

# **UGANDA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS (UPC)**

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## **ELECTION MANIFESTO 2021**

### **The UPC Vision**

An Independent, united, democratic, just, peaceful and prosperous nation where all its citizens have equal opportunities and access to the nation's resources.

### **The UPC Mission**

UPC is a political party that seeks to safeguard national independence, promote national unity, equality, human rights for all, fight poverty, ignorance and diseases, and ensure the involvement of all in economic development and empowerment of disadvantaged citizens.

## PREAMBLE

This 2021-2026 Uganda people's Congress (UPC) Manifesto is an all-inclusive document whose preparation started in 2019 through the Political Parties Capacity Building Project (PPCSP) under the auspices of the Interparty Organization for Dialogue (IPOD), supported by the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and funded by the Democratic Governance Facility (DGF). Views were sought from leaders at National and Sub National Levels spanning from Acholi, Ankole, Buganda, Bugisu, Bunyoro, Busoga, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Teso, Toro and West Nile Sub Regions of Uganda. This Manifesto is designed to respond to the most pressing needs of Ugandans and to provide a policy platform for all UPC candidates in the 2021 general elections in Parliament and the respective Local Governments. The Manifesto visualizes an independent, united, democratic, just, peaceful and prosperous Uganda where all its citizens have equal opportunities and access to the nation's resources. As a country, we have been in the nation-building business since our Independence Day and not much as quantitatively changed. After nearly 59 years of our country independence and 34 years of NRM rule, the majority of our people are still confronted with widespread poverty and are wallowing in an unacceptably low quality of life. UPC as a party, is offering a new direction on tangible growth prosperity for today and future generation by transforming our economy, grow our business sector, create jobs and secure a better life for all.

We as UPC are aware that many of our fellow citizens go about their lives every day with just too many challenges to enable them to live a decent life. Our education system is weak to absorb the labour demand, our health infrastructure is in bad shape, hospitals more often lacks equipment and medicine, agriculture is upside down, sanitation in most towns and rural countryside is nearly at standstill. The world around us is rapidly changing and we are lagging behind. UPC is aware that primarily, nation's development often occurs through well-conceived and executed plans and policy frameworks that addresses the changing needs of society. Currently our nation's development agenda has become a wish instead of a clear vision. UPC is quite convinced that we will not achieve vision 2040 under the current way of doing things. We need to move our cherished nation forward and bring hope and opportunity to citizens. Our Manifesto as UPC encompasses changing our economy from its pre-independence structure to a modern 21<sup>st</sup> century economy, one driven by knowledge, technology, good governance, value addition and industrialization that will create jobs, by modernizing and mechanizing the agricultural sector to increase food security and productivity, transform our education system to produce capable, and well skilled human resource for all-inclusive nation's building.

UPC therefore, truly aspires to transform this country into a modern economy, a true Pearl of Africa with an attractive quality of life and a strong economy that is business and development focused. UPC is firmly aware that this transformation requires strong men and women of courage to provide firm and strong leadership. We envision free and open Uganda that offers opportunities for all, a vision we can all relate to. Our nation must and

can change. UPC invite you the Fellow Citizens to make this change happen. Join us and vote for all UPC leadership at all levels in 2021 polls.

**James Akena**



**President  
Uganda People's Congress (UPC)**

## PARTY TOP POLICY MANIFESTO PRIORITIES

1. Economy
2. Poverty
3. Education
4. Health
5. Inclusiveness
6. Agriculture
7. Land Reforms
8. Transport & Communication Infrastructure
9. Housing
10. Water, Sewage and Sanitation
11. Sports
12. Environment and Climate Change
13. Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts
14. Energy
15. Mining
16. Industrialization
17. Transparent and Accountable Governance
18. Foreign Policy and International Affairs

## 1. ECONOMY

UPC has an economic plan to deliver a strong prosperous economy based on the fundamental truth that the best long term economic strategy for the country is to get our finances in order, build a strong growth powered economy with less debt and make Uganda more productive and competitive in the regional and global economy. Our plan is to deliver more jobs, higher real wages and better living standards for all fellow citizens. UPC aims to achieve by:

- a) Boosting productivity to secure greater prosperity and build modern infrastructure
- b) Helping small business create stronger jobs growth.
- c) Lowering taxes to stimulate stronger economic growth and unleash our real economic potential.
- d) Living within our means get the budget back under control and pay back debt.
- e) Deepening our engagement with East African region in particular and Africa in general and pioneer new trade arrangements.
- f) Broadening the scope of property ownership to include rural communities to double our economic potential.
- g) Strengthen the monetary value of shillings against United States dollar.



UPC firmly believe that a strong, productive and prosperous economy, ideally free from the burden of debt is the basis for every citizen to realize their dreams and aspirations.

Our economic plan for our nation is to live within its means and get the budget back under control. Our nation's net debt which currently stand at 48.91 trillion is more vulnerable to economic shock and has a lesser protection in the event of another global pandemics and as well as financial crisis. UPC is committed to get the budget debt under control and get our nation to real not imaginary path to prosperity. We shall protect this economy from economic shocks and create conditions which keep interest rate as low as possible and reduce debt interest payments.

In trying to getting the budget back under control, we will:

- a) Start delivering real budget surpluses pay down debt.
- b) Establish a national audit to identify savings and efficiencies in areas of government, so that we reduce government debt and start delivering a better value for money and sustainable budget surpluses in the future
- c) End government waste and ensure better value for money in government programmes so that Uganda no longer needs borrowing money to prop up our budget.
- d) Review the performance of state agencies and unmask the high salary wage bills that characterizes these agencies.

In trying to restore prudent financial management and living within our means, we will:

- a) Act in a responsible way to protect fellow citizens and deliver better efficient public services whilst repairing our budget and putting it on sustainable basis.
- b) Get spending down by fixing the overlap between various government programs and reducing the size of the bloated civil service, with emphasis of natural attrition.
- c) Deliver a more effective and responsive public service focused on our wananchi needs.

UPC regards the redistribution of wealth through prudent and targeted government expenditure as an important component of our fiscal policy. We will accordingly address socio-economic problems aggressively without abandoning fiscal discipline and in such a manner as not to impair the growth of our economy.

In boosting productivity growth and encouraging world best practice to modernize and transform our nation's competitiveness in agriculture, business and industries for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, UPC will:

- a) Make public institutions more cost effective and responsive so they can contribute to making Uganda more productive.
- b) Cut government red tapes so business become more productive and devote their energies towards business and growth of jobs.
- c) Improve competition rules so competitive forces drive productivity growth
- d) Rebalance workplace relations to reduce worker's militancy and strikes in workplaces and encourage better pay for better work.
- e) Implement a national minimum wage by narrowing the high gino coefficient gap in consultation with other stakeholders.

- f) Get greater value from infrastructure spending so that every dollar of spending become more productive.

In planning to help small business grow and create stronger job growth, UPC will:

- a) Deliver a modest tax cut funded from savings in the budget.
- b) Reduce the percentage cost small businesses incurs on electricity and water to boost their growth.
- c) Reduce the red tape that makes it hard to make to establish a business in Uganda with a specific focus on streamlined small business regulatory system for registration.
- d) Reform the procurement policy to bring down the cost of bidding and makes the process more accessible.
- e) Break tenders in smaller contract to allow small companies to compete and receive the jobs allow bigger participation.
- f) Establish a meaning and sound Youth Venture Capital Fund to help youth with bankable project to receive funding, mentoring and coaching without being asked any collateral.
- g) Enhancing youth specific affirmative action on government procurement so as to mainstream the participation of youth run business in economic development.

In addition, UPC will strengthen the monetary value of shillings against United States dollar; enhance export promotion for a wide range of products particularly agricultural products; make deliberate actions to drastically reduce imports address distortions in international trade architecture, review contracts for international infrastructural companies aimed at enhancing local content in contractual arrangements; support a deliberate policy on manufacturing thorough quantitative easing and addressing high cost of borrowing.

## 2. POVERTY

Today in our country, the gap between the average citizen and the opulent rich has grown, with the poor falling behind in housing, food security, health, water and sanitation, as well as education. It is no wonder despair has led to social tensions especially among the urban poor. UPC shall use all in its power to fight against poverty creating a platform to listen to and to help the poor, marginalized and left behind. Every single fellow citizen has a right over everything that it has in order for him/her to weave his or her own dreams. We will not only empower our citizens with the ability to dream; we will enable them with the capability to actualize their dreams. The real test of the success of a development process lies in the happiness of the common man. The fruits of growth and development must reach the weakest, most deprived and remotest of people.

With a firm belief in the concept of - uplifting the poorest of the poor - extreme poverty and malnutrition, food security, housing, water and sanitation and education will be treated as a national priority, and will be addressed very thoughtfully. UPC will thus:

- a) Increase and strengthen inclusive development and accountability – with an outright attack on corruption and increased accountability and participation at the district level.
- b) Strengthen delivery of poverty alleviation programs through convergence, transparency and efficiency.
- c) Strengthen the non-formal education programme to reduce adult illiteracy.
- d) Implement a national poverty strategy to the poor through a basic income grant model
- e) Gainfully employ rural poor in agriculture and allied activities.
- f) Enable the urban poor to develop skills so that they take advantage of the emerging opportunities.
- g) Increase access to all social services for the poor: housing, education, community-based health services, clean water, and sanitation services.



- h) Facilitate partnership across all levels of government, civil society, academic and financial institutions in this national mission of poverty alleviation.
- i) Address the problem of gender inequality by:
  - Improving access to water, sanitation and community-based health services for females.
  - Achieving gender equality in education, participation and completion.

- Increasing enrolment of girls in education and technical skills training to improve female literacy.
  - Introducing better-managed microcredit schemes.
  - Proscribe and conduct public education on negative customs.
  - Enforce domestic violence laws.
- j) Address the problem of regional inequality by accelerating infrastructure development in those regions and towns forgotten by time to bring them at par with other areas through prioritized and integrated development.
- k) Target urban poverty by:
- Embarking on a major slum renewal for improved housing and access to social services.
  - Providing a social security system for the informal urban sector.
  - Promoting labor intensive industry to provide urban jobs.
  - Expanding skills-training and job placement for urban youth to fill the job skills industry needs.
  - Reducing urban child labor.



- l) Target squarely rural poverty by:
- Improving agricultural productivity through building rural infrastructure such as road networks and storage facilities; investing in quality extension services; providing subsidies to targeted farm sectors.

- Promoting simple and appropriate rural forms of transportation.
- Providing incentives for businesses and public and private sectors workers to locate in rural areas.
- Building all-weather murram road.
- Enforcing accountability of local government and increase participation of the poor and disadvantaged.



m) Giving equal opportunity to minority groups. UPC believes that in Uganda ‘Unity in Diversity’ is its biggest strength. We as a Party cherish the depth and vibrancy that the diversity in our society adds to the nation. UPC is thus committed to the preservation of the rich culture and heritage of our country minority communities; alongside their social and economic empowerment. It is unfortunate that even after several decades of independence, a large section of the minority groups, and especially the Bakonzo, Batwa, Ik (Teuso), Karamojong cluster, and Nubians continues to be stymied in poverty. Our Modern Uganda must be a nation of equal opportunity. UPC is committed to ensure that all communities are equal partners in our nation’s progress, as we believe that no one should be left behind. We will therefore:

- Ensure that the young and the girl child in particular get education and jobs without discrimination.
- Strengthen and modernize minority educational systems and institutions; dovetailing them with modern requirements. We will initiate free caring student facilities for the minorities to ensure education for them to get out of the circle of galloping poverty
- Empower with vibrancy in livelihood and entrepreneurial opportunities.
- Strengthen the traditional artisanship and entrepreneurial skill of our tribal communities through better market linkages, branding and access to credit.
- Curate our nations' rich heritage and culture through maintenance and restoration of heritage sites as well as digitization of archives
- Ensure a peaceful and secure environment, where there is no place for either the perpetrators or exploiters of fear.

### **3. EDUCATION**

Today in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the challenges which is facing our education systems in our country include lack of educational infrastructure; poor remuneration of teaching staffs which has negatively affected their morale; lack of motivation on the part of students; inadequate support from parents, especially in rural areas and insufficient budgetary allocation. The education sector is made up of tertiary institutions/university, which together provides immense potential for the development of the country. Attraction and retention of skilled teachers in these tertiary institutions continue to be a big challenge. For instance, Makerere University is currently operating at about 45% of its staff establishment which negatively impacts her performance. There has also been erosion of these tertiary institutions over the years. Several of them have witnessed decline due to under-funding and some of them have been transformed into universities. An example is the current Kyambogo University which is an amalgamation of about three tertiary institutions. Parents are also crashing under the weight of high tuition fees for private students.

