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## kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/22 07:49

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omanyi bagamba osagiranga kugwewali osagiddeko evuvumira teriyinza kuggwa kumunyango Museveni's letter to Kabaka

Your Highness, the Kabaka,

UNITY AND STABILITY OF OUR COUNTRY

Greetings and Salutations toyou.

I am writing to you in connection with the stability and good governance of our country. As you know, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) defeated the dictatorships of Amin and Obote after many years of armed struggle.

In 1986, NRM took State power. We rehabilitated the infrastructure, the economy and so on. That is why, for instance, goods and services which were in scarcity are now plentiful.

In respect of the Traditional Leaders, through the Traditional Rulers (Restitution of Assets and properties) Act 93, we made it possible for areas of Uganda that so wished to restore or create these institutions.

In order to avoid past mistakes, however, as well as being in conformity with the modern principles of societal management, we made it categorical that the Traditional Leaders should never involve themselves in partisan politics. In the 1995 Constitution, this position was affirmed in the following words under Article 246 3(a)...

(e)"a person shall not while remaining a traditional leader or cultural leader, join or participate in partisan politics".

As soon as we entered into competitive politics in 1996, however, I started seeing people that were associated with the traditional institutions, especially in Buganda, making it their main business to take sides in political competition.

They, especially made it their business to oppose the National Resistance Movement Government.

This trend was "repeated in 2001. In 2006, it became worse. The Katikiro, Mr Dan Muliika, went to the extent of holding FDC rallies in Bulange and Kasubi tombs.

The Buganda Kingdom Radio, Central Broadcasting Services (CBS), was always misinforming the public about the NRM in particular. Some months ago, I myself, by accident happened to listen to that radio falsely stating that I had clamored for a salary increase -"Nanyinimu akayanira emere". I asked Mr Kaaya- Kavuma, who is some official in that radio station, to demand an explanation.

He apologised and promised that the radio will not tell lies, again. A radio station or a newspaper owes it to the public to report only the truth. However, that radio has persisted in telling lies.

One time there was a bye-election in Kalungu East and during the campaigns, CBS falsely alleged that "Museveni yagula Radio stations eze Masaka zonna okumala ennaku bbiri obutatekako Mbidde", to which our people protested again, but to no avail. On hearing about these lies, I contacted Mr Kaaya-Kavuma again who was in South Africa, then. He re-

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assured me that he would end these lies. Unfortunately, the lies are still ongoing.

Since the economy is growing fast, sections of the population have got some money and they are investing in properties. As you can see, Kampala is now almost joining Entebbe, Mukono, Matugga and Nansana.

Similarly, there is increased activity in buying land because those with money want to engage in modern development. This good economic movement was, however, creating social problems, especially the displacement (evictions) of tenants from Mailo land and some leaseholds. This was the outcry whenever I went up-country.

The 1928 Busuulu and Envujjo Law and the Land Act of 1998 had all introduced two elements:

No eviction of tenants (except with the court order) and

A ceiling for Busuulu.

The Busuulu and Envujjo law of 1928 says as follows: Section 11:

"No tenant may be evicted by the mailo owner from his kibanja save for public purposes or for other good and sufficient cause and unless a Court having jurisdiction shall have tried the case and made an order of eviction. Such order of eviction must be in writing and in triplicate: one copy shall be given to mailo owner, one copy of the tenants or his representatives, one copy shall remain in the file of a case.

All appeals in such cases shall be taken according to the usual procedure of appeals provided that while a tenant is still prosecuting his appeal or until his time for appeal is expired he shall remain in undisturbed position of his kibanja and in enjoyment of the fruits thereof until such time as the order of eviction shall have been received from the final court of appeal"

The 1998 Land Act in sections 31 and 32 prohibit eviction of tenants except for non-payment of rent and after an elaborate court process. In the same Act, section 35 a tenant can only be compensated if he is willing. It is the willing seller, willing buyer principle. He cannot, therefore, be legally evicted. During the campaigns, I kept explaining this position to the members of the public and I would tell them, "babakanga bukanzi. "They have no legal basis'to evict you if you are a legal tenant or bona fide occupant" However, due to the ignorance of the peasants and corruption of the Judiciary, peasants were being evicted massively and illegally. It is this problem that necessitated the need to strengthen the implementation of the 1998 Land Act.

