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Uganda: Background Information

October 2024



OpenDoors

Serving persecuted **Christians** worldwide

Open Doors International / World Watch Research

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Copyright and sources

World Watch Research has divided up the previously named Full Country Dossier into two separate documents:

- Background country information (published annually in summer)
- Persecution dynamics (published annually in January).

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Map of country



Uganda: Population (UN estimate for 2024)	Christians	Chr%
49,924,000	41,726,000	83.6

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., World Christian Database, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Recent history

Uganda's history since gaining independence in October 1962 has been turbulent, characterized by a series of political upheavals and violent regimes. Milton Obote, who served as Uganda's first prime minister and later as president, abolished traditional kingdoms in 1967, centralizing power and setting the stage for political unrest. This period was followed by the brutal rule of General Idi Amin in the 1970s, notorious for widespread human rights abuses, including the mass killings of the Acholi and

Lango ethnic groups. Amin's tyrannical regime was eventually overthrown in 1979 through a Tanzanian invasion, which allowed for Obote's return to power. However, Obote's second term was short-lived as he was ousted again in 1985.

In 1986, Yoweri Museveni, leader of the National Resistance Army (NRA), seized control of the government, beginning a presidency that has lasted for over three decades. Museveni's rule initially brought stability to Uganda, but it has been marred by continued conflict, particularly in the north with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). This rebel group, led by Joseph Kony, inflicted tremendous suffering on civilians, leading to mass displacement and widespread atrocities.

More recently, Uganda has encountered the growing menace of radical Islamic groups, notably the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF). The ADF has increasingly targeted Christians and other minority groups, with attacks that have shocked the nation, such as the massacre at Mpondwe-Lhubiriha secondary school in June 2023, where over 40 Christians were killed. Furthermore, Islamic radicalism is gaining a foothold in the social fabric of eastern Uganda, where Christian communities are frequently subjected to mob violence, and converts from Islam are ostracized, expelled, or placed under house arrest by their families. Museveni's government, while maintaining control, has been accused of leveraging crises like the COVID-19 pandemic to suppress political opposition, particularly during the 2021 election where Museveni defeated challenger Bobi Wine amidst widespread allegations of electoral fraud and repression. The administration's focus on maintaining power has often overshadowed efforts to address the rising threat of Islamic extremism and its impact on Uganda's social and religious harmony.

Political and legal landscape

Uganda, officially known as the Republic of Uganda (Jamhuri ya Uganda), is a multi-party republic characterized by a strong executive branch and a dominant ruling party. The political system, reinstated in 2005, features a unicameral parliament with 375 members. The Constitution, notably, does not impose any term limits on the presidency, which has enabled the long-standing leadership of President Yoweri Museveni. Museveni, who has been in power since 1986, serves as both the head of state and the head of government, consolidating significant authority in the executive branch. The Supreme Court of Uganda, as the apex judicial body, plays a crucial role in interpreting the Constitution and making final rulings on constitutional matters, although its independence has been a subject of debate.

In 2006, Uganda held its first presidential and parliamentary elections under the newly reinstated multi-party system. President Museveni won the presidency, and his party, the National Resistance Movement (NRM), secured a commanding majority in parliament. This pattern of political dominance continued in the subsequent elections of 2011, 2016, and 2021, with Museveni and the NRM consistently retaining power. Despite the formal multi-party structure, the political and legal landscape in Uganda is heavily influenced by the NRM's control, raising concerns about the fairness and competitiveness of the electoral process. Museveni's administration has been criticized for using state resources and legal mechanisms to suppress opposition and maintain its hold on power, further entrenching the NRM's position in Ugandan politics.