UPC Party recognizes that it is the right of every child and young person to access quality education, to earn a living and contribute to building a prosperous Uganda for a better life for all. UPC believes that education is the most powerful tool for the advancement of the nation and the most potent weapon to fight poverty. Education in Uganda needs to be revitalized and reorganized to make future generations proud of their culture, hard work, heritage and history and also for creating confidence in the vitality of our country. Every effort shall be made to ensure 'equality of opportunity in access and success' to all learners; creating a harmonious, and cohesive egalitarian society that practices democratic values. This would be possible only when Education accords due emphasis on national integration, social cohesion, and patriotism.

We have to become a knowledge-driven society and has to reverberate with educated skilled manpower of high standards required to meet the challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> century. This requires a bold and visionary leadership to introduce appropriate policy and structural

changes. Highest priority will be given to address the acute shortage of teachers and researchers, quality of education and research, and also the employability factor associated with most of the courses. Education should not only lead to employability but also job creation and entrepreneurship by introducing a national multi-skills orientation program.



We intend to review and revise education system; the salary structures associated with the teaching staff and most importantly, address the shortfall of faculty and related issues in the country. The system shall be made people-friendly and the credibility of the system shall be restored. Investment in education yields the best dividend. Public spending on education would be raised to and involving the private sector would further enhance this.

To redirect education towards quality, UPC will set up a National Commission on Education to report in one year on the state of education and the reforms needed. Based on the report, we will implement a National Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regards to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make our nation a knowledge based by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology. We will also strategically boost market demanded humanity courses (arts)

contrary to the current government policy that push for sciences and disregard most humanity disciplines.

Additionally, UPC Party will take the following steps:

- a) Set up clear mechanism for educational policy performance audit and to have real time information about its performance. Program shall be strengthened and expanded with a goal to remove illiteracy.
- b) Universalize secondary school education and encourage skills development through functional school with particular focus on rural, and marginalize communities.
- c) Provide girl child with all possible help to continue and complete school education.
- d) Provide at affordable cost every going child with a solar laptop to ensure IT competitiveness
- e) Establish and fund a national E-Library to empower school teachers, students and other citizens.
- f) Initiate a multi-country student exchange program for the horizon of school-going children.
- g) Invest heavily in teacher education by:
  - Reintroducing and expanding teacher training facilities and institutions (primary and secondary) throughout the country.
  - Focusing trainings on skills for different levels and subjects, emphasizing math, science and English for different education levels.
  - Including ICT, creative arts, and citizenship education in teacher training.
  - Providing special training for preschool and Kindergarten level teaching.
- h) Invest in teacher motivation and retention by:
  - Improving salaries, accommodation and retirement benefits of the teachers.
  - Paying licensed teachers, a professional allowance of say 10% of the basic salary.
  - Paying technical-vocational education teachers an addition allowance of say 15% of basic salary.
  - Paying teachers in deprived areas an additional allowance of say 20% of basic salary.
  - Offering routine training through open and distance learning facilities.
- i) Invest in basic primary education by:
  - Strengthening universal primary education program to improve on its quality, enrollment and attainment in primary schools.
  - Encouraging more community involvement in primary education by establishing more primary schools so that no child walks more than 3-4 km to school.
  - Increasing the focus on evidence-based pedagogy and giving children a real say in their learning.
  - Closing the disparities between urban and rural primary schools; and public and private schools.
  - Strengthening preprimary education (Kindergarten) and deliberately expanding the program with government support.

j) Strengthen the special education. About 16% of Ugandan children have a disability, as such most of them are not able to attend school and most fail to transition from one educational level to another. Only 5 percent of children with disabilities can access education through Inclusive schools and 10% through special schools. Strengthening the special education will be by:

- Providing training more competent personnel to support special education in the schools to address people with disabilities and special needs.
- Improving the supply of logistics for special education on a regular basis.
- Expanding and equipping existing special schools and establish new ones in all the major regions of our country.

k) Revamping and strengthening technical and vocational education by:

- Making a major policy shift to support and strengthen technical and vocational education. We will promote vocational training on a massive scale. Rigid segregation of formal education and skill development will be broken; a mechanism will be established to give vocational qualifications academic equivalence.
- Rehabilitating and strengthening the existing and building at least one more government aided technical and vocational schools in each region of our country.
- Focusing on need-based skill development and employability; making our people employable even in the most sophisticated jobs. Correspondence courses will be started in new domains for self-employment; family run businesses, entrepreneurship and innovation, and their costs of these courses will be subsidized to women.
- Promoting distance learning teaching virtual classrooms to make it convenient for working class people and housewives to further their knowledge and qualifications in technical and vocational courses.

l) Investing heavily in tertiary education by:

- Improving the facilities and strengthening the current 11 (Busitema, Gulu, Kabale, Kyambogo, Lira, Makerere, Makerere University Business School, Mbarara University of Science & Technology, Muni, Soroti, Uganda Management Institute) government public universities.
- Strengthening the scholarships and bursaries programs for high performing students.
- Strengthening and widening the coverage of the higher education students' financing loan scheme.
- Routinely reviewing remuneration and working conditions of service for tertiary faculty.
- Monitoring quality of education by revamping the National Accreditation Board.
- Re-introducing government polytechnics at least one in every region of Uganda and equipping them to meet demands of the current and future job market and economy.
- Strengthening the linkages between government, tertiary education, and industry.

- Strengthening the distance education and modern technology for off-campus educational qualifications.
- Raising the standard of education and research, so that Ugandan tertiary institutions become at par with the top global institutions like it was the case with Makerere University in 1960s when it was referred to as the “Harvard of Africa”.
- Restoring the credibility of the high education regulatory bodies.
- Legislating on the Apprenticeship Act to facilitate our youth to earn while they learn.

#### **4. HEALTH**

Uganda has one of the worst healthcare records in the world. The country is currently grappling with a huge burden of both infectious and non-communicable diseases. We need a holistic care system that is universally accessible, affordable and effective and drastically reduces the out of pocket spending on health.



UPC party accords high priority to health sector, which is crucial for securing the economy. The overarching goal of healthcare would be to provide health assurance to all our citizens and to reduce the out of pocket spending on health care. We will call for radical reforms in the healthcare system with regards to national healthcare programs and delivery, medical education and training and financing of healthcare.

Our government will focus on the following reforms in healthcare:

- a) Initiate a new health policy. The last healthcare policy dates back to 2016. Uganda today needs a comprehensive healthcare policy to address the complex healthcare

challenges, keeping in view the developments in the healthcare sector and the changing demographics.

- b) Provide a clear mandate to provide universal healthcare that is not only accessible and affordable, but also effective, and reduces the spending for the common man.
- c) Review the role of various professional regulatory bodies, education and training institutions in healthcare and consider setting up an overarching lean body for healthcare. High priority will be given to address the shortfall of healthcare professionals.
- d) Modernize and upgrade the infrastructure of all government hospitals including the regional referral hospital to be able to handle high priority chronic diseases like obesity, diabetes, cancer, motor neuron, lung, heart and kidney diseases.
- e) Increase the number of medical and paramedical colleges to make our country self-sufficient in human resources.
- f) Move to pre-emptive care model where the focus and thrust will be on child health and prevention.
- g) Strengthen the school health programs and enforcing health and hygiene to be part of the school's curriculum (kindergartens, primary and secondary).
- h) Strengthen the rural health care delivery programs to particularly address senior citizens, women and children healthcare issues.
- i) Universalize and strengthen the emergency medical services and occupational health programs.
- j) Promote the utilization of ubiquitous platform of mobile phones for healthcare delivery and setting up the 'National e-Health Authority' to leverage telemedicine and mobile healthcare for expanding reach and coverage and to define the standards and legal framework for technology driven healthcare.
- k) Set up the National Ambulance and Rescue Authority whose functions among others will be carrying out rescue and emergency services.
- l) Create an open defecation free country by awareness campaign and enabling people to build toilets in their home as well as in schools and public places.



## **5. INCLUSIVENESS**

UPC Party is committed to the concept of social inclusiveness including all efforts that are aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of ones' background, so that everyone can achieve their full potential in life. We are committed to:

- a) Full and active participation of every member of the society in all aspects of life, including civic, social, economic, and political activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes.
- b) Creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development.
- c) Promoting social integration by fostering societies that are stable, safe and just and that are based on the promotion and protection of all human rights, as well as on non-discrimination, tolerance, respect for diversity, equality of opportunity, solidarity, security, and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons.
- d) Promoting full respect for human dignity and to achieving equality and equity between women and men in all spheres of life and in development.
- e) Promoting and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to quality education, physical and mental health, and the access of all, to primary health care.
- f) Ensuring that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed upon, they include social development goals, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment, and enhancing social integration of every Ugandan.

UPC will achieve these sets of commitments by:

- a) Strengthening all normative government frameworks, policies and programmes to become gender responsive and inclusive of women, girls, persons of disabilities, elderly including the veterans and pensioners, and the minority groups especially the Bakonzo, Batwa, Ik (Teuso), Karamojong cluster, and Nubians.
- b) Taking bold specific steps ensure to that both public and private services and facilities are more accessible and inclusive to persons with disabilities, women and girls and also to promote inclusive attitudes at the workplace.
- c) Strengthening the empowerment and autonomy of women, youth, elderly and persons of disabilities and improve their political, social, economic and health status.

In regard to children, UPC is also committed to addressing the issues like malnutrition and under-nutrition, problem of child labor, and, sexual abuse, school dropouts, street kids and teenage pregnancies. We will take the following steps to ensure survival, development, participation and protection of children:

- a) Lay special emphasis on vulnerable children and especially those belonging to the vulnerable communities' street dwellers and those with disabilities.
- b) Ensure effective implementation of the right to education, right to food security encapsulated in our constitution.

- c) Endeavour to inculcate good values and morals amongst children.



For the case of youth, UPC knows that future of this nation lies in their hands and considers these people as the most productive asset of the nation if we must achieve double digit growth in our economy. Our policies will as such be based on the judicious mix of experience and youth inclusiveness, so that youth are an integral part of the development process. As UPC we commit to:

- a) Review and revise policies to seek participation of youth in decision-making and nation building process and actively get the youth to participate in decision-making bodies.
- b) Initiate the 'Young Leaders program' in all sectors, to recognize, reward and involve this exceptionally talented youth to serve as role models and mentors for others.
- c) Initiate nation-wide 'constituency level incubation and accelerator program for encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship.
- d) Simplified procedures to avail student's loans.
- e) Finance youth business through a program that would coach and train them without being asked collateral that holds many startup proposals on hold.
- f) Allocate at least 2% of national revenue annually towards a Youth Enterprise Capital Fund to enable youth access interest free business financing either individually or in

groups without traditional collateral requirement with a strong training and mentoring to ensure viability and corruption free process.



For the case of women, UPC affirms that our nation cannot progress women are disadvantaged socially, politically, economically and other aspects of life. UPC will:

- a) Strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) to enable greater effectiveness in their co-ordination of women development matters in all sectors of our economy.
- b) Put in place measures that will ensure active participation of women in politics and governmental institutional jobs by granting women at least 40% of elective or appointed positions.
- c) Make reproductive and other female health issues central to the social and health policy.
- d) Support civic education programs targeted at young women and women professionals to get them more actively involved in socio-economic and political decision-making process at the levels.
- e) Take appropriate measures to empower and integrate women into the overall development process, including their participation in agricultural, handicraft, health and family life, industry and commerce by building their capacity through training, skill acquisition and child orientation.
- f) Give special attention and effective support to recognized professional women organizations and encourage them to reach out to disadvantaged urban women in the informal Sector as well as rural women in the villages and communities.
- g) Increase and diversity formal education and training opportunities of women and girls, within the context of overall national planning for manpower needs, to equip them for greater participation in the political and socio-economic opportunities available to them.



In regard with the persons living with disability, UPC is aware that many of them require the constant help of others to cope with the challenges of life. Most of the people in this group are unable to obtain permanent jobs to fend for themselves. Unless measures are taken, by way of Government policy, to change the situation, these fellow citizens will continue to bemoan their conditions for not being given a chance. As a nation, we owe it both as a duty and a responsibility to those who live with disability to ensure that they do not suffer unduly as a result of their disability. We in the UPC Party will be resolute in this pursuit and ensure that no Ugandan citizen suffers any form of discrimination as a result of disability. UPC will adopt strong measures against any form of discrimination in any facet of national life against such persons.

UPC is aware that one may be physically and mentally fit today and can become deaf or blind the next day. If sign language and brail writing for instance is made part of education curriculum for all, no one would find it difficult to communicate with people if such misfortune occurs. The welfare and rehabilitation of disabled people is integral to our vision of a caring society and that of a responsive government. UPC specifically commits to:

- a) Strengthening the operations of the National Council for Disability (NCD), a public institution that established by an Act of Parliament in 2003 as a national body charged with monitoring the extent to which Persons with Disability (PWDs) benefit from existing legislation, policies and programs.
- b) Using technology to deliver low cost quality education to specially disabled students 'in-home' – through E-learning.

