

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Uganda

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Uganda was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December – 28 February 2020) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Uganda's population has grown very fast: from 6.8 million in 1960, via 17.4 million in 1990 to 45.7 million in 2020.
- 2 The literacy rate in Uganda is high for African standards: in 2018 it was 83% for men and 71% for women. The Mean Years of Schooling for Adults increased from 2.8 years in 1990 to 6.1 years in 2018.
- 3 The education index increased from .250 in 1990 to .515 in 2018, and particularly during the 1990-2000 decade progress has been very rapid, but afterwards progress was not so fast.
- 4 The net primary enrolment rate in Uganda is currently 96%. The expected years of schooling for children increased from 5.7 years in 1990 to 11.2 years in 2018.
- 5 The central regions (including Kampala) had and have the best education situation, and the Northern regions the worst. Most progress can be noticed for the Southwest. Regional inequality is modest and has recently improved.
- 6 The gross enrolment for tertiary students is around 5% in Uganda; a total of ca 200,000 students in Uganda's higher education institutions. There are ca 5,000 Ugandan students abroad.
- 7 Although Makerere University is the oldest, biggest, and most prestigious public University in the country, the number of universities and other tertiary knowledge institutes in Uganda has increased very rapidly after 2000, and particularly the number of private institutions. Currently there are 11 public institutions, 17 private religious institutions and 34 private other non-religious institutions in the country.

- 8 There are many tertiary knowledge institutions in Kampala (although some with subsidiaries elsewhere). The density of institutions is also relatively high in Southwest and Centre East regions, and relatively low in the North, the West Nile, and particularly in the Central North region.
- 9 Uganda has 20 think tanks and other research institutes, mostly in or near Kampala.
- 10 And there are 26 museums, spread over the country.

Part 1: The Story

Introduction: Uganda's demographic and education development.

Uganda was a British colony from 1894 to 1962. In 1962 the country became a republic. The first Prime Minister was Milton Obote, from 1962 to 1971. With a military coup in 1971 Idi Amin seized power over Uganda. He ruled until 1979. He was a brutal dictator. After Amin was removed from power, several other presidents ruled: Yusuf Lulu (1979; ruled for 68 days), Godfrey Binaisa (1979-1980), Paulo Muwanga (1980; ruled for 10 days), and Milton Obote again (1980-1985). General Bazilio Olara Okello overthrew president Obote by military force, he ruled for 2 days in 1985. After that general Tito Okello ruled for 181 days. They were overthrown by the current president Yoweri Museveni; his rule started in 1986 and he is ruling for almost 34 years right now¹.

The republic of Uganda is located in East Africa and lies astride the equator. Historically, Uganda is described as the 'Pearl of Africa' due to her good climate and fertile soils, sharing part of Lake Victoria, the largest fresh water lake in the world, and River Nile, the longest river in the world². Uganda is a land-locked country that borders Kenya to the east, Tanzania to the south, Rwanda to the southwest, DRC to the west, and South Sudan to the north.

Most Ugandans live in rural areas (73 percent women and 75 percent men), and are engaged in agricultural production³. 80 percent of the land is arable; only 35 percent is cultivated, 69 percent households live on subsistence farming and 21 percent live below the poverty line of 1.00 USD per day⁴.

Uganda's population increased from 6.8 million in 1960 to 45.7 million in 2020. In 1960, 4.4 percent of the population was urban (300,000 people), in 2020 this number had increased to 25.2 percent (11 million people). Kampala is the capital city of Uganda and currently has 1.4 million inhabitants. Other big cities in Uganda are Gulu (147,000), Lira (110,000), Mbarara (97,000) and Jinja (93,000). Life expectancy in the country in 2020 was 62.0 years for males and 66.7 years for females. In 1960 these numbers were respectively 44.4 years and 45.8 years. The median age in 1960 was 17.1 years. This number decreased until 2000 to 15.2

¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda>; also see: 1. Wikipedia, List of heads of state of Uganda: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heads_of_state_of_Uganda

² See: Sejaaka, Samuel. "A political and economic history of Uganda, 1962–2002." International Businesses and the Challenges of Poverty in the Developing World. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 2004. 98-110.

³ UBOS, I. (2017). Uganda demographic and health survey 2016: key indicators report. Kampala, Uganda.