According to the Freedom House's [Freedom in the World 2024 Uganda](#) report, the country continues to grapple with significant political and civil liberties challenges under the long-standing rule of President Yoweri Museveni and the National Resistance Movement (NRM). Uganda's political

landscape is characterized by a lack of credible elections, severe restrictions on political pluralism, and the pervasive influence of security forces. The country's democratic institutions remain weak, and the ruling party's dominance is maintained through patronage, intimidation, and the politicized prosecution of opposition leaders. The report underscores:

- **Erosion of electoral integrity:** Uganda's electoral process has seen a continuous decline in credibility, with the 2021 elections marred by widespread violence, repression, and allegations of fraud. The ruling NRM party, led by Museveni since 1986, has consistently retained power through tactics that undermine free and fair elections, including the use of state resources to suppress opposition and manipulate the electoral framework.
- **Suppression of political pluralism:** Despite the formal recognition of a multiparty system, Uganda's political environment remains highly restrictive for opposition parties. The NRM's dominance is bolstered by restrictive laws, limited media coverage for opposition voices, and frequent harassment of political opponents. The political landscape is further distorted by the use of public resources to co-opt influential figures and institutions, thereby stifling genuine political competition.
- **Civil society and media under siege:** Uganda's civil society and media sectors face significant legal and extra-legal forms of pressure. Journalists and activists critical of the government are frequently subjected to harassment, arrests and violence. The government's control over media outlets and its use of state violence to silence dissent have severely curtailed freedom of expression and undermined the role of independent media in holding power to account.
- **Corruption and lack of transparency:** Corruption remains rampant in Uganda, with significant losses to public funds due to official malfeasance. Institutions designed to combat corruption, such as the Inspectorate of Government, are undermined by executive influence and lack the independence to operate effectively. The government's operations are characterized by a lack of transparency, with many departments denying access to information and making opaque public procurement decisions.

Human Rights Watch ([HRW 2024 Uganda country chapter](#)) agrees with what Freedom House underscored regarding Uganda's deteriorating political and civil rights landscape:

- Uganda continues to face significant challenges under President Yoweri Museveni's long-standing rule. The government persistently uses repression, intimidation, and legal manipulation to maintain its grip on power. The security forces regularly engage in the arbitrary arrest and harassment of opposition leaders, journalists, and civil society activists. Despite the Constitutional Court's efforts to nullify some repressive laws, the overall environment remains hostile for civil liberties and political expression.
- Moreover, HRW emphasizes the ongoing restrictions on civil society organizations, particularly those focused on human rights issues. The government's crackdown on dissent extends to media outlets and NGOs, with increasing instances of intimidation and harassment. Corruption within the government continues to undermine public trust, with officials frequently diverting public resources, which hampers the country's development and further entrenches authoritarian practices.

Both HRW and Freedom House paint a concerning picture of Uganda's trajectory, particularly in view of the shrinking space for democracy and human rights in the country.

Religious landscape

Uganda: Religious context	Number of adherents	%
Christians	41,726,000	83.6
Muslim	6,406,000	12.8
Hindu	419,000	0.8
Buddhist	3,400	0.0
Ethnic religionist	990,000	2.0
Jewish	2,000	0.0
Bahai	143,000	0.3
Atheist	21,900	0.0
Agnostic	198,000	0.4
Other	14,700	0.0
<i>OTHER includes Chinese folk, New religionist, Sikh, Spiritist, Taoist, Confucianist, Jain, Shintoist, Zoroastrian.</i>		

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Uganda is a Christian majority country. The reliability of religious statistics is disputed and Muslim leaders argue that their presence is much higher than the WCD 2024 estimate of 12.8%. According to the US State Department ([IRFR 2023 Uganda](#)) which cites the 2014 Ugandan government census:

- "The census reports Muslims constitute 14 percent of the population. The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC) states Muslims are closer to 35 percent of the population. The majority of Muslims are Sunni, although there are reportedly a small number of Shia Muslims, mostly in Kampala and the eastern part of the country, particularly in the Mayuge and Bugiri Districts."

Economic landscape

According to the [World Bank Uganda Overview](#) (last updated 3 April 2024):

- **Economic growth and oil sector development:** Uganda's economy is expected to see accelerated growth, with GDP projected to increase to 6.6% by FY26. This growth is primarily driven by substantial investments in the oil sector, including the development of drilling fields and supportive infrastructure. Oil exports are anticipated to begin by the end of 2025, although potential delays in financing from external creditors could affect this timeline. The advancements in the oil sector are expected to support the government's broader efforts in promoting tourism,

export diversification, and agro-industrialization, which are crucial for sustaining long-term economic growth.

