

The Presidency

OCTOBER 2022



Your Monthly Round-Up of State House News





H.E. GEN. YOWERI KAGUTA MUSEVENI
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA





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Dear Reader,



Marcella Karekye

Special Presidential
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This is to present to you the October edition of our monthly e-magazine, *The Presidency*. This monthly e-publication highlights the major engagements of His Excellency the President and the entire Presidency for the month of October.

In the month of October, His Excellency received a number of Diplomatic delegations including President and Chairman of the Africa Export-Import (AFREXIM) Bank, Chairman of Arab

Bank for Economic Development (BADEA) and the Secretary General of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AcFTA).

His Excellency bid farewell to the outgoing French Ambassador, H.E. Jules-Armand Aniambossou, who has completed his tour of duty. He also received credentials from the newly accredited Ambassadors; H.E. Signe Winding Albjerg, representing the Kingdom of Denmark and H.E. Jan Sadek, representing the European Union.

On the development agenda, the President commissioned the Country's pioneer mRNA vaccine manufacturing facility, Dei Biopharma Pharmaceutical Company located in Matugga, Wakiso District, as well as, Kawumu Tannery Uganda, a factory that adds value to hides and skins, the first one in Uganda, and located in Luwero District.

His Excellency and the First Lady hosted the country's 24th National Breakfast during the month, and also led several Heads of State and Government, Heads of Delegations and the entire country through celebrations marking Uganda's 60th Independence anniversary.

As is the practice, in this edition, we have annexed His Excellency's address to the Nation on the occasion of marking Uganda's 60th Independence anniversary, held on 9th October, 2022, at Kololo Ceremonial Grounds.

Lastly, we urge citizens to remain vigilant in the face of Ebola outbreak in some parts of Central Uganda. We implore you to continue observing the guidance given by His Excellency the President and Ministry of Health.

I now have the pleasure to present to you the 16th edition of *The Presidency*.



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Enhancing monitoring of **service delivery in a digitally connected world.**

The Government Citizen Interaction Centre (GCIC) operates under State House as a key contact centre between Government and citizens to enhance the monitoring of service delivery. We provide a channel for feedback and suggestions from citizens in a bid to promote open governance.

Through GCIC, citizens interact with Government through multiple channels including. The data generated through these interactions is analyzed to inform policy decisions, guide in the formulation of policy interventions.



STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni met with the President and Chairman of Board of Directors of AFREXIM Bank, Prof. Benedict Oramah.

Prof. Oramah and his group paid a courtesy call on President Museveni at State House, Entebbe, where they discussed a number of trade and investment opportunities in the country and the region.

The President commended Prof. Oramah and AFREXIM Bank in general for choosing Uganda as their regional office as well as acknowledging their support in the country.

Prof. Oramah revealed that AFREXIM Bank is willing and considering financing of the Oil Refinery, adding that the Bank views the oil and gas as a strategic business that will uplift the African economies especially in fighting against poverty.

For over two years, the Bank has provided support to the Government of Uganda

through the Ministry of Finance to support various trade enabling infrastructure especially roads, electricity and ports among others.

Prof. Oramah noted that the Bank has approved 200 million US dollars towards the implementation of the East African Crude oil Pipeline (EACOP) as well as other intra trade projects in the country.

African Export–Import Bank, also referred to as AFREXIM Bank, is a Pan-African multilateral trade financial institution created in 1993 under the auspices of the African Development Bank. It is headquartered in Cairo, Egypt. AFREXIM Bank's vision is to be the trade finance bank for Africa.

The meeting was attended by Uganda's Finance Minister Matia Kasaija among other senior officials from both AFREXIM Bank and the finance ministry.



President Museveni poses for a photo with AFREXIM Bank team and Ministry of Finance officials during the meeting at State House, Entebbe

“We should prevent to the maximum fresh disability because much of it is prevented. We should manage and prevent it where possible”, President Museveni

NALI, KYANKWANZI: The President made the call while delivering a lecture of opportunity to over 300 leaders of People with Disabilities (PWDs) from Eastern and Central region, who have been undergoing a one week Ideological and Transformation Leadership retreat at the National Leadership Institute in Kyankwanzi.

The President stated that the National Resistance Movement has demonstrated that disability can be prevented by getting rid of diseases like Polio, Measles and this strategy should be amplified.

He noted that some of the diseases like Spina Bifida, Hydrocephalus, Cerebral palsy are detectable and preventable at early stages while others conditions like Autism, Down Syndrome and Blind deaf that are not easily detected and prevented can be managed.

The President therefore, urged the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to work closely with the Ministry of Health to minimise the causes of disabilities as much as possible.

“The National Council for Disability should not just confine itself with managing our people who are already disabled. It should also work with the Ministry of Health to prevent and educate our mothers and all of us to

know what to do in order to avoid new disability cases”, President Museveni said, adding that those who are already disabled will be looked after well and given all the opportunities they need because many of them can perform.

Statistics for the Uganda Bureau of Statistics Census Report (UBOS 2016) indicate that 12.4% of the Ugandan population, lives with some form of disability implying that approximately 4.5 million Ugandans are persons with disability hence a development concern.

“Don’t say because disability doesn’t mean inability therefore the tribe should increase, no! They should not increase (Njagalabasigale awo). Now you can imagine if we had not intervened against Polio and Measles, what would be the numbers now? Many of the Polio people are the UPC people (the ones who got Polio under UPC Government) but my own grandchildren, I doubt very much that there are many Polio victims”, President Museveni said.

The President promised to support them and use them as demonstration centres in the 4 acre model of farming and also recruit some of them into the army especially those with special skills in Computer and ICT.

The Minister of State for Disability, Hon. Hellen Grace Asamo, thanked the President for accepting to close the retreat, which she described as an unmatched transformative intervention





President Museveni poses for a photo with a section of PWD leaders at the National Leadership Institute, Kyankwanzi

to have people with disabilities come together for skilling.

“Majority are still in shock, for they cannot believe that someone at a level of a Head of State can prioritize a person with disability whom society had otherwise condemned as a curse. Your Excellency, this is the first time of its kind that we come here and we pray that it is not the last of its kind”, Minister Asamo said, adding that another group from Western and Northern Uganda will also receive the training later this year.

She proposed to the NRM party to have the retreat carried out annually for people with disabilities.

“So that by 2026, we would’ve had a critical mass of leaders, people who are ideologically upright and transformed as leaders”, the Minister said.

The Director of NALI, Brig. Gen. Charles Kisembo said that the trainees conducted themselves very

well and proved that disability is not inability. He further noted that the trainees now know the foundations of Uganda’s ideology and what informs it, Patriotism, Pan Africanism, Social Economic Transformation and Democracy.

“They have grasped an understanding of the leadership philosophy that informs and widens their perception of the world. We are sure that they have gone away with knowledge and commitment to transform their country,” Brig. Gen. Kisembo said.

Other topics covered included; mindset transformation, transparency and accountability at local government level, civil military relations, harnessing resources for empowerment and prosperity, financial literacy and how people with disabilities can benefit from industrial hubs.

Brig. Gen. Charles Kisembo however, observed that the first ever retreat



of People with Disabilities organized by the Ministry of Gender and Social Development has been a lesson to management at the leadership institute.

He noted that most of the participants left their care givers behind and this has exposed their inability in relevant supportive infrastructure and the knowledge gaps in addressing the needs of people with disability. This means that the National Institute, must take care of the needs of the people with disabilities as provided for in the Disability Act.

“Your Excellency we have determined that every infrastructure NALI develops must have a provision for the PWDS, starting with the houses that are undergoing rehabilitation. Three of those houses will be re-designed and equipped for people with disabilities,” Brig. Gen. Kisembo said.

He added that the Institute will boost its human resource component to care of their needs through among other interventions regularly inviting people with expert knowledge to equip our trainers with relevant knowledge and skills in handling people with disability.

Ms. Mbabazi Violet, a female councilor PWDS Kassanda district who spoke on behalf of other participants thanked the President for the opportunity to be skilled at NALI and promised to continue supporting his development agenda.

The retreat was also attended by among others Members of Parliament representing people with disabilities and the district leaders of Kyankwanzi.



ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA PLEDGES \$2M FOR EBOLA

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STATE LODGE, NAKASERO: President Yoweri Museveni met the BADEA Group led by the Chairman Board of Directors, Dr. Fahad Abdullah Al -Dossari at Nakasero State Lodge.

The group announced a 2 million dollars grant for the prevention of Ebola outbreak in the country.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is a financial institution owned by 18 Arab countries who are members of the League of Arab States (LAS) which signed its Establishing Agreement on 18th February, 1974.

The Bank is an independent International Institution with an objective of strengthening economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions and for the embodiment of Arab-African solidarity on foundations of equality and friendship among other Objectives.

President Museveni welcomed the BADEA team and thanked them for

partnering with Uganda in implementing development projects. He highlighted areas such as the completion of Oil roads, funding of the Oil pipeline, refinery, and commercial agriculture and manufacturing industries as priority areas. The Chairman BADEA, disclosed that the Bank has been supporting a number of projects through their credit line in Uganda Development Bank (UDB) such as Uganda Heart Institute, rehabilitation of roads, building of bridges in Northern Uganda, irrigation schemes, roads, rural electrification among other projects.

The group also agreed with the Government of Uganda to remove all the difficult clauses in the financing agreement in order for the procurement processes to be more flexible to allow local investors to participate.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of State for Finance (General Duties), Secretary to the Treasury, among other priorities.



President Museveni posing for a photo with Chairman of BADEA and other officials during the meeting at State Lodge, Nakasero

“ *I congratulate Makerere University especially the science branch. The faculty of engineering and faculty of food science are doing well. The ICT I see them doing something also, I encourage them to deep in, in what they are doing”,*
President Museveni

MAKERERE, KAMPALA: President Museveni made the remarks during Makerere University’s centennial celebrations Grand Finale which was held at the Institution’s Freedom Square on Thursday 6th October, 2022.

Today’s event was the climax of the 100 years anniversary commemoration that has been running since last year in November.

Opening its doors to only 14 students in 1922, Makerere University has grown to become one of the most prestigious Universities in Africa and the World over.

President Museveni said the prima of socio- economic change is development of science and technology.

“When God created human beings, He said you people multiply and fill the earth. That one, the Africans are doing very well but also establish dominion over nature. Remember God created man in his image,” he said.

“Therefore, I congratulate the Science/ Medicine faculty of Makerere University; those ones are at least in the line of God of establishing dominion over nature. Faculties of Science and Technology are also trying,” the President added.

President Museveni further stated that he decided to allocate 70 percent of the

Education sector’s budget to science because of its progress and exceptional role in promoting social and economic change in Uganda.

“Recently, I enhanced the salaries of science teachers and there was uproar but now we are doing well. Science is the prima of all social changes. If we didn’t live in science, we would not exist. Therefore, either you disappear or survive on mercy of others. When God is still keeping me to lead Ugandans, I will not allow that,” he said.

“Science is the way to go because if we are to live in the modern world, we should deal with issues of prosperity and you cannot prosper unless you produce more goods. Look at the Japanese, they don’t have many resources but they are the third richest in the world. Why? Because they produce goods and we give them money and they become rich,” the President said.

The Deputy Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Thomas Tayebwa commended the President and the National Resistance Movement Government for budgeting and funding the infrastructure development at Makerere University that has enabled the institution to take on many learners at the same time.

He however, called on the university alumni to make a contribution to the development and expansion of the university.

“When you go the Western World, old students are putting their universities in their wills. So, Alumni we should give back and I will start as an example,” Hon. Tayebwa said.





President Museveni and other dignitaries at the official unveiling of the Makerere at 100 monument

He also asked President Museveni to think about changing the Government sponsorship scheme at public universities so that it benefits the poor not the rich who can afford to pay tuition fees for themselves.

The Chancellor of Makerere University, Prof. Ezra Suruma advised that the growth and maturity which Makerere University has attained over the 100 years of existence can serve as an example to other institutions to sustain and serve Ugandans better.

Despite the existing challenges, Prof. Suruma revealed that Makerere University's current ranking shows that public institutions can actually serve and achieve excellence.

“Strong institutions are indeed a fundamental prerequisite in promoting better services in all sectors of Uganda. The quality-of-service delivery in public institutions remains a key challenge in our country. It's my sincere prayer that Makerere University will lead a way to provide quality services,” he added.

The Makerere University Vice Chancellor, Prof Barnabas Nawangwe, recognised the NRM Government under President Museveni for its enormous contribution towards the development of Makerere University.

“The support from NRM Government has been pivotal and steady fast. We sincerely appreciate you for your visionary

leadership. The Shs 30 billion research and innovation fund from Government has sustained Makerere. Though it is not enough, it is a good start,” Prof. Nawangwe asserted.

“Makerere University has managed to thrive amid diversity. Indeed no one believed that a university which started with 14 barefooted students would thrive to become one of the best universities in the world,” he added.

“Makerere rose from difficult times to rise to a top university in Uganda, East Africa and World at large. The construction of our iconic building has also commenced following the approval of all the requirements by the cabinet chaired by you, Your Excellency,” said Prof. Nawangwe.

