President Museveni and His Highness the Aga Khan laying a foundation stone at Bujagali hydro electricity project on 21st August 2007
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Uganda before President Museveni took over in 1986, was characterized by insecurity, anarchy, economic disintegration and chaos in all sectors of life. President Museveni then presented the ten point program as the strategic intervention to revamp and propel Uganda forward. However, overtime the ten point program which was the foundation for Uganda’s steady progress and development was replaced by manifestos.

Records clearly demonstrate that Uganda under President Museveni has made tremendous progress in the last 25 years. These have been years of peace, stability and social-economic development. The NRM facilitated the making of a pro-people constitution, maintains the rule of law, restored democracy, and has put up a tradition of holding free and fair regular elections. The economy is performing very well recording unprecedented growth. Consumer and production goods (some made in Uganda) are now available in all parts of Uganda. The tax base has been widened and now government can finance its own development projects. Because of the conducive business environment, Uganda is now the leading destination country for Foreign Direct Investments in East Africa. The list is long.

Government has been undertaking the facilitating role through the provision of conducive policy, institutional and regulatory framework and the public private partnerships.

The achievements provide a solid foundation for Uganda’s transformation. Hence, the NRM under President Museveni has given hope, confidence and direction to Ugandans.

Mrs. Joan Kakwenzire
Senior Presidential Advisor
Executive summary

On January 26th 1986, President Museveni took over a country that had been tattered by the effects of colonialism and postcolonial political mismanagement. People were largely illiterate, culturally diverse, linguistically fragmented and economically poor. The general population was in a state of dire despondency. The security situation was fragile and the prime question was whether President Museveni would break the vicious cycle of insecurity and anarchy that had afflicted the country since independence in 1962. Each successive regime had made a pledge to fix the security puzzle but they all failed miserably to achieve that noble objective. President Museveni has dealt with this issue in an exemplary and exceptional manner. The second biggest responsibility was to restore the economy that was in poor state. The revenue base was narrow, revenue during the financial year, 1987/88 was shs 44.6 billion of which tax revenue was only shillings 27.2 billion. Inflation was at a staggering 240% per annum. Basic goods like sugar, salt, petrol etc were in short supply while production inputs were scarce. The President was therefore faced with the unenviable responsibility of restoring the economy to normalcy and cause it to grow and flourish.

President Museveni then launched a ten point program to move the country forward, these were: Restoration of democracy; Restoration of security of all persons and their properties; Consolidation of national unity and elimination of all forms of sectarianism; Defense and consolidation of national independence; Laying a basis for building; an independent, integrated, self-sustaining national economy; Restoration and improvement of social services and rehabilitation of the war-ravaged areas; Elimination of all forms of corruption in public life; Settling the peasants that have been rendered landless; Encouraging co-operation with other African countries. All these were to be achieved through a mixed economy as the strategic model.

Since 1986, Uganda under President Museveni has made phenomenal progress: the economy has grown ten times to about US$ 10 billion today growing at an average rate of 6.3 percent per annum; the proportion of the people living under poverty has shrunk from 56 percent to current 23 percent; Inflation has been controlled to an average of 5.7%; primary school enrolment has climbed from 2.23 million to 8.3 million students today; university enrolment has grown from 6,579 in 1986 to 100,000 students today; tax collection has grown 185 times from shillings 27.2 billion in 1987 to shillings 5,034 billion today.
Background

When the NRM captured power in January 1986, it found the following major problems:

i) Severe shortage of basic necessities like soap, cloth, housing, sugar, blankets, salt etc.

ii) Severe bottlenecks involving
   - Shortage of transport
   - Badly damaged roads both trunk and feeder roads
   - Malfunctioning power and water supply
   - Lack of agricultural inputs
   - Unutilized capacity in the industry sector

iii) Disruption of life in most parts of the country leaving behind displaced people, orphans and widows.

iv) High level of insecurity

v) Huge money supply in the economy

vi) High rate of inflation

vii) Very unfavourable balance of payments.

As expected, production in all sectors was very low. In the key area of Agriculture, implements such as hoes, ploughs etc were in very short supply while chemicals and hybrid seeds were not available. Industries were constrained by lack of raw materials and spare parts and were producing at very low capacities.

Introduction

The NRM under the leadership of President Y. K. Museveni came up with the ten point programme of action. In 1987, Basing on the ten point program, President Museveni launched a Minimum Economic Recovery Programme followed by a series of reforms aimed at restoring macro-economic stability to provide a favourable environment for economic growth and private sector development. The key reforms were, liberalization, privatization, currency reform, changes in tax and fiscal policy plus restraining expansion in government expenditure while maintaining focus on economic recovery and growth.

These policies have greatly advanced the economy resulting in social economic development. The engine for the impressive economic growth has been the private sector facilitated by prudent macro-economic management.
The NRM has been committed to promoting and upholding democracy and good governance. In line with the above, the NRM has diligently worked for the following:

### 1.1 Constitutionalism

After taking over power, one of the major responsibilities of the President was to ensure that Uganda gets a pro-people constitution made from the ideas of Ugandans. Before 1986, Uganda had an imposed constitution.

- President Museveni appointed the Uganda Constitutional Commission chaired by Justice Benjamin Odoki in 1989 to draft a new constitution. The commission received 25,000 submissions of suggestions for the new constitution.
- A popularly elected Constituent Assembly debated and amended the Odoki draft constitution report from 1994-95.

**Achievements under Constitutionalism**

- On September 22, 1995 the Constituent Assembly adopted the new constitution.
- H.E. the President launched the new constitution on 8th October 1995.
- Uganda is now governed under the 1995 pro-people constitution.
- The Constitution has grown and continues growing into a living document, mediating the basic exercise of power between the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary and providing bedrock for constitutional government and the rule of law.

### 1.2 Holding regular, free and fair elections

There were no regular elections in Uganda both in the colonial times, and after independence. After the 1962 elections, the next election was held in 1980 after 18 years. The change of government in 1971 and 1979 was through the barrel of the gun. The UPC government that came to power following the 1980 elections was removed from power in 1985 by force of arms.

After promulgation of the constitution, there are now free and fair elections every 5 years.

**Achievements under holding elections**

i) **National level**

- Through national and local elections Ugandans can now regularly change their leaders at will in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and those who are not satisfied may contest the results in the independent courts of law.
- Uganda successfully held presidential and parliamentary elections in 1996/97, 2001 and 2006 and February 2011. With decentralization, there are now more than 500,000 elected Ugandans in leadership positions.
- The National Resistance Movement made electoral reforms including: secret voting, one ballot box in the open for all candidates; counting of votes and declaration of results at the polling station in full view of the candidates’ agents and the public on the day of voting.
- The NRM government has put up a tradition of holding regular free and fair elections. Hence the Movement under President Museveni has given political direction and hope to Uganda.

ii) **Party level**

- In August–October 2010, NRM was the first party in Uganda to hold elections of its flag bearers basing on adult suffrage.
1.3 Protection and Promotion of Fundamental and Other Human Rights and Freedoms.

i) Observance of human rights

In recognition of Uganda’s violent and turbulent history that had been characterized by arbitrary arrests, detention without trial, torture and brutal repression with impunity on the part of security organs during the pre and post independence era, the NRM government promised Ugandans that their rights shall be protected. Hence these rights were enshrined in the 1995 constitution and in addition a permanent body to monitor the human rights situation in the country was established. The Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) was established under the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The mission of the UHRC is to protect and promote human rights as guaranteed by the Constitution and other binding human rights instruments. Besides UHRC, there are civil societies whose primary focus is to monitor human rights, they include the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (FHRI), Uganda Debt Network etc.