- c) Identifying each and every special need person across the country and establishing registration system to issue universal ID for all applicable government benefits (healthcare, transportation, jobs, education etc).
- d) Ensuring disabled friendly access to public facilities, public buildings and transport.
- e) Ensuring maximum economic independence of the disabled by creating more income generation models for them.
- f) Supporting and aiding voluntary organizations working for the care of the disabled
- g) Providing a higher tax relief for the family member taking care of the disabled person(s).



As far as senior citizens (pensioners, elderly and veterans) are concerned, UPC recognizes them as part of the most vulnerable groups in our society because they face enormous economic constraints. UPC is aware that approximately 85% of active older people are engaged in crop farming which is insufficient to provide them with a regular, stable income, and they do not have any social security. In addition, we are aware that about 85% of older persons in rural areas live in chronic poverty. Older citizens also face challenges due to disability. Over 60% of people above 60 years in his nation have at least some difficulty in functional areas such as hearing, walking or seeing. The impairments of older persons can affect future generations as older persons often have the task of caring for children. Nearly 50% of orphaned grandchildren in Uganda also stay with their grandparents. When the elderly has to care for a child it does not only puts further strain on their resources but it also affects the child as the vulnerability of their caregiver makes it more likely for them not to receive the support they need. Older persons are worst hit by food insecurity and poor nutrition. They mainly feed on carbohydrates and take only one meal a day. This has

pre-disposed them to malnutrition, ill health, emaciation, and chronic energy deficiency. UPC is committed to:

- a) Enforcing a universal social protection intervention specifically targeting older persons in order to effectively address vulnerabilities that older persons face and ensure that they can live their life in dignity.
- b) Ensuring timely payment of retirement benefits for all pensioned senior citizens and create poverty safety net for all aged citizens above the age of 65 years
- c) Strengthening the Senior Citizens Grant (SCG) scheme to cover all districts in Uganda.
- d) Creating a Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS) for all citizens aged over 60 years.
- e) Fast tracking the payment of unpaid benefits to our world war ex-servicemen and other categories of veterans.
- f) Investing in setting up and improving Senior Citizens homes.
- g) Harnessing Senior Citizens' experiences in the national interest.
- h) Devising schemes and programs to engage the Senior citizens as volunteers/ part time workers in various development programs of the government, in urban and rural areas. This will not only help in utilizing their time, but also it would be an effective utilization of their experience and may add an additional source of income for them.



## 6. AGRICULTURE

Uganda's agricultural modernization has been stunted by poor infrastructure like poor state of roads, week extension advisory services, dearth of irrigation technologies and poor social infrastructure. Yet Uganda's biggest strength is its agricultural base and it's potential to turn agriculture into industrial growth. Agriculture is undoubtedly the engine of our nation's economic growth and the largest employer, and as UPC party, we commit the highest priority to agricultural growth, increase in farmer's income and rural development.



The UPC will:

- a) Increase public investment in agriculture and specifically prioritize national agricultural research, technology transfer and agricultural mechanization to lower production costs and increase production output.
- b) Review the idea of farming enterprise cooperatives, produce marketing boards and primary societies to raise the farmers' collective bargaining power and help them benefit from economies of scale by lowering their costs of acquiring inputs or hiring services such as storage and transport.
- c) Review the policy that fronted involvement of our military personnel (army) in agricultural extension services and input supply activities.
- d) Strengthen Directorate of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) in MAAIF, Local Government Production Departments, Universities and other Training Institutions, Farmers and Farmer Organizations, NGOs and Private Sector in provision of timely agricultural extension services and inputs.
- e) Promote rural finance by:
  - Creating the best regulatory and legal framework for agricultural and allied rural credit/finance.

- Re-establishing farmers' cooperative bank for increased affordable farming loans and financial flows to agriculture.
- d) Take a bold step to enhance the profitability of agriculture through investment in marketing activities and specifically provide supportive marketing infrastructure—good roads, fish landing sites, blast freezers, cold store facilities, rural electrification—all critical for agricultural growth.
- e) Promote horticulture, floriculture, beekeeping and poultry for generating jobs and income for rural Uganda.
- f) Promote fish farming and aqua culture and create a special pension scheme to encourage farmers and fishermen associations.
- g) Establish a Buffer Stock Management Agency responsible for cluster-based storage systems for increased food security and competitive prices for farmers during gluts in every sub-county.
- h) Rehabilitate existing irrigation schemes and construct additional new ones as well as promoting rain water harvesting and simple irrigation technologies.
- i) Strengthen the soil assessment-based crop planning and setting up mobile soil testing labs in all Uganda's Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes.
- j) Re-orient weeds, pest and disease management and control programs, and adopt irradiation technology in the reduction of post-harvest losses.
- k) Implement a rural farm insurance scheme to take care of crop loss due to unforeseen natural disaster.
- l) Implement and incentivize the setting up of the food processing industries/enterprises that has remained just much of a plain talk till now. This will lead to better income for farmers and create jobs. We can aim to set up 'agro food processing clusters', with high value, export-quality and vacuum-packed food processing facilities in every emerging city.
- m) Develop capacities in each region to set up seed culture labs in each district and regional agriculture innovation labs to conserve agro-biodiversity.

UPC will further take additional steps to ensure that the right to food does not remain an act on paper or a political rhetoric by reviewing all the laws and schemes, in consultation with the local government leadership, to ensure a corruption-free efficient implementation of food security programs.

UPC party will also specifically target the following key agricultural enterprises amongst others:

- a) Coffee. Its Uganda's leading agricultural export and major foreign exchange earner providing income for over 1.5 million households. In the East African Community, Uganda is the biggest coffee producer accounting for 63 percent of the total regional coffee production. We will strive to process our coffee locally and expand the local, regional and international markets for the processed coffee. We will target to produce at least 1,000,000 metric tons by 2026. Activities to boost the coffee sub sector will include: promoting improved varieties (seven elite varieties resistant to wilt) through increased financing to coffee research; support for the production and distribution of

100 million coffee seedlings per annum in order to expand area under production by at least 5% in traditional areas and 25% in new areas; carrying out demonstrations and training farmers on good agricultural practices; controlling pests and diseases in coffee; promoting fertilizer use through support to demonstrations and training farmers on soil and water conservation; promoting and supporting value addition and marketing of coffee; providing technical extension, demonstrations, enforcement of compliance with coffee regulations; improving standards and capacity through PPPs and supporting production and certification schemes for sustainable fine and specialty coffee; and supporting acquisition and use of mechanization and irrigation technologies through PPPs.



- b) Cotton. Main commercial uses are in manufacture of textile and garment, edible oil, soap and livestock feeds. There are several justifications for supporting the cotton and textile sub sector in Uganda guided by the existing National Textile Policy and Strategy formulated in 2008. This subsector is in dire need of retention and attraction of new investments, developing human resources with skills in clothing and textile technology, technological up-gradation and addressing market distortions present in the value chain. We will explore the opportunities for expanding capacity of existing firms and attraction of new investment into production on a large scale. We will target to produce at least 130,000 metric tons by 2026. In order to achieve these target, the following activities will be undertaken: supporting seed processing plant in Pader district; provision of cotton inputs to farmers; support to value addition through implementation of the revolving lint buffer stock fund to ensure all year round supply

of lint; strengthening cotton research; strengthening cotton farmers support programmes through extension and training in good agronomic practices; support to mechanization in cotton.



- c) Tea. Tea is one of the Uganda's third largest agricultural export commodity earner after coffee and fish. Tea has contributed approximately over 3.6% of Uganda's export earnings over the last five years and we recognize it to be with higher potentials to contribute more to national income, employment and environment conservation. The tea sub-sector provides livelihood to over one million people mainly in the rural areas. The following actions and activities will be pursued to increase tea production: mobilisation of small holder tea growers into independent legal farmer groups/associations with a critical mass of shareholders owning processing facilities through Government loan guarantees; increased funding for tea research; providing extension services for tea; production and distribution of at least 50,000 million quality tea plantlets per annum; and building tea factories in the major tea producing areas (at least 25 single line in Kisoro, Kabale, Kanungu, Zombo and Mityana) with a capacity to produce at least 1,000,000-1,200,000 metric tons of tea per annum. These interventions will be carried out with the support of the Uganda Tea Association and Uganda National Farmers Federation.



- d) Tobacco. Tobacco production and processing in Uganda was until 2013 dominated by British American Tobacco (BAT) Uganda, which used to control about 93 percent of the activities, employing about 28,000 persons and purchasing tobacco from 65,000 contract farmers. In 2013, BAT closed its tobacco-processing plant in Kampala and relocated its manufacturing operations to Kenya. We will revive and invest heavily in tobacco production, processing and marketing.



- e) Banana. Banana especially matooke is one of the staple food security crops for greater part of country. We will target to produce 25 million metric tons by 2026. To achieve these target, we will increase production and productivity of bananas through: control of pests and diseases especially the Banana Bacterial Wilt (BBW) disease; generation and distribution of clean planting materials to farmers for example tissue culture; promoting the use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and soil moisture conservation techniques; strengthening extension services and training in good agricultural practices (GAPs); and support to value addition ventures through Private Public Partnerships.



- f) Sugarcane. The sugar Industry in Uganda started way back in 1920, then peaked production in 1972, but unfortunately immediately began declining, due to miss management and neglect of the estates. Sugar is a strategic and nutritive commodity to many countries in the world. Sugar differs to any other food commodity in being consumed daily at different rates by all people regardless of their age, standards or classes. This fact makes sugar a commodity that enjoys certain importance from the agricultural, industrial, nutritive, economic, social, cultural and strategic point of view. Sugar Industry and trade is increasingly gaining importance in Uganda and International trade. We will firmly promote the competitiveness of this sector.



- g) **Maize.** Maize is a staple food among the rural poor and it's highly depended on by institutions such as schools, military, police and prisons, as well as relief providing bodies such as the United Nations World Food Programme. Maize is also a raw material for industrial products such as alcohol and starch. We will target to annually produce 20 million metric tons by 2026 enough for domestic consumption and excess for export. To achieve these targets, we will increase production and productivity of maize through: producing and distributing at least 120 metric tons of improved maize seed; multiplication and distribution of foundation seed, improving access and use of fertilizers; increasing pest and disease control measures; promoting mechanization; improving extension services; supporting post-harvest handling through training traders and farmers on quality standards and post-harvest handling technologies; supporting processing and value addition including household cottage industries.



- h) Beans. We will target to produce 20 million metric tons by 2026 for domestic consumption and export. In order to achieve this target, we will increase production and productivity of beans through: increasing access to high quality seed inputs like Rhizobia; support to pest & disease control; strengthening mechanization and extension services.



- i) Cassava. Cassava, introduced in Uganda between 1862 and 1875, is currently one of the most important staple food crops in the country. It is the second most important staple crop after bananas, with an annual crop with a maturity period of 6–8 months. The total cassava production currently in Uganda is well over 3million metric tons per annum. High-quality cassava flour can readily replace imported materials in paperboard, textile and plywood manufacture and could replace 10% of wheat flour in the manufacture of biscuits. Cassava chips have the potential to partially replace (10%) maize/maize bran in animal feed rations. We will target to increase production of Cassava to 4.5 million metric tons by 2026. The following interventions will be undertaken: establish production and distribution of clean planting material resistant to crop pests and diseases; develop monitoring and diagnosis systems for pest and diseases; provide established support for marketing and establishment of adequate storage utilities for fresh cassava roots; support cassava farmers and SMEs to engage in processing of quality flour, chips and starch, as well as agribusiness enterprises.



- j) Irish potatoes. The demand for Irish potatoes is estimated to be well over 900,000 metric tons per annum with urban demand outpacing rural demand. With the increasing urbanization, changing eating habits by the majority youth and high population growth, chips consumption is set to rise by 60% in the next few years offering the potato industry huge opportunities for enterprise development and economic growth. The Irish potatoes development interventions will include: supporting production and distribution of seed potato of improved varieties with preferred end user characteristics; supporting production and marketing of ware potato for rural and urban consumption; supporting farmers and small and medium enterprises to engage in organized production, marketing and processing of potato; and providing an enabling policy framework for a competitive and profitable commercial potato industry.



k) Rice. Rice as one of the strategic agricultural enterprises with the potential to remarkably contribute to increasing rural incomes and livelihoods, and improving food and nutrition security. However, current rice yields are remarkably low, a situation partly attributed to the fact that farmers hardly use agro-inputs such as improved seed, fertilizers and herbicides, which would otherwise boost yields. We will target to produce at least 1,200,000 metric tons by 2026 and generate enough export quantity. This will be achieved through: multiplication and distribution of improved foundation seed; mechanization of rice production; investment in irrigation infrastructure starting with Eastern Uganda; and provision of extension services. In order to reduce post-harvest losses in rice, we will promote and distribute appropriate post-harvest technologies, increase access to credit by rice farmers, traders and processors and promote marketing of rice by promotion of collective marketing for high quality rice.



l) Cocoa. Cocoa is another high value crop produced in Uganda. The major cocoa producing districts are Bundibugyo (67 percent), Mukono and Mayuge and over 17 other districts are engaged in the production. We will increase cocoa production and productivity through strengthening cocoa research and technology development, improving cocoa extension services delivery, provision of cocoa seedlings, and increase marketing and value addition.