⁴ National Planning Authority. National Development Plan of Uganda. 2020.

by the age cohort) was 4.8 percent in 2014: 5.6% for men and 4.1% for women. That would mean that currently there are 165,000 students in Uganda's higher education institutions. We expect that currently would be near 200,000 students. Campusfrance states that there were 110,000 in 2010 and 3,800 abroad. In 2015 there were 5,300 Ugandan students abroad, in the UK, the USA, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, India and Italy, in that order⁸.

Regional differentiation of education results in Uganda, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018.

Uganda's regional structure is complicated and has been volatile. Globaldatalab uses nine regions, but some of them are combinations of the official sub-regions:

Here we present a detailed map and in part 2 a different one. The connection between globaldatalab and the map below is as follows:

Globaldatalab	Official administrative map
Central South	Central 1
Central North	Central 2
East Central	Busoga
Eastern	Bukedi, Elgon = Bugishu, Teso
Kampala	Kampala
North	Karamoja, Lango, Acholi
Southwest	Ankole, Kigezi
West Nile	West Nile
Western	Bunyoro, Tooro

⁸ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/ouganda_en.pdf



Source: https://sun-connect-ea.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2017_UNHS_26092017-Final_Presentation.pdf

Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Uganda as a whole increased with 245%, but regional differences are considerable: from 317% in West Nile to 165% in Kampala (but the population in the surrounding areas of Central South increased much faster).

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education Index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. For Uganda the increases have been very rapid between 1990 and 2000, the decade in which the country was revitalized after the wars and destruction of the 1980s: from However, after 2000 educational progress has been much slower, and between 2010 and 2018 two regions even showed some deterioration: Kampala and Western. Kampala always had the best position, but the slowest growth between 1990 and 2018. The North always had the worst position. The fastest developments took place in the Southwest, the area where the long-term President from Uganda comes from. Regional inequality was moderately high in 1990 and decreased somewhat afterwards.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, ‘Mean Years of Schooling’ is an indicator about the “average number of completed years of education of a country’s population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades”⁹. In Uganda this indicator shows rapid improvements, particularly between 2000 and 2010, as a result of the investments made in the previous decade. However, there is also a clear slowdown between 2010 and 2018, and for Kampala even deterioration. Kampala always had the best position, but the slowest overall growth. The North always had the worst position. The fastest growth happened in the area around Kampala, Central South. Regional inequality was relatively high in 1990 and became more

Type	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
publ	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	7	9	11	11
Priv rel	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	12	14	16	17
Priv oth	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	9	17	23	27
Incl WHED	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	12	21	30	34
total	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	8	13	28	40	49	55
Incl WHED	2	2	3	3	4	5	8	10	15	31	44	57	62

moderate, but still considerable after 2000.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”¹⁰. In Uganda this indicator shows a very strong growth between 1990 and 2000, and some stagnation afterwards. The best region used to be Kampala but around 2010 this position has shifted to East Central, while the Southwest showed the fastest growth. Kampala, again, showed the slowest growth. Regional inequality was and is modest for this indicator.