Achievements under protection of Human Rights

• The human rights situation in Uganda is far better than it was in the previous regimes
• The human rights were enshrined in the 1995 Ugandan constitution.
• Uganda Human Rights Commission was established to monitor the human rights as put in the constitution.
• There are very many civil societies and non-government organizations that are monitoring the human rights situation in Uganda.
• For the first time in the history of Uganda, once some body’s rights are violated he/she can seek redress in the independent courts of law or the Uganda Human Rights Commission.

ii) Observance of Freedoms of Association, Expression and the Press etc

a) Freedom of Association and Assembly

Chapter 4, article 29 of the 1995 constitution of Uganda guarantees the freedom of conscience, expression, movement, religion, assembly and association.

Achievements under Freedom of Association

• The freedom to associate and assemble has been observed albeit with challenges.
• The Supreme Court enhanced freedom of expression in Uganda by repealing the law on “publication of false news” as void and unconstitutional, reaffirming that freedom of expression is a fundamental human right.

• On November 17th 2004, the Constitutional Court held that certain sections of the Political Parties and Organizations Act (PPOA) of 2002 were unconstitutional and infringed civil and political rights such as the rights to freedom of association and assembly.

• The Constitutional Court judgement that nullified certain sections of the PPOA 2002 removed constraints on political parties’ right to hold public rallies in any part of the country.

• The Constitutional Court also nullified Section 13(b), which barred a Ugandan citizen who had lived outside the country for more than three years from leading a political party or from being a political office-bearer.

• The freedom of association and assembly is guaranteed by the 1995 constitution.

There are now over 2 dozen dailies and weekly newspapers in Uganda.

b) Freedom of Expression/Press.

As indicated in a) above, Chapter 4-Article 29 of the 1995 constitution provides for freedom of expression.

Achievements under Freedom of Expression

• Independent media outlets, including more than two dozen daily and weekly newspapers as well as about 100 private radio and television stations, have mushroomed since the government liberalized the media in 1993.

• The state-run print media- the New Vision and its subsidiaries have gained a reputation for their editorial independence despite the fact that many of their top editors are selected by government.

• There are no restrictions on access to international broadcasting services or the internet, internet use has become more popular now than ever before.

• Uganda is one of only three countries on the continent with freedom of Information law.

• The freedom of expression is observed and protected.

1.4 Justice and judicial system

The NRM Government has worked to uphold the independence and vibrancy of the Judiciary.
Achievements under Justice and the Judicial System

- The NRM Government has enhanced access to judicial services throughout the Country by increasing the number of judges.
- NRM promotes justice for all irrespective of one’s status, sex or creed. In order to administer justice more effectively at the local level, the NRM government passed the Local Council Court Act 2006. Under the Act, there are Local Council Courts at LCI, LCII and at Sub-county level. The Local Council Courts have powers to settle disputes in relation to the Children’s Act, matters governed by Customary law i.e. dispute relating to marriage, customary heir, separation, divorce, etc. Furthermore, the Local Council Courts have jurisdiction over land held under customary Law. The importance of these courts lies in the fact that they can easily be accessed by the population.
CONGRATULATIONS

President Y. K. Museveni

The Mehta Group of companies extends congratulations to His Excellency, President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni on his re-election as President of Uganda for the period 2011 – 2016.

We further wish His Excellency President Museveni a prosperous new term of office.

The Mehta Group of companies:

Sugar Corporation of Uganda Ltd  Ugma Engineering Corporation
P. O. Box 1 Lugazi  P. O. Box 255  Lugazi

Cable Corporation of Uganda Ltd  Trans-Africa Commerce
P. O. Box 330 Lugazi  P. O. Box 7601 Lugazi
When the National Resistance Movement (NRM) led by President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni came to power in January 1986, the prime question was whether the new government could break the cycle of insecurity and anarchy that had afflicted the country since independence in 1962. Each new government had pledged to fix the security issue but had failed to achieve it. President Museveni has dealt with this issue in an exceptional manner.

2.1 The Army

Achievements under the Army

i) Disciplining the army

- President Museveni has disciplined the army, maintained peace and stability in Uganda for the last 25 years (save for northern Uganda where there was fighting with the LRA).
- The NRA/UPDF set a record that once an area had been totally liberated, the peace and security becomes irreversible.

ii) Assisting in peace keeping at the International level

- UPDF is the leading force to assist peace keeping in Somalia

iii) Capacity building to meet local and international challenges

- In line with the vision of professionalizing the army, the training capacity of the UPDF has been boosted. Previously, senior officers were trained in the UK, Libya, Tanzania, USA, Nigeria etc which had many limitations for example only a few officers (less than 5) could be trained annually due to costs.
- In 2009, the UPDF trained the largest number of both new recruits and officers since independence. over 9,000 soldiers were passed out at Singo and Kaweweta in Nakaseke and Kabamba in Mubende. Special troops have also been trained at Kalama (tanks and armoured vehicles) and at Butiaba (Artillery and Air-force).
iv) Infrastructural development

The UPDF inherited old and neglected barracks. In the recent years, modern structures have been built in Kakiri, Kasenyi, Kabamba, Butiaba, Hima, Nakaperimo, Kata, and Sironko. That is not all, Mbuya and Bombo barracks have undergone massive renovations.
v) Social responsibility

Because of the prevailing peace, the UPDF can now engage in humanitarian activities.

• UPDF constructed houses in Nakasongora and a church in Semuto.
• When Teso and Lango were invaded by floods in October 2007, the UPDF was at hand to rescue the victims.
• The army quickly responded to help victims in Buduuda where massive landslides claimed many lives and rendered many families homeless in March 2010.

vi) Fighting rebels

While most parts of Uganda have been peaceful, there have been pockets of insecurity in the north, the east and the western parts of the country at different times of President Museveni’s regime. In the north, the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) fought the government since the late 1980s and posed one of the biggest obstacles to peace in the north of the country. The conflict caused deaths and displacement of innocent Ugandans and abduction of more than 22,000 children. The Lord’s Resistance Army fought the most brutal and longest-running war against the Ugandan government. The LRA was condemned by the UN and designated a terrorist organization by the U.S. government in 2001. In the western and eastern parts of the country, there were rebel groups which tried to destabilize the areas. However, the country is now at peace.
2.2 Keeping Law and Order

i) The police force

In 1986, President Museveni inherited a police force of 8,000 men. A screening exercise was done and of the 8,000 men only 3,000 qualified as police officers. The government augmented this force by contracting 2,000 retired Police Officers. However, at 5,000 the force was too small to maintain law and order, hence, President Museveni ordered the NRA to support the police efforts in the matters of internal security. He also announced plans to upgrade police training and equipment as well as increase the force to 30,000 personnel.

Achievements under the Police

a) Capacity building

- In December 1989, President Y. K. Museveni directed Police to resume full responsibility for law and order in all districts except Lira, Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Moroto, Kotido, Soroti and Kumi where anti-government rebels were active. He also ordered the NRA to end the internal security mission.