- m) Cashewnut. Cashewnut is a hardy drought resistant tree crop. It strives best in dry areas with annual average temperatures above 28°C, having well drained deep sandy loam soils with high textural porosity. It is a very suitable commodity for dry cattle corridor areas of Uganda. Cashewnut offers enormous benefits including; nutritional benefits where it provides macro and micro nutrients, such as protein, magnesium, zinc, copper, manganese a potential Source of vitamin C. Industrially, cashewnut is used in manufacture of varnishes, typewriter rolls, industrial flooring tiles, gum, inks, oil cloth, paints, water-proofing paper, acid and alkali resistant cements, laminating resins among others. Economically, cashew is a source of income for small holder farmers, provides employment opportunities and foreign exchange earnings for government. Environmentally, being a hardy drought resistant tree crop, cashew provides potential benefit to climate change mitigation especially for the dry land areas with annual average temperatures well above 28°C. We will increase production and productivity of this crop by strengthening cashew research and technology development in the country, improving cashew extension services delivery, provision of cashew seedlings, and increase marketing and value addition activities.



- n) Shea (*Vitellaria paradoxa*), the “butter tree” or “women’s green gold”, grows in the wild in the wooded savannahs of northern and northwestern Uganda—the “shea belt” comprising of the districts of Kotido, Kaboong, Moroto, Abim, Otuuke, Agago, Kitgum and the West Nile districts. Shea butter is part of the cultures of peoples in the shea belt providing livelihoods for many. Almost everything from the shea tree – fruit, nuts, leaves, bark, roots and dead wood – is used for purposes ranging from food, pharmaceutical products, soaps and cosmetics. Uganda Export Promotions Board (UEPB) has set a target of supporting and enabling Shea Nut producers to have at least 200,000 to 500,000 tons of Shea Nut produced by 2022. UPC will double this 1,000,000 tons by 2026. To achieve strengthen shea research and technology development across the shea belt of Uganda, strengthen domestication, propagation and on-farm conservation of shea trees, and increase marketing and value addition of shea nuts and the allied products within and outside the region.

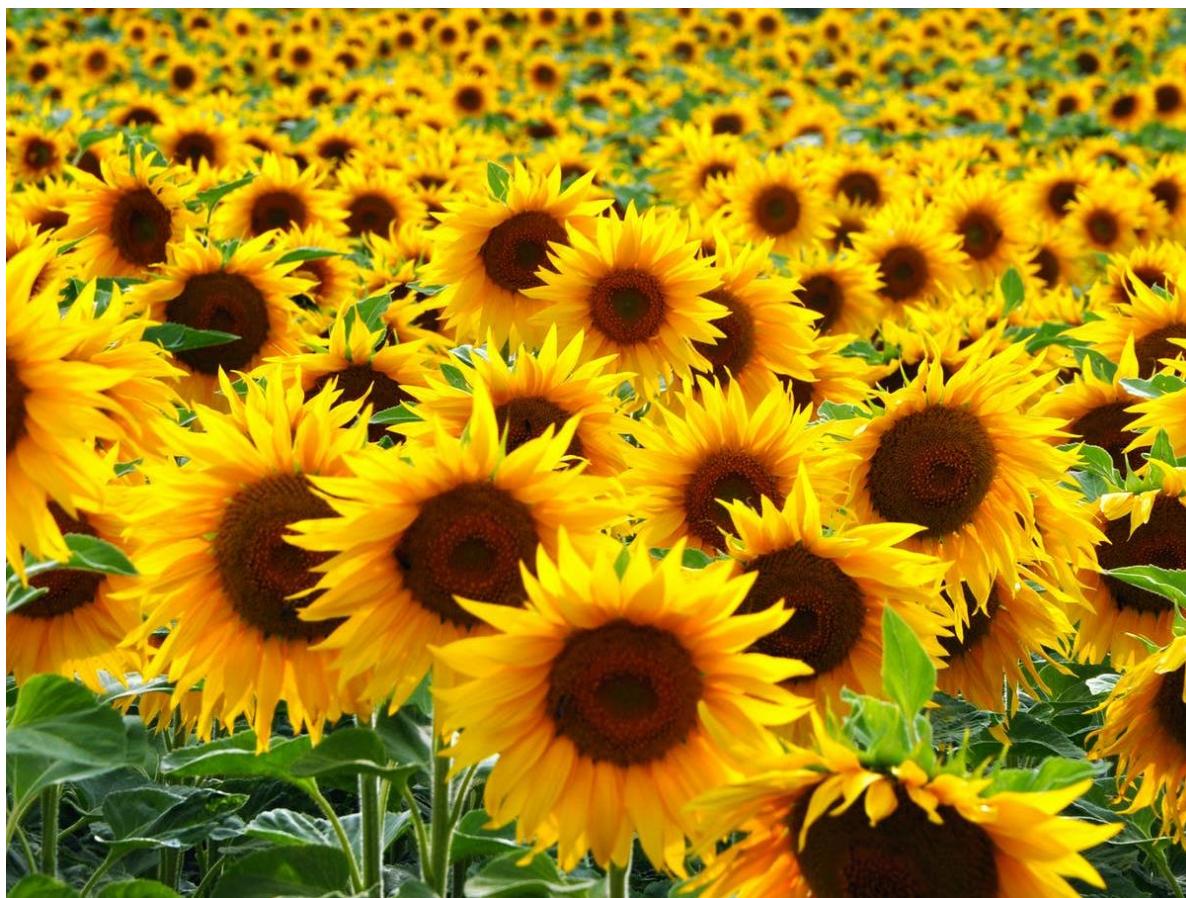


- o) Vanilla. Vanilla is one of the high value crops grown in 25 Districts of Uganda, mainly in Central, Eastern and Western parts of the country and is used to add flavor to drinks, dairy products, sweet food, cosmetic products and may also be applied in pharmaceutical industries. The Dairy sector is the largest consumer of vanilla and here, it is used in ice cream, yoghurt, chocolate and other flavored dairy products. Global consumption of vanilla ranges between 2,100 metric tons to 2,400 metric tons per year over the last 10 years. It is the most expensive spice in the world, after saffron. Uganda is among the top 10 Vanilla producing countries in the world and the top ranked in East Africa. Uganda has a window of opportunity to secure a growing long-term profitable vanilla sector and has potential to deliver the country into the medium income status. We will: undertake detailed market and business research to determine the long-term viability of vanilla industry; consider forming a Vanilla Industry Association to act as a single voice for the industry and more importantly facilitate the sharing of information between growers and regional food producers; promote the superiority and benefits of natural vanilla and natural vanilla flavoured products to the community, with a particular focus on chefs; encourage hospitality industry and general public to support local industry development by buying locally grown vanilla where it is available and asking for it where it is not.



- p) Oilseed Crops. Vegetable oil is one of the major commodities being traded regionally, thus a source of foreign exchange for the country. Uganda is the second leading producer of edible oil in the region after Tanzania. There is available market in Rwanda and Kenya mainly for the seed cake for the developed livestock sub-sector. The major oil seed crops that will be promoted are soybean, palm, sunflower, sesame and groundnuts. The production and processing of oilseed crops encourages rural development through enterprise diversification; cake used by fish and livestock farmers as feeds (good protein source), bees benefit from the nectar in apiary farming, soap stock use by industries for soap making, residues used as mulch and humus in citrus production, oil use as food and to some extent used as bio-diesel to run industrial machines. We intend to increased production and productivity of oilseeds aimed at increasing household food and nutrition security and income and the specific interventions to be undertaken will include: improved distribution and access to improved quality seed, fertilisers and mechanization; strengthening and increasing access to extension services by oil seed farmers; building and strengthening farmer

organisations to sustainably provide services to their members, and strengthening the oilseeds sub-sector platform to oversee and coordinate relevant policies in the oilseeds sub-sector.



- q) Flowers. Commercial floriculture farming in Uganda started around 1992 as one of the nontraditional cash crops. Uganda's commercial flower industry was making significant economic contribution to the country and one of the fastest growing businesses in the country. The good climatic conditions and the abundant "cheap" labour favors the growth of the industry. We will promote flower varieties that perform well in the tropics to reduce on the competition and increase profit margins. We will encourage private partners to invest in a flower industrial park with the required infrastructure. We will also endeavor to expand the local, regional and international markets for our floriculture products.



- r) Horticultural crops. The horticultural subsector includes fresh vegetables and fruits, as well as edible flowers. The specific crops (excluding edible flowers) include hot pepper, white garden eggs, chillies, avocados, pineapples and okra. Production of fresh vegetables and fruits used to be in proximity to the major airport (Entebbe International Airport) but has now extended to other places far away from the airport. We will strive to expand the local, regional and international markets for the different horticultural products. To achieve this, we plan to provide quality seedlings; improve grading standards, packaging and handling of fruits and vegetables; register exporters; support quality assurance interventions; strengthen plant quarantine restrictions; control pests and diseases; and support to processing of fresh fruits through PPP arrangements.



- s) The livestock sub-sector. The livestock sub-sector is composed of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, fish and poultry. We will enforce the existing enabling policies such as The Dairy Master Plan (1993); The Dairy Industry Act (1998); The Dairy (Marketing and Processing of Milk and Milk products) Regulations (2003); The Public Health Act (1935); The Animal Diseases Act (1964), the Hides and Skins Act (1964); The Veterinary Surgeons Act (1970); The Animal Straying Act (1964); The Animal (Prevention of Cruelty) Act (1957); The Animal Breeding Act (2000); The Cattle Grazing Act (1964); The Public Health Act (Meat and Milk Rules) (1964) and the Code of Meat inspection Uganda (1973) and relevant laws such as Food and Drug Act (1964), the National Drug Authority Policy and Statute (1994) and the National Bureau of Standards (1993 and 1998), as well as Uganda's international obligations (GoU, 2000) to guide the development and transformation of this sub-sector.

Export of beef to regional markets is still very low, due to failure to meet sanitary and phytosanitary standards in external markets. The number and quality of modern abattoirs is still very low, with only about two operational Abattoirs-Uganda Meat Industries and City Abattoirs. In rural areas, slaughter slabs are often used as abattoirs and thus compromise beef quality. Uganda lacks basic abattoirs that can be upgraded to meet international standards and requirements, a situation that has led to fewer exports of beef and beef products. Uganda's major Beef processors, Fresh Cuts Uganda Limited used to supply regional markets in DRC, South Sudan and Somalia but lost the market due to failure to meet safety and quality requirements.



We will strengthen livestock policies and a legislative framework to support the large-scale breeding and production of indigenous chicken, turkeys, geese, ducks, and guinea fowls; increase cultivation of feed to reduce producer costs; Assist other livestock

farmers to increase scales of production of goats, sheep, pigs and cattle; and also promote research, management and production of mini-livestock such as bees and Nsenene grasshoppers.

We target by 2026 at least beef production, 700,000 metric tons; pork production, 300,000 metric tons; mutton and goat meat production, 80,000 metric tons t; poultry, 63,647 metric tons. We will also strive to increase production of honey and silk and also to increase exports of hides and skins. In order to achieve the targets, the following activities will be undertaken: control of vectors and diseases through vaccinations, disease surveillance and construction of infrastructure for disease control; pasture development; provision of adequate water for livestock production through the construction of valley dams; provision of high genetic materials; promotion of labour saving technologies; creating a buffer stock/animal handling grounds to support beef processing.

We will target to produce at least seven billion litres of dairy milk annually by 2026 for both domestic consumption and export. To achieve this target, the following interventions will be effected: Provide at two heifers per household; support to dairy extension services; establishment of a dairy herd information system; support to increased dairy regulation and inspection; establishment of mobile and regional laboratories; building capacity in conserved feed production, marketing, on-farm water harvesting infrastructure and pasture and rangeland improvement in the national milk sheds establishment; and increased efforts to improve dairy market access and value addition.



We will target to increase annual fish production to over 1,200,000 metric tons by 2026. In order to achieve the target, the following activities will be undertaken: increased support to aquaculture through construction of fish ponds; support to restocking of major water bodies; undertaking research in area fish breeding and production technologies for fast growing and early maturing fish species; control of water weeds; increased regulation, inspection and certification; increased value addition to fisheries.



## 7. LAND REFORMS

Land reform has been high on the development agenda for Uganda since the early 1990s. The UPC Party is convinced that in order to maintain the production capacity of land, which is a renewable resource, security of tenure and accountability which resorts with ownership, are extreme important factors. UPC firmly recognizes that the land question is a highly emotive issue and its handling must be of cardinal maturity and care.

