

PRESIDENTIAL MANIFESTO

2016 -2021



NOW

IS THE TIME

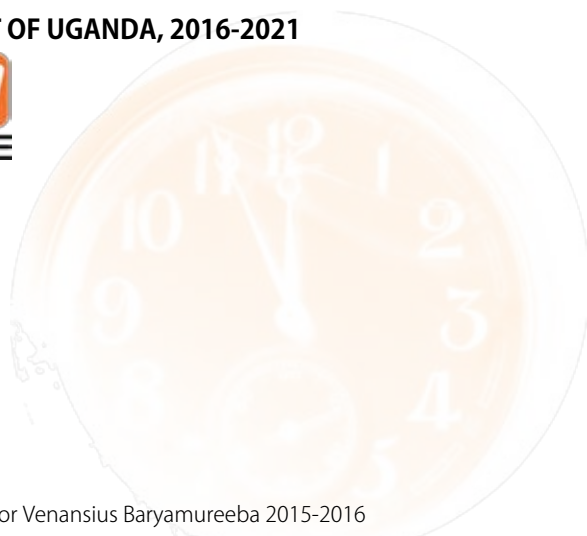
Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba

PRESIDENTIAL MANIFESTO 2016-2021



**PROFESSOR VENANSIUSBARYAMUREEBA, PhD
FOR PRESIDENT OF UGANDA, 2016-2021**

NOW
IS THE TIME



Copyright © Professor Venansius Baryamureeba 2015-2016

All Rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in another publication without prior written permission of the author. Any person who does any unauthorized act in relation to this publication may be liable to criminal prosecution and civil claims for damages.

Dear Ugandans

The 2016 Presidential election offers us all an opportunity to choose progress. As a new face in the politics of the presidency, I breathe new life into the politics of our beloved country. The 21st century is upon us and with it, comes new challenges which call for new and dynamic leadership, with the capacity and attitude to do things different so that our economy and our people can boom and compete favourably globally.

The National Resistance Movement-Organisation (NRM-O) government in its 2011-2016 presidential manifesto promised to achieve prosperity for all, better service delivery and job creation. Minimal progress has been made on these issues in the last five (5) years. It was a blatant empty promise to Ugandans by NRM-O.

Fellow countrymen, now is the time for us to break camp and move forward. Now is the time for us all to choose smooth transition, action and progress. Now is the time for new generations to be part of decision making. I would like to emphasize that Uganda now requires new direction, new ideas, new perspectives and new leadership, which I bring on board. Today I am proud to be counted as one who is ready to lead Uganda into a new era. Indeed now is the time!

While working within Uganda's economic means, I believe that prioritizing better would help deliver our country from huge debt burden while delivering the key needs of our population. My priorities in my first term of office as President of Uganda, 2016-2021 are spelt out in this manifesto based on my "12-issues programme" which focuses on the following key areas:

- ✿ Education Services
- ✿ Health Services
- ✿ Job Creation
- ✿ Agriculture
- ✿ Governance
- ✿ Foreign Policy
- ✿ Infrastructure
- ✿ Minimum wage
- ✿ Industrialisation
- ✿ Defense and Security
- ✿ Zero Tolerance to Corruption
- ✿ Religious institutions, Culture and State

These 12-Issues were chosen while putting into consideration Vision 2040 and the rolling National Development Plans (NDPs) that give lead to sector strategic plans. Uganda Vision 2040 provides development paths and strategies to operationalise Uganda's Vision Statement which is "A Transformed Ugandan Society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country in 30 years". For Uganda to be successfully transformed from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive middle-income country, the budget must outline a comprehensive program addressing priorities of education; health; job creation; agriculture, infrastructure; defense; security; information, research, science, technology, and innovation among others.

My manifesto serves as a guide for the next five years to government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to review and align their strategic plans with the '12-Issues programme'. My manifesto shall also serve as a guide for the review of the current NDP, the development of the next NDP and the review of Vision 2040 to align it with Uganda's socio-economic development priorities. Thus, the specific plans for implementation of my manifesto shall be contained in the strategic and business plans of MDAs. Furthermore in this manifesto I provide a national budget framework but the specific budgets based on this framework will be in the MDAs budgets. Also more details about my manifesto are contained in a book I published in December 2014 entitled-"The Ideal Uganda: My Perspectives", which is available in bookshops across Uganda and also freely available on my website www.baryamureeba.ug.

Dear Voter, these critical 12 issues, if given the priority they each deserve as I have pointed out in this manifesto will lead to the Uganda you and I have longed for in a very long time

Education Services

In May 2014, the New Vision carried an article about a report by the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA), which explained that only 37% of the employers were satisfied with Ugandan graduates. According to this report, most of the employers faulted educational institutions for not adequately preparing graduates for the work place. This is just one of several reports that have faulted Uganda's education system in recent years. Unfortunately for us, education has continued to be unaffordable for the common man besides being sub-standard.

As Nelson Mandela keenly put it, ***“education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”***. Mandela's perception definitely differs from the NRM-O government perception of education. ***“Makerere University is only a small part of Uganda! We can close it for 5years and the skies shall not fall!”*** were the words of Ofwono Opondo, Government spokesperson and Uganda Media Centre boss when lecturers at Uganda's biggest university demanded for a pay rise.

Being the first of my12-Issues programme, education is, to me, a tool I intend to use to change Uganda.

Education is about giving all people the knowledge and skills they need to be active citizens, participate successfully in the economy and fulfill themselves as individuals. The NRM-O pioneered the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programmes. While these were well intended, it is unfortunate that they are free of knowledge and skills and have been the major input to our ailing education sector. Besides this, the vocational and technical institutions are ill equipped for delivery of quality education and thus most graduates from these institutions lack employability skills.

Quality higher education and training is crucial for economies that want to move up the value chain beyond simple production processes and products. In particular, today's globalizing economy requires countries to nurture pools of well-educated workers who are able to perform complex tasks and adapt rapidly to their changing environment and the evolving needs of the production system. My government will consider holistically reforming the education system because my interest is that we ensure skills development as a country.