The Minister of State for Higher Education, Hon. JC Musingo who represented the Education Minister, Hon. Janet Kataaha Museveni challenged Makerere University to come up with home grown solutions to solve Uganda’s problems and spur national transformation.

“As Government, we commit ourselves to support you in this endeavor. The Government contributes Shs 30 billion to Makerere for research and innovation towards priority areas. Indeed, the future is bright as Makerere finds home grown solutions for the challenges faced by our country,” Hon. Musingo said as he read Hon. Janet Museveni’s statement in verbatim.

The former Chancellor of Makerere University, Prof. Mondo Kagonyera, praised the President for promoting the teaching of sciences in Uganda.

“We all know that everybody contributes

to the development of this country but in one way the other sciences had been neglected. We thank you for the deliberate move to support sciences. This should be supported by everybody,” Prof. Kagonyera noted.

The Mak@100 Central Organising Committee Chairperson also Vice-Chairperson Makerere University Council, Mr. Dan Fred Kidega, expressed gratitude to President Museveni for his strategic support to Makerere University.

He said President Museveni’s Government has over the years provided research funds which has made the institution a top centre of academic excellence in Uganda and the world-over.

The event was also attended by the Prime Minister Emeritus; Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, Dr Monica Musenero, the Archbishop Church of Uganda; Dr. Stephen Kaziimba Mugalu, NRM Secretary General; Hon. Richard Todwong, KCCA Executive Director; Mrs. Dorothy Kisaka, security agencies’ top officers, among other local and foreign dignitaries.



STATE LODGE, NAKASERO: President Yoweri Museveni received the Secretary General of the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA), H.E. Wamkele Mene, who paid a courtesy call on him at State Lodge, Nakasero.

The President and his guest expressed the need to have viable infrastructure, especially the railway network cutting across the continent that will facilitate and ease trade among the African countries.

“How can we trade when we don’t have infrastructure?” the President wondered.

H.E. Wamkele, whose Head Office is in Accra, the capital city of Ghana, noted that he is keen to see African Continental trade develop, citing Uganda as one of the countries doing well in East Africa.

“Sixty percent of Uganda’s’ trade is in East Africa,” he observed.

The visiting Secretary General was accompanied by the Ugandan Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. Francis Mwebesa and other Government officials.



President Museveni and H.E. Wamkele Mene pose for a photo with other officials at State Lodge, Nakasero, during the meeting.

“The problem with importation is that those products are costly. After adding value to hides and skins they get from us, the Italians will export leather at a higher price. We also give out our employment opportunities through importation. Now that we are done with leather importation, our next war is on papers. I don’t want us to import papers”

President Museveni

KAWUMU, LUWERO: President Yoweri Museveni commissioned Kawumu Tannery Uganda, a factory that adds value to animal hides and skins.

Located at Kawumu, Luwero District, the factory processes leather from hides and skins.

Uganda is among the top four exporters of hides and skins from Africa, but barely earns USD 50 million from the process.

While launching the factory, President Museveni said for years, he has been having a war with importation of goods, citing it as one of the reasons he decided to set up a tannery factory in Kawumu.

“The previous Governments were used to importing everything. That’s the problem with Africans. They even import dead people’s hair. Even that takes our money”, the President noted.

“Leather is imported, papers are also imported. When we came to Kampala, the milk which was consumed was from Denmark. I was like why don’t we use the Balaalo to get us milk from cows and we make products out of it. That’s

how we stopped milk importation. We also started manufacturing beer, soda etc. from here. The war we have been fighting of late is importation”. President Museveni said, adding that soon he will be declaring a battle on paper importation.

“The problem with importation is that those products are costly. After adding value to hides and skins they get from us, the Italians will export leather at a higher price. We also give out our employment opportunities through importation. Now that we are done with leather importation, our next war is on papers. I don’t want us to import papers,” he cautioned.

“Development is for us all, fighting poverty starts with you [families]. I want development to move along with wealth creation. Listen to what NRM is preaching. I’m not a man of propaganda. I want you to fight poverty and create wealth. If you can’t create wealth, you can’t create jobs,” the President asserted.

“Kawumu Presidential Demonstration farm, employs 27 people. Just imagine if we had more 1,000 farms like that. How many jobs would be created?” he questioned.

The Prime Minister of Uganda, Hon. Robinah Nabbanja, appreciated President Museveni for being an experienced leader who loves and cares for Ugandans. She said it is the reason he is focused on promoting socio-economic transformation of Uganda





Aerial view of Kawumu Tannery Uganda in Kawumu, Luero District

through industrialisation.

“I laugh at those who don’t support Mzee because there are a few people who have his experience. He has developed Uganda because of his experience and exceptional leadership skills,” Rt. Hon. Nabbanja opined.

The Minister of State for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives, Hon. David Bahati, said a few years ago President Museveni promised to solve the issue of leather and now he has done it.

“This factory is an important step in solving the problem of leather especially for the small scale enterprises that have been suffering to import it. We want to thank you, Your Excellency for your visionary leadership and we want to thank the State House Comptroller for executing the project,” Hon. Bahati said.

“The progress we are making in this country as far as industrialisation is concerned is very huge. All this would not be possible if it was not for your good leadership. We are now able to use our own resources to solve our problems,” the Minister added.

On the issue of import substitution and export promotion, Hon. Bahati explained that Uganda should protect its local companies by putting more taxes on imported goods.

The State House Comptroller, Mrs. Jane Barekye, disclosed that the whole project whose construction started in 2020, cost Shs12 billion upon completion.

Kawumu Tannery Uganda sits on 10 acres of land.

“We thank the President for envisioning and supporting industrialisation in

Uganda especially through projects like Kawumu Tannery Uganda,” Mrs. Barekye said.

She further stated that the East African Community to which Uganda can sell its leather products free of duties has an annual demand of some USD 600 million.

“We are now ready to tap into that big market,” she assured.

Through Kawumu Tannery Uganda, Mrs. Barekye also boasted that Government has managed to fulfill the objective of industrializing Uganda.

“We have succeeded in adding value to animal hides and skins. 1 kg of hides goes for 50 cents, when we add value, it generates 2 USD dollars.” The Comptroller said.

She added that they are in final plans to construct a shoemaking factory that will be using leather from the Tannery.

“In two months’ time, we have employed 90 workers and from these,

50 are permanent workers. In three months to come, we shall be producing 10 tons of leather per day. That means we are going to double the number of employees. And both factories shall employ over 1,000 workers,” she added.

The leather from Kawumu Tannery Uganda can be used to make shoes, belts, handbags, carpets, wallets among other products.

The event was also attended by the Minister for Presidency; Hon. Babirye Milly Babalanda, Minister for Public Service; Hon. Wilson Muruli Mukasa, Minister of State for Luwero Triangle; Hon. Alice Kaboyo, State Minister for Finance-General Duties; Hon. Henry Musasizi, State Minister for Microfinance; Hon. Haruna Kasolo, State Minister for Higher Education; Hon. JC Muyingo, Director Manifesto Implementation; Mr. Willis Bashaasha, Parish Development Model National Coordinator; Hon. Ssozi Galabuzi among other officials.



STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni and the First Lady Mrs. Janet Kataaha Museveni hosted the 24th National Prayer Breakfast at State House, Entebbe.

The annual event which takes place on the eve of Uganda's Independence Day celebrations, aims at praying for the country, economy, families as well as to thank God for his protection, guidance and providence to Ugandans.

In his remarks, President Museveni congratulated members of the August House for being persistent with the event that he said dates way back in 1990's when he was first invited to the United State of America to attend similar prayers.

"I congratulate the Prayer Breakfast Movement and in Uganda it has persisted since I was invited to the United States for the first time to attend a similar event," he said.

"If you are not using the talents God has given to you, then you are letting down what God told you to do to establish dominion over nature," he noted.

Commenting on the keynote address delivered by Professor Christiaan Alting on respecting heritage, President Museveni said some practices that are considered taboo in African societies were a deviation from nature like homosexuality.

The Speaker of Parliament, Anita Annet Among, in her speech read for her by her Deputy, Rt. Hon. Thomas Tayebwa, thanked the congregation for turning up for prayers, noting that like a family, a nation that prays together stays united.

The keynote speaker, Professor Christiaan Alting from Austria, congratulated President Museveni for standing strong on the world stage. He also emphasized the need to instill virtues of education and leadership to the youth.

Professor Alting appealed to Ugandans not to allow other countries or NGOs to dictate to them on how they should run their own affairs.

"If we want to restore our nations, we need to begin by installing virtues to the youth," he said.

The Guest Speaker, Bishop JB Masinde, urged Christians in Uganda to forget the past and only use it for shaping and focusing on the future. He called on the Government to invest in the youth, saying they have the potential to transform the country.

In her closing prayer, the First Lady thanked God for guiding, protecting and providing for the people of Uganda as they celebrate the 60th Independence Anniversary.

In attendance also were; the Vice President, H. E. Jessica Alupo, Members of Parliament, among others.



Keynote Speaker, Prof. Christiaan Alting, delivering his sermon during the National Prayer Breakfast at State House, Entebbe

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni assured the visiting President of Somalia, H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, that Uganda would provide more equipment to Somalia to solve the security challenges in the East African nation.

President Museveni made the remarks at State House, Entebbe, where he received and met President Mohamud.

“We shall give you more equipment to address the security situation. We in the region can work towards providing equipment. You should have a plan to build a national army. The people must build their army to defend themselves,” President Museveni assured the visiting Somali leader.

The President also told his guest that

the Ugandan Government has made progress in overcoming the Ebola disease. He observed that it is easier to control Ebola than COVID-19 because the former is spread through contact and not air-borne like the latter.

President Mohamud saluted President Museveni for sending the Uganda contingent of UPDF, noting that it has played a big role in ensuring security in Somalia. He revealed that the Somali army has made big strides in promoting security, adding that the community has cooperated with the army in its work. He was optimistic that within the next six months, his Government would have attained total victory over the Al-Shabaab terrorists.



*President Museveni receives President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud of Somalia
at State House, Entebbe*

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Kaguta reiterated Government's commitment to continue supporting sports excellence in Uganda which he described as a culmination of broad-based development and transformation.

"Like if there's no peace in the country, how will sports thrive," the President said, adding that personalities like John Akii-Bua won Gold in September 1972 when the country was insecure but more medals are coming up in areas like Kapchorwa because there's some peace in that area now".

The President made the remarks while at State House, Entebbe, where he and the First Lady, also Minister of Education and Sports, Hon. Janet Kataaha Museveni had hosted different groups of sportsmen and women under the National Council of Sports who recently excelled in the different sporting activities at world and continental stages.

The group of athletes made the country proud in different competitions like the World Athletics Championships – Oregon, USA, where Uganda won Gold and other medals, the Rugby Seven's World Cup - Santiago, Chile, that Uganda won, the FINA World Junior Championships - Lima, Peru; the 44th Commonwealth Games Birmingham, United Kingdom in which Uganda won Gold, the 5th Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation Games in Konya, Turkey; the World U20 Championship in Athletics Cali, Republic of Colombia and the African Cricket Association T20 Cup – Benoni, South Africa.

Other competitions were; the CANA

Swimming Championships - Tunis, Tunisia; the 22nd Africa Senior Championships - Cote D' Ivoire, the Rugby Africa Men's Sevens in Kampala, Uganda; the 44th Chess Olympiad - Chennai India; and the All-Africa Senior Badminton Championships 2022 in Kampala, Uganda.

Overall, the teams won 20 medals: 6 Gold, 6 Silver and 8 Bronze. Additionally, the Cricket Team won the African Cricket Association T20 Cup, while the Rugby team won the Africa Men's Sevens Cup. Uganda also won a silver medal at the All-Africa Senior Badminton Championships.

"I congratulate those who won medals, congratulations. But I also congratulate those who participated even if they didn't win medals," the President said.

According to President Museveni, sports is aimed at among other qualities, building teamwork and stamina, entertaining, determination, competing and excelling, not forgetting to be well known in the world, something which Team Uganda has done very well.

"Sports is a good training area in all these qualities. I thank you sports people for taking advantage of the opportunities which have come to Uganda in the 36 years because of peace and coming out to use your talent," Gen Museveni said.

The Head of State reiterated his commitment to support medalists who win at continental, commonwealth, Olympic Games and All Africa games with placement in the Government structures like the army, Uganda Police and Uganda wildlife Authority so that

when they're placed there, they earn a living, keep training and also do a service to the nation", citing an example of Gold Medalists Steven Kiprotich, Joshua Cheptegei and others who are employed in Uganda Prisons service and Uganda Police Force respectively.

The fountain of honour also reassured athletes that they will continue to be given a monthly payment of 5 million Shillings for Gold Medalists, 3 million shillings for Silver Medalists and 1 million shillings for Bronze Medalists per month and also develop sports infrastructure across the country.

The President encouraged sportsmen and women to get involved in the Parish Development Model (PDM) that is aimed at getting all the homes out of what he termed as "moneylessness".

"Now you'll see how that will impact sports. The PDM is part of sports development

in-terms of money making and good nutrition to support sports," the President added.