- **Inflation and monetary policy:** Inflation in Uganda remained low at 2.9% during the first half of FY24, benefiting both investments and poor households. However, as inflation began to rise gradually, the Bank of Uganda responded by tightening monetary policy, raising the policy rate to 10% in March 2024. The depreciation of the Ugandan shilling due to intensified portfolio outflows also contributed to inflationary pressures. The central bank's actions aim to stabilize the economy and prevent further inflation, which is forecast to reach the 5% target by the end of FY24.
- **Poverty reduction:** Despite economic growth, Uganda faces significant development challenges, particularly in reducing poverty. Rapid population growth and limited job creation have kept a large portion of the population below the poverty line. The agriculture sector, which employs a majority of the workforce, is highly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters, further complicating efforts to improve livelihoods. There is a need for structural transformation in the economy, shifting labor into more productive sectors, and enhancing access to finance to foster inclusive growth and reduce poverty. The success of these efforts will depend on adopting the right policies and strengthening institutions to manage the expected oil revenues effectively.
- **Human capital and social sector investment:** Uganda's Human Capital Index remains low, indicating significant gaps in education and health outcomes. Children in Uganda are expected to achieve only 38% of their full productive potential due to deficiencies in the education system and health services. There is an urgent need for increased investment in human capital, particularly in education and health, to ensure that the benefits of economic growth are widely shared. Improving the quality of education and expanding access to health services are critical for enhancing productivity and reducing inequality in the long term.

According to the African Development Bank's [2024 Uganda Economic Outlook](#), Uganda's economic landscape is shaped by several key factors and challenges:

- **Uganda's economy grew by 4.6% in 2023**, a slowdown from the 6.3% growth seen in 2022. This deceleration was attributed to lower manufacturing output and contractions in food production and public administration, despite strong performance in sectors like mining, construction, and hospitality. The Bank of Uganda maintained a tight monetary policy, setting the policy rate at 10.25% to manage inflation, which declined from 7.2% in 2022 to 5.5% in 2023.
- **Uganda's economic stability remains under pressure** from tight fiscal policies, even as the country continues to invest heavily in oil and gas. These investments, while bolstering sectors like mining and energy, have not fully mitigated the slowdown in other areas of the economy. Consumer demand and foreign investment have remained robust, but challenges persist, particularly in maintaining a balanced fiscal policy amid ongoing infrastructure projects.
- **Uganda's infrastructure development strategy is central** to its economic goals, with a focus on supporting industrialization and private sector growth. This includes significant investments in agriculture, transport, energy, and water and sanitation. However, the report highlights that these efforts must address cross-cutting concerns related to gender, climate change, skills development, and economic governance to ensure sustainable and inclusive growth.
- **Uganda's economic outlook is cautiously optimistic**, with expectations for continued growth driven by infrastructure development and consumer demand. However, the country faces significant risks, including potential global economic disruptions, climate change impacts, and

challenges in managing public debt. The report underscores the importance of fiscal consolidation, improved debt management, and economic diversification to sustain long-term growth and stability.

According to the Heritage Foundation's [Economic Freedom country Profile for Uganda](#) (updated October 2023):

- **Uganda's economic freedom score:** 50.7 points, ranking it 140th out of 184 countries globally, and 33rd out of 47 in the Sub-Saharan Africa region. This score places Uganda in the "mostly unfree" category, indicating significant challenges in achieving dynamic economic growth. The country's economic freedom score decreased by 0.7 points from the previous year, reflecting ongoing struggles in various areas.
- **Rule of law:** Uganda's rule of law is notably weak, with low scores in property rights, judicial effectiveness, and government integrity. The property rights score of 47.3 is below the world average, as is the judicial effectiveness score of 29.2. Corruption remains pervasive, undermining government effectiveness and eroding public trust in legal and political institutions.
- **Government size:** Despite attempts to manage fiscal policy, Uganda faces challenges in government spending and fiscal health. While the government spending score is relatively high at 86.8, the fiscal health score is only 18.3, indicating concerns about public debt, which stands at 48.4% of GDP. The tax burden, at 12.2% of GDP, is also a significant factor affecting the country's economic performance.
- **Regulatory efficiency:** Uganda's regulatory environment is characterized by inefficiencies and poor institutionalization. The country's business freedom score is low at 49, reflecting the challenges businesses face due to red tape and administrative delays. The labor market is underdeveloped, with a labor freedom score of 54.9, while monetary freedom is relatively better at 75.1, though still below optimal levels for fostering economic growth.
- **Open markets:** Uganda's openness to trade and investment is limited by a complex and nontransparent investment regime and high trade barriers. The trade freedom score is 55.8, with a trade-weighted average tariff rate of 14.6 percent, and various nontariff barriers further restrict economic activity. Investment freedom is similarly constrained at 55, and the financial system, dominated by banking, is not fully developed, as reflected in the financial freedom score of 40.