The primary school education shall be reduced to 6 years and it will focus on setting a solid foundation or building blocks of the child's education. At primary school

level, children should master reading, writing and arithmetic. It is important that we emphasize improving pupils' reading ability in the crucial first few years of a child's school career because every child's education stems from their ability to read well. Government should also consider making education compulsory for everybody up to senior 4. All students who finish primary education should thus be allowed to join ordinary level secondary education, and this should last four (4) years. At the end of the ordinary level secondary education, all students should sit for the Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE). It should therefore be a requirement for every Ugandan to acquire a UCE certificate. After successful completion of UCE, students can be given the option of joining either vocational/ technical institutions or advanced level secondary schools. This stage should last three years and students should get a diploma. So to speak advanced level secondary education should be increased from the current two to three years. The diploma holders from vocational/ technical institutions should be skills oriented whereas the ones from high school should be academic but also have at least 33% of vocational/ technical skills and oriented towards progressing to university education. Diploma holders from vocational/ technical institutions may also upgrade to degree level after some prescribed years of working experience. However, all diploma holders should be able to access relevant jobs. The minimum period for any bachelor's degree programme should remain 3 years and a 3-year diploma or equivalent should be the minimum entry requirement to any bachelor's degree programme. So in terms of years, the pre-university education system should be restructured to 6-4-3 system. Public and private institutions right from primary to university lack sufficient qualified teachers, teaching aids and infrastructure including laboratories. The salaries in the sector are low and unattractive hence very de-motivating to teachers which explains why we continue to have fewer people concentrating on the teaching profession. Equally education and sports are inseparable. Sports is in fact an essential component of a liberal education system. Uganda has a big number of youth whose potential in the sports discipline is underutilized or not exploited at all. Uganda's sports men and women have also challenged us in recent years with their potential. As a big fan of the football, rugby, tennis and several other sports, I know that this area requires special focus from government at its current level and also education institutions need to be harnessed to groom more sportsmen and women to put Uganda on the sports map. Education and sports therefore will be a key priority in my government. I believe the main problem currently is insufficient funding to the sector. In my term of office, I shall ensure that:

1. Funding to the sector is increased to at least 20% of the national budget
2. Policies and laws in the education sector are reviewed to pave way for the necessary education reforms which I have described above.

3. Uganda's education system gets a full revamp to ensure that schools and institutions help students to reflect on modern industry practices, have a strong focus on competency-based training methods and provide students with robust practical experience.
4. A manpower plan covering all sectors is developed and implemented to ensure that we have the manpower required at all levels (certificate, diploma, degree) and in all sectors.
5. Teachers' salaries are reviewed to encourage more people to join the profession but also motivate teachers to achieve quality products
6. Complete retooling and upgrading of teachers at all levels is done
7. More teachers at all levels of education are recruited to improve the teacher to student ratio
8. Specialized teacher training institutions are set up so that the country can have good quality teachers
9. Overloading students is minimized by making it illegal for students in primary and secondary schools to study on Saturday and Sunday and at the same time prescribe the maximum number of hours per day for the various classes in schools
10. Vocational and technical institutions get an enabling environment like infrastructure including laboratories and workshops
11. More community vocational and technical colleges/ institutes are established to impart skills to the majority of the rural population
12. Government provides at least 90% of primary education, 80% of ordinary level secondary education, at most 50% vocational/ technical and high school education and 30% of University education. This will succeed with wide awareness across the country.
13. ICT is compulsory subject in all education institutions and at all levels since it's a key enabler for education and world of work
14. A community based ICT education programme is institutionalised in all community schools aimed at imparting ICT skills to the citizens
15. All educational institutions put in place the required infrastructure necessary for what they are teaching so that students leave institutions with the required skills
16. Minimum standards at all levels of education are enforced for both private and public institutions to assure quality education
17. Educational loans are provided to higher education students including continuing students for the whole period of study to enable them complete their studies
18. Funds for a National Research Foundation are provided to support research

- and innovation in priority areas of the Ugandan economy.
19. All higher education institutions are supported to engage in graduate training especially at doctoral level.
 20. Sports is developed, promoted and supported in all educational institutions and all sports facilities across the country are upgraded to acceptable standards. Specifically sports is going to be made compulsory in primary and secondary schools so that in addition to nurturing talent, the students become physically fit and establish among them the culture of continuous fitness exercises for the rest of their lives; Sports facilities are going to be made a requirement in all higher education institutions; and my government shall ensure that all communities across the country have the required sports facilities.
 21. Provision of lunch is made compulsory in all schools and parents are encouraged to cost share in the provision of lunch in primary schools. Like the old adage goes, a health mind can only be found in a healthy body.



Students undertaking classes under a mango tree. One wonders what happens to such classes in cases of rain!

Health Services

A healthy workforce is vital to a country's competitiveness and productivity. Poor health leads to significant costs to business, as sick workers are often absent or operate at lower levels of efficiency. Investment in the provision of health services is thus critical for clear economic, as well as moral considerations. Advancing human development requires, first and foremost, expanding the real opportunities people have to avoid premature death by disease or injury, to enjoy protection from arbitrary denial of life, to live in a healthy environment, to maintain a healthy lifestyle, to receive quality medical care, and to attain the highest possible standard of physical and mental health. Therefore, there is need to strengthen the healthcare systems in the country. Also improving health in Uganda is essential to reduce poverty and achieve the three Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) directly related to health:

- Reducing child mortality;
- Reducing maternal mortality; and
- The fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Uganda's health sector is ailing because of mainly insufficient funding; And if corruption is fought, supervision facilitated, drugs availed to the poor, and health workers facilitated, I believe the sector will immensely improve.