We are aware that the current distribution of land rights, together with the systems of land administration and management, are rooted in the past, and any attempt to resolve our land problems requires an appreciation of past policies and their impacts. The land reform process under UPC will therefore consider the appropriateness and cost-effectiveness of existing systems of land administration and management. UPC Party will therefore:

- a) Harmonize all land-related policies and laws, and strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of government and cultural institutions for the sustainable management of land resources.
- b) Guarantee that the transfer of land under all tenure regimes does not deny any persons' rights in land on the basis of gender, age, ethnicity, social and economic status.
- c) Harmonize and streamline the complex tenure regimes in Uganda for equitable access to land and security of tenure
- d) Clarify the complex and ambiguous constitutional and legal framework for sustainable management and stewardship of land resources.
- e) Redress the historical injustices to protect the land rights of groups and communities marginalized by history or on the basis of gender, religion, ethnicity and other forms of vulnerability to achieve balanced growth and social equity.
- f) Streamline land rights administration to ensure the efficient, effective and equitable delivery of land services.
- g) Design and implement a land registry system to support the registration of land rights under customary tenure.
- h) Facilitate tenants on registered mailo or government land to access the Land Fund to purchase or acquire registrable interests.



## **8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE**

Transport and communication infrastructure have an indispensable role in economic activity. Without good communication facilities and physical access to resources and

markets, economic growth and development would not be possible. An effective transport and communication system is, therefore, a fundamental element in enabling sustainable economic development. Transport facilitates the movement of people, goods, services and resources and improves access to local and international markets. Good transport and communication is also essential for providing access to basic public services, such as health and education. Therefore, removal of physical and non-physical barriers to effective transportation and communication will directly impacts on economic and social development of our country. The transportation and communication infrastructure remained in extreme disrepair, primarily as a result of more than two decades of continuous warfare and negligence. Sight of damaged roads and railroads is very common.

### Road Transportation

Good road transportation leads to productivity, health and safety, and lowers the costs of goods at the market. The costs we now face as a nation in terms of time, stress, accidents and freight expenses are too high, mostly caused by corruption and playing politics. A better life through industrial and agricultural growth means improving the movement of people and goods. The UPC will:

- a) Strengthen a route licensing system to regulate buses and city transport routes to reduce queue times.
- b) Reorganize public transport system by specifically re-introducing Uganda Transport Co. Limited for public buses and the Uganda Cooperative Transport Limited for trucks in partnership with cooperative Societies to reduce the dependence on personal vehicles for transport, thereby, reducing cost, time to travel as well as ecological cost.
- c) Prioritize safety and invest in long required overhaul of stressed infrastructure, strict norms and warning systems. Every village for example should be connected through all-weather roads.
- d) Enforce vehicle standards and traffic regulations to improve safety.
- e) Re-classify all road contractors along transparent, non-political party guidelines to avoid corruption and shoddy road construction and maintenance work.
- f) Pay road contractors in a non-party, non-crony basis.
- g) Emphasize road construction and maintenance in a regionally balanced manner.
- h) Decentralize and make government departments more lean, accountable and effective.
- i) Increase the feeder road network for improved movement of goods to markets.

### Railways

The current government has plainly neglected railway mode of transportation. Improving the rails is more than just extending to new areas. The UPC is committed to invest in existing rails and upgrade to new and modern rail sizes. The UPC will:

- a) Invest in track repair and trains to move more passengers and goods. Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) is a transformational project that will spur Uganda's economic activity. Conceived by the African Union initially, Uganda People's Congress will ensure that

- the railway is constructed from Malaba to Kampala while engaging Kenya for the interconnection to the coast.
- b) Prevent an unhealthy competition between rail and roads that destroys the road networks.
  - c) Modernize old rails with new size and technology, especially improving fuel supply.
  - d) Redevelop and reconstruct the regional rail links. We plan for railways modernization, inducting of state-of-the-art technology. Feasibility of electric train from to major towns will be sought.
    - Malaba – Kampala,
    - Kampala – Mpondwe
    - Tororo – Gulu, and
    - Bihanga – Mirama Hills.



## Air Transport

Uganda is a landlocked country. Air Transport is therefore of strategic importance to the nation as it guarantees an alternative gateway to the rest of the world. It provides the most efficient and quickest transport means to and from Uganda. The country's perishable high value commodities like fish, flower, fruits and vegetables are exported by air. The development of a safe, efficient and reliable air transport industry is thus among government's priority programmes. Uganda has one international airport, Entebbe International Airport, which is located about 40 kilometers South West of Kampala City.

UPC will modernize existing & operational airports, & build new ones especially connecting smaller towns and all tourism circuits. In addition, there is a potential for inland

air transportation to various remote and local locations in the country. Such air strips will ensure that low cost air travelling becomes possible within the country and may also act as quick emergence air ambulance. We will particularly reconstruct and strengthen the following:

- a) Domestic airstrips namely Arua, Gulu, Pakuba, Kidepo and Kasese.
- b) Airfields namely Soroti, Mbarara, Lira, Masindi, Jinja, Moroto, Tororo and Kisoro.



## Communication Facilities

UPC recognizes that communication plays a key role in the social-economic development of any country. That there are many sections of our population that still lacked basic communication services, and that the market forces alone are not adequate to ensure equitable distribution of communication services. The UPC will thus ensure through targeted interventions, that all the underserved people of Uganda especially the rural communities can have access to modern communication services on a sustainable basis so as to participate in the information society for their social and economic development. Specifically, we will:

- a) UPC will strengthen the Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) to, among other responsibilities, establish and administer a Rural Communications Development Fund (RCDF).
- b) Ensure sufficient RCDF inflows so as to finance increased coverage. At least three avenues will be considered namely; revising the percentage levied on commercial communication services providers, making provision in the national budget and engaging development partners.

- c) Make RCDF more collaborative, with other government arms with a view of mainstreaming some of the RCDF-initiated interventions into other sector strategies.
- d) Aim to achieve a target of one pay phone per village in underserved areas only.
- e) Encourage the modernization and expansion of postal services by effectively supporting at least one initiative (such as the implementation of the post-code system) that aims to either modernize or expand coverage of postal services in Uganda.
- f) Support the establishment of at least one Community Information Centre per underserved sub county.
- g) Support the establishment IT laboratory work stations with broadband access in all government educational institutions (including both UPE and USE schools) that are located in underserved areas.
- h) Support public institutions of higher learning (in collaboration with other organizations) to undertake research that explores new ways of using ICT to support rural development.
- i) Catalyze the utilization of renewable energy sources (such solar) to power rural ICT projects and encourage use of the national fiber backbone for the delivery of broadband to underserved communities.
- j) Encourage greater participation of SME, NGO, CBO and rural small investors in the sustainable provision of ICT services to rural areas for example setting up public audio information points at every Trading Centre where important communication is delivered to the community regularly.



## **9. HOUSING**

One of the greatest needs of man is shelter. Uganda's housing situation is characterized by inadequate homes in terms of quality and quantity in both rural and urban areas. The housing deficit stands at 2.4 million housing units, out of which 210,000 units are in urban areas and 1.395 million units in rural areas. An estimated 900,000 units are substandard and in need of replacement or upgrading. By 2022, Uganda's population is projected to be about 48 million. The population growth is expected to require more than 3 million more housing units. Most Ugandans know too well the problems with housing— overcrowding, poor quality, and just simply not enough places to live decently.

UPC will roll out massive low-cost housing programs to ensure, every family will have a decent house of its own. It will be an innovatively designed scheme that dovetails various existing programs and also encourages the housing sector by appropriate policy interventions and credit availability including interest subventions, where necessary. Our proposed program will further ensure that these houses are equipped with the basic facilities of toilet, piped water supply, electricity and proper Access. To do this we will amongst others:

- a) Lower the cost of building materials and inputs by investing in large-scale local production of building materials, improve/upgrade building skills through improved technical education and professional bodies and enforce building and building materials standards.
- b) Upgrade existing slum areas in our historical urban cities and towns by building low cost housings/flats and prevent existing city housing from decaying by investing in improvement and management, and improve security for urban dwellers with increased policing and crime prevention.
- c) Create Banks to ensure available, affordable serviced plots, with proper compensation for family lands.
- d) Prioritize financial resources towards this goal and support low-income earners, especially those working in the informal sector, to undertake incremental microloans directly and through partnering financial institutions in order to improve their shelter.
- e) Establish an urban land resettlement scheme to benefit urban landless and provide housing subsidy to first time home buyers by facilitating their access to credit for building and mortgages. To enhance this, land re-allocation, infrastructure support and cheaper credit will be pursued.
- f) Provide social housing support for vulnerable rural households, especially women; vulnerable children; and orphans and their caregivers through the construction of homes with a ventilated pit latrine, shower stall and water tank. Families will be trained in knowledge of HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, succession planning, inheritance rights, sanitation and hygiene, and malaria prevention. Recognizing the connection between housing and livelihood security, we support

- youth in these households to develop a vocational skill relevant to their local market, such as tailoring, carpentry and masonry.
- g) Offer institutional technical assistance to financial institutions and private sector actors to develop more competitive, inclusive and resilient housing microfinance products and services that serve middle- to low-income clients.
  - a) Innovatively structure the program to converge and dovetail various existing programs, while adding the missing links especially in rural areas by encouraging the overall housing sector, through appropriate policy interventions and credit availability for rural housing.
  - b) Enforce land use planning and property rights, emphasizing district level accountability and strengthen the local governments and municipal development forums to address urban issues with a specific focus on urban affordable housing, hygiene and sanitation, promoting good environmental practices and economic empowerment to impact the lives of vulnerable communities in the growing urban areas.

UPC believes that this housing programme will bring into place over 10 million jobs nationwide annually. The implementation will extend beyond residential homesteads to university hostels and barracks for uniformed services. UPC conceives that this programme will bring relief and comfort to individuals and families currently facing severe difficulties in their effort to meet the challenges of ever-increasing rents and the pressure of some shylock landlords.



## **10. WATER, SEWAGE AND SANITATION**

Water and sanitation are essential for life and health, but they are also essential for dignity, empowerment and prosperity. Water and sanitation are human rights, fundamental to every child and adult. Across Uganda, the poor continue to be hurt by lack of access to quality, affordable water and poor sanitation causing illness, disease, loss of work, school time and make thousands of children every year sick and at risk of death. Yet we all know that portable water and good sanitation is the basis of a better life and the spread of prosperity.



### **Domestic and Industrial Water**

While universal access to clean water and sanitation is one of 17 global goals that make up the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, in many parts of our country, safe water for domestic and industrial use is still a rare commodity. Many people have yet to have access to cleaner and safer water for daily consumption and industrial use. Many people have to trek miles to have at least a drop of clean water. Burden of this falls squarely on women and children, who have to travel long distances carrying heavy loads. This, in turn, places them in the face of violence and abuse either along the way or at the water

collection points. Also, the time spent moving from point A to point B for water results in children missing valuable school time. Many girls have been reported in most part of the country to have dropped out of school as a result of this domestic responsibility. Besides, this daily burden means women and children lose out on economic and educational opportunities, which affects their economic well-being and their families. To end this, UPC government will:

- a) Strengthen the district local governments in delivering and maintaining clean and portable water supply.
- b) Shift focus from point water sources (boreholes) to reticulation schemes such as, solar water pumps, gravity flow schemes and piped water supply schemes to reduce distance and time spent by women and children while collecting water.
- c) Phase out galvanized iron pipes and replace with stainless steel and PVC pipes for improved water quality, functionality, and reduced operation & maintenance fees to be invested in development activities.
- d) Invest in research and development of alternative water sources, such as rain water harvesting and treatment.
- e) Create new water supply and treatment systems, and upgrade existing ones in urban areas.
- f) Protect watersheds that supply urban and rural areas.
- g) Examine the cost structure of water to favor the poor and provide access for the PWDS with a platform and access ramp on the water source.



## **Irrigation Water**

Despite the advantages that the country holds in the ease of undertaking irrigation development, the potential has not been harnessed. Uganda's rain-fed agriculture has progressively been constrained by frequent threats of, and actual occurrence of, droughts and floods affecting efforts for increased production; fight against hunger and poverty. Uganda's vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by a rapidly growing population, a factor that has increased pressure on natural resources (mainly wetlands and forest covers) leading to environmental degradation. Uganda has one of the highest irrigation potentials in the world with over 15% of her surface area covered by fresh water resources. The sum of the external and internal renewable surface water resources (the average annual river flow generated from precipitation) in Uganda amounts to 43.3 billion cubic meters per year. Currently, Uganda's ratio of cultivated area under irrigation to the irrigation potential is only 0.5%. The UPC government will religiously enforce the National Irrigation Policy. Specifically, we will:

- a) Set up an investment arrangement that will facilitate a working collaboration with the private sector and other non-state actors as well as incentives for setting up strategic irrigation infrastructure under a Public Private Partnership.
- b) Support implementation of comprehensive catchment management plans, as well as best practices to minimize unsustainable exploitation of water resources using an integrated water resources management approach to irrigation planning, development and management.
- c) Support development of irrigation schemes based on technically, financially and environmentally sound approaches to ensure sustainability and maximization of value for investment for all players along the agriculture value chains.
- d) Strengthen the institutional capacity of all players both at national and local levels to ensure good governance of irrigation development investments, deliver efficiency in water use and maintain the functionality of all irrigation systems.
- e) Lay emphasis on research and innovations as well adoption of cutting-edge technologies to support agricultural enterprises in ways that meet national, regional and international standards.
- f) Embark on the construction of bulk water supply systems, construct new strategic reservoirs and dams; rehabilitation, remodeling and upgrading of water storage facilities; promote rain water harvesting, as well as water abstraction and efficient transmission in order to ensure efficiency in irrigation development.
- g) Integrate national adaptation action plans for agriculture into irrigation systems and ensure content for climate change adaptation and mitigation shall be emphasized at designing, planning and implementation.

