & Car Rental ServicesLtd**

UMA Show Grounds- Lugogo, Jinja road  
P.O. Box 36528 Kampala  
0751-085 587, 0312-278 806  
reservations@budgetsafari.biz  
<http://www.budgetsafari.biz>

## **Car Rental Africa Ltd**

Plot 1 Colville Street Communications House  
P.O. Box 35663 Kampala  
0312-265 550  
info@car-rentalsafrika.com  
<http://www.car-rentalsafrika.com>

## **Cheetah Safaris**

0772/712/752-413 766  
cheetahsafaris@yahoo.co.uk  
<http://www.cheetahsafaris.org>

## **City Cars Ltd**

Tank Hill Parade, Muyenga  
P.O. Box 151 Kampala  
0312-261 680/ 260 086

## **Crystal Safaris Ltd**

Plot 6 Colville Street, Airways House  
P.O. Box 9698 Kampala  
0414345 742, 0772470 260  
Info@crystalsafaris.com  
<http://www.crystalsafaris.com>

## **Europcar**

Plot 1-11 Nsambya  
P.O. Box 31901 Kampala  
0414237 211  
kkirenga@europcarug.com  
<http://www.europcarug.com>

## **Fleet Consult Uganda Ltd**

Plot 3 8th Street, next to Monitor Publications  
City Star Building, 2nd Floor Office 4  
P.O. Box 2619Kampala  
0414680 755, 0312-294 897  
info@fleetconsultug.net

## **Fleet Monitoring Systems Ltd. (FMSAfrica)**

Plot 15 Naguru  
P.O. Box 29203 Kampala  
0312-101 711/ 278 951  
katongh@fms-ecsafrica.com  
<http://www.fms-ecsafrica.com>

## **Globetrotters Travel & Tours Ltd**

Plot 1 Kimathi Avenue, UAP Building  
P.O. Box 20099 Kampala  
414235 1/15  
sales@globe-safaris.com  
<http://www.globe-safaris.com>

## **Going Places Car Rental Ltd**

Lumumba Avenue  
P.O. Box 34242 Kampala  
0414517 387  
gpcarrental@utlonline.co.ug





#### **Hertz Rent a Car**

Colville Street  
Communications House, Ground Floor  
0414347 191/3, 0772450 460  
[hertz-u@africaonline.co.ug](mailto:hertz-u@africaonline.co.ug)

#### **Holiday Car Rental Services**

Raja Chambers 1st Floor  
0772/754-398 314  
[holidaycarrentals@yahoo.com](mailto:holidaycarrentals@yahoo.com)  
<http://www.safarirentalindex.html>

#### **Impala Car Hire Service**

Plot 3 Cooper Road, Kisementi Shop No. 1  
0414373 050  
[impalacarhireservices@yahoo.com](mailto:impalacarhireservices@yahoo.com)

#### **Kisha Safaris**

Plot 17 Cooper Road, Kisementi  
P.O. Box 21215 Kampala  
0414237 002  
[kisha@infocom.co.ug](mailto:kisha@infocom.co.ug)  
<http://www.kishacarrental.com>

#### **Limo One Limo two**

0414222 696/8/9

#### **Maroon Transport Co. Ltd**

Plot 18A Buganda Road Next to African  
Village P.O. Box 23857 Kampala  
0414348 396  
[beauty@utlonline.co.ug](mailto:beauty@utlonline.co.ug)

#### **Muto Cars**

Mabirizi Complex  
0414236 859

#### **Rhino Car Rental Ltd**

Plot 56/60 Kampala Road, Ambassador House  
P.O. Box 10072 Kampala  
0414234 295/ 235 256

#### **Royal World Tours**

Pilkington Road  
0312-284 552, 0772464 668

#### **Safari Eye Ltd**

Plot 26C Lumumba Avenue, Nakasero  
P.O. Box 2972 Kampala  
0414253 414, 0772443 012  
[info@safariye.co.ug](mailto:info@safariye.co.ug)  
<http://www.safariye.co.ug>

#### **Startrek Tours and Travels**

Rwenzori House P.O. Box 5870 Kampala  
0414344 404  
[starek@yahoo.com](mailto:starek@yahoo.com)  
<http://www.starek.com>

#### **Uganda Holiday & Business Solutions**

Amber House, Ground Floor Rm. BO3  
P.O. Box 8329 Kampala  
0414237 182, 0312-292 448, 0414376 953  
[admin@holidayinuganda.com](mailto:admin@holidayinuganda.com)  
<http://www.holidayinuganda.com>

#### **Uganda Travel Bureau 2004 Ltd**

Plot 3 Kimathi Avenue Pan African House  
P.O. Box 5619 Kampala  
0414335 335, 0312-232 555, 0772232 555  
[info@utb.co.ug](mailto:info@utb.co.ug)  
<http://www.utb.co.ug>

#### **Vehicle & Equipment Leasing Ltd**

Jinja Road P.O. Box 7166 Kampala  
0312-112 884, 0782-457 318  
[info@vaell.com](mailto:info@vaell.com)  
<http://www.vaell.co.ke>