For 2016-2021, interventions in health services sector my government shall ensure:

1. Allocation of at least 16% of the national budget to the health sector because of its strategic importance
2. Investing in the national health system that includes rehabilitating national and regional referral hospitals, community hospitals and health centres and constructing new ones
3. Investing in the latest medical equipment, theatres and laboratories
4. Reviewing of remuneration of personnel like doctors, nurses and other health professionals.
5. Recruiting more health professionals especially doctors to improve the doctor to patient ratio
6. Implementing internationally accepted measures for controlling population growth: avail family planning services to all Ugandans that are still productive including those in schools and rural areas
7. Provision of holistic treatment, palliative care and support to those living with terminal diseases like cancer and HIV/AIDS

8. Having a healthcare system that ensures availability of all essential medicines in all health facilities and other essential healthcare packages like for expecting mothers
9. Implementing a National Health Insurance scheme that covers all citizens



Patients sleeping on the floor in the wards of Mulago National Referral Hospital

Job Creation

Job creation is the process by which the number of jobs in an economy increases. Job creation often refers to government policies intended to reduce unemployment. World over most (high paying) jobs require formal qualifications that correspond to a set of skills and competencies from higher education and training institutions. So one obvious way government can create jobs is to ensure that both the government and the private sector invest in quality education and training.

Investing in employment is crucial for sustainable development and poverty reduction. Without new and better jobs, we run the risk of increasingly divided societies where the poor do not benefit from growth, leading to social discord and instability. Unemployment and lack of social protection are compounded by large informal economies, where workers earn very little or are underemployed.

My plan is to work towards:

1. Allocating at least 6% of the national budget to Trade, Job creation and Industry
2. Setting up a Youth Development Bank to offer low interest loans to youth with extra ordinary start up ideas and small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

3. Working in partnership the private sector to extend financial services and mobile money services to rural areas
4. Promoting the setting up and running of community based Savings, Cooperatives, and Credit Societies (SACCOs)
5. Achieving skilled workforce through improving education sector
6. Promoting business incubation and putting in place a framework to support startups
7. Setting up of venture capital funds to support startups and small businesses
8. Transforming Makerere University Business School (MUBS) into a fully fledged University in 2016 to among others coordinate and oversee the provision of business education to (owners of) small and medium enterprises and support business incubation and development among the youth (groups) across the country
9. Favorable regulation environment and reforming the tax system to support new players in job creation
10. Steering more students into technical and vocational institutions to promote skills development
11. Providing technical support to the informal sector with the aim of enabling them formalize their businesses
12. Helping small businesses to tap into regional markets
13. Creating a national jobs database to help monitor employment levels
14. Putting in place a research and development fund to support (new) businesses
15. Promoting and supporting the ICT services sector
16. Promoting and supporting Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) to create at least one million jobs in BPO sector for Ugandans in the first two (2) years in office
17. Promoting all types of tourism supported by the Ugandan laws as way of creating more jobs for Ugandans and also contributing to national earnings. The government shall upgrade the Uganda Hotel and Tourism Institute to provide core human resources needed in the tourism sector.
18. Developing and promoting sports as a business at local, regional and national levels by providing support to the sports clubs and teams, and developing and maintaining sports facilities across the country
19. Providing incentives to labour intensive companies and those that offer apprenticeship to enable graduates acquire work experience
20. Lowering taxes in labour intensive sectors and reducing regulation to make hiring less expensive



Youths participate in a riot in Kampala. Due to high rates of unemployment, there is a high rate of idle youths who are always ready to participate in riots and also pose dangers to peace and security



More Ugandan youths have resorted to illegal activities like betting and gambling due to lack of jobs

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of the Ugandan economy. In rural areas, agriculture is the source of livelihood for over 70% of the people and on average it contributes over a third to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Agriculture is particularly important for women. Women provide 60-80% of agricultural labor and in many Ugandan societies have primary responsibility for growing the household's food. They also take a large role in small-scale food processing and marketing. As a country, agriculture is of great importance and requires key attention from policy makers.

All Ugandans must have access to clean and safe water; so to speak water is life. We also need to join the fight to protect the environment and contribute to global efforts on combating climate change. Enhancement of environment and natural resources quality, quantity, diversity and productivity (of soils, water resources, forests, wildlife, wetlands and air) on a long-term basis can promote sustainable socio-economic development.

In my government, we intend to achieve the following as far as agriculture, water and environment sectors are concerned:

1. Allocate at least 11% of the national budget to Agriculture, Water and Environment
2. Establish an Agricultural Development Bank to finance farmers with affordable and handy credit services
3. Increase investment in the mechanization of agriculture to ensure suitable, reliable and affordable mechanization and energy supplies, amongst others
4. Create links between farmers and strategic markets, both local and international
5. Ensure farmers have access to quality inputs and agricultural extension services
6. Ensure supply of appropriate knowledge, information, and skills to users
7. Develop and maintain community agricultural schools/institutes to enable continuous development of the farmers
8. Set up cooperatives right from grass root level to facilitate easy mobilization of farmers
9. Revive the Uganda Cooperative Bank to extend financial services to cooperative societies.
10. Invest in research and development in agriculture to enhance productivity and quality
11. Promote value addition of agricultural produce and products by developing and supporting agro-processing initiatives including those at local community level like providing milk coolers, rice hullers, maize mills, etc
12. Establish efficient and effective water management systems and irrigation systems across the country including constructing boreholes and dams

13. Develop and maintain under public private partnership (PPP) arrangement national food reserves and warehouses across the country
14. Drastically reduce post harvest losses
15. Strengthening strategic food and cash reserves to respond to food shortages occasioned by periodic prolonged droughts or other disasters/emergencies
16. Strengthening early warning systems to facilitate advanced and proactive responses to disasters and emergencies with food and nutrition security implications
17. Ensure that every Ugandan has access to clean and safe drinking water
18. Plan and implement provision of nation-wide sanitation services even in rural and slummy areas
19. Promote and support reforestation and afforestation by extending financial support and providing tree seedlings, cuttings and other planting materials through community cooperative societies to all communities across the country
20. Protect wetlands and other conservation areas
21. Regulate the cutting of trees and protect forests and forest reserves
22. Promote and support the production of improved cooking stoves for rural communities and for urban communities promote the use of electricity, gas and solar as sources of energy.



Even with all the advancements that have come with the 21st century, modernisation in agriculture is still a far cry. In fact the typical Ugandan farmer uses a hoe made in China to farm in Uganda!!