Social and cultural landscape

According to the [World Factbook Uganda](#) (accessed 9 October 2024) and [UNDP Human Development Report Uganda](#) (data updates as of 14 March 2024):

- **Main ethnic groups:** Baganda 16.5%, Banyankole 9.6%, Basoga 8.8%, Bakiga 7.1%, Iteso 7%, Langi 6.3%, Bagisu 4.9%, Acholi 4.4%, Lugbara 3.3%, other 32.1% (2014 est.)
- **Main languages:** English (official), Ganda or Luganda, Niger-Congo and Nilo-Saharan languages, Swahili (official), Arabic
- **Median age:** 16.7 years
- **Urban population:** 24.4%
- **Expected years of schooling:** 11.4 years
- **Literacy rate, adult (ages 15 and older):** 76.5%
- **Average employment to population ratio (ages 15 and older):** 69.0%

- **Unemployment, total:** 1.8% of the labor force
- **Unemployment, youth (ages 15-24):** 2.7%
- **HDI score and rank:** Uganda is ranked #159 out of 189 countries with a value of 0.544 points
- **Life expectancy at birth:** 63.4 years
- **Gender inequality index (GII):** 0.535

According to the [UNHCR Refugee Statistics December 2023](#) published on 9 January 2024:

- **Refugees:** As of 31 December 2023, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers was:
 - Individuals: 1,615,162
 - Households: 401,934
 - The majority come from South Sudan (923,658) and DR Congo (505,738).

Technological landscape

According to the [Datareportal Digital 2024: Uganda](#) (23 February 2024) / survey date - January 2024:

- **Internet usage:** As of early 2024, Uganda had 13.30 million internet users, accounting for 27.0% of the total population. This marks a 10.3% increase from the previous year, indicating significant growth in internet adoption. Despite this progress, a substantial portion of the population—73.0%—remains offline, underscoring the digital divide that persists within the country. Internet connection speeds also saw improvements, with median mobile internet speeds rising by 34.4% to 35.03 Mbps and fixed internet speeds increasing by 21.1% to 12.98 Mbps.
- **Social media usage:** Social media use in Uganda is on the rise, with 2.60 million active users in January 2024, representing 5.3% of the population. This reflects a 40.5% increase from the previous year. Platforms like Facebook and Instagram are particularly popular, with Facebook having 2.60 million users, equivalent to 19.5% of the internet user base, and Instagram reaching 711.6 thousand users. However, social media penetration remains relatively low compared to the global average, indicating potential areas for further growth.
- **Active cellular mobile connections:** Uganda's mobile market continues to expand, with 33.34 million cellular mobile connections reported at the start of 2024. This figure represents 67.7% of the total population, marking a 6.9% increase from the previous year. The widespread availability of mobile connections is crucial for improving digital access, especially in rural areas where fixed internet infrastructure is limited.
- **The need for continued investment:** While Uganda is making strides in digital adoption, challenges such as low internet penetration and the digital divide between urban and rural areas persist. The country's young median age (16.4 years) and rapid population growth present both opportunities and challenges for further digital expansion. There is a need for continued investment in digital infrastructure and efforts to increase internet and social media penetration to ensure that the benefits of digital connectivity are accessible to a broader segment of the population.

Uganda's telecom sector has shown significant developments and challenges across several key areas. According to [BuddeComm](#) (publication date: October 2024):

- **Expansion of 5G services:** Uganda's telecom market has seen a major shift with MTN Uganda and Airtel Uganda securing spectrum in multiple bands for 5G use. Both companies promptly launch-

ed 5G services following the spectrum auction in July 2023. This expansion is expected to enhance mobile data services, though fixed-line broadband penetration remains low due to the underdeveloped fixed-line infrastructure.