## **Sewage and Sanitation**

Uganda's low access to sanitation and slipping health conditions risk our potential for prosperity. The excreta disposal facilities both in the homes and institutions are usually lacking or insufficient and/or inappropriate. Latrine coverage for the Country is currently

below 50% average. In some urban areas, the coverage is as low as 20%. A new phenomenon has developed due to this pressure, code-named the “flying latrine” where people wrap faeces in polythene bags and throw them out of their premises. Indiscriminate disposal of refuse into open spaces and compounds around premises are rampant in urban areas.



For a better life, the UPC will:

- a) Strengthen the National Water and Sewerage Corporation to expand and manage sewerage infrastructure well.
  - b) Strengthen the guidelines and standards for hygiene education nationally based on operational research, programme monitoring activities and an understanding of the wide range of communities and cultures in Uganda. Every hygiene education intervention will be based on a particular local hygiene problem of concern to community (Communities will be motivated and facilitated to identify their own sanitation problems and seek solutions).
  - c) Regularly conduct hygiene education for the empowerment & communities to identify their own sanitation, problems and solutions. This will enhance recognition of the different roles of men, women, children (in or out of school) and the youths and will

- appropriately focus on each group's role for the promotion and sustenance of sanitation.
- d) Equip environmental health workers with skills required for effective hygiene education through training schemes amid management support. The health workers will include volunteers.
  - e) Ensure that hygiene education proceed at different levels- nationally through mass media (radio, television and newspapers) as information, storytelling and competitions; locally through health committees, water user committees using participatory techniques like (voting, mapping and discussions). Traditional channels of communication such as storytelling, drama songs, and role-plays will be promoted.
  - f) Enforce laws on sanitation by strengthening the District Local Governments and eradicate culture of open fields or the bush as toilets. In Uganda, nearly a tenth of the population practices open defecation, and two thirds of households do not wash with soap.
  - g) Provide hand-washing facilities at public institutions, especially at all schools.

## **11. SPORTS**

UPC recognizes the importance of sports in society and for all age groups. Sports have a direct relation to fitness, good health and productivity. The biggest challenge facing sports in Uganda is that the current government in power still looks at sport as just a mere recreational activity. The athletes, the administrators, the fans, the private sector and government are still stuck to the consideration of sports as an extra curriculum activity. Elsewhere, sports have been carved out as a unique sector and fully fledged professional industry. It is such a lucrative industry that has a lot of value it adds to the people of a nation. Until the nation accepts to take this direction and take steps to achieve it, nothing will stop the bickering currently engulfing sports. Uganda has not fared well in sports, and needs to invest for promotion of sports in an organized manner.

Considering the way current government has treated the discovery of oil and gas, and the steps taken from exploration, to production through attraction of foreign investments by creating incentives, investment by government, provision of specialized education to Ugandans, drawing best practices from elsewhere and creation of new legislation, sports should not be treated differently. UPC will promote all sports - traditional and modern by:

- a) Allocating more funds to sports, and encouraging all regions of Uganda to fully discharge their responsibility in the promotion of sports.
- b) Increasing infrastructure for sports, with stadiums and gymnasiums in all regions of Uganda and building at least one stadium in each region.
- c) Taking firm steps to revamp school sports nationally and re-inculcate a culture of sports at the school level by arranging sports facilities and training needs for promoting a healthy lifestyle, and making sports as a compulsory part of the school curriculum and training physical education and sports teachers.

- d) Launching a national sports talent search system, so that extraordinary sporting talent is identified at a very young age. Such promising boys and girls will be selected for special training. Attractive career path will be planned for sportspersons providing security of career through jobs in government, and private sector.
- e) Establishing sports academies across the country and combat exploitation of youth in sports.
- f) Devising special scheme for sportspersons to ensure social security.
- g) Encouraging business houses to patronize sports and sportspersons.
- h) Overhauling the 1964 National Council of Sports (NCS) Act to create a Sports Authority instead of a council as a regulatory body.

UPC recognizes that with a fully-fledged professional sports industry, our country will enormously benefit by providing employment to many youth irrespective of their education, export of talent which is a forex earner to the nation, international advertising that will boost tourism, government will have created a wider tax base, and many youth will be engaged in an economic activity that has scientifically been proven to improve the health of participants and a mobilization tool that government can use to reach the youth and entire population to fight crime, drugs abuse and HIV, amongst others.



## **12. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

Today our environment and natural resources are under severe threat from both natural and man-made drivers of change including; poverty, rapid population growth, unplanned urbanization, expansion of informal settlements, industrialization and the impacts of climate change and variability among others. Fragile ecosystems including wetlands, hilly and mountainous areas, forests, riverbanks, lakeshores and rangelands are facing encroachment and degradation. Pollution levels are also on the increase and the country is contending with new and emerging environmental issues arising from e-waste, unsound use of chemicals, oil and gas development and the impacts of climate change such as droughts, floods, storms, heat waves and landslides that have had serious effects on agricultural production, food security, nutrition, incomes, health status and the livelihoods. Climate change potentially poses one of the greatest challenges for Uganda to realize its full development potential. UPC takes environment management and climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives with all seriousness and will work with the global community and institutions in this regard.

### **Environmental Management**

UPC will work towards strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for sustainable environment, natural resource management and adopt strategies to withstand the likely impact of environmental degradation. We will strengthen the implementation of the National Environmental Act, National Environment Management Policy, National Wetland Policy, National Forestry Policy and other Legal and Policy documents for facilitating sound environmental management in our country such as the National Environment (Wetlands, River Banks and Lake Shores Management) Regulations, the National Environment (Standards for Discharge of Effluent into Water or on Land) Regulations, and the Local Government Act. Specifically, we will:

- a) Strengthen the National Forestry Authority, National Environmental Management Authority and Wetlands Management Department to help address the underlying drivers of deforestation and environmental degradation in the country.
- b) Promote sustainable management of rangelands and pastures through integrated rangeland management to avoid land degradation and deforestation.
- a) Strengthen the implementation of the National Biodiversity Action Plan in order to protect and preserve of wildlife.
- b) Strengthen efforts to promote integrated fisheries resource management and improve aquaculture in order to ensure sustainable fisheries production.
- c) Strengthening the efforts of our local governments in greening our urban areas especially along the public roads, public places, schools and parks to enhance touristic value of our urban areas.
- d) Promote intensified and sustained afforestation and reforestation programmes implemented by the government, institutions, households and individuals, the private sector, civil society and multilateral organizations.

- e) Promote and encourage efficient biomass energy production and utilization technologies (charcoal, energy saving stoves, briquettes etc) to reduce wasteful biomass consumption.
- f) Encourage agroforestry, which will enable poor rural households to meet their subsistence and energy needs.
- g) Strengthen existing forestry research and encourage conservation and restoration of forest ecosystems critically threatened by climate change
- h) promote long-term wetland conservation and restoration of degraded wetlands so that they can continue to provide global services, including mitigating climate change, while supporting the sustainable development needs of communities and the country.
- i) Effectively address the challenges posed by environmental degradation on biodiversity and ecosystems, so as to ensure ecosystem health and provision of ecosystem services that are crucial to sustainable and resilient development.
- j) Monitor and ensure that any human activity within the vicinity of protected areas does not compromise the integrity of the ecosystem.
- k) Ensure the conservation of wildlife resources and plan for improved resilience of tourism resources and infrastructure to the escalating environmental degradation.
- l) Promote the rural and urban planning and development of human settlements that are environmentally sound and friendly.
- m) Ban the production and use of polythene paper in the country.



## **Climate Change Management**

UPC will respond to the challenges posed by climate change through both adaptation and mitigation options to build resilience, which is crucial to ensuring sustainable development. We strengthen the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy. Specifically, we will:

- a) Promote and support climate change education, awareness raising and capacity development for a range of stakeholders (government, academics, civil society and private sector) contributing to the national development process, from the local level to the national to ensure that each category of stakeholder better understands the climate change impacts facing Uganda, their causes, and the responses and means available.
- b) Mainstream climate change concerns in education curriculum at all levels and provide mechanisms to ensure the development in the medium term of appropriately skilled professionals to address specific technical challenges associated with climate change.
- c) Provide adequate support for policies and programmes that take into account the interactions between population dynamics, climate change and development.
- d) Promote climate change adaptation strategies that enhance resilient, productive and sustainable agricultural systems. Examples:
  - Highly adaptive and productive crop varieties and cultivars in drought-prone, flood-prone and rain-fed crop farming systems.
  - Highly adaptive and productive livestock breeds.
  - Conservation agriculture and ecologically compatible cropping systems that increase resilience to the impacts of climate change.
  - Innovative insurance schemes (low-premium micro-insurance policies) and low interest credit facilities that can insure farmers against crop failure due to droughts, pests, floods and other weather-related events.
- e) Provide proper support for the information sharing and research that is required to better understand the impacts of climate change in Uganda and the vulnerabilities of particular groups and populations, so as to better inform future actions for adaptation to climate change.
- f) Promote and encourage agricultural diversification, and improved post-harvest handling, storage and value addition in order to mitigate rising climate related losses and to improve food security and household incomes.
- g) Mainstream gender issues in climate change adaptation and mitigation approaches in order to reduce the vulnerability of women and children to the impacts of climate change and recognize their key role in tackling this issue.
- h) Develop and ensure integrated planning and management of transport and other physical infrastructure that builds on insights from climate predictions.
- i) Strive to meet the commitments made in the nationally determined contribution to the efforts to reduce global warming contained in the Paris Climate Change Agreement.



### 13. TOURISM, CULTURE AND CREATIVE ARTS

Tourism in Uganda has successfully improved and developed but it is still facing many challenges which have greatly affected the industry. Some of these challenges include; limited marketing of the tourism industry which has retarded many people internationally to know Uganda as a tourist destination hence affecting safaris to Uganda. There is also high competition from neighboring countries like Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania. These countries also offer the same tourists' products like Uganda. UPC recognizes the economic value of the tourism Industry as earner of foreign exchange major contributor to the GDP and provider of many employment opportunities and will strive to streamline the industry to realize its full potential. UPC will specifically undertake the following:

- a) Strengthen the implementation of the National Tourism Policy and the National Culture Policy.
- b) Invest in tourism product development, real and practical marketing by increasing overall budget allocation to the sector by 60% and 80% to marketing alone from the current figures.
- c) Revamp the Uganda Museum in Kampala as a one-stop tourism visitor's information center and construct regional museums to promote cultural tourism.
- d) Encourage the use of everyday local wear to promote our culture, create employment and market opportunities for producers and entrepreneurs.

- e) Establish the Tourism Development Fund and direct its utilization to facilitate financing of Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts programmes for the development of the sector.
- f) Strengthen and adequately resource the Uganda Tourism Board to step up supervision, inspection and licensing of tourism enterprises, as well as develop standards for new tourism enterprises.
- g) Redesign the Uganda Wildlife Education Centre at Entebbe to enhance tourist activities at the Centre as a theme park for children and students.
- h) Create easy access and improve road networks and other infrastructure leading to our major tourism sites such as Kidepo National Park in the Karamoja Region.
- i) Establish local government district tourism offices to decentralize tourism administration in the country.
- j) Revamp all the former government centers of national culture and creative performance like the Uganda National Theatre in Kampala.
- k) Strengthen national festivals of arts and culture, regional and national drama festivals for schools and colleges, and youth and children's cultural programmes and festivals.
- l) Organize international exchange programmes for creative arts practitioners to enhance collaboration and improve the capacity of Ugandan creative artistes.
- m) Develop modalities to harness the potential of the cultural institution for national development.
- n) Establish a Creative Arts Council and provide it with a Secretariat and enhance their operations.
- o) Strengthen comedy, music and film industry in partnership with the private sector.



## **14. ENERGY**

Under the Vision 2040, the Government plans to transform the country from predominantly low income to competitive upper middle income, reaching a per capita GDP of USD 9,500 by 2040. The Vision acknowledges energy as one of the key fundamentals required to harness the country's opportunities and drive the industrial and service sectors. Strong growth in the national economy is bound to increase the demand for energy and thus, open the sector for further development. Ensuring effective strategies in the development of energy resources and delivery of energy services will be essential to achieving the targeted socio-economic transformation.