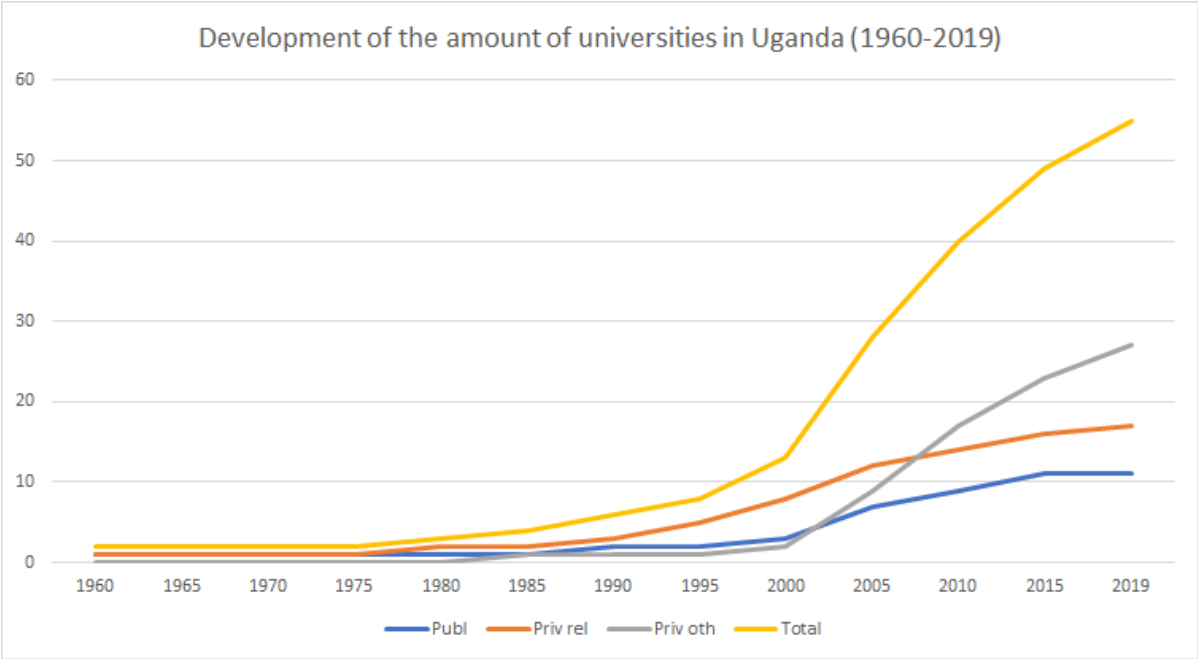
Uganda’s tertiary knowledge development

Historical development of universities in Uganda 1960-2019. The universities that existed in the 1960s were established before 1960 and not necessarily in the previous five years. Sources: see tables 5 and 6 in part 2.

In 2020 Uganda had 62 universities. Of these universities, 11 are public, 17 are private religious and 34 are non-religious ones. A university is a religious university if it is founded by a religious institution, or if some kind of denotation is in the name of the university. For this analysis, we included polytechnical institutes and left out ‘colleges’, except for some exceptions, as universities. In the graph below we use the data without the additional WHED information in tables 5 and 6, so with a total of 55 institutions. Furthermore, several think tanks are present in Uganda. Uganda is also having a number of museums.

⁹ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

¹⁰ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>



Historical development of universities in Uganda 1960-2019. The universities that existed in in the 1960s are established before 1960 and not necessarily in the previous five years.

First, some information will be given about the public universities, after that the private ones, the think tanks and the museums. This information includes the type of university, number of students, the current location of the campus, and the website of the university.

Public universities in Uganda



Makerere University¹¹



Kyambogo University¹²

The number of private universities in Uganda currently is much higher than the number of public universities. The estimated number of students in public universities is more than 108,000 students, whereas the number of enrolled students at a private university is more than 86,000 students. This number is established by adding all the known numbers of students per public university regardless the year a specific number of students was noticed. The biggest public universities in Uganda are the Kyambogo University with more than 50,000 students and the Makerere University in Kampala with more than 40,000 students;

¹¹ https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/0e/Ssetendekero_Makerere.jpg . Unfortunately, the 'ivory tower' recently burnt down.

¹² https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3b/Kyambogo_University_Senate_building.png

the latter university is also the oldest university of Uganda. The Kyambogo university was established as a technical university. Right now, technical subjects such as engineering and natural sciences such as Chemistry and Food processing are still the main subjects. The Makerere University is a really broad university where it is possible to study all different subjects. Most of the public universities were established by Act 7 of the Parliament of Uganda and arose from scratch; they started with a small number of students in the first year and expanded the years after.

Five public universities have their base in Kampala, the capital city of Uganda with subsidiaries (colleges) outside the city in other cities throughout Uganda. See table 5 and 7 in part 2.

Three public universities belong to the Top 200 in Africa, according to the 4ICU assessment. Makerere leads, and has the 17th position on the Top 200 list of African universities.

Private universities in Uganda



Bugema University¹³



Kampala International University¹⁴

The oldest private (religious) university in Uganda is the Bugema University (1948). Around the 2000s the number of religious private universities started to explode, followed a few years later by many new non-religious private universities. The two biggest private universities right now are the Kampala University with 10,000 students and the Uganda Christian University with also 10,000 students. Most of the private universities have a few thousand students (around 2000). The total estimation of the number of students currently enrolled at a private university in Uganda is 86,000 students. Most of the private universities are located in Kampala. After Kampala the universities are distributed over the country's other big cities, mostly in central and the south-west of Uganda. In the north of Uganda the number of universities is very low historically. Lately these areas are developing their own universities. Two private universities belong to the Top 200 of African universities according to the 4ICU assessment: Kampala International University at the second place in Uganda, and Nr 46 in Africa, and the Ugandan Christian University at the third place in Uganda (and Nr 92 in the Top 200 of Africa). See table 6 in part 2.

