

The **Toro** are the most powerful political and economic group in this region.
(See above)

Bakongo

The **Kongo** are Zairians who work in this region.

Katwe

Bakonjo (Ruwendzuru)

The **Bakonjo** are an agriculturalist people living in this area. They joined with the Ruwendzururu peoples to secede from Toro. The population in Uganda numbered 250,000 in 1986.

Ankole district

The Nyankole numbered 1.5 million in Uganda in 1990. These people have two subgroups **Bairu** (agriculturalists) and the **Bahima** (pastoralists). Linguistically their language is very closely related to the **Toro** (see above) and the **Chiga** (see below). The **Banyarwanda** who fled to Uganda in the 1930s to escape the Rwandan Lords and Belgian colonial exactions often worked as tenants on the land of the Nyankole. Politically these groups opposed the degree of power which these **Banyarwanda** held under Museveni, the Ugandan president, in the early days of his rule. Most of the Banyarwanda in this region appear to have gone to Rwanda after July 1994.

Bahima

This group straddles the Uganda and Rwanda border. They may well be the only true pastoralists in the region. Museveni is a **Hima** with a **Rwandan** mother, and a major plank of his opposition has argued that this makes him a Rwandan, who has taken power illegitimately.

Kigezi district

Bachiga (Kiga)

Technically related to the **Banyankole** this group is seen as **Rwandan** speaking by other ethnic groups in the neighbouring regions. The **Chiga** are a agricultural people. This is a very populated region of Uganda, with population densities to rival neighbouring Rwanda. The large Tutsi refugee camps were in this area of Uganda, so there was considerable friction between the **Chiga** and the **Banyarwanda**.

Bahima

(See above)