- In 2001, the police was restructured creating 25 departments and introducing the rank of Commissioner of Police to head the departments. It also created five directorates and introduced the rank of Assistant Inspector General of Police (AIGP) to head them. In 2008, a major restructuring of the police force was undertaken in which the 5 directorates were expanded to 11, including Kampala Metropolitan Police and the departments were expanded to 58.

- In 2009, 465 cadet officers were recruited to boost the police force.

- In order to improve on their skills, the police has been training at the National Leadership Institute in Kyankwanzi and in Kampala.

b) Professionalising the police force

In October 2005, President Museveni appointed Major General Kaihura as Inspector General of Police and tasked him to professionalize the police force. In line with the task, the following were done;

- The Professional Standards Unit (PSU) based in Bukoto in Kampala was established in July 2007. The PSU was formed to initiate and conduct investigations leveled against police officers and discipline them.
• The police force now has 16 different uniforms. Each unit has a unique uniform unlike in the past.
• The police headquarters is being built at Naguru.

c) Police discipline

• Discipline is now paramount and every officer is always expected to exhibit proper conduct. The police have a strict code of conduct which every officer must abide with. The Police Act, standing order and the government standing orders form the basis of the code.

ii) Keeping law and order

• Today the police force stands at 38,000, so with the current population of 33 million people each police officer is guarding 868 people.
• Keeping law and order has improved throughout Uganda.

iii) Security Agencies

In the past, Uganda had notorious security agencies including NASA, etc. Under President Museveni’s regime, these security agencies have worked hand in hand with the police to ensure security of people and lives. They include JATT, ISO, ESO, RRU, CMI etc.
Point No. 3:

CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL UNITY AND ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF SECTARIANISM

On 12th May 2006 while swearing in, President Museveni said “Ever since 1986, when the National Resistance Movement (NRM) ended decades of state-inspired extra-judicial killings that accounted for the death of 800,000 Ugandans between 1966 and 1986, we introduced popular democracy based on a no-party model. In order to defeat the almost one century old sectarianism that had been fomented among our people and had been partially responsible for the upheavals that gripped Uganda, we avoided the immediate re-introduction of multi-party democracy. This model was not well understood abroad although it healed our people from sectarianism based on religious sects and tribes. We ignored the pressures from outside until we were convinced that the mindset of people had changed.”

So before President Museveni came to power, the country had been divided along tribal, religious and ethnic grounds. There was mistrust between the southern (bantu speaking) and (northerners) nilotics and these divisions were deeply rooted. Indeed the Ten-Point Program traced Uganda’s problems to the fact that previous political leaders had relied on ethnicity and religion in decision making at the expense of development concerns. Point three of the ten point programme stressed the consolidation of unity and elimination of all forms of sectarianism which had divided the country along religious, ethnic and tribal lines. Hence, it was imperative to start growing the seed of unity and anti-sectarianism among Ugandans.

Achievements under Anti-sectarianism

- President Museveni preached that the movement was a home of everybody irrespective of colour, sex, tribe or religious affiliation. This new thinking drew crowds to the movement camp because Ugandans were tired of disunity, favoritism and inequality in the distribution of social and economic benefits.
• All the initial cabinet and top civil service appointments reflected the spirit of anti-sectarianism. The movement government was broad based.
• When it came to elections, it was the merit of the person that was most crucial, thus the spirit of individual merit was started. The seed of unity and anti-sectarianism has been sown and continues to grow.
• The anti-sectarian law was passed.
Congratulations!!

His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni

We at Spencon,

wish to extend our heartiest Congratulations to His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni on his re-election as the President of The Republic of Uganda for the next five years.

His re-election as President for another term demonstrates the trust and confidence the people have in His ability and dedication to lead Uganda to greater prosperity.

We also extend our best wishes to His Excellency President Y.K. Museveni as He embarks the new Term of Office.

Building a Better Africa. Together

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4.1 Political independence

Political independence or self-determination means Uganda freely chooses its sovereignty and international political status with no external compulsion or external interference. Uganda got independence from the British on 9th October 1962. Uganda’s political independence was very fragile until President Museveni took over power in 1986.

The NRM under President Museveni has consolidated national independence.

Police, Prisons and Army Officers match at the 48th independence anniversary at Kololo.

4.2 Economic independence

Uganda needs to be economically independent through expanding the economy and tax base. However, in 1987 revenue was a meager shs 44.6 billion of which tax revenue was 27.2 billion.

The NRM government initiated tax reforms aimed at increasing taxes. In June 2010 while presenting the budget, Hon. Syda Bbumba indicated that she expected to raise Shs. 7,552 billion of which Shs. 5,640 bn is financing from domestic sources and Shs. 1,912.1 bn is financed from external loans and grants. Resources from both Tax and Non-Tax Revenues amount to Shs. 5,034.4 billion and Shs. 91.5bn respectively. Hence the revenue base has expanded by over 100 times.

Achievements under consolidation of national independence

- Uganda Revenue Authority was set up on September 5, 1991 by the Uganda Revenue Authority Statute No. 6 of 1991 as a central body for the assessment and collection of specified tax revenue, to administer and enforce the laws relating to such revenue and to account for all the revenue to which those laws apply.
- Creation of a Tax Appeals Tribunal to handle tax disputes
- From the taxes, Uganda is now financing the bigger part in the development of infrastructure eg dams, roads etc
• The establishment of the Commercial Court in 1996 focusing on strengthening commercial dispute mechanisms.
• Adoption of ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) and Creation of Centre for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER) in 1998.
• The revenue has been expanded 173 times while tax revenue base has been multiplied by 185 times.
• Uganda now finances its budget to the tune of 70%.
• The De-regulation Committee approved critical improvements in the tax appeals process:
  - The placing of a time limit on decision making by URA such that if a decision is not made on a disputed assessment during that time, the decision will be deemed to have been made in favor of the tax payer.
  - In cases of disputed duty assessment, all goods are released upon payment of the tax not in dispute
  - Upon lodging an appeal in the Tax Appeals Tribunal, the deposit payable is limited to the amount not in dispute.

Tax collection: 1987 - 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial Year</th>
<th>Billion Shillings</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987/88</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000/2001</td>
<td>980.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/2008</td>
<td>3,371.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>5,034.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tax revenue between 1987 and 2010 has increased by over 185 times.
Uganda now finances 70% of its budget. (Source – Background to the budget)
5.1 Enabling Policies

Since 1987, President Museveni’s regime has implemented significant economic reforms, including liberalization, privatization and participation in regional agreements, particularly the Common market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC).

Uganda’s trade liberalization included simplification of trade procedures, abolition of licensing as well as administrative controls, elimination of state controls and monopoly of commodity marketing boards and state companies and liberalization of the foreign exchange market.

Other reforms were; diversification of agricultural exports, promotion of non-traditional crops and liberalization of the marketing of inputs and products, elimination of export taxes except on coffee, reducing trade barriers and allowing prices to be market determined.

The resultant business environment has attracted foreign direct investments and has contributed to the continued economic growth and development.

Achievements under policy reform

- 20 Bills to date have been approved for enactment

• The De-regulation Project (2000-2006) assisted to reduce the regulatory and procedural obstacles to getting into and doing business in Uganda.