Regional distribution of tertiary knowledge institutions

¹³ <https://bugemauniv.ac.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Arial-View.jpg>

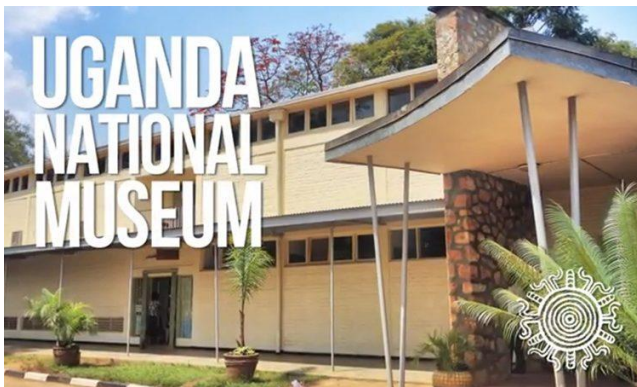
¹⁴ <https://www.kiu.ac.ug/assets/images/mainsite/brief-history-of-kiu.JPG>

The 62 universities and other tertiary knowledge institutions in Uganda have locations in 95 places (see table 7 in part 2). Many public and private institutions can be found in Kampala and per capita they far outnumber all other regions. Beyond Kampala the highest density of tertiary knowledge locations can be found in Southwest and in Centre East. The Northern and West Nile regions had almost the lowest densities, but hardly any institutions or subsidiary locations can be found in Central North.

Think tanks and other research institutions in Uganda

During the last century, 20 think tanks have been established in Uganda. Some of them are of significant importance and have a good reputation in the rest of the world. These famous Think tanks are the MISR (1948) and the EPRC (1993). These are also some of the oldest of the Ugandan think tanks. Most of the Think tanks in Uganda are advising the Ugandan government in how to develop their policies, especially towards agriculture (for example the ASARECA). The think tanks are mostly located in or near the capital city Kampala. See table 8 in part 2.

Museums in Uganda



Uganda National Museum¹⁵

There are 26 museums in Uganda. Most of them are the so called 'community museums'. These museums are not only museums for tourists, but are centers where the local community gather themselves for meetings. The museums with the link from 'cross cultural foundation' in the fourth column of table 9 in part 2 are community museums. These museums are located around Lake Victoria and the other smaller lakes: Lake Albert and Lake Edward.

¹⁵ <https://www.ugandabudgetsafaris.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Uganda-National-Museum-750x448.jpg>

Part 2: The data

Map and table 1: Uganda's regions and population 1990 and 2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/'90
		1990	2018	
	Central South	1810	5110	2.82
	Central North	1670	4690	2.81
	East Central	1750	4230	2.42
	Eastern	2520	7700	3.06
	Kampala	1010	1670	1.65
	North	2850	5710	2.00
	Southwest	2140	5140	2.40
	West Nile	940	2980	3.17
	Western	2650	5500	2.08
Total Uganda		17400	42700	2.45

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org> 4.0

Map: <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/styles/attachment-large/public/resources-pdf-previews/1517938-76380.png?itok=aSNCYb7X>. For regions see part 1.

Table 2: Uganda: Education index 1990-2018¹⁶

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central South	270	459	518	584	2.16
Central North	263	451	516	530	2.02
East Central	262	452	503	541	2.06
Eastern	253	440	492	531	2.10
Kampala	366	602	679	673	1.84
North	208	361	411	427	2.05
Southwest	234	405	461	499	2.13
West Nile	243	423	447	468	1.92
Western	229	396	472	467	2.04
Total	250	430	493	515	2.06
Regional inequality	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	

