

INAUGURAL SPEECH

Uganda's newly-elected President, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni was sworn-in yesterday at Kololo Independence Grounds in Kampala. *New Vision* brings you his full swearing-in speech below.

Your excellencies, the visiting heads of state, heads of government and heads of delegations;

Her Excellency, the Vice-President of the Republic of Uganda;

All the other leaders of Uganda;

All the waninchi, especially the *bagazibulu*.

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Congratulations on the series of elections that we have been having ever since the 15th of January, 2026. These were: the presidential, the parliamentary, district chairpersons, district councilors, the county chairpersons and sub-county councilors.

I, especially, congratulate our party, the NRM, for winning all those elections with big majorities. I also congratulate the other parties, such as the DP, UPC, etc. that participated in the elections without using violence, unlike the party of NUP and a few elements of FDC, who were using violence.

The parties under IPOD should clearly lay out agreed guidelines on the dos and don'ts of election management, according to the laws and the Constitution of Uganda.

This *kisanja* should be regarded as a *kisanja* (term) of "no more sleep for all Ugandans."

"With the advent of the NRM ever since 1986, the families that cared to listen to our message got out of poverty. You want proof? Look at the real estate explosion around the Kampala - Entebbe area, even before you go to the other parts of Uganda."

In the last elections, I reminded you of the *matafaari* (emigaanda, contributions) that the NRM has put on the house of Uganda in the last 40 years. These were:

1. Peace brought about by the NRM ideology of rejecting the politics of sectarianism caused by the reliance of opportunists on the ideology of emphasising identity instead of emphasising the interests of wealth creators who depend on their own sweat and develop countries.

2. Development in the form of economic infrastructure, such as roads, electricity, piped water, the railways, airports, telephones, etc. and the social infrastructure in the form of schools, health centres, etc.

3. The wealth of individuals, families and companies that use the peace and the infrastructure to build that wealth in the four sectors of Uganda's economy - the four sectors being commercial

agriculture, manufacturing or artisanship, services and ICT;

4. It is now the wealth of individuals, families or companies that creates jobs - without wealth creation by the Government, individuals, families or companies, there will be no appreciable quantum of jobs;

5. Then, the NRM Government has struggled to bring services to the people in the form of law and order, justice, education, administration, health, etc. These services help the wealth creators to do their mission of wealth creation.

6. Then, the issue of market - internal, regional, continental and inter-continental - hence, the need for economic and in some cases, even political integration to form regional trading bodies and federations

where feasible;

7. The political integration leading to the Federation of East Africa, deals with both the issue of the market for the wealth creators as well as strategic security by enabling us to defend ourselves in the four dimensions - land forces, air forces, navy and space.

The NRM has been telling you that there is peace, infrastructure, service delivery and the markets of Uganda, the East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) on top of whatever International markets that may

be open to us, although we are quite erratic.

The NRM is also providing a nucleus of cheap capital in the form of the (Parish Development Model), Emyoga, Uganda Development Bank (UDB), money, etc. Sometimes we even give outright coffee seedlings, breeding stock, such as those given under Operation Wealth Creation (OWC).

This is where *kisanja* (term) "no more sleep" comes in. We, the *matafaari* (emigaanda), by Government, you must do your part in the two areas: Wealth creation and job creation. During the campaign, you showed me many examples of how you have done it.

Now, you only three because of time. These are: Basetero of Kamuli, Ijala of Serere and the Industrial Park of Mpigi.

I have also shown you many times the example of Nyakana, who uses 15 annum and he is employed 15 people. I have reminded you that Uganda has got 40 million acres of very good arable land. If only seven million of those acres were used the Nyakana way, we would create 105 million jobs in small-scale commercial agriculture. Of the four acres model or less and the seven companies

other 33% that are still outside must also join the money economy.

When all the families in Uganda join the money economy in the four sectors, there will be so many jobs that all our nearly two million refugees from the brother countries of Africa that are here, will get jobs and we will have to import other workers from the brother African countries.

With more value addition for our agricultural raw materials, our forest raw

materials, plus our knowledge economy of automobiles, vaccines, pharmaceuticals and electronics, there will be more people in manufacturing, services, and ICT than in agriculture. This is where we need to retune our educational system to concentrate on imparting skills to learners that are needed in the labour market and scale down on random education or be clear to the learners and parents, that certain courses are just for interest and may not create jobs for the wielders of these skills.

You listen to our message and wake up (*kuzukuka*), given the raw materials base of Uganda,

In small-scale agriculture, in order to support PDM with zero-grazing chicken, pigs, goats, turkeys, sheep, cattle, etc, we must solve the problem of water up to the household level or up to, at least, the village where one can use a wheelbarrow to bring the water to the zero-grazing area.

The current Woman MP for Ntungamo, Kamaeteni, has developed an interesting model that uses solar-powered water pumps and wells (*amuziba, olwezi*) in the areas of Uganda that have *enhuho* (spring). She uses sh8.1m for a village. The households can

then use wheelbarrows. How can this model be adapted to the boreholes for the areas with no *enhuho*?

With fish farming in the *miga* (lodges) of the wetlands, the Government will help the communities with the earth-moving equipment to make the fish ponds, the solar-powered water pump to pump the water and aerate it with oxygen and protect the fish against snakes and frogs. The issue of fish feeds is being addressed.

The support for all the other sectors - big commercial farmers, manufacturing and artisanship, services and ICT, are contained in the Government's Fourth National Development Plan (NDP-IV).

No more excuses. These programmes are not in other countries. They are here in Uganda, in every parish, every constituency, in UDR. If anybody is diverting the money, you, since 1986, are empowered to deal with him or her because of the democratic local councils, where you are the ones who elect the leaders.