- **Market competition and regulatory changes:** Uganda's telecom sector is highly competitive, with new players such as Lyca Mobile entering the market and seeking to diversify services with plans for an m-money license. However, the competitive pressures have also led to the exit of Africell in 2021 and financial difficulties for Smile Telecom, which had its services suspended. Regulatory reforms continue to shape the market, with significant changes in telecom tax regimes and the requirement for Uganda-based companies to be majority-owned by Ugandans.
- **Stock market listings:** In response to regulatory requirements, both MTN and Airtel Uganda listed their shares on the Uganda Stock Exchange. However, the response to these IPOs has been lukewarm, with Airtel's August 2023 IPO seeing only 54.5% of its shares sold. This reflects cautious investor sentiment despite the growing telecom market.
- **Digital transformation and infrastructure developments:** Uganda is making strides in its digital transformation efforts, looking to Chinese vendors for support. The country launched its first satellite, PearlAfricaSat-1, marking a significant step in its space and digital ambitions. Additionally, efforts to improve connectivity in rural areas continue, with the Universal Access Fund completing the provision of internet-connected, solar-powered tablets to rural communities.

Security situation

Decline of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), once notorious for its brutal tactics, has significantly diminished in influence, particularly in northern Uganda. The remaining elements of the group are now largely confined to the forests of the Central African Republic. The Ugandan Army ended its operations against the LRA in 2017, declaring that the group no longer posed a significant threat. The LRA, which originated as the Holy Spirit Mobile Forces led by Alice Auma Lakwena in the 1980s, evolved into the LRA in 1992 with the aim of overthrowing President Museveni's government. Despite claiming to seek the establishment of Biblical rule, the LRA committed numerous atrocities, including forced marriages, child soldiering, and sexual enslavement, leading to charges against five of its leaders by the International Criminal Court (ICC). As of 2021, only Dominic Ongwen had been captured and convicted, receiving a 25-year sentence for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Controversially, some ex-LRA commanders have been integrated into the Ugandan armed forces without investigation into their past crimes.

Islamic State (ADF) militants

The Islamic State-affiliated Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) continue to pose a significant security threat in Uganda. Established in 1995 as the 'Allied Democratic Forces - National Army for the Liberation of Uganda' (ADF-NALU), the group has aimed to establish an Islamic state in Uganda and has been a recurrent source of violence. Despite the arrest in 2015 of its founder, Jamil Mukulu, ADF operatives, trained in North Kivu, DRC, have intensified their activities under the banner of the Islamic State.

In October 2023, the ADF carried out a particularly egregious attack, where a tourist couple and their guide were shot dead by ADF terrorists. The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attack the day after the killings, stating it had killed “three Christian tourists” with machine guns. This marked a significant escalation in the group’s violent campaign.

Later, in December 2023, ADF militants planted bombs in churches in Kampala. The plot, which involved explosives disguised as gifts and linked to public address systems sent to pastors, was foiled by the police. These incidents underscore the ongoing and evolving threat posed by the ADF as they continue their violent agenda across Uganda.

Insecurity due to government actions undermining civil liberties

In addition to the threat posed by militant groups, Uganda’s internal security is further compromised by government actions that undermine civil liberties. The government’s increasing restrictions on political freedoms, media expression, and civil society activities have created a climate of fear and insecurity. Arbitrary arrests, torture, and the suppression of opposition figures and human rights defenders are commonplace, contributing to an environment where citizens feel unsafe to express dissent or engage in political activities.

The government’s actions have not only eroded trust in state institutions but also exacerbated social tensions, leading to a broader sense of insecurity. The suppression of civil liberties has made it difficult for citizens to hold the government accountable, further entrenching authoritarian practices and contributing to the destabilization of the country’s socio-political fabric.