• Based on fewer approvals, improved service delivery, a simplified form and the provision of better information on applicable health and safety standards, businesses found it easier to obtain their licenses and hence business increased.

• Uganda’s real GDP has grown at around 6% per annum on average and is projected to grow even higher in the medium term.

5.2 Private Sector Development.

Ever since the government started the liberalization and privatization, the private sector has been and continues to be an important partner to government in driving forward economic growth.

The NRM Government promotes the private sector investment through putting in place conducive business environment and through the Uganda Investment Authority.

This cement industry had been built to produce 240,000 tons of cement a year, but was producing a paltry 20,000 tons by the time of privatization in 1994. So when Hima took over, the management embarked on a mission to improve efficiency and increase production with the aim of maximizing the plant’s capacity. By 1999, production had been increased to 170,000 tons per annum, and since then the new owners (Lafarge) have increased the plant’s production capacity to 305,000 tons per annum.
President Museveni looks at products made by Nice Plastics Ltd. Currently, most of the consumer products are made in Uganda.

Uganda Investment Authority- UIA

The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) is a one stop facilitation point for Foreign and Domestic Investors in Uganda. UIA is mandated to attract, promote and facilitate investments. Since its establishment in 1991, UIA has been offering quality investor services, and serves as the first and most comprehensive point of contact for investors in Uganda.

Abacus Parental Group Infusion Plant at Mukono was commissioned by H.E. the President on 13th February 2010.
Achievements under private sector development

- The World Investment Report ranked Uganda the leading investment destination in East Africa for the fourth year running. The WIR report prepared by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) simultaneously released globally; indicated that in the year 2009, Uganda's Foreign Direct Investment was $799 million (Shs1.79 trillion) up from the $787 million (Shs1.45 trillion) recorded the previous year.

- UIA is currently developing 22 new industrial parks in various parts of the country as per the President's directive, government has earmarked this initiative with shs 19 billion. Investors are now able to set up projects in Mbale (619 acres) Gulu (500 acres).

- In 2009, Uganda Investment Authority Licensed 2.171 new enterprises worth US$4.761 billions and 50% of the enterprises have taken off creating 165,819 new jobs.

- More new jobs have been created

- UIA has acted as a key factor in the widening of the tax base

- Private investments as a percentage of GDP has grown from 5.4% to 13%.

- The Private Sector has been revived. Ugandan factories are now manufacturing the basic consumer goods (soap, sugar, beer, coca-cola, iron sheets, cigarettes, tea, etc).

5.3 Information Communications Technology (ICT)

In the last two decades the ICT sector has had phenomenal growth especially in the areas of mobile phone devices, computer applications, information processing, storage and dissemination (broadcasting and internet). These developments have had profound impact on the entire Ugandan economy, rendering ICT one of the fastest growing sectors and an important part of the economy for its role in mobile telephony, broadcasting, e-finance, global connectivity and online trade.

Achievements in the ICT sector

- The sector has had phenomenal growth over the last decade, especially in the areas of mobile phone devices, computer applications, information processing, storage and dissemination.

- Uganda took the lead in liberalizing its telecommunication sector in the East African region. In 1993, government licensed Celtel Uganda, the first company to provide telephone services in the country. However, because of the conducive investment climate, the telecommunication companies operating in Uganda have grown; they include MTN, Uganda Telecom, Zain, Warid, Orange, i-telecom and Smiles.

- Liberalization of the telecommunications sub-sector in terms of infrastructure and service provision has resulted in exponential growth. For example, in 1986 there were only 28,000 telephone lines which increased to 2.2m in 2006 and then to almost 9.5m today. The radio stations have increased from 1 broadcasting station in 1986 to over 150 stations today while television stations have also increased from 1 in 1986 to over 30 now.

- 40% of the population has access to telephones while the geographic coverage is 86%.

- Currently five (5) Districts and Towns: Kampala, Mukono, Jinja, Entebbe and Bombo have been connected to the National Data Transmission Backbone.

- At least one school in each of eighty (80) Districts has been supplied with computers and related accessories to facilitate ICT training in these districts through the Rural Communications Development Fund.

- A draft Analogue to Digital migration Policy/Strategy was developed.

- National Information Technology Authority Uganda (NITA-U) Act was assented on 15/0/2009 by H.E. the President of Uganda and NITA-U was operationalised on 15/08/2009 with the mandate to regulate IT standards.

5.4 Oil exploration

Recently Uganda discovered oil deposits in Western Uganda especially in Hoima district and around Lake Albert rift basin, however, although this oil has been underground for the last one million years, it is the NRM government that has undertaken serious exploration initiative.
During independence celebrations at Kololo in 2007, President Museveni said that after fifteen years of hard work, his government had discovered “petroleum of good quality”. President Museveni said that he refused to sign an agreement with Shell BP and Exxon because “I had nobody in Uganda knowledgeable on petroleum issues and I did not want to sell Ugandan interest at all.” Hence the immediate course of action was to build the capacity of Ugandans to handle the oil.

**Achievements under Oil exploration**

- During the FY2009/10, Government commenced the process of putting in place a modern legal and regulatory framework to provide for the new areas of oil and gas production, oil refining, bulk crude oil transportation and storage and gas processing and conversion.

- A cumulative total of 37 wells have so far been drilled in the country and 34 out of these have encountered hydrocarbons, hence maintaining a very high (over 90%) technical success rate.

- Today, a core team of 25 professionals, 20 of them with Masters of Science degrees in oil exploration and related fields, has been put in place. It is this team that drafted the policy on petroleum exploration; did the aero-magnetic studies, using air-crafts that had started in 1982; did the seismological studies, based on land; as well as conducting some of the informed negotiations with the foreign oil companies,” President Museveni proudly told the audience at independence celebrations in Kololo.

- After an initial period of five years of training and capacity building, the petroleum unit has been transformed into a department of petroleum exploration and production equipped with sophisticated equipment.

- While the Ugandan oil is estimated to be over 1 million years old, it is President Museveni’s government that managed to put the exploration process into action.
6.1 Social service delivery

i) Health services and facilities

a) Health service provision

Over the years, the NRM government has ensured that a minimum health care package that effectively targets the most common causes of ill-health and death are dealt with.

Achievements under health service provision

- Government abolished user charges in government health facilities to enable more patients especially from poor families get medical care and treatment.
- Because of the above, access to health services by the poor and the disadvantaged has increased.
- Drugs are provided to HCC 2, 3, 4 and hospitals quarterly.
- Immunisation coverage has grown from 30% in 1986 to current 89%
- Because malaria is among the top killer diseases in the country, government has given free mosquito nets to people around the country to prevent the disease.

Fighting HIV/AIDS

In 1986, the biggest health challenge was AIDS which had many myths. While scientists had proved that AIDS is spread through sexual intercourse, many people did not believe it especially in the villages thinking that they had been bewitched. HIV prevalence was at 30% in 1986, hence President Museveni started a vigorous campaign to fight the disease.

The President;

- Established the Aids Control Programme (ACP) under the ministry of health to develop policy guidelines on the fight against the deadly virus.
- In 1992, the Uganda Aids Commission was created to spearhead the fight against HIV/AIDS and also sensitize the population.
- Visited all parts of the country sensitizing the communities on the ABC (Abstain, Be faithful and use Condoms) strategy as the best approach to combat AIDS.