Join the parish SACCOs and directly participate in the management of that SACCO. If the money is not enough, tell your MPs to work with me in Kampala to concentrate more money in PDM instead of *ohumemera* (scattering) the money in many other programmes.

Especially for agriculture, you need to protect our environment. We need our wetlands for both our rain and irrigation. We need our forests for the rain and protecting the catchment areas of our River systems, the Elgon, the Rwenzori, the Mahira systems, the Sezibwa, Lwiala systems, the Mayanja, Kafu, Lugogo systems, the River Kagera systems.

All the rice growing and potatoes growing in the swamps must stop and where the terrain allows, we replace rice growing with fish farming at the edge of the swamp, which is more profitable. Then, the wetlands come back for irrigation, indigenous medicine and rain formation.

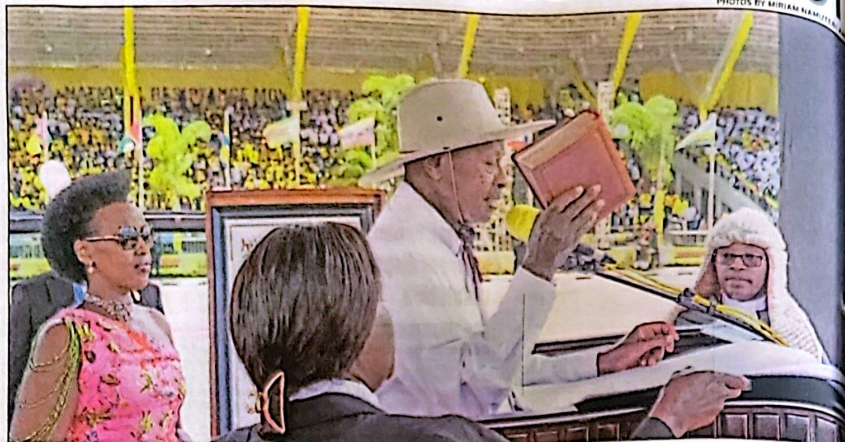
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I thank the brothers and sisters from Africa and the friends from outside Africa who joined us on this occasion. You are most welcome.

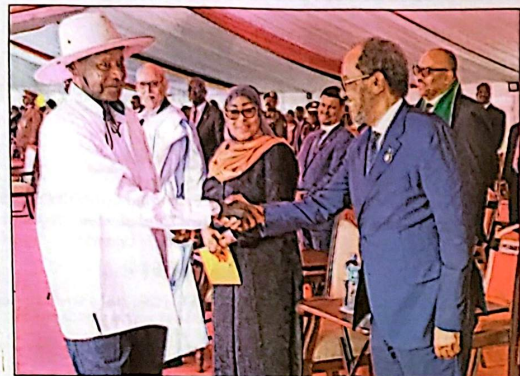
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Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

MUSEVENI'S INAUGURATION



President Yoweri Museveni taking the oath of allegiance and the presidential oath during his inauguration ceremony yesterday



Museveni (left) greeting his Somalia counterpart, Hassan Sheikh Mohamud (right). Centre is the president of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu Hassan. This was after his swearing-in ceremony at Kololo Independence Grounds in Kampala, yesterday

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materials, plus our knowledge economy of automobiles, vaccines, pharmaceuticals and electronics, there will be more people in manufacturing, services, and ICT than in agriculture. This is where we need to retune our educational system to concentrate on imparting skills to learners that are needed in the labour market and scale down on random education or be clear to the learners and parents, that certain courses are just for interest and may not create jobs for the wielders of these skills.

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Then we come to the restoration of the natural forests, which guarantee for us the availability of the indigenous medicines, genetic materials, protecting the catchment area of the rivers and rain formation.

I thank the brothers and sisters from Africa and the friends from outside Africa who joined us on this occasion. You are most welcome.

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Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
PRESIDENT OF THE
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SPEECH FOR NEW TERM



Museveni inspects the guard of honour following his swearing-in as President of the Republic of Uganda for the 2026-2031 term, yesterday

activities.

This is before you talk of the big-scale commercial agriculture, such as Madhvani who employs 14,000 people at Jinja; before you talk of the manufacturers that are now employing 1,588,102 Ugandans; or before you talk of services such as hotels like Sheraton which employs 400 people. The issue, then, is for all of you to *kawu mutulo* (get out of sleep).

It is a shame to see Ugandans going abroad to look for jobs; yet, as you can see, the jobs are easily available here if you listen to our advice.

Yes, the 105 million jobs of the Nyakana type are the ones we need. These are, however, one part of the story.

You go to Karuma or Isimba hydro-power dams and see how many highly qualified engineers - all Ugandans - who are working there. The four sectors - commercial agriculture, manufacturing, services and ICT, for now, have both low and high skills jobs.

In 2013, only 32% of the homesteads in Uganda were in the money economy. At independence in 1962, only 9.4% were in the money economy. On account of the work of OWC and PDM, the money economy are now 67%; the

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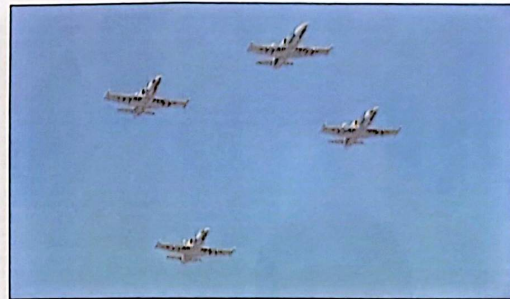
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Jet fighters making rounds in Kampala's skies during the inauguration yesterday

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The homesteads in the money economy.

the present population of Uganda of 48 million people, will not be enough to manage a developed Uganda.

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