Christian origins

Uganda is a landlocked country deep within the African continent. For this reason, Christianity entered the region relatively late compared to other parts of Africa (especially the coastal regions). Protestant missionaries first arrived at the court of Kabaka Muteesa (who reigned 1856-1884) in 1877. The Roman Catholic Church became established in the country in 1879. Other Christian denominations arrived in the 1930s (and following decades), including the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada, an Orthodox community under the Greek Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria, the All Africa Church, the New Apostolic Church, the Seventh-day Adventists and the Church of God. (Source: [Dictionary of African Christian Biography](#), accessed 24 February 2023)

There was a wave of persecution of Christians in 1885-86 (including brutal murders) and later in the 1970s under Idi Amin. As Christianity Today wrote in 1990 ([Issue 27](#)):

- "In Uganda, under Idi Amin, some 400,000 Christians died, disappeared, or fled the country between 1971 and 1976. The most notable martyr was Anglican Archbishop Janani Luwum, apparently shot by Amin himself."

Church spectrum today

Uganda: Church networks	Christians	%
Orthodox	34,700	0.1
Catholic	21,549,000	51.6
Protestant	21,534,000	51.6
Independent	1,247,000	3.0
Unaffiliated	640,000	1.5
Doubly-affiliated Christians	-3,278,000	-7.9
Total	41,726,700	100.0
<i>(Any deviation from the total number of Christians stated above is due to the rounding of decimals)</i>		
Evangelical movement	9,767,000	23.4
Pentecostal-Charismatic	11,226,000	26.9

Zurlo G A and Johnson T M, eds., *World Christian Database*, Leiden/Boston: Brill, accessed May 2024

Orthodox: Eastern (Chalcedonian), Oriental (Pre-Chalcedonian, Non-Chalcedonian, Monophysite), Nestorian (Assyrian), and non-historical Orthodox. **Roman Catholics:** All Christians in communion with the Church of Rome. **Protestants:** Christians in churches originating in or in communion with the Western world's 16th-century Protestant Reformation. Includes Anglicans, Lutherans and Baptists (any of whom may be Charismatic) and denominational Pentecostals, but not Independent traditions such as Independent Baptists nor independent Charismatics. **Independents:** Christians who do not identify with the major Christian traditions (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant). **Unaffiliated Christians:** Persons professing publicly to be Christians but who are not affiliated to churches. **Doubly-affiliated Christians:** Persons affiliated to or claimed by 2 denominations at once. **Evangelical movement:** Churches, denominations, and individuals who identify themselves as evangelicals by membership in denominations linked to evangelical alliances (e.g., World Evangelical Alliance) or by self-identification in polls. **Pentecostal-Charismatic:** Church members involved in renewal in the Holy Spirit, sometimes known collectively as "Renewalists".

Uganda is a majority Christian nation, the largest Christian group being the Roman Catholic church.

Further useful reports

A selection of in-depth reports and smaller articles are available on the Research & Reports pages of the Open Doors website:

- <https://www.opendoors.org/en-US/research-reports/>.

These are also available on the Open Doors Analytical website (password: freedom):

- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/?s=Uganda>
- <https://opendoorsanalytical.org/reports/>.

External Links

- Political and legal landscape: Freedom in the World 2024 Uganda - <https://freedomhouse.org/country/uganda/freedom-world/2024>
- Political and legal landscape: HRW 2024 Uganda country chapter - <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/uganda>

- Religious landscape description: IRFR 2023 Uganda - <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/547499-UGANDA-2023-INTERNATIONAL-RELIGIOUS-FREEDOM-REPORT.pdf>
- Economic landscape: World Bank Uganda Overview - <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/overview>
- Economic landscape: 2024 Uganda Economic Outlook - <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/uganda/uganda-economic-outlook>
- Economic landscape: Economic Freedom country Profile for Uganda - <https://www.heritage.org/index/pages/country-pages/uganda>
- Social and cultural landscape: World Factbook Uganda - <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/uganda/>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNDP Human Development Report Uganda - <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/UGA>
- Social and cultural landscape: UNHCR Refugee Statistics December 2023 - <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/105937>
- Technological landscape: Datareportal Digital 2024: Uganda - <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-uganda>
- Technological landscape: BuddeComm - <https://www.budde.com.au/Research/Uganda-Telecoms-Mobile-and-Broadband-Statistics-and-Analyses>
- Christian origins: Dictionary of African Christian Biography - <https://dacb.org/sort/stories/uganda/>
- Christian origins: Issue 27 - <https://www.christianitytoday.com/history/issues/issue-27/persecuted-christians-today.html>