Governance

Governance determines who has power, who makes decisions, how other players make their voice heard and how accountability is rendered. Good governance is in fact a prerequisite for peace and development. Ultimately, the application of good governance serves to realize government and societal goals. The five widely accepted principles of good governance are:

Legitimacy and Voice

Participation – all men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their intention. Such broad participation should be built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively.

Consensus orientation – good governance should mediate differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures.

Direction

Strategic vision – leaders and the public should have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There should be also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.

Performance

Responsiveness – institutions and processes should try to serve all stakeholders.

Effectiveness and efficiency – processes and institutions should produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources.

Accountability

Accountability – decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations should be accountable to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This accountability should differ depending on the organizations and whether the decision is internal or external.

Transparency – transparency should be built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information should be directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information should be provided to understand and monitor them.

Fairness

Equity – all men and women should have opportunities to improve or maintain their well-being.

Rule of Law – legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights.

Separation of powers - Separation of powers is a political doctrine of constitutional law under which the three arms of government (executive, legislature, and judiciary) are kept separate to prevent abuse of power. Also known as the system of checks and balances, each arm is given certain powers so as to check and balance the other arms of government. The way to safeguard against tyranny is to separate the powers of government among three arms of government so that each arm checks the other two through checks and balances.

System of Governance:

In accordance with the Fifth schedule to the current Constitution of Uganda, Uganda will be governed under a federal system of government comprised of the following regional governments: the Eastern Region, The Central Region, the Southern Region, the Western Region and the Northern Region. A democratically elected Governor will lead each region.

Generally, an overarching national government shall govern issues that affect the entire country, and the regional governments shall govern issues of local concern within the region. Without loss of generality the regional governments will undertake infrastructure development, provision of education and health services, promotion of agricultural production, industrialization and job creation among others within the regional government.

Both the national government and the regional governments shall have the power to make laws and both have a certain level of autonomy from each other.

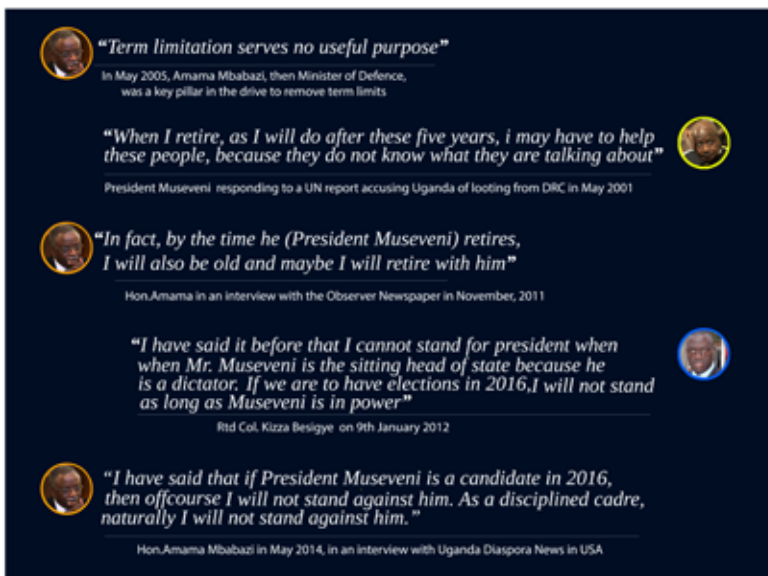
In a constitutional monarchy like Buganda for example (by virtue of the October 18, 1955 Agreement, which was signed by the Kabaka, His Majesty Edward Mutesa II and the Governor of Uganda Protectorate Andrew Cohen), the regional government would have the King as the Head just like the Queen/King is the Head of the UK. In other regional governments where there is more than one King, the people shall decide through a referendum on whether to have a rotational regional government King. The King will not have political and executive powers, as these will be held by the elected

Governor of the Regional Government. The King would undertake constitutional and representational duties such as acting as a focus for regional identity, unity and pride; giving a sense of stability and continuity; officially recognising success and excellence; and supporting the idea of voluntary service.

As part of the implementation of the regional governments, we shall ensure that there is an upper house of parliament, the Senate and the lower house of Parliament, the House of Representatives. The Senate shall mainly represent the regional governments, and serve to protect the interests of the regional governments and their local governments whereas the House of Representatives shall determine the allocation of national revenue between the levels of government among others.

My government shall promote good governance by ensuring the following:

1. Guarantee human rights for all Ugandans
2. In accordance with the Fifth schedule to the current Constitution of Uganda operationalise the following five (5) regional governments: the Eastern, The Central, the Southern, the Western and the Northern Regional Governments before end of 2017
3. Re-instate presidential term limits to 2 terms of five years each by 2017
4. Put in place institutional structures that can guide orderly succession of key offices like the one of the president
5. Promote separation of powers and independence of the three arms of government (i.e. executive, legislative and judiciary) to avoid abuse of power
6. Reduce the parliament (house of representatives) to not more than 200 members, upper house of parliament (Senate) to not more than 20 and cabinet to not more than 20 to cut down on the tax payers' burden
7. Ensure that all members of Cabinet are not members of Parliament i.e. Ministers should be ex-officio members of Parliament
8. Strengthening and empowering respective government officers to ensure accountability and effective delivery of services
9. Reduce the age limit for key positions like president, judges, ministers to vacate office on attaining the age of 70 years to allow new generations' access to the decision making arena



Good leaders are those who stand by their words and are accountable for their actions

Foreign Policy

My government's strategy in dealing with other nations will be informed by our desire to promote and safeguard national, regional and international peace and security and protect our sovereignty and territorial integrity. As a country, we shall support the work of regional, international and multilateral organizations in finding lasting solutions to conflict and terrorism activities for a free and secure world. Uganda shall respect territorial integrity and state sovereignty. Uganda shall only participate in military engagements outside its borders if they have a backing of regional economic communities, African Union or United Nations, and most importantly if the engagements have parliamentary approval as is required by law.