¹⁶ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Table 3: Uganda, Regional data for ‘mean years of schooling for adults’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central South	3.2	4.5	6.3	8.1	2.53
Central North	3.0	4.2	6.1	6.5	2.17
East Central	2.9	3.9	5.5	6.0	2.07
Eastern	2.6	3.6	5.2	5.8	2.23
Kampala	5.7	7.9	10.8	10.2	1.79
North	2.1	2.9	4.4	4.8	2.29
Southwest	2.4	3.4	4.6	5.5	2.29
West Nile	2.4	3.4	4.7	5.2	2.17
Western	2.4	3.3	5.1	5.2	2.17
Total	2.8	3.9	5.7	6.1	2.18
Regional inequality	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	

Table 4: Uganda, Regional data for ‘expected years of schooling for children’

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Central South	5.8	11.2	11.1	11.4	1.97
Central North	5.9	11.2	11.2	11.3	1.92
East Central	6.0	11.5	11.5	12.3	2.05
Eastern	6.0	11.5	11.5	12.2	2.03
Kampala	6.4	12.2	11.5	12.0	1.88
North	5.0	9.5	9.5	9.6	1.92
Southwest	5.5	10.5	11.1	11.4	2.07
West Nile	5.9	11.2	10.4	10.6	1.80
Western	5.4	10.3	10.8	10.6	1.96
Total	5.7	10.9	11.0	11.2	1.96
Regional inequality	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	

Table 5: Public universities in Uganda

University	University since	Subjects	Students	(current) location of campus(es)	Website
Makerere University (MUK) 4 th 1 st in Uganda; nr 17 in Africa	1922	1,2,3,4,5	40000	Kampala, Mbale	https://www.mak.ac.ug/
Uganda Management Institute (UMI)	1968	5	?	Mbarara, Gulu and Mbale	https://umi.ac.ug/
Mbarara University of Science and Technology (MUST)	1989	1,2,3,5	3000 (2009)	Mbarara, Kayonza, Ruhija, Rubirizi, Kasese	https://www.mak.ac.ug/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

4icu: 4 th in Uganda, nr 149 in Africa					
Makerere University Business School (MUBS)	1997 (Merger between FOC of the MUK and the NCBS)	5	5000 (2012)	Nakawa	http://www.mubs.ac.ug/
Gulu University (GU)	2001	1,2,3,4,5	3347 (2008)	Gulu, Kitgum, Hoima	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gulu_University
Kabale University (KAB)	2002	1,2,3,4,5	3000 (2010)	Kabale	http://www.kab.ac.ug/
Kyambogo University (KYU) 4icu: 5th in Uganda; nr 159 in Africa	2003 (merger between UPK-1928, ITEK-1948 and UNISE-1988)	1,2	50000	Kyambogo	https://kyu.ac.ug/
Clarke International University	2005	3	700	Kampala	https://ciu.ac.ug/
Busitema University (BUS)	2007	1,2,3,4,5	1500	Busitema, Tororo	https://busitema.ac.ug/
Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba (UPIK)	2009	2	88 (2011)	Kigumba	https://www.upik.ac.ug/
Muni University (MU)	2014	4,5	380	Arua	https://www.muni.ac.ug/
Lira University (LU)	2015 (2009- Constituent College of Gulu University)	1,3,4,5	1000 (2019)	Lira	http://www.lirauni.ac.ug/
Soroti University (SUN)	2017	1,3,4,5	?	Soroti	https://www.sun.ac.ug/

The sources for the data are mainly from the sites of the universities themselves. Additional information is found in Wikipedia and the 4ICU. The numbers found in the column of 'subjects' indicate what kind of studies the university present to the students. 1=Natural Science, 2=Technical Science, 3=Medicine and Health, 4=Humanities and Social Studies and 5= Business Studies, Economics and Law.