He also supported the idea of appropriating the coaches of different sports disciplines. "Because you cannot reward the product and forget the planter. That's not good. We shall see how to handle them in a systematic way," H.E. Museveni assured.

At the same function, the President also handed over a land title to the family of the late John Akii-Bua who won the first Gold for Uganda in 1972. He also handed over a vehicle to the long-distance runner, Victor Kiplangat, who won Uganda her first ever Marathon Gold at the Commonwealth games. Kiplangat recorded the fastest time of 2:10:55 to clinch Gold in Birmingham in July this year.

The First Lady and Minister for Education and Sports, Mrs. Janet Museveni, congratulated Team Uganda for raising



President Museveni and First Lady pose for a photo with Team Uganda Athletes during the meeting at State House, Entebbe

the Ugandan flag high at different sports events this year and appreciated the financial support received from the Government.

The First Lady applauded the sportsmen and women for exceptional performance that enabled Uganda to be highly ranked at the different events, raising our profile especially in the African region. Mrs. Museveni highlighted a few exceptional performances like that of the Olympic Gold medalist, 3-time World champion in athletics and world record holder in 5000m and 10000m, Joshua Cheptegei, The Olympic Champion in 3000m steeplechase, Peruth Chemutai, the Olympic medalist in Commonwealth Games, “double champion” and world record holder in the half marathon event, Jacob Kiplimo and the 2019 World Champion in 800m, Halima Nakaayi, not forgetting the two of Uganda’s netball players; Peace Proscovia and Nuba Mary who received “The Most Valuable Player” titles in tournaments they played this year.

“This would not have been possible if these team members had not intentionally exerted themselves through hard work and their personal sacrifice, which enabled them to excel”, First Lady added.

Mrs. Museveni also informed the President about another team of 990 young sportsmen and women from 43 schools who participated in the Federation of East Africa Secondary School Association games, where 4 countries participated and Uganda emerged overall champions with a total of 41 medals; 18 Gold, 10 Silver, and 13 Bronze.

As a Minister of Education and Sports, she further noted that the Government is making substantial investments in sports

development like the Teryet Training Centre which she visited recently.

“We are hopeful that when the construction of the High - Altitude Centre in Teryet and the renovation of Nambole National Stadium are complete, we will have standard facilities, not only for training but also for hosting international sports events,” the Minister noted.

The Minister of State for Sports, Hon. Peter Ogwang said different countries have already written to the Ministry to visit and start using Teryet Training Centre in Kapchorwa.

Former Gold medalist, Mr. Steven Kiprotich, who represented the Chairperson of National council of Sports and Joshua Cheptegei also addressed the gathering.

The President of the Uganda Olympic Committee, Dr. Donald Rukaare and the Government Chief Whip who was the Contingent Commander for the Commonwealth Games 2022 as a state Minister for Sports at that time, Hon. Hamson Obua also thanked Government for supporting the sports sector that has marketed Uganda internationally.

Also present at the ceremony were MPs from Sebei region, representatives from Uganda Netball Federation and Presidents of different sports Federations, Members of the National council of sports, Executive committee members of Uganda Olympic committee among others.

ENERGY YEAR PUBLICATION RECOGNISES PRESIDENT MUSEVENI

OCT
14

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni received the prestigious Person of the Year Award from the London based Energy Year Publication.

In an event that took place at State House, Entebbe, the award was presented by the Global Government Relations Director, Ms. Brindusa Negrea who had paid a courtesy call on the President.

This was in reference to the Energy Year's latest edition on Uganda's progressing energy industry.

H.E. the President appreciated Energy Year Publication for recognising his able and exceptional leadership.

"Thank you for recognising my efforts in steering Uganda's development,"

President Museveni acknowledged.

Ms. Negrea said that President Museveni was given the award in appreciation for the many developmental milestones orchestrated by his administration in the unlocking of Uganda's oil potential. She observed that the country has recorded the single largest investment in its history to the tune of US \$15 billion.

She observed that the international community is closely monitoring the next steps in Uganda's journey to the first oil in 2025.

Ms. Negrea added that Energy Year could not be more excited to support President Museveni's presidency in its ambitious quest to cement the country's position as the hottest inland exploration frontier in the region for a long time to come.



“I am going to write to H.E. Macron and invite him here to discuss African and World issues, including Europe” President Museveni

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni is set to invite his French counterpart, H.E. Emmanuel Jean-Michel Frédéric Macron, for an official visit to Uganda next year when the country celebrates the NRM Liberation Day, observed on January 26th each year.

“I am going to write to H.E. Macron and invite him here to discuss African and World issues, including Europe,” President Museveni said, adding that, “Europe has nothing to lose if they work well with Africa”.

The President revealed this while meeting the outgoing French Ambassador to Uganda, H.E. Jules-Armand Aniambossou, who called on him at State House, Entebbe.

Mr. Aniambossou informed the President about his three-year diplomatic tour of duty to Uganda that has come to an end and lauded the cordial relations that exist between the two countries of Uganda and France.

“For the time I have spent here, I discovered Uganda is a very beautiful country. I consider myself somehow like Ugandan and will leave the country as an ambassador (for Uganda). We have done well on our bilateral relations,” he said.

Mr. Aniambossou is now headed to Ghana where he will serve his next 3 years as an Ambassador of France in the West African country.

The outgoing French Ambassador also

updated the President about the efforts by France to bring peace in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. He said this was top on agenda during the meeting H.E. Emmanuel Jean-Michel Frédéric Macron, the President of France held in Paris, the French Capital, with the two Presidents H.E. Paul Kagame of Rwanda and H.E. Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mr. Aniambossou however, said a sustainable solution to lasting peace in Eastern Congo cannot be achieved without the involvement of Uganda which has a wealth of experience in solving conflicts in the region.

“We know that we cannot find a sustainable solution without Uganda. We also need to get your advice about the Nairobi process,” he added.

President Museveni said he will have to discuss with President Macron who seems committed to the peace process in Eastern DRC.

“I would like really to sit down with Mr. Macron and we talk strategically. Europe has nothing to lose if they work well with Africa,” President Museveni said.

President Museveni noted that the availability of borders has helped Africa to maintain peace between countries and if anyone wanted to alter them, they should do it peacefully. He asked the Western world to support the East African approach of solving conflicts.

“The East African approach is a good one because it brings in more eyes, brings



President Museveni and H.E. Jules-Armand Aniambossou pose for a photo during the meeting at State House, Entebbe

more transparency and isolates the trouble makers. The western countries should support this,” President Museveni said, adding that “when President Macron comes here, we shall discuss further”.

According to President Museveni, the problem in Eastern Congo is ideological, not knowing the relationship between peace and wealth creation.

The outgoing French Ambassador commended Uganda’s vibrant arts, culture and creative industry saying the Government should put in more effort in discovering and supporting talent in Uganda which has potential in fighting unemployment.

“May be in about 10 years from now, the

creative industry will create more money than oil, people will not have to look for jobs,” H.E. Aniambossou said. He added that the Uganda Government should also consider having a minister for arts and culture.

President Museveni agreed to the idea saying whereas Uganda is celebrating 60 years of independence, it is only 36 years of peace under the NRM Government where the arts and creative industry has registered some achievements.

“When we came in 1986, it is true we concentrated on other areas of the economy like agriculture, infrastructure and others but now because of the peace, this new group of young people, the artists are now coming up,” the President added.



STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: Yoweri Museveni said people get prosperity through selling of goods and services.

“You get prosperity by selling goods and services. You cannot get prosperity by begging. There are five main sectors that enable prosperity, namely; commercial agriculture, industries, services, ICT and public service. I am planning to expand the Kawumu Presidential Demonstration Farm. Under the 4 acre-model, Wananchi can grow coffee, fruits, food, pasture, rear poultry and pigs. The people near wetlands can do fish farming on the edges,” President Museveni said.

The President made the remarks

at State House, Entebbe, while delivering a lecture of opportunity to middle level Criminal Investigations Directorate (CID) officers who have been attending a one-month ideological course at Kasenyi, Entebbe.

They included officers from the rank of Senior Superintendents of Police down to Assistant Superintendents of Police. They included the Deputy Heads of departments and Regional Police Commanders.

President Museveni informed the Police officers that they can be actively involved in income generation through intensive farming on small pieces of land and leave extensive farming for the large



President Museveni poses for a photo with the CID team during the meeting at State House, Entebbe.

scale land owners. He observed that in order for one to have prosperity, he must engage in one or more of the said sectors.

President Museveni informed the participants that the industrial sector in Uganda today employs 1.2 million people. He also reminded them that in whatever sector they choose to engage in, they must be assured of a market.

The President also criticised politicians who promote the practice of tribal sectarianism. He stressed that identity does not solve the challenges of prosperity. He observed that NRM resolved to get involved in politics of prosperity, strategic security and Pan Africanism.

Gen. Museveni further highlighted that East Africa has got Kiswahili as a linking language which is not contested in the entire region.

He said the role of the CID officers was to ensure that there is no crime committed and that if there is crime, the officer must have the capacity to arrest the culprits.

The President said that NRM resolved to promote patriotism because it is better for the country. He added that Pan Africanism is vital because it provides people with the regional market of East Africa and Africa as well as an international one.

The President also noted that the NRM has worked for transformation through ensuring education, numeracy, science of nature and

socio-economic transformation. He said that Government has strived and promoted democracy and strategic security.

Mr. Museveni further reiterated the need for economic and political integration, saying it is a prerequisite for prosperity.

President Museveni concluded by appreciating the CID Director, Major Tom Magambo, for organizing courses that polish the skills of the officers. He also congratulated the officers for participating and completing the course.

The Director of Political Education of Special Forces Command (SFC), Col. Gilbert Owamagyezi, observed that Uganda is an island of peace. He attributed the achievement of peace to President Museveni's correct diagnosis.

Col. Owamagyezi revealed that one of the goals of the course was to enable the CID mid-level managers to transform themselves, society and the country. He said that the other objectives were to improve their patriotism and to also cultivate the culture of discipline.

Major Magambo said that their focus was to work on the minds of the officers. He said that they handled expectations from CID, gaps and weaknesses. He added that they worked towards reorganising CID to do its work.



“ *We are moving slowly. The NRM is strong. Let's us now all be unanimous in supporting NRM's point number five of building an independent, self-sustaining economy” President Museveni*

MATUGGA, WAKISO: President Yoweri Museveni commended the proprietor of Dei Biopharma Pharmaceutical Company, Mr. Mathias Magoola, for embracing one of the core values of the NRM Government of developing Uganda through socio-economic transformation.

Commissioning the pharmaceutical manufacturing facility in Kigogwa, Matugga, President Museveni said that from the very beginning, the NRM Government told Ugandans that it wants to build a new economy that is able to stand on its feet [not that one of importing] and that he was very happy with Mr. Magoola for taking in the advice that has led to the formation of a state of the art locally owned biological drugs and vaccines manufacturing plant.

“I salute Magoola. Despite being persecuted, he stayed put. He is a fighter. Again, a new war started between him and the Indians whom he had teamed up with. They cheated him. I salute Magoola, his family and colleagues because this is part of ‘National Resistance’. We resist and stay on course. Now Magoola had to fight. Every African who wants to do something important, neo-colonialist puppets fight him. They don't see value in important things,”

President Museveni stressed. He castigated those who frustrate our scientists saying that they are agents of neo-colonialists.

“We are moving slowly. The NRM is strong. Let's us now all be unanimous in supporting NRM's point number five of building an independent, self-sustaining economy,” said President Museveni.

On the issue of limited raw materials to be used by the pharmaceutical plant, President Museveni assured the factory that they should not worry because Ugandans are very hard working and will be able to produce the required material.

“We now need additional raw materials like pharmaceuticals grain starch. The starch is grown in India now. Drugs at Quality Chemicals are still expensive. Why? Because they import raw materials from India yet we have cassava here where we can get starch. We also need to make that sugar that is used as sweetener in the pharmaceutical companies”, he disclosed.

“I want to assure you of raw materials. Ugandans are very hardworking. If you give them guidelines, they will make the raw materials. The 5 million tonnes of cassava you want will be grown. If there's sure market, that 5 million tonnes is nothing. People are beginning to wake up slowly. We shall support you. I want to thank Equity Bank. They are clever people. They have got good spectacles to see where value is,” said President

Museveni.

President Museveni further said that if there's consensus among Ugandans, the country can have a modern economy and then it shall be able to move very fast as far as development is concerned.

“The NRM supported by these young people like Magoola is bringing new sectors which never existed in Uganda. These are big economies. You can see that we are totally entering a new phase of Uganda by broadening our economy. If we can have a consensus among all leaders the political, economic and cultural leaders and all Ugandans, we can move faster,” added the President.

The Ugx.1.8 trillion (USD500 million) facility in Kigogwa sits on 150 acres of land and it's set to benefit Ugandans and the globe at large as it will manufacture quality Biological Drugs and mRNA Vaccine that will be sold at relatively low price to their clients. DEI Biopharma will produce all the biological medicines listed as essential drugs, including filgrastim,

erythropoietin, and trastuzumab, among several others.

On her part, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of East African Community Affairs, Rt. Hon. Rebecca Kadaga, called upon other countries to support Uganda through buying Dei Biopharma's pharmaceutical products.