My government shall ensure Uganda's sovereignty, promote universal peace and foster better relations with our neighbors, the rest of the African continent and the world at large. In this regard, we will consolidate and strengthen Uganda's foreign relations and diplomatic engagements with other countries as well as international and multilateral organizations at the regional, continental and international level.

In pursuit of Uganda's socio-economic and political interests, my government shall

promote sub-regional and regional integration and cooperation emphasizing intra-African trade as the cornerstone for Africa's socio-economic and political unity. Through economic diplomacy, my government will strengthen and consolidate its trade and investment links with regional partners while exploring new trade and investment partners in order to expand access of Ugandan products to foreign markets, while at the same time increasing investments for our country.



Soldiers of Uganda Peoples' Defense Forces troops pictured in South Sudan in February 2015. The troops were allegedly deployed to South Sudan before consent of the Ugandan Parliament

Infrastructure

Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the effective functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor in determining the location of economic activities and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop within a country. Well-developed infrastructure reduces the effect of distance between regions, integrating the national market and connecting it at low cost to markets in other countries and regions.

A well-developed transport and communications infrastructure network is a prerequisite for the access of overall economic efficiency by helping to ensure that businesses can communicate and decisions are made by economic actors taking into account all available relevant information. A well-developed energy infrastructure is prerequisite for industrialization and socio-economic development.

The high population growth and expansion of the economy demand for more energy for cooking and lighting and for powering the industries and businesses. Wood energy which most Ugandans depend on should be discouraged but instead we should focus

on the use of clean energy from solar, wind, hydro power, biogas, and oil.

In regard to infrastructure, I am particularly concerned with the quality of overall infrastructure (transport, telephony and energy); quality of roads, quality of railroad infrastructure, quality of port infrastructure, quality of air transport infrastructure, available airline seat kilometers, quality of electricity supply, mobile telephone subscriptions, and fixed telephone lines.

In regard to housing its important that government through public private partnerships makes accessible and affordable housing for the different categories of people, i.e. both rich and power and in both urban and rural areas.

My government shall:

- (i) Allocate at least 6% of the national budget to energy and natural resources; 6% to transport and urban development and 3% to information, communications and technology. This budgetary allocation will ensure that we have quality infrastructure to spur socio-economic development.
- (ii) Develop a comprehensive national infrastructure (roads, railways, airports and aerodromes, energy, ICT etc) framework policy that shall guide the different sectors when coming up with specific sectoral policies on infrastructure.
- (iii) Develop and maintain a national tarmac roads network linking all towns of Uganda and also linking Uganda to its borders.
- (iv) Develop and maintain a city road network including flyovers for the major cities of Uganda
- (v) Develop and maintain a railway network linking Uganda to its neighboring countries to enable efficient and cost effective movement of people and goods
- (vi) Maintain and expand water transport facilities on Ugandan lakes and rivers
- (vii) Revamp Uganda airlines under a public private partnership arrangement
- (viii) Re-develop and expand Entebbe international airport and other airports and aerodromes across the country
- (ix) Complete the dams under construction and plan and construct more dams
- (x) In partnership with the private sector promote and develop other sources of energy like from solar, wind, biogas, and oil
- (xi) Complete and maintain a national information and communications technology (ICT) backbone to enable:
 - a. Efficient electronic government (e-government)
 - b. Electronic commerce and online services delivery to ensure efficiency, cost effectiveness, transparency and accountability

- c. All the other sectors of the economy through integration of ICT across all sectors and emphasis will be on Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), networked information centres across the country, ICT in education, ICT in health, ICT in agriculture etc
 - d. Establish ICT industry like ICT manufacturing and assembling plants in Uganda
- (xii) Develop a comprehensive policy and a physical master plan for housing in both rural and urban areas to ensure that every Ugandan has a decent house including descent low cost houses for rural communities.



Accidents are inevitable with such pot-holed roads in Uganda



Children fetching water for home use. It is unfortunate that clean water is not easily accessed in a big part of the country



Thank God President Museveni's convoy got a feel of the floods which often characterize heavy downpours in Kampala.

Minimum Wage

In Uganda today, the fiscal sustainability of the wage-bill; attraction and retention of requisite skills to execute public service functions; productivity and performance; and transparency and fairness in remuneration setting and review, is seriously in question. Also the high cost of living has eroded the purchasing power of most workers e.g. doctors, teachers, nurses, police officers etc. As has been done in other countries including Kenya and Rwanda, we need to use the per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to determine the base remuneration for Ugandan State Officers. This approach, together with revenue to GDP ratio, is globally considered the most appropriate for Uganda based on the Constitutional principles of equity, fairness and fiscal sustainability among others.

To ensure favourable remuneration, my government shall:

1. Put in place a Salaries and Remuneration Board to set salaries for all public officers
2. Through a consultative process with both private and public sectors and using per capita Gross Domestic Product determine and set up a favourable minimum wage for Ugandan workers

In addition, for those who have already retired, my government will ensure that their pension funds including arrears are promptly paid to their accounts in accordance with the law.



Teachers in Uganda on strike over poor pay

Industrialization

Industrialisation is the process in which a country transforms itself from a primarily agricultural society into one based on the manufacturing of goods and services. As a country we have been at it for sometime but with little success.

I propose to accelerate industrialization by ensuring:

1. An educated and skilled labour force;
2. Non-restrictive institutional arrangements for the Finance of Industry and an Effective Banking System;
3. Supportive Economic Institutions and Government Policy;
4. An Efficient System of Transport and Communications;
5. Increased Agricultural Productivity;
6. Good Supplies of Fuel and Raw Materials;
7. External and Internal Security; and
8. Entrench the constitutional provision on land ownership while protecting the rights of both the landowners and squatters through amendment of existing laws and put in place a comprehensive land reform policy
9. Absent landlords are compensated by government and land availed for productive and industrial activities

In addition my government shall:

- (i) Enable the development of the productive sectors (cottage industries, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), agro processing industries and manufacturing industries). To this end the government will operationalise public private partnerships (PPPs), put in place enabling laws and policies, provide incentives to the private sector (directed credit, tax incentives, low tariffs on raw materials etc)
- (ii) Ensure the capitalization of Uganda Development Bank to support the industrial sector
- (iii) Establish in partnerships with the private sector Industrial, science and technology parks in all regions of Uganda

In many African countries oil revenues have more or less become a recourse curse and led to high-level corruption and lack of transparency. I will ensure that oil revenue transparency is anchored on three principles: “publish what you pay”—oil companies disclosing the revenue payments they make to government; “publish what you earn”—the government disclosing the revenues it receives from extractive companies; and “publish what you spend”—government publishing its budget expenditures. This

way, citizens will be enabled to hold accountable their government.