It is of course queer that in the last 30 years, our country has one of the lowest electrification rates in Africa with a current access rate of 28%. There is limited productive use of electricity especially in rural areas which negatively affects demand growth, affordability and uptake. Low demand growth compared to planned generation capacity is likely to exert pressure on consumer tariffs. Affordability is also impacted by other factors including pricing that is in turn affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations, inflation and the performance of energy service providers. Additionally, there is low access to modern energy sources and services, e.g. solar home systems, LPG, biogas and improved cook stoves, for lighting, heating and clean cooking.

As of 2019, biomass contributes 88% of the total primary energy consumed through firewood, charcoal and crop residues; electricity contributes approximately 2%; while fossil fuels (oil products) account for 10% of the national energy mix. Transport consumes 90% of oil products whereas kerosene use in households consumes 6%. The rate of electricity connectivity access is 28%, with total installed generation capacity at 1,182 MW and peak electricity demand approximately 650 MW. Households comprise the largest overall energy consumer group, followed by industry and transportation. Given current economic and population growth projections, we commit ourselves as UPC to implementing and achieving the goals and objectives of Energy Policy.

### **Hydroelectric Power, Solar Power and Biomass Energy**

Specifically, UPC will:

- a) Reinforce and expand the electricity grid, based on service territory electrification master plans, for increased grid densification and intensification.
- b) Promote and pilot the innovative development and scale up of off-grid renewable energy supply systems.
- c) Develop enabling regulatory frameworks to attract and sustain private sector participation, including community groups and financial institutions, in the provision of energy services.
- d) Develop and implement financial support mechanisms, including targeted subsidies, for both energy service providers and consumers.

- e) Promote the use of appropriate or low-cost energy supply technologies and products through appropriate fiscal, tariff-based and other incentives.
- f) Promote productive use of energy for increased uptake and affordability of energy services.
- g) Incubate demand until grid extension is justifiable for industrial loads by promoting mini-grid and off-grid installations.
- h) Attract investments into the energy sector by providing appropriate fiscal and tariff-based incentives.
- i) Expand transmission and distribution infrastructure towards increasing reliable electricity access, developing new demand and unlocking suppressed demand.
- j) Promote cleaner fuels and technologies substitution for cooking and heating, e.g. LPG and biogas, as well as renewable energy technologies such as micro-hydro and solar for lighting in households and institutions.
- k) Promote more efficient charcoal production and use practices to ensure the sustainable consumption of biomass resources and mitigate rapid forest depletion.
- l) Enforce compliance with environmental and social standards and laws governing the energy sector, including the planning, design and implementation of energy projects.
- m) Facilitate and incentivize efficient biomass conversion and end-use technologies.
- n) Establish and strengthen decentralized coordination at District Local Government levels to support the promotion of clean energy investments at the lowest level
- o) Diversify the energy mix of energy supply options, including power generation to mitigate reliance on any single source.



## **Oil and Gas**

UPC will enforce the adherence to National Oil and Gas Policy. Specifically, we will:

- a) Strictly endeavor to apply oil and gas revenue to public service priority areas of education, health, rural development, infrastructure, housing, and water and sanitation for the benefit of our fellow citizens.
- b) Ensure efficiency in licensing areas with the potential for oil and gas production in the country and effectively manage production for the national interests.
- c) Make the oil and gas industry in Uganda one of the Africa's best for clean oil and gas technologies supported with best services and research facilities.
- d) Fully develop the sector's capacity to absorb more of the nations' new graduate in the labour market. Make the sector produce more home-grown world class engineers and scientists.
- e) Ensure optimum national participation in oil and gas activities and support the development and maintenance of national expertise.
- f) Reorganize the oil and gas sector and make it the national energy champion. Breaking it up into more efficient, commercially driven industry.
- g) Continually ensure that oil and gas activities are undertaken in a manner that conserves the environment, biodiversity and protect our citizens from oil and gas hazards.
- h) Encourage the emergence of modern modular refineries products and reduce importation.
- i) Promote optimal domestic gas utilization by replacing wood with LPG as the dominant cooking fuel and start local cylinder manufacturing.



## 15. MINING

Over the years, the government has been carrying out appraisal of minerals in the country. Potential mineral targets have been discovered in the areas of Masaka, West Nile, Iganga, Mayuge, Hoima, Kaliro, Kabale, Mubende, Busia, Karamoja, Buhweju, Rukungiri and Kisoro among others. Furthermore, with the ongoing exploration, more mineral deposits are yet to be discovered. The key minerals include Uranium, Gold, Iron ore, Limestone, Marble, Copper, Cobalt and Phosphates (Apatite and francolite). Others include Tungsten, Glass Sands, Beryllium, Bismuth, Columbite-Tantalite, Lead and Zinc ores, Lithium, Tin, iron ores, Platinum, Uranium, Rare Earth Metals, Vermiculite, Kaolin, Bentonite, Diatomite, Gypsum, Salts, Feldspar, Quartz, Pozzolana, Dimension Stones and Gemstones.

Currently, the Uganda has earmarked only six key minerals for exploitation; Iron ore, Limestone/Marble, Copper/Cobalt, Phosphates, Uranium and dimension stones. For these minerals, the geological studies and analysis show that 300 million tons of Limestone deposits are estimated to be in Karamoja; over 6 million tons of Copper are anticipated in Kilembe, Kasese; 7.3 million ounces of Gold deposits in West Nile and western parts of the country; 22 million tons of salt at Katwe, Kasese; while 231 metric tons of Iron ore are estimated in western and eastern Uganda. This is good news for the country, however, deregulated mining has sacrificed our mining communities; they face conflict, dislocation, environmental degradation, unemployment. The mining sector must therefore, be reorganized to benefit communities and develop Uganda.



UPC will resolve the sector difficulties by:

- a) Strengthening environmental regulation and enforcement in mining areas, and ensuring transparency in the management of mineral resources.
- b) Fast-tracking the functionalization and redevelopment of Copper mines in Kilembe, Kasese District.
- c) Constructing more Mineral Beneficiation Centres in addition to that was built and opened in Karamoja in 2018.

- d) Strengthening the mineral laboratory with analytical modern value addition equipment for test services and analysis of mineral samples obtained from the field surveys.
- e) Strengthening geological and geochemical surveys in order to expand and diversify the sector beyond the current minerals.
- f) Categorizing small-scale mining operations in the country to include a category exclusively for artisanal operators who will be grouped into cooperatives and supported with suitable equipment in order to promote local innovations.
- g) Setting out alternative livelihood programmes to mitigate the socio-economic impact of mining on host communities.
- h) Developing a fully-fledged computerized mining cadastral system which will ensure accountability and compliance in the management of mineral rights.
- i) Establishing government mineral refineries to refine our high valued like gold minerals locally.
- j) Ensuring mining contributes to sustainable development of our nation and that mining is done in a sustainable manner.
- k) Initiating the exploration of other industrial minerals to reduce over-dependence on a few minerals.
- l) Providing platform for engagement of major stakeholders in mining to ensure greater harmony and cooperation in mining communities.
- m) Taking steps to reclaim degraded lands in mining communities while ensuring the prevention of future degradation.
- n) Implementing a system to track heavy-duty equipment (excavators and bulldozers) used in small-scale operations to help identify and arrest illegal miners.



## 16. INDUSTRIALISATION

Industrial sector development is undoubtedly a key priority for Uganda and must occupy an integral part of its social and economic development endeavors. UPC is keenly aware of the importance of current industrial policy, whose effective implementation has been a major challenge. Historically, most cases of sustained economic growth have been linked to industrialization, particularly the dynamic growth in manufacturing product on. Manufacturing is a key engine of growth in low-income economies because there are usually very strong linkages and spill-over effects associated with manufacturing activities.



Industrialization is on top of the UPC priority areas and we will:

- a) Diversify our manufacturing base and quadrupling the local value-added content of resource-based exports to at least 30 percent by 2026.
- b) Strengthen national and regional institutional frameworks and capabilities for industrial policy implementation.
- c) Strengthen Research and Development (R&D), technology and innovation capabilities to facilitate structural transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing sector.
- d) Establish National Investment Bank to finance our domestic industries.
- e) Decentralize industrial development to the district level and transforming micro small and medium enterprises into viable and sustainable business entities capable of contributing at least up to 20 percent of manufacturing GDP by 2026.
- f) Build on Uganda's oil resources to develop industries such as fertilizer and LPG cylinders.
- g) Introduce duty-free inputs for target industries and increase access of affordable credit to the manufacturing subsector.

- h) Establish and strengthen agricultural processing industries- to benefit both farmers and industrial entrepreneurs.
- i) Strengthen Uganda Clays Ltd and other Clay industries to produce affordable high-quality roofing tiles, building bricks, decorative gullies, ventilation, interlocking and cover blocks, and suspended floor materials among others for constructing low-cost housing units.



- j) Revise and rejuvenate the former textile industries e.g. Nyanza Textile Industries Limited (Nytal) which was established in 1954, by the colonial government as a parastatal company, and sold by the current government in 1996 to Southern Range Nyanza Limited; Lira Spinning Mill was sold to Jinda International Textiles Corporation Ltd (JITCO) in 2005; African Textile Mill, Mbale etc.
- k) Revise and rejuvenate Lira Starch Factory that went into limbo in 1985.
- l) Establish government shea processing plants in northern region of Uganda.
- m) Revive and support salt processing at Lake Katwe and expand to Lake Munyanyange and Lake Kasenyi to benefit the communities and the petrochemical industry.



- n) Strengthen The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (TUNADO) and support the rehabilitation of the long abandoned but viable manufacturing enterprises, such as honey & wax processing refinery at Nalukolongo, Kampala.
- o) Revive the former Jinja Tobacco Processing Factory and establish one new in West Nile of Uganda.
- p) Strengthen the Marble Processing Plant in Karamoja region of Uganda to add value to marble stone that is used to manufacture floor and wall tiles, statues, plates, jewelry and other decorative items and ornaments.
- q) Support and strengthen the National Housing & Construction Company to put at least 15,000 low cost housing units in the newly created cities and municipalities around the country by 2026, to meet the country's bulging demand for urban housing.



- r) Revive former Soroti Meat Packers into a vibrant factory to provide market for livestock from Karamoja pastoral corridor and establish one more in Kiboga district to cater for Ankole-Kiboga cattle corridors.
- s) Revitalize bark cloth making sector in Uganda to promote recognition of and respect for the cultural value of bark cloth especially in Buganda.



- t) Establish an Aquaculture Park in Apac district incorporating services like fish processing factory and fish feeds factory through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.



## 17. TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

UPC is aware that effective governance and accountability are essential in addressing poverty, improving the quality and coverage of essential services in our country. However, at national level, we are observing shrinking political space and questionable commitment to poverty reduction. Corruption has become an all-encompassing problem. Government programs and services are usually funded by public money. This money is acquired from our taxes, debt financing, foreign aid, revenues from government investments and from the extraction of natural resources such as gas and oil. It is meant for supporting public goods and services such as schools, health centers/hospitals and other infrastructure. Poor management practices and corruption is resulting in depletion of this public money, channeling funds away from projects, which deliver public goods and services.

Our citizens need to understand the impact of poor governance on their lives and be equipped to challenge it, especially women whose voices are still largely excluded from decision-making. This ‘demand side’ of accountability needs to be strengthened. Strong and effective democracies need well-functioning legal frameworks, institutions, systems and processes to ensure government performance, accountability, transparency, and checks and balances. Citizen participation and the free flow of information also play fundamental

roles in ensuring government accountability and transparency, as well as in furthering government legitimacy and effectiveness.

UPC is committed to strengthening the overall transparency, accountability and effectiveness of governance of our nation, including the legislative and executive branches at various levels, while advancing civic engagement and public information.

## **Public Administration**

Modern democracies understand public administration primarily as service to citizens and to the public. Such understanding of the basic role of public administration is the foundation from which its principles (such as transparency, publicity, accountability, public control of administration), forms and methods of activities, requirements for professional and impartial performance etc. are derived.

The focus of public administration lies in providing public services. In addition to traditional services (municipal, health care, school, transport services etc.), they also include some "classical" administration activities such as issuing licences, permits, documents, certificates, providing information etc. Today, our citizens are frustrated with the present governance system. Our administrative set up should be people-centric, responsive and result-oriented. With this in mind, UPC is committed to bring the following reforms:

- a) Reorient our work on capacity-building so as to focus more strategically on strengthening good governance and public administration for the purpose of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- b) Strengthen good governance and public administration through a holistic approach to systems', organizational and individual capacity needs.
- c) Make public administrators/officials truly accountable to their tasks as well as the people through rigorous evaluation process. Create civic awareness to enable the public demand accountability from public officials.
- d) Promote integrity in the public sector by motivating and rewarding honest public officers.
- e) Ensure that the public sector must recruit and retain its fair share of the best talents.
- f) Guarantee that the public sector institutions must become strategic and strong learning organizations in a globalized and knowledge-based economy.
- g) Ensure that public sector institutions utilize the power of information and communication technologies (ICT) in support of innovation and good governance.
- h) Align government finances and management systems to ensure the optimal mobilization and use of resources.
- i) Dialogue with civil society, including multi-stakeholder inclusion and participation, for equity and empowerment in development processes.