Achievements under fighting HIV/AIDS

- Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) has been greatly improved.
- The NRM government was the first country to open a Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) clinic in Africa, the Aids Information Centre and pioneered the concept of HIV/AIDS counseling and testing to help the people know their status.
- The HIV prevalence rate has fallen dramatically from the 1991 peak of around 15% among all adults and 30% among pregnant women in the cities to around 6% currently.
- President Museveni received several awards in recognition of his effort in fighting AIDS.

b) Health facilities

In 1986, there were only district hospitals where all patients in the district had to go for medical care. The system has been changed, a parish, a sub-county and a county has a health care center 2, 3 and 4 respectively.
- **HCC 2**
A health care centre 2 is a government’s health facility at the parish level. It runs an out-patient clinic, treating common diseases and offering antenatal care.

- **HCC 3**
A health centre 3 is found at the sub-county level. An HCC3 has a laboratory, a general outpatient clinic and a maternity ward.

![Image](image_url)

*President Museveni opened Muduuma Health Care Centre three on 3rd August 2010. Such facilities have brought health services nearer to the people*

- **HCC4**
This health facility serves a county or a parliamentary constituency. A health centre 4 is a mini hospital. It has the kind of services found at health centre three, but has wards for men, women, and children and admits patients. It also has a theatre for carrying out emergency operations.

### Hospital:
Save for the new districts, each of the old districts has a hospital, which has all the services offered at a health centre IV, plus specialised clinics and consultant physicians.

### Achievements under health infrastructure

- By 2004, 400 new Health Centre 2 had been constructed, 180 HCC 2 upgraded to HCC 3, theatre construction had been undertaken in 144 HC4 and medical officers’ staff houses had been constructed in 133 HCC 4.
- In the F/Y 2008/09, the government embarked on rehabilitation of 10 regional referral hospitals namely; Masaka, Lira, Soroti, Fortportal, Jinja, Gulu, Hoima, Mbarara and Kabale.
- Partial rehabilitation has been undertaken in seven district hospitals of Kiboga, Bududa, Nebbi, Apac, Moyo, Tororo and Masafu.
- Health Care Centre 2 and 3 were 550 and have been expanded to 1,785 now.
- With the construction of health care centres 2, 3 and 4, access to health services especially in the rural areas has been greatly improved.
i) Education services

The NRM government is committed to provide Ugandan children with the education they need to improve their lives, contribute to society, enhance their productivity, and take advantage of the opportunities afforded by globalization.

Article 30 of the 1995 constitution says that all persons have a right to education. Article 34 further states that “A child is entitled to basic education which shall be the responsibility of the state and the parents of the child.” The provisions notwithstanding, fewer than expected children were going to school. So while campaigning for Presidency in 1996, President Museveni noted that there were big numbers of children who were not attending school and/or dropping-out of primary school, largely due to failure by parents to meet education costs. He therefore promised that he would introduce free primary education if elected. Subsequently, the NRM government introduced (UPE) in 1997.

Achievements of UPE, Easing access to formal education

- UPE schools cater for large numbers of children who would otherwise be out of school.
- Following its introduction, gross enrolment in primary school increased from 3.1 million in 1996 to 7.6 million in 2003. This amounts to an increase of 145% (4.5 million children), compared to an increase of 39% (0.9 million children) between 1986 and 1996. (from 2.23 m to 3.1 m children)
- Primary school enrollment increased from 2.23 million in 1986 to 8.3 million in 2009.
- Pit latrines in government schools rose from 26,388 in 1997 to 159,696 currently
- Dropout rates have stagnated at 4% only.
- Government has provided over 12.3 million text books to the government schools.
- Of the 513,219 candidates who sat for PLE in 2009, 400,000 were from UPE schools.

a) Universal Post-Primary Education and Training (UPPET)

In 2007 Government introduced Universal Post-Primary Education and Training (UPPET) focusing on education approaches that have demonstrated the greatest returns and promise the greatest results.
Achievements under UPPET

- USE schools cater for large numbers of children who would otherwise be out of school.
- Senior one enrollment increased by 33% between 2006 and 2007 due to the Universal Secondary Education (USE) scheme.

Achievements under University Education

- The number of universities has increased from one public university in 1990 to five government universities and over 20 private universities (2008 figures).
- University enrollment has increased from the 6,000 to over 100,000 over the same period (2008 UBOS figures)

ii) Infrastructural development

a) Roads

One of the major responsibilities for the NRM government is the construction and repair of roads. In order to properly plan for the road network in Uganda, the government formed the National Roads Authority which became functional on July 1st 2008 with the mandate of designing, developing and maintaining the national road network, currently at 20,000 km. The Authority is responsible for maintaining the bridges, the associated drainage system, management of the axle-load and ferry services connecting the national road systems to specific islands and other areas.

Whereas the total tarred roads in 1986 were only 800 km, the mileage has been increased to 3,000 km now. In three years to come, an additional 2,000 km will be tarred.

Status of the major Road projects that President Museveni promised in the 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The roads that are now complete are:</th>
<th>The roads under construction include:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jinja-Iganga-Bugiri Road (72km)</td>
<td>Kabale-Kisoro-Bunagana/Kyanika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kawempe - Kafu Road 166km)</td>
<td>Kampala-Gayaza-Zirobwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soroti- Dokolo-lira (123km)</td>
<td>Matugga-Semuto-Kapeeka(41km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampala Northern Bypass</td>
<td>Masaka -Mbarara (154 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busunju-Kiboga-Hoima</td>
<td>Kampala- Masaka (124 km)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karuma-Olwiyo-Pakwatch</td>
<td>Kampala-Mityana (57 km)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northern bypass has assisted in reducing Kampala traffic jam.
b) **Electricity generation**

Uganda’s steady increase in economic growth now enables it to undertake major infrastructure projects from the national coffer, President Yoweri Museveni who is also National Resistance Movement flag bearer for the 2011 presidential elections said during the launching of the Manifesto.

“We are about to complete Nyagak mini-dam using US$ 3.7 million of our own money. By 2015, we shall be generating 3,800 mgws. By 2025, we shall be generating 17,000 mgws,” President Museveni said.

Already a number of projects and electricity lines have taken off using our own resources like the Sironko-Nakapiripirit-Amudat electricity line, Katakwi-Moroto, Ibanda-Kabujogyera-Kamwengye, Mpanga mini-hydro-Kamwengye sub-station, Kakumiro-Birembo-Nalweyo, Lwala-Kaberamaido-Dokolo-Amolatar, Bukwiri-Kyankwanzi, Lira-Apala-Aloi, Kitgum-Palabek, Kayunga-Busana, Muhanga-Kamwezi, Kibuku-Rwebisengo, Kyanamukaka-Kyesiga-Dimo landing site, Kalubulu-Mitete-Lwebitakuri, Kapeka-Wakinoni, Mayanja-Nyanja, Wakisi-Dekabusa, Kikuba Mutfwe-Nakwanga, Kisoga-Kiyora-Katete, Serere-Bugondo, Okono-Bukedea-Malera-Atutur Hospital, Katoke-Muhororo and many other several medium to small schemes which we are financing.

![Work in progress at Bujagali power dam project; 19th Feb 2010](image)

### 6.2 Rehabilitation of war areas

a) **Rehabilitation of the north**

After the war in the north, the government initiated a recovery and development programme called Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF).