Table 6: Private universities in Uganda

University	University since	Subjects	Students	(current) location of campus(es)	Website
Bugema University (BMU) (religious)	1948	1,3,4,5	4000	Bugema	https://bugemauniv.ac.ug/
African Bible colleges (ABC) (religious)	1976	2	?	Kampala (Uganda), also in Liberia and Malawi	http://www.africanbiblecolleges.net/uganda/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

Aga Khan University (AKU)	1983	3	2512 (2016)	Kampala	https://www.aku.edu/
Islamic university in Uganda (IUIU) (religious)	1988	5	7000 (2010)	Mbale	https://www.iuiu.ac.ug/
Ndejje University (NDU) (religious)	1992	1,2,3,4,5	6000 (2017)	Luweero District, Kampala	http://www.ndejjeuniversity.ac.ug/
Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) (religious)	1993	1,3,4,5	5000 (2010)	Nkozi	http://www.umu.ac.ug/
Uganda Christian University (UCU) (religious) 4icu: 3d in Uganda, nr 92 in Africa	1997 (1913 as Bishop Ticker Theological College)	1,2,3,4,5	10000 (2011)	Mukono, Kampala, Arua, Mbale, Kabale	http://www.ucu.ac.ug/
Kumi University (KUMU) (religious)	1996	2,4,5	500	Kumi	http://kumiuniversity.ac.ug/
Nkumba University (KNU)	1999	1,2,4,5	4000	Nkumba	http://www.nkumbauniversity.ac.ug/
Busoga University (BGU) (religious)	1999	1,4,5	5000 (2014)	Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli District, Bugiri, Kaliro, Pallisa and Bugembe	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busoga_University
Fairland University (FLU)	2001	5	1000 (2009)	Jinja	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fairland_University
Mountains of the Moon University (MMU)	2002	3,4,5	1000 (2012)	Fort Portal	http://mmu.ac.ug/
Bishop Stuart University (BSU) (religious)	2003	1,2,3,4,5	5000 (2018)	Mbarara	http://www.bsu.ac.ug/
Nile University of Uganda	2003	1,2,4	50	Arua District	https://nileuniversity.ac.ug/
University of Kisubi (UniK)	2004	3,4,5	?	Kisubi	https://unik.ac.ug/
Ankole Western University (AWU) (religious)	2005	1,2	325 (2009)	Kabwohe	https://www.awu.ac.ug/
Kampala International University (KIU) 4icu: 2d in Uganda; nr 46 in Africa	2005	1,2,3,4,5	4500	Kampala, Ishaka-Bushenyi	http://www.kiu.ac.ug/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

Kampala University (KU)	2005	1,2,3,4,5	10000	Ggaba, Jinja, Masaka, Mutundwe, Old Kampala and Juba	http://www.ku.ac.ug/
Uganda Pentecostal University (UPU) (religious)	2005	4	524	Fort Portal	http://www.upu.ac.ug/
ISBAT University (ISBAT)	2005	2,4	700 (2016)	Kampala	https://isbatuniversity.ac.ug/
African Bible University (ABU) (religious)	2005	4	?	Lubowa	https://www.abu.ac.ug/
Sint Lawrence University (SLAU) (religious)	2006	4,5	?	Kampala	http://www.slau.ac.ug/
Muteesa I Royal University (MRU)	2007	2,4,5	3000 (2011)	Masaka, Kampala	https://www.muni.ac.ug/
Fairland University (FLU)	2007	5	1000 (2009)	Kabamba	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda_Military_Academy
Africa Renewal University (religious)	2007	4,5	500	Buloba	http://afru.ac.ug/
All Saints University Lango (ASUL)	2008	4,5	500	Lira	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/All_Saints_University
Cavendish University Uganda (CUU)	2008	2,3,4,5	4000	Kampala	http://www.cavendish.ac.ug/
Great Lakes University (GLRU)	2009	4,5	200	Kanungu	https://greatlakesuni.ac.ug/
Nsaka University (NSU)	2009	5	1900 (2019)	Jinja	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nsaka_University
Mityana Agro-vet Institute	2010	2	?	Mityana	https://mityanagrovetinstitute.com/
University of Military Science and Technology (UMST)	2010 (2007 Lugazi University)	2,3,5		Lugazi	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lugazi_University
International University of East Africa (IUEA)	2011	2	3000 (2016)	Kampala	http://iuea.ac.ug/
Victoria University Uganda (VUU)	2011	2,3,4,5	200 (2018)	Kampala	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_University_Uganda
King Ceasor University (KCU) or Sint Augustine International	2012	1,2,3,4,5	?	Kampala, Kisoro, Mulago and Namugongo	http://www.saiu.ac.ug/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