In order to improve on the transparency of the oil revenues, my government shall:

- (i) First and foremost, work with the United Nations to ensure that countries like the United States, European Union, China, Russia and India pass laws establishing a regular reporting mechanism whereby extractive industry companies would publicly report all payments made to foreign governments on a country - by country basis, Uganda inclusive.
- (ii) Put in place Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative with the aim of serving to improve investment climates through the audited disclosure of revenue payments.
- (iii) Set up a transparent oil funds and/or resource transparency legislation. In this process, I will ensure that oil monies are spent on socio-economic development and that windfalls can be used in years of low oil.
- (iv) Ensure audited revenue disclosure and oil funds to pave the way for budget expenditure transparency.
- (v) Ensure contract transparency. Fulfillment of the public's right to access oil contracts, or at least provisions affecting the public interest, would help civil society determine whether the government has struck deals with extractive sector projects that are in the public interest and whether the promised revenues actually materialize.



Uganda supplies a big chunk of unprocessed maize to neighbouring Kenya and Tanzania. Because of this, the local Ugandan farmer pays highly for the bi-products of processed maize like maize bran! Industrialisation is essential if Uganda is to get significant value from its products and also realize an economic boom

Defense and Security

Defense and security are key priority areas for any country. A country must assure its citizens of national security and be able to address security threats early including terrorism threats. We must also know that security facilitates economic growth, job creation and trade among others. The current government has been keen to acquire and maintain physical state of the art defense and security infrastructure. However, this is not all the country requires to be stable and secure.

My government intends to ensure security of all citizens of Uganda through:

1. Streamlining and equipping the security agencies in the country
2. Improving the welfare of the army, police and other security agencies' personnel
3. Streamlining recruitment, training, promotion and retirement of the armed and security forces to ensure equal opportunity and merit while taking into consideration regional balance that embodies national character. There has been an outcry in unfairness mainly in the areas of recruitment and retirement of these officers which my government will address and I shall specifically enable women and men of Uganda Peoples Defense Forces who want to retire and join politics to do so since this is their fundamental human right.
4. Enforcing the use of cyber security to crack down crime and other security threats
5. Training security experts particularly in areas of computer security, information security and forensics
6. Ensuring a well educated and motivated force to guarantee security within the country, along its borders and in the region
7. Promoting good neighbourliness in the region

In light of the importance of defense and security sectors, my government proposes to allocate at least 5% for defense, 5% for security and presidential affairs and 3.5% for internal affairs and the regional governments.



President Museveni's normally moves in a convoy of over 40 vehicles to have his security guaranteed. The Ugandan tax payer bears the burden of maintaining this convoy



Inspector General of Police, Kale Kayihura, visits a crime scene after a murder of a prominent lawyer in Kampala. There has been a high rate of murders and crime in suburbs in Kampala and upcountry causing a lot of insecurity among citizens

Zero Tolerance to Corruption

Corruption is a cancer that is eating up Uganda's society. Annually, billions of shillings of Uganda's tax payers' money and millions of dollars from development partners are lost through corruption. The 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International ranked Uganda among the most corrupt countries in the world. The same 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index ranked Rwanda 55th with a score of 49%, Tanzania 119th with a score of 31%, Uganda 142nd with a score of 26%, Kenya 145th with a score of 25% and Burundi 159th with a score of 20%. Thus, Rwanda is ranked as the least corrupt country in East Africa. The 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index measured the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 175 countries and territories. The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt

their public sector is perceived to be. A country or territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). A country or territory's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries and territories in the index.

Poorly equipped schools; poor health services; counterfeit medicine; poor infrastructure (like roads, railways and buildings); incompetent workforce and election rigging (elections decided by money) are just some of the many consequences of public sector corruption. Bribes and backroom deals don't just fleece resources from the most vulnerable – they undermine justice and economic development, and destroy public trust in government and leaders.

Currently there is no political will to fight corruption.

My government shall:

1. Develop and Implement a system/policy of zero tolerance to corruption
2. Ensure that corrupt officials are punished severely and promptly to discourage the acts of corruption
3. Ensure enforcement of the law to recover public resources from implicated corrupt officers
4. Empower offices/organs tasked with checking and fighting corruption like the offices of the Attorney General, Inspector General of Government, Director of Public Prosecution and Auditor General among others.
5. Actively involve the citizens, religious leaders, civil society and the media in the fight against corruption.

In 2011, Amman Industrial Tool and Equipment Ltd, a locally-registered company, was contracted by the Ministry of local Government to supply 70,000 bicycles meant for LCs, but no single bicycle was delivered. The company was reportedly, paid \$1.7 million (about sh4b)

In February, 2010, the Government entered a deal with Mühlbauer, a German firm, to supply national IDs. Mühlbauer High Tech was allegedly contracted without open bidding as required by law.

In 2011, Sh60b went missing from Microfinance Support Centre in a record three months. The centre had been established to ensure Ugandans accessed funds for poverty reduction in their households.

In 2012, in the prime Minister's office, about shs 5bn, meant for the Peace recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda reportedly disappeared.

In 2007, much of the money meant for organising the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (Chogm) was allegedly misappropriated. The luxurious BMW vehicles and outrider motorcycles used by visiting dignitaries were said to have been fraudulently procured.

These are only a very tiny fraction of the corruption scandals in the NRM-O government.