NUSAF I was established with the broad objectives: to eradicate poverty, promote sustainable development and create conditions for higher levels of investment in agriculture and rural development. NUSAF covers 29 districts spanning over the greater northern region which includes: Pallisa, Nakapiripirit, Kumi, Soroti, Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Kitgum, Lira, Apac, Pader, Moroto, Kotido, Gulu, Yumbe, Moyo, Nebbi, Adjumani and Arua. The region has a population of about 6.3 million (2002 population census).
NUSAF I had four components and has achieved the following:

1. Community Development Initiatives (CDI) intended to provide social services like classroom blocks, teachers’ houses, water and health facilities.
   - 2,693 classrooms, 1,221 teachers houses, 63 science laboratories, 28 dormitories and 9 libraries were built.
   - 44 health units II and III, 85 units of staff houses and 31 wards were constructed.
   - 60 community roads, 25 bridges were built.
   - 569,000 people have access to safe water through 1,074 completed boreholes, 2 piped water projects and 3 protected springs.

2. Vulnerable Groups Sub-projects (VGS)— intended to provide grants for vulnerable groups commonly referred to as the poorest of the poor.
   - The project has supported 178,670 direct beneficiaries, including 3,094 income generating activities.
   - In Teso sub-region 32,000 heads of cattle were procured and distributed to beneficiaries
   - In Acholi sub-region, (Kitgum and Pader) funds for 18,000 heads of cattle were bought and distributed to beneficiaries.

3. Conflict Resolution and Conflict Management (CRCM) aimed at facilitating harmony,
   - There has been successful re-integration of formerly abducted children and ex-combatants into society.

4. The Youth Opportunities Program (YOP) targeting young people who seek grants to implement income-generating ideas.

   a) Luwero – Rwenzori Rehabilitation program
   
   In May 2010, the NRM Government launched a 5 year Development Plan for the Luwero-Rwenzori Reconstruction Programme. This is an affirmative action for the area which was affected by the NRM protracted war and the ADF insurgency.

   Implementation of the Plan has commenced with the disbursement of Uganda Shillings 10 billion to cover the 40 Districts in the two regions.

   b) Peace Recovery Development Plan (PRDP)
   
   The overall goal of the PRDP for North and North Eastern Uganda launched by the NRM Government as per the NRM 2006 Election Manifesto was to consolidate stability, peace, recovery and development the region. Full implementation commenced with the allocation of Uganda Shillings 100 billion. Furthermore, this Financial Year (2010/2011) UShs 123 billion has been allocated for the implementation of PRDP.

   Under the PRDP the following have been achieved:

   - Consolidation of law and order
     This has included the establishment of 105 sub county Police Posts and the deployment there of 1,200 Police Officers. 3,000 Anti Stock Theft Unit Personnel were trained and deployed in Karamoja to curb the problem of cattle rustling.

   - Rebuilding and Empowering Communities
     - During the first year of full scale implementation of PRDP, a number of significant achievements were registered including: the construction of 722 classrooms, 275 teachers’ houses, 203 health workers’ houses, 36 Out Patients Wards and maternity units. Additionally 29 shallow wells 160 boreholes and 54 classrooms were rehabilitated.
     - To facilitate the return of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their ancestral homes, the NRM Government has procured and distributed 35,349 iron sheets. This financial year additional 32,000 iron sheets have been procured by Government and will soon be distributed to the beneficiaries. Further more 350 ox ploughs, 700 oxen and 350 heifers have been procured and distributed to beneficiaries in the Lango sub-region.
     - In order to support the reintegration of the IDPs, the NRM Government has constructed 54 houses for the Traditional Chiefs of Acholi.
• The NRM Government has procured and distributed 60 hydraform brick making machines and trained over 500 youths from the 55 PRDP Districts. From these efforts, the following projects have been undertaken;
  - A modern Manyata comprising 20 houses in Nadunget sub county-Moroto district;
  - A modern housing estate comprising 20 houses and a health centre has been constructed in Nakapelimen in Moroto Municipality;
  - 25 houses have been constructed in Wera Sub county in Amuria District;
  - 20 Houses for the Kweyo women Group in Gulu District have been constructed;
  - A health centre and 2 medical staff houses have been constructed in Pabbo-Amuru District;

  o Revitalization of the Northern Economy

  • Up to 1,000 kilometers of roads have been opened across North and North Eastern Uganda.
  • In order to promote commercial agriculture in the region and increase agricultural yields, 29 tractors have been procured and distributed for Acholi, Bunyoro, and Karamoja Sub-regions.
  • Farmers in selected PRDP districts were assisted to open up land and plant crops as a way of improving food security and production. The sub regions were supported as follows: Karamoja-2,312 acres; Acholi-3,632.7 acres; Lango-1,744.2 acres; Teso-1,744.2 acres; West Nile-872 acres.

b) Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Plan (KIDDP)

The NRM Government is committed to the complete disarmament of Karamoja and has continued to engage the people holding illegal guns so that they surrender them voluntarily in a bid to stump out the incidents of banditry and anarchy in the sub region. This has been supplemented with the cross-border discussions with Kenya and the Government of Southern Sudan. Government developed the KIDDP to accelerate development of the Karamoja region

Achievements under KIDDP

• Government has commenced the branding of cows in Karamoja region to help on identification and recovery of animals
• Government has launched the Karamoja Food Security Action Plan to address persistent hunger and food insecurity in Karamoja sub region. In this regard, Government procured and distributed 5 tractors and engaged a private firm to plough, harrow and plant food for all communities, starting with groups of vulnerable people who had been identified in each parish. Additionally, farm inputs like seeds, hoes, pangas, and slashers were availed to all the Districts of Karamoja as part of the Food security campaign.
Point No. 7:

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC LIFE

Fighting corruption

Corruption is defined by Transparency International (TI) as the "misuse of power for personal gain". The common forms of corruption include bribery, patronage, nepotism, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, tax evasion, falsification of documents, collusion and forgery. In Uganda today, the most serious form of corruption is one involving stealing public resources for personal gains.

Corruption is now the biggest and persistent challenge threatening the major historical gains made under the leadership of President Museveni in the last 25 years.

Achievements under elimination of corruption

Government has laid the foundation for fighting corruption:

i) Strategy

Government has declared zero tolerance policy in the corruption strategy policy documents;

- National Anti-corruption Strategy 2004-07
- The National Strategy to fight corruption and rebuild Ethics and Integrity in Uganda 2008-2013

ii) Laws

The following laws on combating corruption have been passed;

- The leadership code of 2002
  To ensure that leaders declare their assets and liabilities and those of their spouses and children below 18 years.
- The Inspectorate of Government Act of 2002
  The Act mandates the Inspector General of Government to investigate and prosecute corruption and abuse of office
- Access to information Act of 2005
  This legislation empowers the public to demand for information from government institutions to ensure transparency
- The Anti-corruption Act of 2009
  All the laws on corruption were consolidated into the above Act.
- The Whistleblowers Protection Act of 2010
  The whistleblowers Protection Act was intended to encourage disclosure of misconduct by public/private leaders and officers. The Act gives confidence to people to report the corrupt without fear of retribution.
- Anti Money Laundering Bill
  The development of an Anti-money Laundering legislation commenced and the relevant Bill is before Parliament.
- Proceeds of Crime Bill
  The Government signed and ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the African Union Convention for Preventing and Combating Corruption. The combined effect of the provisions of these treaties is to oblige the Government to introduce into its domestic legislative framework laws pertaining to the recovery of the proceeds of corruption and other crime. The provisions of this proposed law empower the Government to seize and confiscate the profits of those found to be engaging in corrupt activities and so raise the risk threshold of corrupt activities and thus operate as a deterrent of further criminal tendency.
iii) **Anti-corruption agencies**