The proposals are, therefore, not to change the substance of the principles - no eviction of the tenant - lawful or bona fide except by a court order and only for non-payment of the rent.

The teeth of the proposed law, is, therefore, in punishing those who take part in the illegal evictions of tenants and also in giving the tenants the first option of buying in case the land lord wants to sell. Similarly, the tenants must give the land lord the first option of buying back the Kibanja in case the tenant wants to sell.

As soon as these ideas were mooted, groups claiming to be speaking for the "Buganda Kingdom" went out on the Central Broadcasting Services (CBS) and holding public rallies telling incredible lies. "Ettaka ligenda"- would claim. Ligenda wa? What, in this proposed law can make the ttaka kugenda? We are seeking to effectively implement the Land law of 1998 by stopping the illegal land evictions.

The title of the land owner is not being cancelled. In-fact, it was the NRM that restored that title in the 1995 Constitution having been abrogated by the Amin Land Reform Decree of 1975.

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Therefore, for somebody to claim that ettaka ligenda because of this law, is to tell a lie. It is unprincipled intrigue (enkwe).

Unfortunately, these nkwe are being engaged-in by people using, the coyer of the traditional institution of Buganda which, like other f traditional institutions, should never engage in partisan politics -nkwe or no nkwe.

Even if there was a proposal for more fundamental land reforms, it is not the role of the Traditional Institutions to engage into that debate. All parts of Uganda, since 1986, have elected political leaders to do that job.

Ever-since 1996, these leaders are elected by universal suffrage, by secret ballot, at Tegular intervals. There are LC Is, LC Us, LC Ills, LCVs, Members of Parliament. These are the people to discuss partisan political issues not the traditional institutions.

Therefore, these groups are in breach of the Constitution in addition to committing serious offences of sedition by deliberately misinforming the public in order to cause disaffection (kukyayisa} for the National Resistance Movement.

The law enforcement agencies should have long ago intervened to stop this law-breaking; but I restrained them because I had not met you and we also did not want to send wrong signals to the delegates who were coming here for Chogm since a few of them were looking for pretext not to come to Africa (Uganda). Chogm was a roaring success- showing the great, long-tested organisational capacity of the NRM. It is now time to talk about this intrigue, bad faith, sedition and un-constitutionalism.

The CBS has also been propagating sectarianism, claiming that Ba/aa/o (derogatory term) were taking over the land of the Baganda. Land in the whole of Uganda is governed by the Land law and other laws of contract. Which muhima, Your Highness, has acquired land in Uganda, or Buganda in particular, illegally with the connivance of the Government?

Other than forest reserves and some few government lands that are encroached on by squatters, I am not aware of any land illegally grabbed with impunity.

The encroachers in forest reserves and other Government lands are from all communities in Uganda. It is a national problem that will be solved by industrialization and modernisation in addition to other temporary measures. Behind this sectarianism there is also historical marginalization of the non-Baganda communities that were put in Buganda by the British: the Bakookf, the Baruuli, Banyala, Banyorvand Banyankore. When your CBS radio is busy demonizing the so-called 'Balaalo", is Your Highness aware that some of those people are the indigenous inhabitants of those areas? Besides, there are other groups that migrated into the region and contributed to the growth of the area.

Your Highness, why do you associate yourself with groups that undermine the unity of Ugandans or Africans? By so doing you become an enemy of the interests of Baganda even in the narrowest sense of the word.

The prosperity of all Ugandans is inter-dependent. The businessmen in Ndeeba, Kireka, Bwaise, Nakuiabye, have their businesses supported by buyers from the North, the West, the East and those from Buganda. If you were to send somebody to Juba, Kigali, Mombasa, etc, you will find Baganda and other Ugandans there.

The only difference is that we are not able to offer the protection the Uganda State offers those that are operating within the Ugandan boundaries. Indeed, our businessmen suffer, they sometimes get killed and we only depend on negotiating with the host states. That is why we are supporting the idea of the east African Federation to create more room for business, etc for the people of the whole region. It is, however, always necessary to create safeguard for the local communities in wider units and these are there in the Constitution of Uganda, the latest being Article 178 on the Regional governments.