“There was a time when agencies didn't have time for Mr. Magoola. They frustrated him but you believed in him and supported him. I called you when things were not working out. You supported him; you said we needed this,” Rt. Hon. Kadaga applauding President Museveni.

“It's my pleasure to inform the Congolese, Kenyans, Sudanese, Tanzanians and others that quality drugs are now here. They should support us,” Rt. Hon. Kadaga appealed.

The former Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John Patrick Amama Mbabazi expressed gratitude to Dei Biopharma for setting up a pharmaceutical company that



*Aerial picture of Dei Biopharma Pharmaceutical facility in Matugga,
Wakiso District*



will improve the healthcare of all Ugandans.

"I also congratulate you, Your Excellency, for the role you have played in promoting and supporting this project. You have fully supported it even in the difficult times when it seemed crippled," Rt. Hon. Mbabazi said.

The Minister for Presidency, Hon. Babirye Milly Babalanda, thanked Mr. Magoola for heeding President Museveni's advice of promoting science, technology and innovation in Uganda.

"Your Excellency, you said science, technology and innovation are the driver of our economy and some Ugandans ignored your call but a few like Dei Biopharma listened to you and put up such facility in this village of Matugga," she said.

"Mr. Magoola is testimony that Ugandan business people can compete favorably with foreign investors if they listen to your advice. Allow me to request you to offer support to Dei Biopharma in areas where he still needs assistance. Let us ensure that this facility is raised to global standards and become our successful pharmaceutical reference to the world," the Minister asserted.

The Ministry of Health Permanent Secretary, Dr. Diana Atwiine, revealed that they are ready to support and stand with Dei Biopharma until they achieve their goal.

"When they came to us at the Ministry and gave us a list of the medicine they wanted to manufacture, we thought this was a big dream. We want to assure you that we are going to stand with you

until you achieve your dream," Dr. Atwiine assured.

"Most of the medicines Dei Biopharma wants to manufacture are not manufactured in the country and they are expensive. They're looking at manufacturing cancer drugs and other medicines that we get from abroad at a high cost. With the coming of such facility we are going to see a huge rise in the biochemical and pharmaceutical sectors in the country," she added.

Mr. Benedict Muhigo, the Ag. Managing Director of Dei Biopharma who represented Mr. Magoola, affirmed that the plant is up and ready to take Uganda's pharmaceutical industry to the next level.

He lauded President Museveni for seeing 'gold' in Dei Biopharma and ensured that it becomes a success story.

"Some people whom Mzee had instructed to support this idea, they started fighting it because they thought it was wastage of time. But Mzee being a visionary leader, he sees opportunities where others don't see. Behind all this success, it has been you," Mr. Muhigo said as he read Mr. Magoola's speech verbatim.

"We would like to thank you for your intervention through Uganda Development Bank which gave us USD 20million. Your Excellency, we still need your support to finish setting up the remaining buildings. Our projected revenue in 5 years is expected to be USD5 billion but our target is USD10 billion in 10 years," he revealed.

NEW ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni received credentials from the New Danish Ambassador, H.E. Signe Winding Albjerg, at a ceremony held at State House, Entebbe.

Welcoming Her Excellency, President Museveni said Uganda has enjoyed a good relationship with Denmark for a long time.

“Denmark has been our partner in the area of milk production. They gave our Government our first 20 milk coolers which we used to encourage people to produce milk for money and not only consumption,” he said

“I put the first milk cooler in Rushere which

changed people’s livelihood. Now, there are over 50 of them in just Rushere,” the President added.

Mr. Museveni also thanked the Danish Government for supporting Uganda in managing refugees.

In a separate ceremony, President Museveni received credentials from the incoming European Union Ambassador to Uganda, H.E. Jan Sadek.

The Ambassador was accompanied by his wife and present at the function was Uganda’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Gen Abubaker Jeje Odongo among other officials.



New Danish Ambassador, H.E. Signe Winding Albjerg, during presentation of her credentials at State House, Entebbe



New European Union Ambassador, H.E. Jan Sadek, during presentation of his credentials at State House, Entebbe

SPEKE RESORT, MUNYONYO: President Museveni challenged African lawyers to address the issue of transplanting middle class values while maintaining a backward pre capitalist society. He also advised the judges that it is okay to discuss rights but more correct to discuss rights in context of the foundation of the society

President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni while addressing the 17th International Association of Women Judges Africa Region Conference at the Commonwealth Resort Hotel, Munyonyo called on African judges to always put the law into context but also placed emphasis on the need to phase out the peasantry and build a middle class, skilled working class like was done in Europe. The President said that by doing so, it will be much easier to consolidate the gains of the women movement.

In his remarks, the President said that many of the values the modern lawyers talk about are middle class values. “In Europe, those values were not always values, the problems you are talking about, they went through, e.g., women being marginalised, this is not an African problem, it’s a problem of the human race,” said the President.

The President told the judges that in the last 600 years, there has been social economic transformation in Europe

where the society has changed. “Europe has metamorphosed during the time of the French revolution from the three-class society to a four-class society of aristocrats, feudalists, bourgeoisie, (middle class) and the working class, today, Europe doesn’t have peasants, even the feudalists, what you have is a two-class society, middle class and skilled working class,” the President retaliated.

Against that background, the President challenged African lawyers and intellectuals to answer the question on how we intend to transplant middle class values thinking it will stick and yet we are maintaining a backward pre capitalist society.

The President also informed the judges that the NRM has been pushing for human rights since their student days in the sixties. “We recruited women in the army for the first time, we also took affirmative action to help the girl child in education and introduced a special seat for women per district in parliament” the President said.

On transformation of society, President Yoweri Museveni urged the women movement to fully support the drive for free education so that that path of transformation through education is not interfered with.

“We introduced free education in

Government schools; however, this hasn't been managed well, some of the headteachers bring back the costs, then children drop out of school, I am struggling with the local parasites, headteachers who look at children as a source of money instead of promoting our policy of free education" the president said. "I challenge the women movement to fight these local parasites," he further urged.

The President while concluding his remarks, advised the gathering present that in order for society to ensure prosperity of people and their human rights and also guarantee the strategic security in Africa, we need to produce a good or service and sell it in order to prosper (build the culture). This also means we have to integrate the markets of East Africa and Africa.



President Museveni is received by Chief Justice Aphonse Owiny-Dollo at the conference in Munyonyo, Kampala



ONE MOBILITY GROUP TO ENTER UGANDA MARKET

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni met a delegation of United Arab Emirates (UAE)-based One Mobility Group at State House, Entebbe.

One Mobility Group is a multi-national company that owns and operates companies that deal with all means of private and public transport along with the ancillary services.

During the meeting, the Group expressed interest to extend their services to Uganda by improving Kampala's mass public transport system.

President Museveni gave them a go ahead but on condition that they must use buses made or assembled from Uganda.

"I'm very glad to hear that idea. The only point I would have added, you seem to have already worked on it because those buses I want them to be made here. You should use buses either made or assembled here because that is what we are planning. We are planning to make the buses using those people of Metu and Kiira Motors," Mr. Museveni said.

"If you can come in and work with them to



President Museveni receives a gift from the One Mobility Group Chief Executive Officer during the meeting at State House, Entebbe

operate, that will be very good. You must work with them. We don't want to use imported buses, we want to use our own buses here", he further told the visiting delegation.

The President also suggested that the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Robinah Nabbanja, calls for a meeting between, One Mobility Group, Kiira Motors and Metu, to see how they can move forward together.

"The benefits of this initiative are very clear; less traffic jam, less fuel and time saving," he added.

The Vice Chairman of One Mobility Group, Mr. Omeir Mohamed Omeir Yousef AlMheiri, assured the President that they are very much ready to work with the two local bus manufacturing companies in order to achieve a common goal of putting an end to the traffic congestion in Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.

"We have got broad interests in Uganda and we are here particularly regarding the Bus Rapid Transport System. We are very keen to be part of the public transport system and we are looking forward to that with the help of our Government and the support of the Ugandan Government as well", Mr. Mohamed stated.

"We are very much open to work with everyone here as long as it fits the international standards and in terms of supply if they can meet the required timeframe, we shall be more than happy to work with anyone. At the end of the day, our aim is to provide a more affordable solution to the people of Uganda to move around in a more effective manner," Mr. Mohamed added.

The group which so far manages and operates public transport in Abu Dhabi,

other Arab Countries, North Africa, Tanzania and Kenya also plans to integrate the minibuses and boda bodas into this system.

"Your Excellency, there are millions of Ugandans travelling from sub urban areas to the city on a daily basis and that means that there's so much time wasted in traffic and that translates to costs and expenses to the Government. So with this system, we are looking to find an effective and a more lively solution to Ugandans to be able to travel efficiently," Mr. Mohamed noted.

From managing the tremendously successful Fast Rent a Car, One Mobility Group has evolved to preside over aplethora of companies ranging from car hire, limo, taxi services and public transport services and maintenance facilities, excelling in each of these fields.

The company has grown from strength to strength, adopting a highly ambitious, quality-driven, goal-orientated business methodology that evolves with the market needs and requirements.

The meeting was also attended by Uganda's Ambassador to UAE, Mr. Zaake Kibedi, who led the One Mobility Group delegation, Mr. Ahmed Abood Saleh Al Boasy Al Yafei – the Group Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Istvan Csuzi – the Group General Manager.



MESTIL HOTEL, KAMPALA: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni said that unless the society undergoes social economic transformation, the principles of justice will remain shaky.

“We need socio-economic transformation to make these principles of justice in a modern way to be on a firm basis rather than this shaky basis. But in order to do this, the society must undergo socio-economic transformation,” President Museveni said, adding that Socio-economic transformation should be through education for all (free education) and the full monetization of the economy.

“Let all children go to school and study for free. For me I am convinced, if all the children go to Government primary schools, secondary and technical institutions, it will help the society to change,” he added, lashing out at individuals who think that education is a channel to make personal money.

The President made the remarks while presiding over the closure of the 2nd Annual East African Court of Justice Judicial Conference held at Mestil Hotel in Kampala on Friday, 28th October, 2022 under the theme, “Transforming Access to Justice in the East African Community”. The Conference aimed at stimulating high-level conversations and discussions on emerging legal and judicial issues including, emerging jurisprudence, issues affecting Courts and Court users and providing a platform for information sharing among judges, judicial officers and legal practitioners and other Court users in the region.

The President said Europe has changed because of socio-economic transformation.

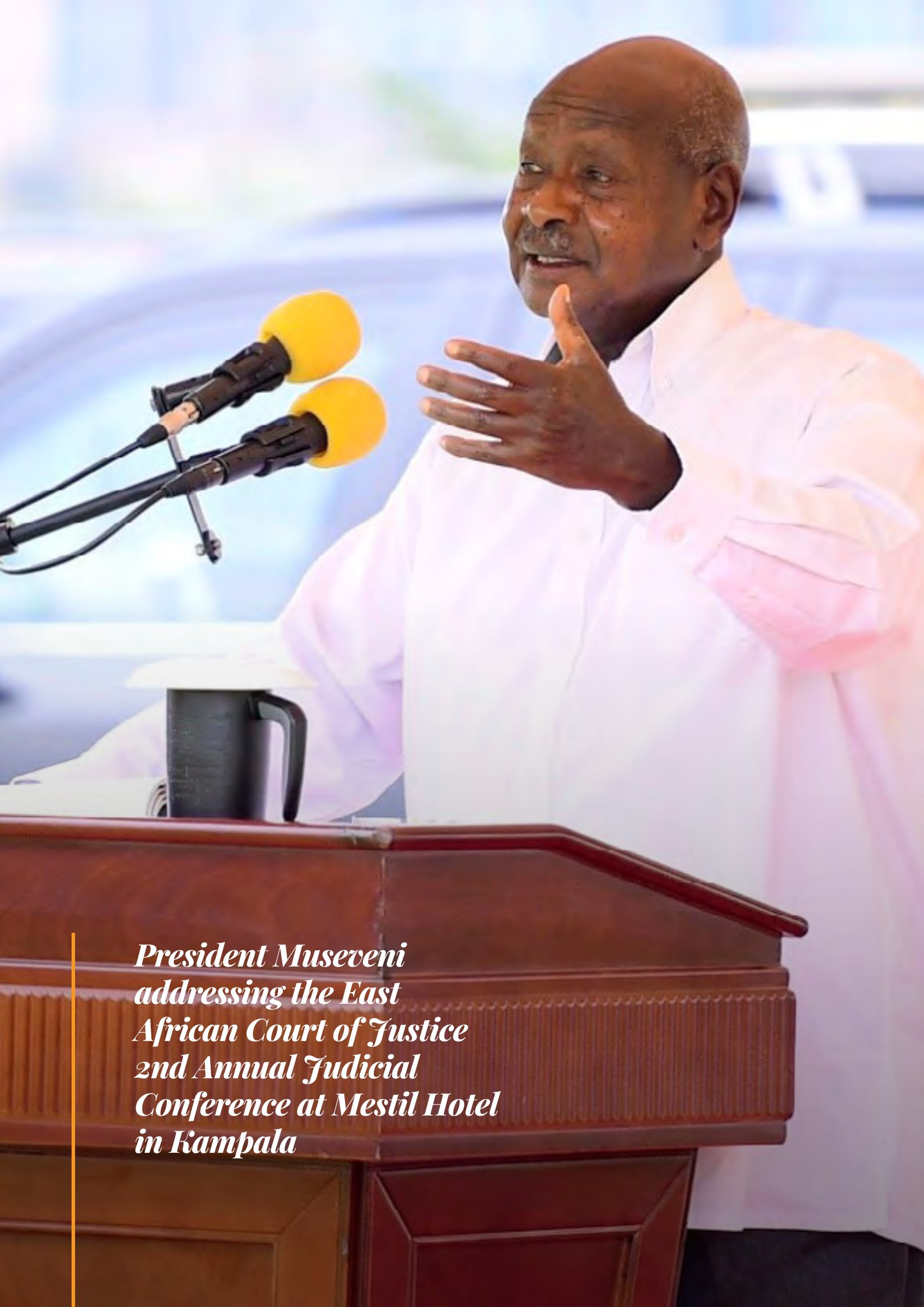
“During the French revolution, there were four social classes which included the feudalist, peasants, middle class and working class but because of socio-economic transformation, now if you go to Europe today looking for peasants you will not get any. What we have now is a two-class society which includes the middle class and the skilled working class,” Mr. Museveni noted.