Religious institutions, Culture and State

Since the enactment of the 1995 Uganda Constitution we have witnessed several incidents that have brought into question the relationship between the state and cultural institutions as well as the state and religious institutions. Recalling our history, which has been characterised by political and constitutional instability, there is need for politics, culture and religion to co-exist.

I acknowledge and appreciate that every region of Uganda has a cultural tradition handed down from past generations that must be preserved. As a matter of fact, a cultural leader acts as a focus for regional identity, unity and pride; giving a sense of stability and continuity; officially recognizing success and excellence; and in some cases supporting the idea of voluntary and community service.

On the other hand, the prophetic dimension of religious leaders demands that their voice be heard. God Almighty has appointed the charge of the human race to two powers: the religious institutions and the state. The religious institutions like Churches have a duty to form people's consciences.

My government will be committed to support religious institutions like Churches not just to fulfill their duties and also defend them against their enemies. The state must recognize that it's bound by the laws of God. Civil rulers have a duty to remember that God is the authority above them and that He rules over everybody on earth and in Heaven (Romans 13.1). It's no wonder that Uganda's motto is "For God and My Country"; a motto depicting a country founded and routed in God's Principles.

My government therefore seeks to ensure that religious and cultural institutions undertake their mandates without interference from the state. In addition my government will ensure that the interreligious council and all recognized cultural institutions should play a key advisory role embodied in the national constitution.

Uganda as a country has gone through several civil wars and conflicts that have left it divided. We have also witnessed tensions between cultural institutions and the state, the church and the state. There has also been ethnic tensions and perceived marginalization in many parts of the country. My government will institute a National Truth and Reconciliation Commission like it was done in South Africa after the end of the Apartheid regime to bring about total peace and reconciliation; respect and tolerance for each other; fairness in employment, promotion and justice; ensure equal opportunity for all and to help Ugandan society forge a common future.



Kabaka Ronald Muwenda Mutebi of Buganda Kingdom makes a triumphant entry into Kayunga district. Just like religious leaders, cultural institutions have unquestionable influence over their subjects

My Proposed Budget Allocation Estimates for Uganda 2016 – 2021

“Uganda’s most outstanding priorities are defense and security; without an army, one cannot have an economy.” President Museveni was quoted at the closing ceremony of the 2014/2015 national consultative budget workshop at Kampala Serena Hotel conference centre held in January 2014.”

From my perspective, national budget priorities should not just consider citizen’s well-being and aspirations but the country’s sustainable socio-economic development. While I agree with the President Museveni that security is key, my view is that it can’t take such a fat share of the national budget. What happens if the army must continuously guard the unemployed, uneducated, unhealthy and so on?

For Uganda to be successfully transformed from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive middle-income country, the budget must outline a comprehensive program addressing priorities of education; health; job creation; agriculture, infrastructure; defense; security; information, research, science, technology, and innovation among others.

I propose a budget allocation that we could consider as a country as we take the step of prioritizing our budget better. Depending on the national income of a particular financial year, the percentage allocations below can be applied to the different sectors. While these percentage allocations can always be reviewed, the allocations

for education; health; agriculture; and trade, job creation and industry should not be revised downwards due to their strategic importance to the economy.

For 2015/2016 FY where Uganda's budgetary allocation is UGX 24 Trillion we give our estimates below. We also give projections for 2016/2017 FY with the assumption that the total budget estimate for 2016/2017 will be UGX 30 Trillion.

No.	Ministry	%	Budgetary Allocation for 2015/2016 In UGX	Budgetary Allocation for 2016-2017 in UGX
1	Education	20	4.80 trillion	6.0 trillion
2	Health	16	3.84 trillion	4.8 trillion
3	Agriculture, Water and Environment	11	2.64 trillion	3.3 trillion
4	Trade, Job Creation and Industry	06	1.44 trillion	1.8 trillion
5	Energy and Natural Resources	06	1.44 trillion	1.8 trillion
6	Transport and Urban Development	06	1.44 trillion	1.8 trillion
7	Defence	05	1.20 trillion	1.5 trillion
8	Security and Presidential Affairs	05	1.20 trillion	1.5 trillion
9	Internal Affairs and Regional Governments	3.5	0.84 trillion	1.05 trillion
10	Justice	3.5	0.84 trillion	1.05 trillion
11	Foreign and East African Community Affairs	3.5	0.84 trillion	1.05 trillion
12	Information, Communications, and Technology	03	0.72 trillion	0.9 trillion
13	Finance and Planning	2.5	0.60 trillion	0.75 trillion
14	Public Service	2.5	0.60 trillion	0.75 trillion
15	Youth, Gender, Culture and Tourism	1.5	0.36 trillion	0.45 trillion
16	Attorney General	0.5	0.12 trillion	0.15 trillion
17	Government Chief Whip	0.5	0.12 trillion	0.15 trillion
18	Other Sectors / Miscellaneous	04	0.96 trillion	1.2 trillion
	Total National Budget	100%	24.0 trillion	30 trillion

Currently Uganda is faced with ailing education, health, and agricultural sectors coupled with high youth unemployment. The public servants in sectors like Education and Health are also poorly remunerated. The above budgetary allocations will go a long way in ensuring that Uganda's Education, Health and Agricultural sectors are revived. Also the above budgetary allocations will ensure steady socio-economic and human development of Uganda. While these percentage allocations can always be reviewed, the allocations

Fellow countrymen, the 2016 elections are around the corner. I offer myself for Uganda's highest calling, the Presidency. I come with a zeal to serve and not to rule. I draw my inspiration from my 12-Issues programme and my strength from Ugandans who believe in me basing on my previous achievements as a leader. Ugandans, Now is the time to close our ears to the deception of leaders who have held us at ransom for too long. Now is the time to shun people who engineered bad laws and policies but only came out to complain when these laws affected them. Now is the time to ignore leaders who have not kept their word before. Now is the time to open our ears and eyes to new leadership and new ideas. Now is the time to Vote Prof. Baryamureeba for President. Now is the time to give me a chance to serve you.