University (SAIU) (religious)					
Uganda Technology and Management University (UTAMU)	2012	4,5	1800 (2018)	Kampala	http://www.utamu.ac.ug/
LivingStone International University (LSIU) (religious)	2012	4,5	300 (2018)	Mbale	http://www.livingstone.ac.ug/
Ibanda University (IU)	2014	1,4	?	Ibanda	http://ibandauniversity.ac.ug/
Valley University of Science and Technology (VUST)	2015	1,4,5	105 (2016)	Bushenyi	http://vust.ac.ug/
Team University (TU)	2015 (2001 as Team Business College)	4,5	1200 (2017)	Kampala	https://teamuniversity.ac.ug/
University of the Sacred Heart Gulu (USHG) (religious)	2016	4,5	120 (2017)	Gulu	http://ush.ac.ug/
Stafford University Uganda (SUU)	2016	2,5	700	Kampala	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stafford_University_Uganda
Avance International University (AIU)	2016	1,2,4	?	Kampala	http://aiu.ac.ug/
Metropolitan International University (MIU)	2016	1,2,4,5	?	Kisoro	https://miu.ac.ug/
African Rural University (ARU)	2017	1	250	Kagadi	http://aru.ac.ug/
Additional private tertiary institutes found in the WHED database					
Law Development Centre (LDC)	1970	5		Kampala	https://www ldc.ac.ug
Multitech Business School	1989	5		Kampala	https://www.multitech.ac.ug
Ernest Cook Ultra Sound and Educational Centre (ECUREI)	2002 (2013)	2, 3		Kampala	http://ecurei.ac.ug
Institute of Hospice and Palliative Care in Africa	2009	3		Kampala	http://www.hospiceafrica.or.ug

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

(IHPA)					
Nexus (or Virtual) International University	2011	2,3,4,5		Kampala	https://virtualuni.ac.ug
ESLSCA International Business School	2013	5		Kampala, link with France	http://uganda.eslsca.net
Westminster Christian Institute Uganda (WCIU)	2014	4		Kampala	https://wciu.ac.ug

The sources for the data are mainly from the sites of the universities themselves. Additional information was found in Wikipedia and the 4ICU. Also: https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php The numbers found in the column of 'subjects' indicate what kind of studies the university present to the students. 1=Natural Science, 2=Technical Science, 3=Medicine and Health, 4=Humanities and Social Studies and 5= Business Studies, Economics and Law.

Table 7: Regional distribution of locations of tertiary knowledge institutes in Uganda in 2020

Region	Public	Private	Total	Total per million inhabitants	
Central South	0	8	8	1.6	5110
Central North	0	1	1	0.2	4690
East Central	0	9	9	2.1	4230
Eastern	5	7	12	1.6	7700
Kampala	5	30	35	21.0	1670
North	4	2	6	1.1	5710
Southwest	5	8	13	2.5	5140
West Nile	1	2	3	1.0	2980
Western	4	4	8	1.5	5500
Total	24	71	95	2.0	47100

Table 8: think tanks in Uganda

Name	Year established	Where	Website
Uganda Virus Research Institute	1936 as the Yellow Fever Research Institute (1996 as UVRI)	Entebbe	http://www.uvri.go.ug/about-us
Makerere Institute of Social Research (MISR)	1948	Makerere/ Kampala	https://misr.mak.ac.ug/
Uganda Cancer Institute (UCI)	1967	Kampala	https://www.uci.or.ug/ There are regional cancer centres in Arua, Gulu, Mbale and Mbarara
Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation	1983	Mbarara	-
Joint Clinical Research Centre	1990	Near Kampala	http://www.icrc.org.ug/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

The Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)	1993	Kampala	https://eprcug.org/
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA)	1994	Kampala, Bujumbura, Nairobi, Dodoma, Djoeba, Addis-Ababa And Kinshasa	https://www.asareca.org/
National Agricultural Research laboratories (NARI)	1996	Kampala	https://www.nari.org.pg/
Agency for Integrated Rural Development	1997	Kampala	https://www.afirduganda.org/
The Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)	1999	Kampala	https://www.acode-u.org/
Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI)	2002	Kampala	http://uiri.go.ug/
Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM)	2004	Kampala	https://www.ruforum.org/
Africa Freedom of Information Centre	2010	Kampala	https://africafoicentre.org/
Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEG)	2012	Kampala	https://www.afiego.org/
National Coffee Research Institute (NaCORI)	2014	Mukono	http://faradatainforms.faraafrica.org/institutions/national-coffee-research-institute
African Center for Global Health and Social Transformation (ACHEST)	?	Kampala	https://www.achest.org/
National Crops Resources Research Institute (NaCRRI)	?	Kampala	http://www.cassavawhitefly.org/partners/12-nacri
Aquaculture Research and Development Centre, Kajjansi	?	Kajjansi	-
National Fisheries Resources Institute (NAFIRRI).	?	Jinja	-