The President further noted that the second channel for social economic transformation is business. “Learning the culture of producing a good or a service for sale”, he said.

On the issue of East African integration, the Head of State noted that whereas the African Market is worth 3.4 trillion dollars, it is still low compared to other economies like Japan which is 4.3 trillion dollars, China (14 trillion dollars) and the United States of America (over 20 trillion dollars).

“So, this low level of GDP shows you the low level of mobilisation. Because if we were mobilised, our GDP would be much bigger. Then soon we get into the problem of the market. Who will buy what you produce,” the President said, adding that the Ugandan market will not be enough if all the people woke up and started producing, hence the need for a regional and continental market under economic and political integration.

The President expressed gratitude to former leaders; Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi (Former President of Kenya), Benjamin William Mkapa (Former President of



*President Museveni
addressing the East
African Court of Justice
2nd Annual Judicial
Conference at Mestil Hotel
in Kampala*

Tanzania) and Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere for their historical contribution to the East African integration which later saw countries like Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo join the EAC block. He said the coming of Somalia on board will make the EAC stronger.

“This is the logic of Economic Integration. We are integrating in order to deal with the issue of prosperity through production of goods and services which need a bigger market,” President Museveni noted, not forgetting the issue of strengthening strategic security as the second element of integration which also needs an integrated approach.

“If Africa works together, there’s no security issue we cannot work out. If we don’t act together, what is small becomes big. The issue in Somalia, DRC, is very small but this can be dealt with through integration,” he added.

The President challenged Judicial Officers to brainstorm on which matters that should be for integration, saying issues like land management should remain a state matter as it is a district matter in Uganda under the district land boards.

“Me as a wealth creator, what I want from East Africa is a market (integrating the market) then we can add other things carefully,” Mr. Museveni said. He congratulated the participants for coming to Uganda.

The 2nd Annual EACJ Judicial Conference attracted participants from the seven (7) East African Community (EAC) Partner States who include Chief Justices, Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General, Ministers in charge of EAC Affairs, Judges from regional and national courts, Heads of

EAC Organs and Institutions, Members of Parliament, legal practitioners, members of the academia, representatives of civil society organisations, representatives of the private sector and the media.

The Ugandan Chief Justice Alfonse Owiny-Dollo hailed President Museveni describing him as the leading personality in the revival and expansion of the East African Community (EAC). He called upon the regional judicial officers to ensure a robust and effective judiciary to enable the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) to effectively exercise its mandate to sustain the rule of law in the community. He said Uganda will always make their contribution.

“We believe that with a strong Judiciary of each member state and of the community that sustains the rule of law, we will be in a much better position to sustain the principles and purpose of which we have come together as a community,” Chief Justice Owiny-Dollo said.

The first Deputy Prime Minister also Minister in charge of East African Community Affairs, Rt. Hon. Rebecca Alitwala Kadaga, advised that in order to make strides to integration, the community needs to enhance cooperation in legal matters for credential purposes.

Hon. Justice Nestor Kayobera, Judge President of East African Court of Justice who hails from Burundi, extended greetings from the President of Burundi and the Chair of the East African community, H.E. Évariste Ndayishimiye. He commended President Museveni for championing East African Community Integration saying it will go a long way in helping the East African Court of Justice deliver on its mandate.

“You are such an unremittable high personality and a resource in our community. I’m sure through your words of wisdom, we will continue to break the records as our community in having an East African Court of Justice that continues to deliver with higher standards,” Mr. Kayobera said.

The Ugandan Minister in charge of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Hon. Nobert Mao, thanked President Museveni for promoting equality in the provision of social services.

“Your Excellency, you have promoted justice for all and equality of opportunity in Uganda. A country that cannot provide health care and free education for all to its citizens cannot claim to be providing equality of opportunity. Nobody should fall under a certain line of life, the World Bank calls it below the poverty line. I believe in Uganda we shall reach a tipping point,” Hon Nobert Mao said.

He also urged the Judicial Officials that while making their court decisions, they should not forget about the historical context of the societies they operate from. “Our traditional beliefs really do matter. The Judiciary does not operate in isolation,” he said.

Meanwhile, the Director General of International Development Law Organization, Mrs Jan Beagle, revealed that as a firm they enjoy the relationship they have with EACJ which has helped them to promote rule of law in East Africa.

“We should ensure that the law is more inclusive and accessible to all people. For example, in Uganda we have been supporting resolutions to overcome disputes thus restoring peace. We also provide legal services to vulnerable

Ugandans and other East African members to access the legal assistance they need,” she said.

The Secretary General of East African Community (EAC), Dr. Peter Mathuki, disclosed that as the Secretariat they have decided to take the community to the people so that they interact with them through different programmes and get solutions to local challenges affecting the people.

“I want to assure you, Your Excellency, that we have the same objectives and one vision as a community,” said Dr. Mathuki.

He also disclosed that as EAC Secretariat, they have already engaged the President of Somalia, H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, about the Community and he gave them an assurance that they are in a process to join the bloc.

Following the conclusion of the conference, the East African Court of Justice shall hold its annual rotational court sessions during the month of November at the Commercial Court of Uganda premises in Kampala.

The event was also attended by the Chief Justice of Kenya, Her Lordship Martha Koome, the Chief Justice of South Sudan, His Lordship Chan Reec Madut, the Chief Justice of Burundi, His Lordship Emmanuel Gateretse, the President of the East African Court of Justice, Hon. Justice Nestor Kayobera, Attorney General, Hon. Kiryowa Kiwanuka among other dignitaries.



PRESIDENT ADVISES DESERT LOCUST CONTROL ORGANISATION TO RETOOL

“So, we should have a stronger Aircraft, maybe with night vision, able to spray at night so that we finish the problem quickly because all the night hours were wasted,”
President Museveni

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni expressed the need to retool the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa with new technologies to effectively get rid of Desert locust swarms that pose a severe threat to agriculture-based livelihoods in East Africa.

While speaking to the Council of Ministers of the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO – EA) who called on him at State Lodge, Nakasero, the President noted that when locusts invaded Uganda and caused havoc to residents of Otuke in Northern Uganda and Karamoja in 2020, the helicopter provided to fight locusts almost failed because it could not fly at night, the best time to spray the locusts when they are unable to fly. Gen Museveni said they had to involve the army, Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF).

“I totally agree that you should reform, especially technologically. That little aircraft of yours doesn’t fly at night and also very early and in bad weather and by the time it starts flying at 10am, the locusts are already flying,” President Museveni said, adding that the army was effective because it started killing them at night when they can’t move.

“So, we should have a stronger Aircraft, maybe with night vision, able to spray at night so that we finish the problem quickly because all the night hours were wasted,” the President further noted.

According to the President, management of desert locusts should become a responsibility of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in Eastern Africa in what he termed as IGAD+ to include Tanzania which is not a member, instead of creating another organization.

“Because IGAD is dealing with drought and so on. You can think about the concept of IGAD Plus. They (Tanzania) may not be members of IGAD but for the purpose of locusts, we can mention it to Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan. I will propose it to them,” he added.

The group was led by Hon. Fred B. Kyakulaga, the Minister of State for Agriculture, who is also the first Vice Chairman, Desert Locusts Control-East Africa Council of Ministers who were in Uganda for their 67th Session and also to celebrate their 60th anniversary.

Minister Kyakulaga thanked President Museveni “for allowing the UPDF to participate in the desert locust control operations in 2020, a best practice that is being emulated by other member countries now”, he said.

He also informed the President of the financial challenges affecting the

organization, partly due to failure for member states to fulfil their contributions which currently totals to 2.1 million US Dollars. He said of this amount, Tanzania contributes 20%, Ethiopia 19%, Kenya 19%, Sudan 18%, Uganda 6%, South Sudan 6%, Eritrea 6% while Djibouti also contributes 6%. Somalia also contributes 6%.

“Unfortunately, many member countries perennially don’t fulfill their obligation to pay their contribution. And as of June, this year, the outstanding arrears for all the countries was US Dollars 12.6 million,” Minister Kyakulaga said, breaking down the arrears as follows; Tanzania (\$4,841), Ethiopia (\$97,173) Kenya (\$388,697), Sudan (\$6,526,537), Djibouti (\$2,641,280), Somalia (\$245,525) and Uganda (\$1,707,423). It’s only Eritrea that has fully paid.

Minister Kyakulaga requested through His

Excellency President Museveni that the outstanding arrears by member states be prioritized and cleared once and for all and going forward, a mechanism be put in place to protect the contribution for member states to the organisation in the member states national budgets so that arrears don’t accumulate again.

On his part, President Museveni said Uganda will pay all its arrears.

The DLCO-EA which is a United Nations (UN) registered Organisation established by an international convention signed by all member countries in 1962 supports member countries in the prevention and control of migratory pests (locusts, armyworms, tsetse flies, and quelea birds), and any emerging pests that threaten food security in the member countries.



President Museveni poses for a photo with officials from Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa during the meeting at State House, Entebbe

STATE HOUSE, ENTEBBE: President Yoweri Museveni called for an audit of traditional institutions in Uganda so that citizens can benefit from their positive contributions.

“As we remember these people who died for no good reason like Bishop Hannington and other martyrs, we should think of auditing traditional institutions. They have their good side but also they have internal weaknesses. Now me who came later, I had to rectify some mistakes.

When we were fighting in Luwero, one of the challenges was to believe in superstition. People used to come to camps and say that you should not cook pumpkins for the war leader; they said that if I eat pumpkins, people will cry because the plant has a lot of water. They meant that we were to lose a lot of people in the war. I explained to them that the narrative was wrong,” the President said.

Gen. Museveni made the call during Bishop Hannington Memorial Day celebrations in Kyando, Mayuge District. The day is marked to commemorate the martyrdom of Bishop James Hannington who was killed 137 years ago.

He said that it was due to the internal weaknesses of traditional institutions that innocent people like Bishop Hannington were killed.

“The Europeans had their plans of colonialism but out those there were those with good intentions. The traditional leaders should have waited to attack those who were armed instead of killing Hannington who was spreading the gospel. What we can do is to engage the

families of people like Bishop Hannington and we ask them for forgiveness on behalf of our forefathers for the wrongs they committed. If we link up with their families and express gratitude to them. I think God will also be happy with us,” President Museveni expounded.

He added that when he came to power, he supported the restoration of traditional institutions and when he did, he made a speech at Bulange Mengo and gave in his views that the institutions and norms should be audited so that Uganda gets the good examples out of them.

“Now why were traditional leaders killing these people? It was wrong. For the case of Hannington, it was superstition. Someone had told Mwanga that people who will come from the East will bring trouble to you. We have the opportunity to audit and guide our people very well. Like traditional institutions preach against marrying from the same clan. Scientifically it is good because it stops inbreeding. It is one of the reasons I supported the restoration of traditional institutions,” the President said.

Mr. Museveni further challenged traditional and religious institutions to audit the morals which Ugandans should keep and those they should do away with.

“For example, very many years ago, Church of Uganda really helped the Banyankore, to overcome their primitive ways of life, for instance they were drinking uncooked milk which caused them tuberculosis and worms. Instead of involving in politics, the traditional institutions and religious leaders should help people audit themselves to be good citizens,” he asserted.

Mr. Museveni further promised to develop Bishop Hannington site systematically as well as engage the cabinet on why the request to make the day a public holiday was turned down.

He also launched a book about the life of Bishop Hannington. The book was authored by Rev. Can. Dr. John Magimba.

On the other hand, His Excellency directed the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Works and Transport, Mr. Bageya Waiswa to tarmac the additional four kilometres of Kyando- Mayuge road that connects to Bishop Hannington site.

“I don’t want to come back for the next celebrations when that road is not tarmacked,” the President ordered amid chants from excited Mayuge residents.