In addition, government has set up several anti-corruption agencies;

- The Inspectorate of Government (IGG) which has made progress in combating corruption and abuse of office.
- The Public Accounts Committee PAC
- The Judiciary- especially, the Anti-corruption Court.
- The Directorate of Public Prosecutions,
- The Criminal Investigations Department
- The Office of Auditor General
- The District Public Accounts Committee,
- The Parliamentary Local Government’s Accounts Committee

*Oil exploration in progress. An oil ridge constructed in Hoima district- (Photo taken on 22nd August 2009.)*
Point No. 8:

SETTLING THE PEASANTS THAT HAVE BEEN RENDERED LANDLESS BY ERRONEOUS “DEVELOPMENT” PROJECTS OR OUTRIGHT THEFT OF THEIR LAND THROUGH CORRUPTION.

The land question has been in Uganda since the colonial times. Several legislations have been passed but they have not done much to solve the question. In the late 90’s and 2000’s, eviction of the so called squatters was so rampant that people always petitioned the President for assistance.

The land (amendment) bill, 2007

While the 1995 constitution and the 1998 land act provide for the security of occupancy of the lawful and bona fide occupants, there were rampant evictions of bona fide occupants especially in Buganda. People always appealed to President Museveni for his assistance on the matter, hence the government developed the land amendment bill 2007. The land bill was a very hot issue at the time and was opposed by many factions. The President determined to assist the masses without land titles appointed a Presidential Land Task Force which went throughout the country educating communities about the proposed land amendment bill 2007.

Object of the bill

The object of the Bill was to amend the Land Act, Cap. 227 to enhance the security of lawful and bona fide occupants and occupants on customary land from wide spread evictions from land without due regard to their land rights as conferred by the Constitution and the Land Act. The act aims at punishing those who take part in illegal evictions of lawful tenants. It also gives the tenants the first option of buying in case the landlord wants to sell his land.

b) Approval

The bill which was approved by parliament on 26th November 2009 by 112 MPs supporting the bill, 55 MPs opposing it and 3 abstaining. The bill was signed into law by President Museveni on 6th January 2010.

c) Penalty

Eviction without a court order is a criminal offence and attracts a prison sentence of up to seven years. The law does not allow the tenant selling the land without the knowledge of the registered owner. If he does so, he risks a fine of up to sh1.9m and four years in jail, while the transaction will be declared invalid. Equally a transaction for the sale of the land by the owner without giving the first option to the tenant is invalid and the landlord if convicted may be jailed up to 7 years.

President Museveni signing the Land Bill (Jan 6th 2010) into law in Rwakitura. Looking on were members of National Bibanja Owners Association and the Presidential Land Task Force.
Achievements under security of land tenure

- According to the minister of Lands and Housing, Hon. Daniel Omara Atubo, there are 600,000 land title holders and over 20 million people with no land certificates. It is this big portion of the population that is benefiting from the new law, the Land Amendment Act Amendment Bill 2007.

- The law has enhanced the security of tenure by criminalizing unlawful evictions. Since the President signed the bill into law in January 2010, the numbers of evictions have dropped very considerably (News reports of evictions are rarely heard of now).

- Before the land amendment bill 2007 was passed, there were fears that the government was finding a way of 'grabbing' land especially in Buganda. However, the President did not bulge to the people opposed to the amendment because he wanted to deal with the illegal evictions once for all. The President proved the opponents wrong.

- The President has assisted market traders whose markets had been sold to 'investors' by reversing the sale.

- The land occupancy system has now been streamlined; A landlord can only evict a tenant after a court order and only on the ground that the occupant has not paid ground rent.
  - A landlord who has occupants on his land cannot start selling it off without notification of the occupants.
  - A tenant may handle a certificate of occupation, issued by the landlord, but cannot assign or pass it over to somebody else without first notifying the owner and giving him first priority to buy the land.
  - Somebody who attempts to evict, evicts or participates in the eviction of a lawful tenant risks up to seven years in jail.

_H.E. The President giving advice on how to use small landholdings to improve on household incomes._
Point No. 9:

ENCOURAGING CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND DEFENDING THE HUMAN AND DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF OUR LONG-SUFFERING AFRICAN BROTHERS.

Over the last 25 years, President Museveni has ensured that cordial relationships with other countries is a top priority. Uganda’s foreign policy has been promoted putting in mind other foreign interests and ensuring that other countries do not undermine Uganda’s interests. Uganda’s foreign policy has revolved around three main areas: Peace and security; Regional cooperation, tourism and trade and Investments.

President Museveni has continuously participated in various initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and security in the region and the world, the major ones include;

Achievements under Cooperation with other African Countries

i) The Tripartite Plus Joint Commission

A forum for enhancing confidence among Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and DRC countries — The commission agreed to collectively address the problem of negative forces as a common security threat

ii) The Regional Initiative for Peace in Burundi

Uganda chaired this initiative that led to the conclusion and signing of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, which brought peace in Burundi.

iii) Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

President Museveni was a key player in the negotiation and conclusion of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Peace and Reconciliation Agreement in Somalia and also addresses the issues of terrorism, proliferation of tribal militias, flow of small arms and organized crime plus HIV/AIDS.

iv) Somalia

Uganda contributes to efforts to stabilize Somalia by providing troops for the African Mission (AMISOM) under the Auspices of the African Union.

v) East African Community

The President plays an active role in the regional integration efforts and advances Uganda’s interests in the East African Community.

vi) Kenya

The President was involved in mediatory efforts between the two parties during the post electoral crisis in Kenya, which resulted in the peaceful resolution of the conflict that almost wrecked havoc to East Africa’s largest economy and Uganda’s biggest trading partner.
10.1 Fighting poverty: Increasing production and household incomes

Since coming to power, the NRM government developed programs to address infrastructural and economic challenges, these include the Luwero Reconstruction Program, Entandikwa Scheme, Northern Uganda Reconstruction Program (NURP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), Karamoja Development Agency (KDA), Community Action Program (CAP) and above all the Poverty Eradication Action Program (PEAP). Among the above, PEAP was the biggest and most comprehensive. The Government designed and implemented the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as a key development strategy of reducing mass poverty.

In addition, Prosperity For All' (PFA) also known as 'Bonna Bagagawale' was also initiated to focus on wealth creation through market-led production as a means of improving human development. The initiative is a direct translation in practical terms of the NRM Presidential Manifesto of 2006 that had its slogan as 'Prosperity for All' and focused on promoting agricultural modernization, export growth and industrialization.

The vision is that every household in Uganda is able to access basic necessities namely: food, shelter, clothing, health and education for material and social comfort and be able to earn an income. The PFA also aims at eliminating hunger and poverty among Ugandan households through deepening of existing poverty reduction and economic development programmes. This initiative is still in very early stages of implementation.