## **Enhancing the Role of Parliament**

Parliaments are a core institution in any democratic society. Citizens elect their members of parliament to represent and translate their needs and aspirations in national policy and

decision making. While free and fair elections are seen as the beacon of democracy, what happens between elections, i.e. elected representatives contributing to the formulation of equitable and sustainable policy, is vital for delivering on the intrinsic values of a democracy.



UPC is aware of the traditional core functions our parliament (representation of the voices the society in all the issues that are translated into policy; lawmaking by introducing Bills, amending or rejecting government drafted Bills; and providing oversight by monitoring and holding the Executive accountable for its actions and pushing for the implementation of policies). While a lot of effort have been put into enhancing the powers of our Parliament to perform these three main functions, in many instances a formal increase of these powers has not translated into better performance in practice.

Most of our MPs and parliamentary staff often lack the specialized expertise needed for the formulation and scrutiny of legislation and public budgets. In addition, entrenched incentives structures is leading many of our MPs to focus on their representative role, limiting their contribution to legislation and oversight of the executive. The inability of our Parliament to meet the high expectations that come with their election is making it to be increasingly mistrusted by the citizens. This, in turn, has made international partners shift their attention to supporting other stakeholders, such as civil society actors.

In recognition of the critical role the peoples' representatives play in our democratic dispensation, UPC is committed to adequately resource Parliament to enable the people's representatives' discharge their constitutional mandate effectively. UPC is aware of the current parliamentary excesses in resource remunerations. Specifically, UPC will:

- a) Investing in infrastructure (ICT, premises), institutional structures (such as the Administration, Committee system and internal regulations) aim at supporting Parliaments for the purpose of democratization, checks and balances, and good governance.
- b) Support the development of the human resource capacity of the Parliamentary Service through developing knowledge and skills of MPs and parliamentary staff in legislation, oversight, the budgetary process and representation. Training and induction for MPs will be a key feature of our support programmes targeting at new members of parliament, covering aspects such as committee oversight, constituency service or legislative drafting and analysis.
- c) Commit to attach two (2) research Assistants per MP to effectively assist them.
- d) Provide thematic support (issue-based support) to Parliament for the purpose of promoting specific policy goals, such as poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS prevention, environmental protection, anti-corruption, etc.
- e) Introduced dedicated live telecast of proceedings of Parliament to enable citizens have access to live parliamentary proceedings and the citizens to assess the performance of the Parliament.

### **Enhancing the Rule of Law and Justice**

In the UN Declaration of the High-level Meeting on the Rule of Law, Heads of States and governments emphasized the right of equal access to justice for all, reaffirming their commitment to ensure fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable justice services to leave no one behind. UPC is committed to enhancing transparent open government, protection of fundamental human rights, regulation enforcement, civil and criminal justice, access to justice, order and security, and anti-corruption measures. We are devoted to ensure Justice for all - justice which is prompt and accessible. Understanding that justice delayed is justice denied, we will adopt a multi-pronged approach to address the case backlogs in our judicial system. We will:

- a) Guarantee the total independence of the judiciary by stopping the political manipulation of justice and reform the criminal justice system to make dispensation of justice simpler, quicker and more effective.
- b) Initiate the computerization and networking of courts all over the country and also implement the e-justice, including provision of video conferencing and tele-presence equipment.
- c) Strengthen the Judicial Commission in its efforts to enforce the Code of Conduct for judicial officers to enhance the professionalism and accountability of judicial staff and systems.

- d) Accord high priority to judicial reforms to address the issue of appointment of judges, filling the vacancies, opening new courts, setting up a mechanism for speedy clearance of the backlog of cases at various levels in the judiciary to reduce the level of prolonged and arbitrary detentions.
- e) Periodically review and refine/scrap outdated laws.
- f) Give special emphasis to the development of Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanisms – like, Arbitration and Conciliation Centers.
- g) Enhance the number of women in the Bar as well as Bench, reducing the gender gap in judiciary.



## **Combating Corruption**

Corruption has been tolerated in Uganda for too long. It has distorted our economy, frustrated our progress and damaged our reputation. Corruption in our country is characterized by grand-scale theft of public funds and petty corruption involving public officials at all levels of society as well as widespread political patronage systems. Elite corruption in Uganda is through a patronage system which has been exacerbated by foreign aid. Aid has been providing the government with large amounts of resources that contribute to the corrupt practices going on within the country- a style of corruption that is used is to gain loyalty and support so that officials can remain in power. One of the more recent forms of corruption our country is through public procurement because of the lack of transparency with transactions that happen within our government.

It is time to get tough on those who seek to use their positions of power for their own personal gain. UPC recognizes that a moral and just society is a benchmark for good governance and we committed in supporting open investigations, exposing wrong-doing

and initiating criminal prosecutions in a nondiscriminatory manner. UPC will clean up government by introducing some of the toughest anti-corruption legislation in the world.

We will:

- a) Strengthen anti-corruption and law enforcement institutions, and give the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) the power to prosecute corruption cases as happens in other African countries.
- b) Revise the law on asset declaration to increase transparency and accountability.
- c) Enact a Freedom of information bill so the public has access to official information.
- d) Set up local anti-corruption boards at Constituency level with the power to refer cases to the ACC or to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- e) Ban anyone convicted on corruption charges from working in Government, in any public sector job.
- f) Enact the necessary legislation so that Ugandan companies found guilty of corrupt practices will be liable to have their assets frozen by the courts.
- g) Ban foreign companies found guilty of corrupt practices from operating in Uganda.
- h) Introduce an automatic freeze on the assets of anyone indicted on corruption charges (with appropriate judicial approval) and introduce too, automatic suspension of any public officer official interdicted on corruption charges.



### Accountable and Professional Police Service

Today, most Ugandans believe the Uganda Police Force is most corrupt institution in our country and yet this is an institution which is mandated by the 1995 Constitution of the

Republic of Uganda among other things, to maintain law and public order, and to fight crime in Uganda which includes acts of Corruption. UPC is committed to cleaning the force and empower them with legitimate authority, independence and resources necessary to deliver. We will specifically:

- a) Roll out a comprehensive strategy for bringing our police service at par with international standards.
- b) Set up the Police Oversight Authority composing of members from Uganda Law Society, Civil Society, Political Parties etc. to oversee Police Service.
- c) Facilitate professional training and capacity building our police forces and equip the force with the latest intelligence technologies.
- d) Initiate the networking of police stations across the country for crime control, and intelligence sharing.
- e) Strengthen and technologically enable the police to make them swift, transparent, fair, clear and decisive in investigating, tracking, pursuing, as well as preventing crimes.
- f) Re-interpret the age-old concept of community policing in modern times; devising ways for the police to reach out to the people, building bonds of trust and friendship - including spreading out into areas of public safety and public wellness.
- g) Give special emphasis for improving the working conditions, housing and general welfare of police personnel.



## **Prisons Service and Correction Centers**

Imprisonment creates a completely new experience for many of fellow citizens, in a unique kind of context. Prisoners are completely under the control of other people, who on a daily basis influence their most basic human activities and concerns. This includes regulation of access to medical facilities, work, education, feeding and performance of bodily functions, as well as rights to religious practice and contact with the outside world. At the same time, prisoners are expected to reform their ways and return to society as better people.

Our fellow citizens who are inmates have needs that vary from poor psychological and mental health, physical ill health and sexual needs; and for those who stay in prison for long, there is erosion of existing knowledge, information, and skills. There is weariness and fear of what one will or will not be able to do when they leave prison, and how they will be able to cope in the mainstream society

Most of prisons countrywide are crammed by inmates to over 200 percent of installed capacity; food and water are sometimes scarce; and health care is often non-existent, with most of the prisoners waiting there for years for their cases to be heard and resolved.



Our party believes in decongesting the prisons and making them true and proper corrective institutions, with well-equipped and functioning workshops, learning centers and improved living and sanitary conditions. In this regard, UPC will:

- a) Look seriously into the issues related to prison congestion, and improve the living conditions in our prisons.

- b) Explore the option of suspended sentence, more frequent periodic pardon, and community service where our fellow countrymen who find themselves as prisoners will be engaged and deployed in productive activities across the nation thereby ensuring their rehabilitation and reintegration into the society, upon exit from incarceration.
- c) Embark upon electronic record keeping of all persons with prison or any criminal records as is the practice all over the modern world, as a step towards enhancing national security.

### **National Unity and Social Harmony**

As a people, we must realize that it is not by making others suffer that we shall achieve happiness, security and progress. But rather, our individual and group happiness, security and progress depend upon national unity and social harmony and peace brought about by substituting justice for repression and equality of treatment for discrimination and domination. Time is now ripe for us to endeavor not to be undone by the fetish of power politics and the shallowness of moral grounding. The habit of settling scores should not become part of our political DNA. Lest we forget, it should be remembered that our recent history as a country of political conflict and conflict resolution is not something to be proud of. The political elites must demonstrate that besides courage, they possess humility, which counsels them to recognize that the struggle to redeem Uganda is not about them individually, but it is about the great majority of Ugandans who continue to wallow in poverty and despair, with joyous stoicism

UPC is committed to:

- a) Establishing a conflict resolution commission to help prevent, mitigate and resolve civil conflicts within the nation.
- b) Adopt proactive measures based on principles of solidarity, balanced self-interest and human rights to totalitarian-like methods of instilling fear in people.
- c) Institute civilizational dialogue as one of mechanisms/tools for strengthening national unity through our educational system.
- d) Encourage youth by inculcating the values of social and communal harmony and to promote national unity among themselves.
- e) Initiate policies to ensure that our citizens are free to live and work in any part of the country in any district local governments irrespective of ethnic and religious background.
- f) Strengthen the role of the Media in promoting national unity, stability and social harmony.
- g) Work closely with religious bodies to promote national unity, peace, tolerance and brotherhood.



## 18. FOREIGN POLICY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

We in UPC believe strongly that our foreign policy should seek to protect the integrity of our citizens both home and abroad. We will prioritize the development of economic opportunities in our foreign policy. We will deepen and open markets abroad for Uganda goods and services and attract foreign investments. We shall create asymmetrical partnerships and avoid skewed partnerships that work in the interest of few countries. Our Diplomatic mission shall be synchronized and placement will be based on geo economic interest, we will support missions abroad to strive to link our businessmen with foreign counterparts in strategic partnerships to develop the private sector and carry Uganda image as strong driver of economic growth.

We will ensure that our foreign policy is pursued in a way that it promotes our interest in a friendly and reciprocal relation on a bilateral and multi-lateral basis across the world. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be strengthened and repositioned to meet the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. We specifically will commit ourselves to:

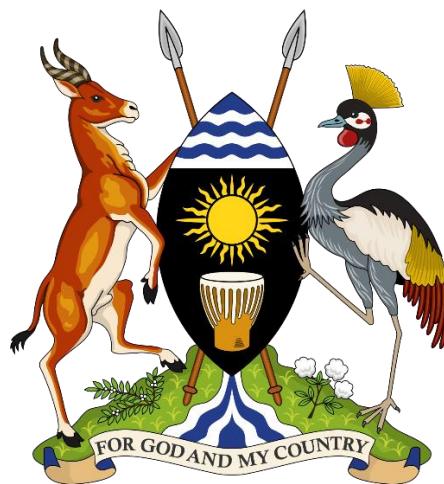
- a) Promotion of regional and international peace and security.
- b) Promotion of commercial and economic diplomacy.
- c) Promotion of national image abroad through public diplomacy.
- d) Effective participation in multilateral diplomacy

- e) Promotion of regional and economic integration
- f) Implementation of reporting obligations on international treaties and conventions.
- g) Mobilization of bilateral and multilateral resources for development
- h) Provision of protocol and consular services
- i) Provision of diaspora services

UPC will not falter in our support for the United Nations and its Agencies importantly the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank and the IMF. We shall commit ourselves towards a strong democratize UN structure to address skewed world affairs. We will work hard to create a climate of new ideas that advances humanity and ensure conflict free world, debt relief, international finance health improvement and market access in the developing nations.

Within the Eastern African Community (EAC), UPC will persistently pursue a role of promoting peace and stability to ensure the economic and social development of the region. We will promote dialogue and negotiations as means of settling disputes and resolving conflicts. We will work towards realizing the advantages of expanded market for inter-regional trade and economic co-operation we will work towards the realization of all the EAC objectives notably the free movement of goods and services.

UPC is also committed to work with African Union and will support genuine aspirations of all African States towards the realization of Africa Development objectives especially the realization of Africa Economic Community.



**Our Manifesto 2021 is based on the spirit of our National Motto: FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY. Our nation must and can change. UPC invite you the Fellow Citizens to make this change happen. Join us and vote for all UPC leadership at all levels in 2021 polls.**

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