On improving household incomes and getting out of poverty, the President also promised to support palm oil growing

in Busoga after getting reports that one can earn Uganda shillings 20 million from one acre in a year. This is among the new modalities being considered by Mayuge District Local Government of reducing the acreage of sugarcane plantations in favour of oil palm trees as a better alternative to improving people’s incomes.

The District is known for growing sugarcane that feeds several sugar factories in Busoga sub region.

“If that is the case, then I would go for palm oil. We have introduced palm oil in Kalangala and it’s doing well there. Because remember we are talking about families with 2 acres or less. So that means you will have one acre of palm oil and another one for food because you need food. This is the medicine we are looking for. The people of Bundibugyo are also doing well with palm oil,” the Head of State noted, and added that he



President Museveni poses for a photo with religious and political leaders during the Bishop Hannington Day celebrations in Mayuge District



never supported sugarcane growing for smallholder farmers.

He also preached to the people of Busoga about the four acres plan of agriculture and the seven recommended activities on account of high returns per acre, per annum. These are: one acre for clonal coffee; one acre for fruits (mangoes, oranges and pineapples); one acre for food crops for the family (cassava, bananas, upland rice or irrigation rice, Irish potatoes, sorghum or millet); one acre for pasture for dairy cattle, poultry for eggs in the backyard; piggery; and fish farming along the edges of the wetlands (not in the centre).

He contributed 20 million shillings to the 500 homes of Kyando village and another 20 million shillings to the SACCO of LC.3 councillors of Mayuge.

The First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of East African Community Affairs, Rt. Hon Rebecca Kadaga, hailed President Museveni for always extending financial support towards the commemorations of Hannington Day.

Rt. Hon Kadaga also revealed that the cabinet resolved that the Day will not be made a public holiday but rather it will be annually recognized and celebrated like it has always been done.

“Your Excellency, when we met you as political and religious leaders from Busoga, you told us that you cannot decide alone on the issue of gazettement the day into a public holiday. We proceeded to Cabinet which resolved that the day will not be made a public holiday and should be celebrated like this,” she said.

She also lauded the President for promoting tourism and wooing investors into setting up businesses in the sub

region.

The Third Deputy Prime Minister, Rt Hon. Rukia Isanga Nakadama, also requested President Museveni to set up skilling centres in Mayuge and Busoga at large in order to address the unemployment issue in the area.

“Mayuge population is too big with a huge population of unemployed youth. We ask you to give us skilling centres so that they youth get those skills to improve their livelihoods through job creation,” said Rt Hon. Nakadama, who is also the Mayuge Woman legislator.

On his part, the Archbishop of Church of Uganda, the Most Rev Dr. Stephen Samuel Kaziimba Mugalu reiterated the need to declare Bishop Hannington Memorial Day as a Public Day.

Archbishop Kaziimba explained that the Ministry and blood of Christianity in Uganda was brought by the blood of Missionaries beginning from Bishop Hannington.

“That is why this day must be gazetted into a public holiday. Hannington gave in his life for Christianity in Uganda. We are not asking for too much since because of his life, we have got the gospel here, we got a lot of things because of this man. This man died but his death was not the end of life. We should not involve politics in this matter of gazettement this day,” he said.

The Archbishop also noted that they want the day gazetted not only to remember Bishop Hannington but also to remember the 60 people he was killed along with who include among others his porters and followers.

“He died here partly because of misunderstandings between Chief Luba

of Bunya and Buganda's Kabaka Mwanga. Chief Luba never understood the language from Kabaka Mwanga who had ordered him to release him ("Muute"). Chief Luba instead mistook the order to as kill him ("Mutte"). But it was their problem to kill such a great man. We are here to celebrate Hannington. The man who came here and he was killed because they didn't know him. He was killed like Jesus. He is the only European who was killed here because of gospel. We are here to celebrate him," he stated.

Archbishop Kaziimba further called upon capable leaders and locals of Busoga to invest and develop the sub region.

"This place should be developed. I have very many friends who hail from here but they invest in Kampala. I'm not saying you shouldn't develop Kampala because I'm the Archbishop there, but you need to develop Busoga also. We need churches and standard hospitals among other facilities here. This should be a historical place, we should give it attention," he further advised.

The Bishop of Busoga Diocese Rt. Rev. Paul Mugumbula Samson Naimanhye thanked the President for supporting them with Uganda shillings 80 million towards the construction of St. Mary's House for Mother's Union of Busoga Diocese which is to be built at the Headquarters of Busoga Diocese in Bugembe Town Council, Northern Division, Jinja City.

Bunya County West Member of Parliament, Hon. Henry Aggrey Bagiire, appealed to President Museveni to direct Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) to reopen Mayuge FM radio station whose operations were halted recently due to lack of an operational license.

He said the local radio station has been paramount in the promotion of development programmes since it was being used by Government officials in the area to mobilise and relay communications from the Government.

"We have been using it free of charge. Please Your Excellency, talk to UCC so that they give us our radio station back," the MP said.

In response, the President assured the people of Mayuge that he was going to take up the matter with UCC.

He also commissioned Century Hannington Resort, Kyando, a hotel owned by Rt. Hon. Kadaga.

On October 29, 1885, Bishop James Hannington the then reigning Bishop of the Anglican Church in East Africa, alongside his over 60 porters and followers were speared and stoned to death at present-day Kyando village, Bukatuube in Mayuge district.

Bishop Hannington had been held hostage for some time while making his way from Zanzibar to Uganda, where he was to take over office from Alexander Mackay, then acting Bishop of Uganda, better known as Buganda at the time.

The cold-blooded massacres were executed on the orders of the chief of Busoga, Luba.

The chief was suspicious that Hannington was a fierce enemy of his close ally King Mwanga of Buganda Kingdom.

The event was also attended by Ministers, Members of Parliament, religious and traditional leaders, District leaders among other Government officials.



**SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT YOWERI MUSEVENI
ON THE OCCASION OF MARKING 60 YEARS OF
UGANDA'S INDEPENDENCE ON 9TH OCTOBER, 2022, AT
KOLOLO CEREMONIAL GROUNDS**

Excellencies, Heads of State and heads of delegations from the brotherly countries of the EAC and from friendly countries,

Their Excellencies the First Ladies,

H.E. Vice President of Uganda,

Rt. Hon. Speaker,

His Lordship the Chief Justice,

Rt. Hon Prime Minister,

Hon. Ministers,

Hon. Members of Parliament,

The Rt. Hon. Secretary General of the NRM,

Members of the Diplomatic Corps,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

First of all, I thank their Excellencies the Heads of State for agreeing to come and share with us this joyous occasion in spite of their busy schedules. I also thank the brother countries that sent delegations. Secondly, I congratulate all Ugandans on this occasion of the 60th Anniversary of Uganda's Independence. It has been quite an eventful 60 years. Naye Abaganda tugamba nti: "Ekitatta Muhima

tekimumarako nte" – "if a Muhima (a Munyankore) does not die, even if the cattle die, he will always get new cattle". In spite of the numerous problems over these 60 years, Uganda is now standing and marching forward. It is not only Uganda that faced problems; so did many African countries. That is why, on this occasion, I would like to ask the African political class the following two questions. Two historical questions are: "Are there Professors of Economics in Africa? Is the African Political Class determined to build a Latin America in Africa Instead of the United States of Africa in Africa?"

Even by the time we defeated Idi Amin in 1979, our thinking on the philosophical, ideological and strategic issues, was well crystalized. Philosophy, tries to understand man and his motivations. Ideology deals with ideas about the management of Society and strategy deals with the methods, used to implement whatever plans you have for society.

On the side of philosophy, we had discovered that while there may be some altruistic actors in Society, the majority of people were ego-centric. Hence, the wisdom of using the private sector in the economy,

without banishing completely the use of parastatals.

On the side of ideology, we discovered that in order to create prosperity for our people through the production and sell of goods and services, we need to emphasize the four principles of: patriotism (loving Uganda), pan- Africanism (loving va Africa), socio-economic transformation and democracy. In order to use our understanding of philosophy and our ideology to create prosperity for our people, we evolved a strategy of 10 points programme. Point no. 5 of that programme, read as follows: "Building an independent, integrated and self-sustaining national economy".

By that time, we had already discovered that one of Africa's problems, has been the curse of confining itself to the export of raw-materials where we always get less than 10% of the actual value of the end product out of those raw-materials and the resultant loss of jobs to the cleverer-led outsiders. The external parasite groups, are always interested in perpetuating that haemorrhage of resources and development energies from Africa to other places. What is most infuriating, however, are the comprador bourgeoisie (agents of foreign interests) in Africa, who do two things. First of all, they oppose our value addition efforts, so as to frustrate our industrialization efforts.

Secondly, they are always importing everything from outside, including trivialities like dead people's hair. It is these processes that have stunted Africa's growth.

It is a scandal, if there were people to recognize real scandals. The global value for trade in coffee is US\$460 billion. The coffee-growing Countries get only US\$25 billion and Africa gets US\$2.5 billion Uganda taking US\$800 million. The global automobile business is US\$2.86 trillion; Africa's share is 30.44 billion. The global pharmaceutical business is US\$ 1.42 trillion; Africa's share is US\$16 billion. The global business for furniture is US\$654.20 billion; Africa's share is US\$4.86 billion. The global business for textiles is US\$ 1 trillion; Africa's share is US\$ 31 billion. The global business for cereals is US\$1,337 billion; Africa's share is US\$275.80 billion. The global business for milk is US\$308.8 billion; Africa's share is US\$18.06 billion. The global business for fruits is US\$622.80 billion; Africa's share is US\$56.30 billion. The global business for electronics is US\$1,062 billion; Africa's share is US\$82.16 billion. The global business for electrical equipment is US\$1,540.25 billion; Africa's share is US\$120 billion. The global business for beef is US\$414.98 billion; Africa's share is US\$333.90 million. The global business for fish is US\$544.20 billion; Africa's share is US\$46.87 billion.



It is this that prompts me to ask the Question: “Are there professors of economics in Africa?” Of course, it should be the political leaders that should evolve policies about these issues. The question, however, is: “If the political actors do not see this haemorrhage, why should the academicians not see it? Are they not supposed to scan the global system as to what is going on where and why?” Are professors and academicians, not supposed to use their knowledge to see what is good or bad for their people? It is a tragedy.

Here, in Uganda, we have had to fight the neo-colonial politicians, civil servants, parasitic importing merchants, on account of this haemorrhage. Through struggle, we have caused vertical integration in some sectors outlined here below:

- (1) Maize - to produce maize flour (akahuunga); animal feeds; and we are targeting starch and ethanol.
- (2) Milk - processed liquid milk, ghee, butter, powdered milk, casein proteins, cheese, yoghurt.
- (3) Cotton - textiles, vegetable oil, animal feeds, gun-powder being planned. African market is flooded by dead people's clothes (emichwijuro) from the USA

and Europe known as second hand clothes - thereby exporting money and jobs.

- (4) Sugar cane (ebikoijo) - raw sugar, industrial sugar, ethanol, rum, animal feeds, electricity.
- (5) Cattle - beef, leather (recently).
- (6) Fish - Fish fillet (there are 14 factories operating now); Nile Perch maw is being developed as a big export earner.
- (7) Bananas - banana flour; banana starch; banana juice (Eshaande – Omubisi); banana wine; banana gin (waragi); alcohol sanitizers (anti-corona); big war with the political class and the bureaucrats over this banana project; bananas good for potassium and carbohydrates; apart from vitamin C in ripe bananas (amenvu).
- (8) Fruits - fresh fruit exports; fruit juice (Teju); fruit pulp; later jam.
- (9) Sorghum - beer brewing.
- (10) Pines - ceiling boards; furniture; until recently, furniture for Uganda, including Government

departments was being imported from China, India, Dubai etc.; imagine that!!