Thank you

Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba, PhD
For President of Uganda, 2016-2021
For God and My country

BIOGRAPHY NOTE ABOUT THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Professor Venansius Baryamureeba was born on May 18, 1969 in Ibanda, Western Uganda to Florence Bitwakakye and Pius Kabukure, a former second world-war fighter who later turned into a businessman. Learning from his mother's religious lifestyle and his ever knowledgeable and smart father's business acumen, Barya, as he is popularly known, grew up to have a passion for mathematics, business, politics and God.

As a young boy, Baryamureeba attended primary school at Buryansungwe Primary School in Kabarole district where he later emerged best student in the district before joining St. Leo's Kyegobe (SLEK) in the same district for his secondary education. Throughout his time at SLEK, he maintained excellent scores and was always at the top of his class. He completed his A'levels at SLEK and joined Makerere University in 1991 where he pursued a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics. In 1994 after fulfilling the requirements for the degree Baryamureeba was retained at Makerere University as a tutorial assistant at the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics where he taught mathematics. He later graduated in January 1995. It was a policy in Makerere to retain the best students as tutors.

Baryamureeba used this opportunity not only to work but also further his studies. Today he also holds a Master of Science and PhD in Computer Science from the University of Bergen in Norway. From his role as a tutor at Makerere University in 1994, Baryamureeba grew through the ranks to lecturer, senior lecturer, associate professor, professor, director and dean before finally serving as Vice Chancellor of Makerere University. At his appointment on November 1, 2009 Professor Barya, who was only 40 years of age, actually broke a record as the youngest Vice Chancellor at Makerere University and also on the entire African continent.

During his time of service as Vice Chancellor at Makerere, the university greatly improved in its rankings and the university processes and procedures were streamlined. It was also during his term of service that Makerere which was formerly known for its bureaucracy was able to give out timely transcripts to students at graduation ceremonies.

To date Prof. Barya is still fondly remembered and credited for transforming Makerere University into a collegiate university with federated constituent colleges. He later left Makerere on 6th September 2012 to start Uganda Technology And Management University (UTAMU) on 7th September 2012 where he served as Chief Executive Officer and founding Vice Chancellor from September 2012 to September 2015. Over this period, UTAMU grew to be the preferred university for students interested in

technology and management programmes and continues to be referred to as the MIT of Africa among sections of students and academia. By the time of his hand over as Vice Chancellor, UTAMU had grown from its five maiden undergraduate programmes in 2013 to 42 programmes at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels and a student population of over 1,000 students in September 2015. As a result many Ugandans are now employed at UTAMU as a result of his job creation efforts.

Besides his role as UTAMU Vice Chancellor, Professor Baryamureeba also serves as Chairperson of the Uganda Vice Chancellors' forum, a body that brings together all vice chancellors in Uganda; Chairperson, Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board, a body mandated to streamline, regulate, coordinate and conduct credible national examinations and award certificates and diplomas in Business, Technical and Vocational professions in Uganda; Chairperson of Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Innovation Council whose primary responsibility is to provide advice to COMESA Member States relating to existing and new knowledge and innovations, and best ways of applying the knowledge and innovations in the Member States; Chairperson, Makerere University Business School; and member of senate for both Mbarara University of Science and Technology and Busitema University. He also services as member of several reputable boards. He previously served as Chairperson on several prominent boards and councils like the Inter-University of Council of East Africa and the Research and Education Network of Uganda. Barya has indeed become a much sought after leader whose achievements in his different roles are unquestionable.

Baryamureeba is also passionate about politics. In June 2001, he contested for the Ibanda South parliamentary seat which he lost due to irregularities in the election process. To date, he still remains popular among the people of Ibanda and Uganda who have consistently requested him to vie for a political office at national level. Prof. Barya strongly believes that it is now his time to serve Uganda as President.

Throughout his life, Baryamureeba has always had a special interest in the politics of Uganda. On April 7, 2004, Baryamureeba became the founding president of a political party, the National Progressive Movement (NPM) which later changed name to the People's Progressive Party (PPP) before handing its leadership to Hon. Jaberu Bidandi Ssali, a former Vice Chairman of the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM). He handed over the chairmanship of the party after the government of Uganda passed a code of conduct and ethics barring public officers from participating in party politics. At the time, he was serving at Makerere University. Either way, the members of PPP honoured Barya for his contribution of setting up the party by giving him registration number 0000001 which he still holds to date.

Even in his busy schedule as a professor of computer science, Vice Chancellor and Chairperson of various boards, Prof. Baryamureeba's passion for politics is unrivalled and he continues to give critical analysis to political, social and economic issues affecting the citizenry in the media.

Today, Baryamureeba who is only 46 years of age boasts of tremendous achievements including awards at both national and international levels. In October 2014, the African Society for ICT (ASICT) presented him with a lifetime achievement award in recognition of his immense contribution in ICT research and education. During the 51st Ugandan independence celebrations, HE the president of Uganda awarded Barya with the Golden Jubilee Medal, the highest civilian medal of the Republic of Uganda. In February 2012, he was awarded the "Amity Global Academic Excellence Award" during the Amity International Business Scholl International Business Summit in Noida, India. In December 2014, Barya won the Award for Outstanding Contribution to Education at the Africa-India Partnership Summit Le Matinal Educational Excellence Awards held in Mauritius. Prof. Baryamureeba has also won other awards like the 2009 TWAS-ROSSA Prize for building scientific institutions for the African region; Most Influential ICT personality in Uganda in 2009 and the Top ICT Educator/Academic Award in Africa.

In his work, Prof. Baryamureeba has interacted with dignitaries of high profiles at both national and international levels.

No doubt, Prof. Baryamureeba is a distinguished academic, experienced manager and leader, businessman and politician whose national and international exposure positions him as the best Presidential candidate in the 2016 Presidential Election. His published his detailed biography in January 2015 in a book titled "They Will See Him - Memoir of a Remarkable Life", which is available in bookshops across Uganda and freely available online at www.baryamureeba.ug

Prof. Venansius Baryamureeba
PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, 2016



The Uganda 
we deserve