10.2 The plan for modernization of agriculture (PMA)

Government supports agricultural production through the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) (aiming at promoting agriculture research, extension, training, marketing and agro-processing,) and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) among others.

10.3 The Poverty Alleviation Department (PAD)

In May 2000, the Poverty Alleviation Department (PAD) was set up at State House. The department is tasked with fulfilling some of the President’s pledges to various communities and individuals in a bid to alleviate poverty at micro level and to provide a model for socio-economic transformation.

The model parish concept

Initially, the department fulfilled both individual and group pledges of the President, eventually, President Museveni directed PAD to “train communities on how to scientifically engage in market-led farming on small holdings to realise meaningful incomes”. Subsequently, PAD evolved the model parish concept. PAD emphasises five pillars in the model parishes to achieve a holistic socio-economic transformation, these are: Home improvement; Food security; Income generation; Value addition and marketing plus Savings and credit. The intervention methodology emphasizes developing lead farmers/change agents who become role models for the community to emulate.

To date, there are 19 model parishes all over the country under implementation and five in the pipeline. PAD has registered success in the model parishes and is proud that the model parish concept is to be rolled out as a national strategy for fighting poverty at the household level (2011-2016 NRM manifesto). PAD has nurtured lead farmers who are now earning over shillings 20 million per annum, as per H.E. the President’s vision. PAD’s long-term objective is that the model parishes are facilitated to become model agricultural production and export parishes.

Promoting researchers and entrepreneurs

The department promotes researchers whose innovations accelerate rural development. PAD has promoted scientists including Dr. Muranga in banana flour processing, through the Presidential Initiative for Banana Industrial Development (PIBID); Dr. Bazirake in vacuum sealing fresh matooke; Dr. Grace Nambatya on extraction of essential and aromatic oils from local herbs; Mr. Arnold
Bakenzana on development of an electricity making stove; above all, PAD promoted the establishment of the Innovations and Research Fund and the revitalization of the National Council of Science.

Besides, PAD identified and linked entrepreneurs to H.E. the President, eventually their projects were funded by government. They include, Mrs. Kizza of St. Jude in Masaka, in fruit drying; Sembeguya Estates in goat multiplication in Sembabule; Teresa winery in Jinja etc. That is not all, PAD in partnership, with TechnoServe and Rockefeller, implemented the Matooke Markets Development Project (MMDP) with the overall objective of improving banana marketing in Uganda. Though the project came to an end, it positively impacted on groups in marketing techniques in the operation areas of Mbarara, Ntungamo and Isingiro districts.

Other Presidential directives

PAD together with the Hoima town council executives is promoting the construction of Hoima market. Already, the architectural plans and bills of quantities have been developed and passed on to the Ministry of local government for implementation.

The impact of our interventions has improved the livelihoods of thousands of families in Uganda, many are registering success on food security, home improvement and have improved incomes.
President Museveni handing over 40 in Calf heifers to Wakiso farmers. The farmers were first trained in animal husbandry management by Poverty Alleviation Department.
President Museveni handing over improved goats to various women groups in Mpigi District.

President Museveni visits a pineapple lead farmer in Kyanamukaaka model parish in Masaka district. PAD has promoted pineapple growing in many districts.
Achievements under increasing household incomes

- The government developed and implemented many anti-poverty programs, including; Entandikwa Scheme, Northern Uganda Reconstruction Program (NURP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF), Karamoja Development Agency (KDA), Community Action Program (CAP) and above all the Poverty Eradication Action Program (PEAP).
- Government developed the prosperity for all programme.
- Ugandans living below the poverty line have dropped from 56% in 1990s to current 23%

10.4 Promoting cooperatives
Cooperatives

Government recognises co-operatives as a legitimate form of business organisation and management within the private sector. Unfortunately, the cooperatives collapsed during the times of mismanagement. The government continues providing a conducive legal and policy environment for the co-operative movement to develop and operate.

SACCOS

According to a study on micro finance industry FINSCOP I in 2007 indicated that 62% of the Ugandans have no access to financial services and 50% of the credit demand by the rural population is not met. The government has adopted Savings and Credit Cooperatives (Saccos) as a means through which the rural communities, particularly farmers can access financial services.

Achievement under SACCOS

In mid October 2010, government through the Micro finance support centre launched a US$ 27m (shs 60bn) project to help the rural poor access financial services. The project is expected to generate 1.4 million rural clients (50% of whom shall be women)

Future plan: The NRM manifesto 2011 - 2016

While launching the NRM manifesto 2011-2016 on November 1st 2010, President Museveni said "We are now about to enter into social transformation [including] full monetisation of the economy, getting rid of this subsistence sector which accounted for 68 per cent of the homesteads according to the census in 2002, [and] value-addition in terms of infrastructure and modernisation, assisted by a developed human resource. In the next five years we must have at least 3,000 megawatts of electricity." He also noted that, “In 1986, the whole of Uganda was depending on 60 megawatts and you wonder what people were doing.” Uganda’s current electricity generation stands at 600 megawatts although that number will increase after the completion of the Bujagali power dam.

Mr Museveni listed road and railway line construction, prosperity for all through agriculture, processing of all agricultural products that are not eaten fresh, industrialisation, expansion of education and health infrastructure as some of the other priorities.

He also said his government would put a lot of emphasis on expansion of piped water, irrigation, development of the country’s newly confirmed oil resources, improving the living wage of all public servants and work for the political federation of East Africa.

“You know, Uganda has recovered. The economy has grown 10 times since 1986,” said Mr Museveni. “Uganda will become a middle income country by 2015 at the lower end. To be at the lower end, you need a per capita income of at least $1,500. We are now at $540 per capita. We can make it.”

Noting that Uganda is “at least 70 percent self-reliant,” Mr Museveni said he was optimistic his government would raise the necessary resources to invest in infrastructure development to make Uganda a better investment destination.

Conclusion

Uganda’s social-economic transformation has taken root and Ugandans have collectively contributed to its germination. The country has been transformed from a predominantly agricultural to one driven by services and industry, including agro based industrial processing. Services now accounts for 51% of GDP, industry 24% while agriculture 15%. Per capita income has increased from US$246 in 1986 to US$ 504 by June 2009. That is not all, there are no longer shortages of both consumer and production goods.

Indeed, Uganda is progressing well and the transformation must be nursed and nurtured to full sustainable maturity. What Uganda needs now is a tested leader to guide the transformation process.
Kampala City today
About Tirupati Development (U) Ltd.

- Our Vision: ........
- Incorporated in Uganda in 2006.
- Has so far finished 10 big construction projects including: Commercial Malls, Residential Apartments, Recreation Facilities, Hostel for Nkumba University Students, etc.
- Corporate responsibility- Constructed a dam in Moroto district.

Mr. Hashad Briefs H. E. the President about the Ovino project at the opening ceremony in April 2009

Ovino Complex in Kisenyi- Kampala: Over 400 titles have been prepared for the owners of the units.

Other projects done by Tirupati Development (U) Ltd.

L-R Mazima Mall Project in Nsambya- Kampala; Tirupati Head Office on Plot 705 Mawanda Road; Miami Villas in ........

Recent Awards

✓ January 2010: Certificate of recognition by Uganda Investment Authority for the construction of Ovino Complex.

Tirupati wishes H.E. the President a prosperous 2011- 2016