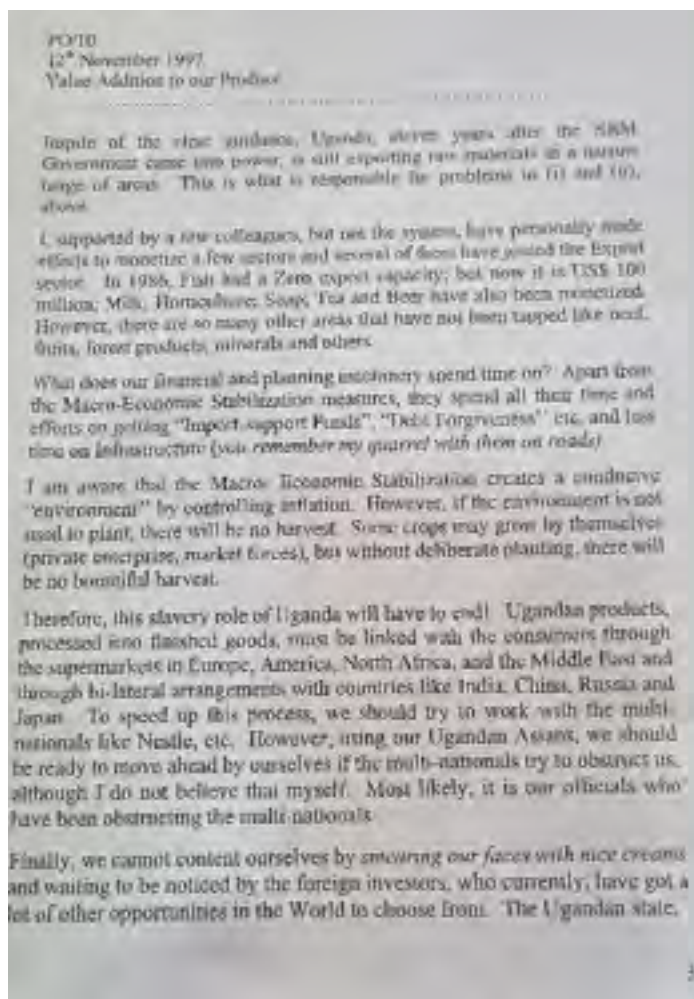
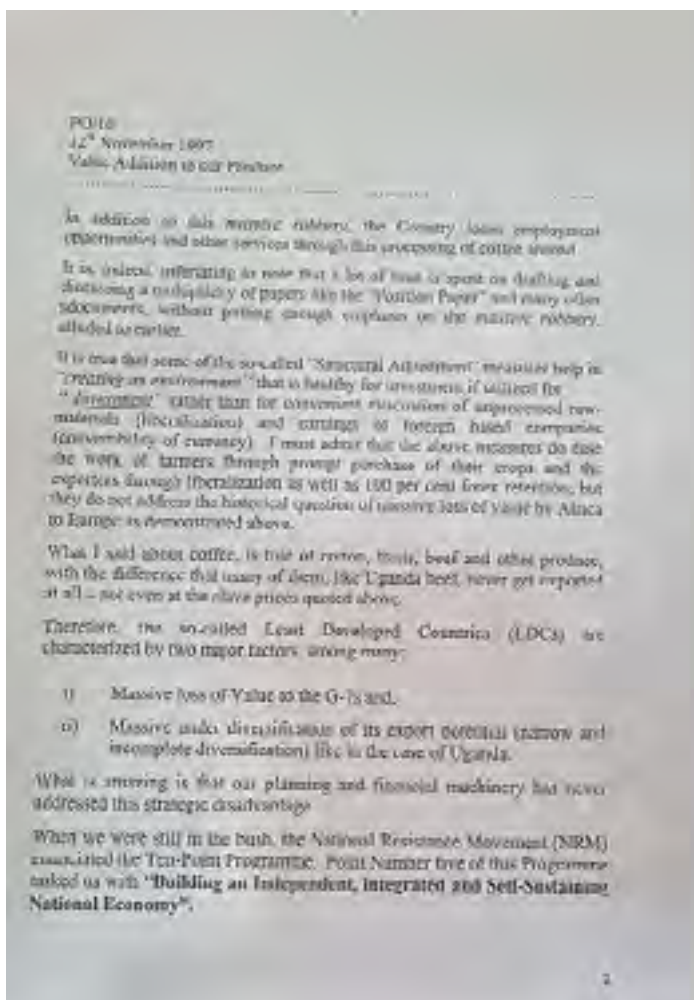
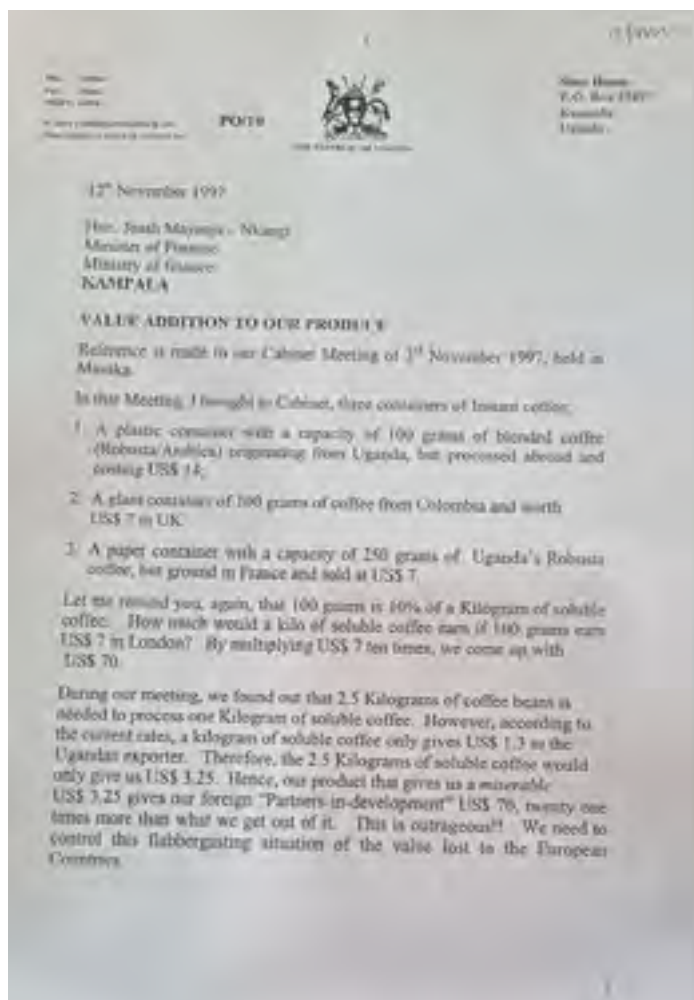
- (11) Gold - Gold refinery – (for electronics, jewellery, etc.)
- (12) Limestone - Cement; cement blocks; pavers.
- (13) Scrap metal - steel bars (emitayimbwa); steel gate doors.
- (14) Used car batteries - Recycled batteries
- (15) Rubber - car and motor cycle tyres.
- (16) PVC - plastics; textiles; blankets.
- (17) Palm oil - soap; cooking oil.
- (18) Sesame seeds (sim sim) - Cooking oil; soap manufacture.
- (19) Marble - marble tiles; sanitary ware.
- (20) Clay - Industrial ceramics.
- (21) Granite - pavers; building blocks
- (22) Tea - tea leaves processing (there are 31 factories).

These achievements, have been in spite of the stiff opposition we have been facing from the parasites and their foreign backers, such as the Monitor Newspaper. To take an example, this paper, on the 22nd of

May, 2022, it said that: “Coffee deal stinks; but key culprit will not be punished”. In other words, Museveni is committing a crime by trying to add value to the Ugandan Coffee.

Since 1986, I have been trying to get investors to add value to our coffee. On the 12th of November, 1997, I wrote a letter to Hon. Mayanja Nkangi to complain about lack of movement on the issue. Our farmers, are paid an equivalent of US\$ 70 cents per kg of low-grade coffee. The same kilogram, when roasted, ground into powder and packaged, it sells for US\$12.9 in a Super market. This is the slavery I cannot accept. How can it be that the Economics Professors of Africa, do not see this? How can it be that the Ministries of Finance of Africa, do not see this? On the 12th of November, 1997, I wrote the following letter to Hon. Mayanja Nkangi, who was our Minister of Finance at that time. It went as follows:





After that, I engaged the Nestle group in Davos. They made it clear that they already had their factory for coffee processing in the UK and would not build a new one. Hence, we had to remain as Raw-Material producers, getting only 5% of the value of the coffee we grow. They, moreover, try to muddy the water by claiming that “blending” of the different coffees can only take place in Europe etc. We told them that Uganda had all the varieties and the blending would be done here. That has been the war, I have been involved in until I got the Vinci Company to help me. You heard how some of the MPs were talking in that war. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, had built a coffee processing factory in Bukoba, in Tanzania, near the border of Uganda. When I heard of that, I linked our people with that effort. They were producing an end product known as “Star Coffee”. Unknown to me, the officials of Uganda, allowed that effort to die out or get stunted. What blindness and betrayal this is!!

To add to the story of coffee, there is the story of iron ore. Uganda has got the purest iron ore (obutare) in the world – 70% pure. The nearest is the one of Peru which is 58% pure. An Indian company, working with some locals, had planned to export this high-grade raw material to India and to be paid US\$47 per tonne. Out of 1000kgs of this butare, when you process you get 700 kgs of steel. A tonne of steel, at that time, was

selling at US\$550. Today, a tonne of steel is US\$ 700. I stopped that theft. If I had not stopped that theft, it would have meant that Uganda would be donating money and jobs to the outsiders and would be losing its natural resources and would remain perpetually underdeveloped. I cannot be a part of this. We have now, finally, got investors that are ready to build a vertically integrated steel industry that will produce high strength products that we need for hydro-power dams, for high-rise buildings, for the standard gauge railway and for our auto-mobile and military industries. Each year, Uganda spends US\$362million on the imported steel and steel products. East Africa, spends US\$2.5billion on steel products if you include automobiles which consume a lot of steel. Yes, we have 12 factories recycling scrap metal. This recycled steel helps us to get mitayimbwa (steel bars) for low-strength buildings. The products of recycled steel cannot, however, be used for high-strength structures like dams, the standard gauge railway etc. Hence, the endless haemorrhage. Why should this be tolerated? Why should this be happening in Africa 65 years after Ghana’s independence? This crime of donating Africa’s resources at a pittance to clever outsiders, applies to copper, cobalt, tin, coltan, etc. Any wonder that African youth do not have jobs and must go for semi-slave



jobs abroad? Those jobs are donated by African planners to the outsiders. This is the war I have been fighting here in Uganda for the last 60 years. I thank those elements in NRM that seriously support this position.

I appeal to all the others to support these liberation efforts. It is a matter of survival and crucial for our prosperity.

The second question I want to pose, again, is: “Is the political class in Africa determined to build a Latin America in Africa or a United States of Africa in Africa?” This question should have been answered at Independence. Mwalimu Nyerere, Nkrumah, Modibo Keita, Sekou Toure and, may be, Lumumba (he was killed too early), raised this question and tried to answer it in a correct way. Their voices were, however, smothered by the collaborators and, instead, the nebulous OAU was created. In the last 500 years, two good laboratories have emerged on the global stage: Latin America and the North America continent. European populations expanded into the two continents of the Americas that were inhabited by Indians of the West. The European populations, came from Spain and Portugal to take over Latin America and from the UK to take over North America. After 500 years, there is great prosperity in North America and misery and poverty, in Latin America. Yet, in terms of natural resources (water, forests, agricultural land, minerals, etc.), Latin America, may

be richer than North America. What, then, accounts for the difference? The difference, partly, emerged from the political-economic-organization of the two continents. Latin America is excessively fragmented, politically and economically, comprised of 12 countries and, if you include the Caribbean, the total number of countries rises to 25. The North American continent, on the other hand, is comprised of only 3 countries: Mexico, the USA and Canada. The USA is a 3 million sq. miles unit, with a population of 332.4 million people. It is that big market that stimulated the growth of the USA economy. It is not easy to be a successful business person in Honduras (population 10,432,860), El-Salvador (population 6,336,392), Panama (population 4,408,581), etc., etc., on account of the small populations. In Latin America, they never even attempted to form a common market, like the one of Europe. A common market, however, would not be free of problems of discordance. You have seen Britain walking out of that body and you have seen the tensions with Hungary, Serbia, etc.

Hence, the best formula, if possible, so as to create a framework for guaranteeing the prosperity of People, is the USA formula – which entails both political and economic integration. Here, in Africa, it points to the creation of political federations, like the one of East Africa. Such a

Federation, would guarantee, not only the prosperity of the People through a big market that would guarantee off-take for the producers of goods and services, but it would also ensure strategic security of People. Nobody would dare to threaten their security. They would ensure their four dimensional strategic security – on land, in the air, at sea and in space. It would also deal with the problem of the suppressed fraternity of the African Peoples. The 54 countries of Africa created by colonialism, do not pay the slightest attention to the four linguistic groups of Africa. The four are: the Niger-Congo; the Nilo-Saharan; the Afro-Asiatic; and the Khoisan. These are the four clusters (obushaba) of nations (amahaanga) based on languages. Obviously, the 54 countries do not pay attention to this. Hence, here in East Africa, you find the interlacustrine Bantus of this area, are scattered in Uganda, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Kenya. Yet, these are Peoples, whose dialects are mutually intelligible. Some months ago, at Munyonyo, I found a group of young people seated. When I engaged them, I found they were Kenyans (in itself a task to discover who is a Ugandan or a Kenyan). I, then, asked one of them, a girl, what her name was. Her answer: “Kwambuka”. “Kwambuka!! “Where do you come from?” was my next question. Her answer: “Kisii”. “What does Kwambuka mean in

Kisii?,” I asked the young lady. The answer: “It means crossing a river or valley”, the young lady answered!! That is exactly what it meant in the Runyakitara dialects.

It is not only the Interlacustrine Bantu that are fragmented in these countries. How about our Luos (in South Sudan, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania). The Kalenjin (Uganda, South Sudan and Kenya) and the Ateker (South Sudan, Congo, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania)? When you talk of the Luo (the Nilotics), you are talking of the Alurs, Acholis, Langis, Japadhola, Luos, Anywak in Ethiopia, Kumam, etc. When you talk of the Kalenjin, you are talking of the Sabiny, Pokot, Nandis, Kipsigis, etc. When you talk of the Ateker, you are talking of the Kakwas, the Bari, the Topotha, the Turkana, the Karimajong, the Itesot, etc. Where do the Masai belong? Are they Ateker or Kalenjin? Help the author, please. However, I know that they are, certainly, Nilo-Hamitic. In the case of East Africa, we have the added bonus in the form of fraternity of the Swahili language speakers.