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

Table 8 Thinktanks in Uganda, sorted by year of establishment. The information in this table is from the sites in the fourth column, and from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Medical_research_institutes_in_Uganda as well as https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Research_institutes_in_Uganda

Table 9: museums in Uganda

Name	Year established and ownership	Where	Website with information
Uganda Museum	1908 (British government)	Kampala	https://afrotourism.com/attraction/uganda-national-museum/
Zoological Museum at Makerere University	1963 (Makerere University)	Makerere	http://zoology.mak.ac.ug/Museum
Kasubi Tombs	2001 (Unknown)	Kampala	http://www.kasubitombs.org/en/general/index.php
Museum of the Centre for African Christian Studies	2004 (Private)	Gaba	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
CHARLES NYONYINTO KIKONYOGO MONEY MUSEUM	2006 (Bank of Uganda)	Kampala	https://archive.bou.or.ug/archive/opencms/bou/services/museum/Museum_Overview.html
Museum Of Acholi Art and culture	2011 (Unknown)	Kitgum	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
uganda Islamic Museum and Research centre	2014 (Unknown)	Kampala	https://ugandaislamicmuseumandresearchcentre.org/
The national Memory and Peace Documentation Centre (NMPDC)	2016 (Kabaka Foundation)	Kitgum	https://bradtugandaupdate.wordpress.com/2016/06/18/national-memory-and-peace-documentation-center-nmpdc-kitgum/
Lukodi Community Memory Center	2018 (Unknown)	Gulu	http://fidi.org/lukodi.html
Bulemba Museum	? (unknown)	Bulemba	http://www.traveltoeastfrica.com/africa/bulemba-museum.html
Social Innovation Museum	?(NGO: SINA)	Mpigi	http://www.socialinnovationmuseum.com/
Igongo Cultural Centre	?(Private)	Mbarara	https://www.igongo.co.ug/

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Uganda

St. Luke Community Museum	?(Private)	Masaka	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
Ankole cultural drama actor's museum	?(Unknown)	Kagarama	https://guide2uganda.ug/ankole-culture-drama-actors-museum/
Attitude change museum	?(Unknown)	Buloba	http://www.traveltoeastfrica.com/see/museums/uganda-museums/attitude-change-museum.html
Nyero Rock Paintings	?(Unknown)	Mbale	https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g668276-d4458600-Reviews-Nyero_Rock_Paintings-Mbale_Eastern_Region.html
Uganda Martyrs Shrine	?(Unknown)	Kampala	https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g293841-d5960372-Reviews-Uganda_Martyrs_Shrine-Kampala_Central_Region.html
Museum of SouthWestern Uganda	?(Unknown)	Mbarara	https://www.igongo.co.ug/index.php/cultural-center/erijukiro-museum
Ssekabaka Kiweewa Tombs	?(Unknown)	Kampala	http://www.bugandatourism.com/tombs/ssekabaka-kiweewa-tombs/
Bulemba Museum	?(Unknown)	Bulemba	http://www.traveltoeastfrica.com/africa/bulemba-museum.html
Busoga Cultural Museum	?(Unknown)	Busoga	https://www.crc-jinja.org/about-us/cultural-research-centre/
ITESO CULTURAL UNION MUSEUM	?(Unknown)	Soroto	http://www.spla.pro/file.organization.iteso-cultural-union-museum.10628.html
Kabaka Mutebi's collections	?(Unknown)	Kampala	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
Nyamyarro Museum	?(Unknown)	Karuziika	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
The Home of Edirisa Museum	?(Unknown)	Kabale	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf
The Batwa Cultural Experience	?(Unknown)	Batwa	https://crossculturalfoundation.or.ug/Downloads/CMs_Map_second_edition_2013.pdf

Table9: museums in Uganda, sorted by year of establishment the information in this table is from the sites in the fourth column.

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