#### **Spear Motors Ltd**

Plot M428 Jinja Road, Nakawa Spear Motors  
Complex P.O. Box 1350 Kampala  
0414285 551/ 505 664/6  
[sales@spearmotors.co.ug](mailto:sales@spearmotors.co.ug)  
<http://www.spearmotors.co.ug>

#### **Triple Tee Adventures**

Plot 35 martin Road, Old Kampala  
P.O. Box 72291 Kampala  
0393 612 865  
[info@tripleteeug.com](mailto:info@tripleteeug.com)

#### **Wemtec Car Hire**

Plot 14 Spire Road Jinja  
0434-121 314, 0772221 113  
[wemtec@source.co.ug](mailto:wemtec@source.co.ug)



# Embassies & Consulates



## American Embassy Complex Nsambya

P.O. BOX 7007 Kampala

**Tel:** 0414259792, 0414259793

## Consulate of Pakistan

Plot 971, Diplomat zone

Muyenga tank hill

**Email:** pakconsulugga@hotmail.com

## Consulate of Thailand

Plot 10, kalitunsi Rd, Bugolobi

P.O. BOX 5961 Kampala

414232176

## Delegation of the European Commission

Crested Towers

P.O. BOX 5244 Kampala

0414233303, 0414233304

mailto@deluga.coc.eu.int

## Embassy of Burundi

Plot 12A kololo

P.O. BOX 29214 Kampala Uganda

ambabukpl@utionline.co.ug

## Embassy of Federal Republic of Ethiopia

Plot 31, off kiira Rd, Kitale close

P.O. BOX 7745 Kampala

414348340

ethiokam@starcom.co.ug

## Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany

Plot 15, Philip Rd kololo

P.O. BOX 7016 Kampala

414501111

germemb@africaonline.co.ug

## Embassy of Islamic Republic of Iran

Plot8 kololo hill Rd

P.O. BOX 24529 Kampala

414505727

## Embassy of peoples Republic of China

Plot 37, Malcom X Avenue, Kololo

P.O. BOX 4106 Kampala

0414231095, 0414259881

## Embassy of Republic of Congo

Plot 20 phlip Rd, Kololo

P.O. BOX 4972 Kampala

0414250099, 0312882321

amba-rdc-kla@yahoo.fr

## Embassy of Republic of Cuba

Plot 16, lower kololo Terrace, Kololo

P.O. BOX 9226 Kampala

414233742

ecuba@africaonline.co.ug

## Embassy of Republic of Italy

Plot 11 Loudel Road, Nakasero

P.O. BOX 4646 Kampala

0312188000, 031218800/1/12/3

Segreteria.kampala@esteri.it

## Embassy of Republic of Rwanda

Plot 2, nakayima RD, off Kiira Road Next to Uganda National Museum

P.O. BOX 2468 Kampala

414344045

ambakampala@minaffet.gov.rw

## Embassy of Republic of Sudan

Plot 21, Nakasero Rd

P.O. BOX 3200 Kampala

0414343518, 0414230001

sudanikampala@africaonline.co.ug

## Embassy of Sweden

Plot 24, Lumumba Avenue, Nakasero

P.O. BOX 22669 Kampala

414340970

## Embassy of United States of America

Plot 1577, Ggaba Rd

## High Commission of India

Plot 11 kyadondo Rd Nakasero

P.O. BOX 4338 Kampala

hc@highcomindkampala.org

## High Commission of the Republic of Kenya

Plot 3 upper Kololo Trace

P.O. BOX 5220 Kampala

0414258232, 0414258236

kenhicom@africaonline.co.ug

## High Commission of the Republic of S. Africa

Plot2 25bB, Nakasero Hill Lane

P.O. BOX 22667 Kampala

0414343543/44/46/60

sahc@infocom.co.ug

## High Commission of the Republic of Tanzania

Plot 6 Kagera Rd

P.O. BOX 5750 Kampala

0414256272, 0414257357

tzrepkla@utionline.co.ug









# The Arab Contractors

## Osman Ahmed osman & Co.



Civil works for upgrading of LOT 1- Tirinyi-Pallisa-Kumi Road (67 km)



Civil works for upgrading of LOT 1 & 2: Tirinyi-Pallisa-Kumi Road (67 km) & Pallisa-Kamonkoli Road (44 Km)

**ARAB CONTRACTORS (UGANDA) LTD** is located in Kampala, Uganda and is part of the Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services Industry. ARAB CONTRACTORS (UGANDA) LTD has 15 total employees across all of its locations and generates \$1.34 million in sales (USD). (Employees and Sales figures are modelled).

### Our Business Sectors

Civil engineering

Construction of buildings & carpentry

Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities

Construction of roads and bridges

Construction of water projects

Mechanical works



## ARAB CONTRACTORS (UGANDA) LTD

Plot 20, Upper Naguru East Road  
Naguru Hill, Kampala Uganda  
Tel: +256-414223718  
[www.arabcont.com](http://www.arabcont.com)



Rehabilitation and Expansion of Kayunga Hospital



Mulago Specialised Women's Hospital



Arab Contractors Batch Plant



Civil works for upgrading of Masaka-Bukakata road (41 km)



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