It has, therefore, been long, ever since the NRM and its pre-cursors, started supporting the struggle for the realization of the dream of the East African Federation. If we had achieved that by 1963 as the elders had intended, this part of the World would be very far. Some of the political elite, let down Africa in



1963 by frustrating the effort. If the Federation had been launched in 1963, you can be sure that Idi Amin would never have taken power in Uganda, there would have been no genocide in Rwanda or the killings in Burundi, Congo would have stabilized long ago, the problems of South Sudan, would have been solved much earlier and the problem of Somalia may not have turned out the way it did. Even today, the sort of problems we are facing, would be easily solved. Take the problem of high food prices. A few years ago, Uganda produced 5million tonnes of maize. Uganda consumed only one million tonnes because Ugandans have other foods. It is only institutions and the animal feed manufacturers that use maize. There was, therefore, a surplus of 4 million tonnes which had no market in East Africa on account of the non-tariff barriers (protectionism). The prices collapsed and the farmers in Uganda, walked away from growing maize. Only now to be told that there is a big demand for maize and even people are dying. The story of maize, is the same as the story of milk, sugar, etc.

In my opinion, East Africans will be better off, if the most efficient East African producers, are encouraged so that the whole of the region benefits. Recently, I was told of some attempts by some Ugandans to block rice from Tanzania in order to “protect” the inefficient rice growers of Uganda!!

I could not accept such blindness. Why, first of all, punish Ugandans to consume expensive rice while our Tanzanian brothers can produce cheaper rice? The other blindness is that you should remember that if you block Tanzanian rice, Tanzania will also block something else from Uganda. Where, then, is the future of prosperity for our region? Why block East African products and open our markets for subsidized goods from Europe, China, Brazil, etc.? Those should be the ones to be blocked because they are unfairly selling in our market. Foreign Governments subsidized goods versus our unsubsidized goods. If you allow subsidized Brazilian products to kill the market for Uganda’s sugar in East Africa, what return benefits will East Africa get from Brazil?

East Africa is a potential super-power of the League of India or China etc., if we integrate economically and politically, assisted, fortunately, by the Swahili language, which is part of the heritage of this area.

If our Economics Professors wake up and see the haemorrhage the NRM revolutionaries have been seeing ever since the 1960s on account of only producing raw-materials and the political class determines not to build a Latin America in Africa but instead build a United States of Africa in Africa, a very prosperous and secure future for Africa will be ensured.

In spite of the missed opportunities in the East African Region and in spite of so many avoidable mistakes that were committed by different actors, Uganda, finally, stabilized and started, not only growing, but also, undergoing social-economic transformation, ever since 1986. The small independence enclave colonial economy of 1962 of the 3Cs and 3Ts, had by 1986, shrank by 25%. The 3Cs were: Coffee, Cotton and Copper; and the 3Ts were: tobacco, tea and tourism. By 1986, all the 3Cs had disappeared, except coffee that was still limping on. All the 3Ts had disappeared, except tobacco which was still limping on.

Having lost 24 years of the 60 years, the NRM, our Movement, had fortunately, had many years of clarifying our philosophical, ideological and strategy positions on almost all issues of society and economy. We had already distilled our four principles of patriotism, Pan-Africanism, Social-economic transformation and democracy. To realize the four principles, we put forward the 10 points programme, out of which point no. 5 was the one guiding us to build an integrated, Independent and self-sustaining national economy that rejected the slave role of confining ourselves to producing raw-materials.

The principle of patriotism struck a bloc at the politics of identity (sectarianism of religion and tribes)

and pushed forward the politics of the legitimate interests of all sections of our People. That is why, ever since 1989, the NRM always won all elections by absolute majority in both popular votes and the electoral colleges. In the 1962 Independence elections, no Party could win by absolute majority because they had fragmented the electorate into sectarian groups that could never attract broad support. Guided by our principle of Pan-Africanism, when we won power, we worked with Mzee Hassan Mwinyi, Mzee Benjamin Mkapa, Mzee Daniel Arap Moi, supported by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere who was still alive, to revive the EAC, which was re-inaugurated on the 30th of November, 1999. Guided by the same principles, we stood with the African brothers in South Africa, Namibia, South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, etc. It is this principle that educates us not to aim at building a Latin America in Africa but build a United States of Africa in Africa – to ensure the prosperity of our people and the strategic security of Africa. Our belief in patriotism and Pan-Africanism, enabled us to build a strong national Army for the first time since the collapse of the Bachwezi Empire around the year 1500 AD. This is, partly, on account of the ideology of anti-sectarianism. We do not look at soldiers with sectarian lenses, but with soldiership and ideological



lenses for patriotism. That is how we were able to build an Army that could go for so long and anywhere for either no pay or low pay. This strong Army, has been always backed by a vast structure of popular support in the form of the RCs (diluted to LCs by the career politicians who came later).

This peace architecture, has enabled the economy to recover and thrive. By the end of the last financial year, the size of the economy was US\$45 billion, having grown from US\$1.5 billion in 1986. The economy had, therefore, expanded 30 times since 1986 and we had entered the lower end of the Middle-Income status with a per capita GDP of US\$1046. This was in spite of the population growing from 14 million in 1986 to 43 million now. We could have achieved more if it was not for the obstructions, we normally get from careerist politicians and administrators or neo-colonial agents.

One of the big mistakes, has been the refusal by the careerist political and administrative class, to transform the pre-capitalist traditional society into a food-secure and commercially active class with ekibaro (cura, aimar, otita – esaabu) – looking for the most remunerative enterprises compared to the family land size and, generally, getting involved in the money economy by the whole society. This is in spite of the guidance we have been giving the Country

ever since 1995 when I made the Country wide tour, giving facts of what can be done after I had carried out the successful transformation in the cattle corridor. On account of this criminal negligence by the political and administrative classes, by 2013, the homesteads that were still in the subsistence sector were 68%, having been 96% in 1969. That is when I involved the Army in OWC. The figures show that there has been a decline in the homesteads that still work for ekidda kyonka (tic me la keken – kufanyiya tumbo peke yake) - working only for the stomach. With the Parish Development Model and the Emyooga, not forgetting the bigger Industrialization and modernization programme, we are sure to, finally, involve all the homesteads in the money economy with ekibaro (cura, aimar). We have sent money to the Parish SACCOs and to the Emyooga funds at the constituency. This is going to unleash massive production of food, beverages, other raw- materials that must be processed by factories. Moreover, the agriculture will now be firmly anchored on irrigation. Therefore, the erraticness of production in agriculture, is over. This, in turn, means that damage to the water bodies must stop because we need the water for irrigation.

Out of the 60 million acres of Uganda, 8,958,000 are covered by water bodies and wetlands and assuming we have

forests covering 30% of the country that would leave us 15.3 million acres. If 10 million acres were used for intensive agriculture of the 4 acres model, that would give us 2.5 million small farms. In the Rwengaju area, our small scale farmers, using only one acre, are employing 15 people per farm. Using this conservative figure, the 2.5 million small farms, would employ 37.5 million People. Assuming the other 5 million acres were for medium scale farming using farms of 100 acres each, we should have 50,000 farms. These, in addition to the intensive agriculture activities of the small farms, would, use extensive agriculture, to produce maize, sugar-cane, cotton, tea, tobacco, etc., products that only make economic sense when they are produced on large scale. These would create their own jobs. All this is just in agriculture. How about industry (manufacturing)? How about services? How about ICT?

The problem, therefore, is not jobs. The problem is the neo-colonial thinking that is always off the point and not able to understand the strong potential of Africa. Now that we have solved the problem of electricity, we are moving full steam on all the opportunities of value addition in agro-processing (fruit processing, animal feeds from maize, cassava flour and starch, banana flour and starch, ethanol from different sources, etc.); paper from forest products; ceiling boards from forest products;

vertically integrated steel industry; full processing of copper; fertilizer industry from our phosphates; the pathogenic economy of vaccines and pharmaceuticals and diagnostics and sanitizers; the knowledge industry of auto-mobiles and electronics; etc., etc.

With our East African brothers and sisters, the sky is the limit.

Recently, there was yet another manifestation of Imperialistic arrogance and hegemonism by elements in the European Union Parliament whereby they decreed from Brussels that the East African Crude Oil Pipeline should not be constructed, until those arrogant actors permit us to do so. Parasitic elements from that part of the World, have been causing problems for Africa and the World for the last 500 years. It all started with 1453 AD when the Turkish Ottomans captured Constantinople and blocked the land route for Europe to the East for trade in silk, spices, etc. The Europeans, led by Portugal, legitimately, started looking for an alternative Sea route to the East to outflank the blockade. Partly due to our internal weaknesses, caused by the bankrupt tribal chiefs, what started as a search for alternative route to the East, soon became a mega-slave trading phenomenon, colonialism, exploitation, looting and genocide in Africa, Asia and the Americas. By 1900, the whole of



Africa had been colonized except for Ethiopia.

However, soon, the Africans and other colonized Peoples, re-organized and launched a massive anti-colonial movement in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the struggle for equal rights by the Black nation in the USA. The ANC was founded in South Africa in 1912. By 1994, the arrogant imperialists were defeated in South Africa. Earlier on, the colonized Peoples had achieved victories in Indonesia, India, Indo-China (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos), Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Kenya and the whole of Africa, either through armed struggle or through peaceful mass struggles.

1994, with the liberation of South Africa, should have marked the end of imperialist arrogance and meddling in the affairs of their former victims. However, some elements are incorrigible as you can see from this resolution. The patriotic forces in the World are, however, much stronger and the patriotic forces in Uganda are much stronger and very capable in all dimensions. The imperialists use the mistakes and weaknesses of Africa. Otherwise, Africa is invincible as was shown by the victories in Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe, etc. East Africans, therefore, should not worry that those arrogant People can stop the oil project in East Africa. If any actor tries to delay our project, we

shall decisively deal with that betrayal according to the relevant laws. We shall develop all the aspects of the project with willing partners. Initially, I was not interested in the pipeline. I was only interested in the refinery to produce petrol, diesel, aviation fuel, etc., for the East African market. It is Total who insisted even when Uganda has to give away US\$12.7 per barrel to use that Pipeline. In the end, we supported the pipeline because it contributes something modest to our Tanzanian sisters and brothers, who, under Mwalimu's leadership, contributed so much to Africa, including Uganda, in the anti-colonialism effort. Besides, the pipeline corridor, provided by the Tanzanian Government, will bring to us gas from Tanzania and Mozambique because our gas resources are not that big. We need gas for fertilizer manufacture, to produce chemicals, etc. Therefore, down with the imperialist, parasitic meddlers. However, Africa should know that even during the anti-colonial struggle, we had progressive Whites that were on our side. Lord Fenner Brockway, Sir Dingle Foot, Prof. George W. Shephard, etc., worked with Mzee Musaazi in our anti-colonial struggle. Even today, there are progressive forces in Western Europe, who can work for the common good of humanity, who are not part of White Chauvinism. We shall seek them out. Most importantly,

the oil project and other projects are unstoppable. The NRM has always had a correct philosophical, ideological and strategy grasp of all issues. Nothing can derail us. In spite of the good movement in the World to curb the emissions of greenhouse gases and move away from oil as a fuel for cars, our oil will remain valuable. We shall still need the oil for textiles like the shirt I am putting on. It is 65% polyester which is from oil. We need hydro- carbons for fertilizer (nitrogen), for plastics (pvc), for tar for our roads. As you saw, we are moving on the electric vehicles, electric piki pikis, using hydrogen for steel manufacture etc. However, our oil will remain useful for other non-polluting purposes. All living things have carbon in them. Carbon is not a problem. The problem has been the greed of foreigners who jump from this to that looking for money without careful and honest study. Before the coming of foreigners, Africa was using solar energy, wind energy, etc., for drying things, processing millet (okweera) and using carbon (charcoal) for okuheesha (blacksmithing), in a controlled way. With the more understanding of natural laws (science), if we do away with greed, all these products can be used safely and sustainably. When oil will no longer be needed for driving cars, it will serve us longer for use for the other purposes.

I thank everybody. In particular, I

thank their Excellencies: H.E. Evariste Ndayishimiye, President of Burundi and Chairman of the East African Community, H.E. Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of

South Sudan, H.E. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud President of the Republic of Somalia, H.E. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar and Chairman of Revolutionary Council, representing the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Lihau Ebua Jean Pierre, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Public Service representing H.E. Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Hon. Prof. Manasseh Nshuti, Minister of State for East African Affairs of the Republic of Rwanda, Hon. Dr. Peter Mutuku Mathuki, Secretary General of the East African Community Affairs and Hon. Sadio Camara, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Mali, for honouring us by positively responding to my invitation to be with us on this occasion. This is part of undugu.

Thank you so much.

Yoweri K. Museveni

P R E S I D E N T





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