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I, therefore, would like to express my displeasure at those who undermine the unity of the Africans by word of mouth or by actions. As soon as we finished with Chogm, I sought to meet Your / Highness so that I discuss these issues with you at the earliest opportunity. I proposed the date of December 18, 2007 which they told me you had accepted.. However, I have seen the Ag. Katikkiro's letter of December 17, 2007 proposing a change of date between January 7 or 11 2008. Of course, I do not mind any change in the date. The only urgency is that the lies and incitement by the political opposition using the monarchy in Buganda - through radios and public rallies- must stop.

While it is my Constitutional obligation to maintain law and order and guard the Constitution of Uganda, I prefer to request Your Highness to be the one to stop the hate campaign and incitement carried out by these groups on the radio and the public rallies. I would prefer not to have to act independently. If the groups are restrained, then I have no problem waiting for any of the dates you have suggested. In fact, I would prefer the latter date of January 11, 2008 because I will be busy earlier in the New Year.

I will appreciate it if Your Highness was to inform me of the specific steps you are taking in respect of the above-mentioned concerns.

Yowen K. Museveni PRESIDENT

.soma olabe binno.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/22 07:50

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Museveni awandiikidde Kabaka

Kabaka ne Museveni

Bya Robert Mutebi

PULEZIDENTI Museveni awandiikidde Kabaka ebbaluwa ya miko musanvu n'amulabula ku kabi akayinza okuva ku ngeri Mmengo gy'ekuttemu ensonga z'ettaka ate nga ne Ssaabasajja talina ky'akozeewo kukoma ku bantu be.

"Leediyo ya CBS eyogera bulimba. Abantu abakyamu beerimbise mu Bwakabaka okusiga obukyayi mu Bannayuganda.

Bawoza ettaka ligenda naye mu butuufu ettaka ligenda wa? Abalaalo be mwogerako ababba ettaka baliwa?", u bbaluwa gye yawandiise nga December 18.

Kwe kutegeeza: bye mukola okusiga obukyayi mu bugenderevu oba okukyayisa NRM bimenya konsitivityusoni. Ebitongole ebikumaddembe byandibadde byayingirawo dda okubakolako, kyokka nze (Museveni) nnabuziyiza olw'okutya okutiisa abagenyi obutajja mu CHOGM. Ekirala saayagala kubaako kye nkola nga soogedde naawe Kabaka.

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“Kati CHOGM ewedde era yagenze bulungi nnyo. Kino kye kiseera okwogera ku mwoyo omubi abantu ba Kabaka gwe boolesezza, enkwe, okusiga obukyayi n’okumenya amateeka nga bavvoola konsitityusoni”, ebbaluwa eriko omutwe ‘okwegatta n’emirembe mu ggwanga lyaffe’ bwe yategeezizza.

Ebbaluwa Museveni yagiwandiise yakafuna eyavudde ewa Katikkiro wa Buganda emusaba okyusa ku lunaku lwe yalina okusisinkana Kabaka.

“Nfunye ebbaluwa ya Katikkiro esemba tusingane wakati wa January 7 ne January 11, 2008.

Okwongezaayo okusisinkana ne Kabaka sikifaako, wabula njagala mukomye mangu okukozesa ebyobufuzi ebitemaatema mu bantu, okulimba n’okukuma omuliro mu bantu nga mukozesa leediyo n’enkung’ana ezigenda mu maaso mu Buganda”, Museveni bw’alabula.

“Wadde buvunaanyizibwa bwange okukuuma eddembe mu ggwanga, kyokka njagala ggwe Ssaabasajja ggwe wennyini oyimirize kampeyini y’okukuma omuliro mu bantu egenda mu maaso mu Buganda.

Ekyo bw’onoookikola nange sijja kubaawo kyenkolawo kukangavvula bantu abo. Nsemba tusingane nga January 11, kubanga ennaku endala nja kuba nga nkola nnyo”.

Njagala okubajjukiza nti konsitityusoni egaanira ddala abafuzi bensikirano okweyingiza mu byobufuzi ebitemaatema mu bantu. Etteeka ly’ettaka ligezaako kutereza nsobi ezivaako okunyigiriza abeebibanja. Abantu abatuufu okukola ku nsonga eno bannabyabufuzi abaakubwako akalulu.

“Olulimi olusosola lubi kubanga abantu abalina bizinensi mu Ndeeba, Kireka n’awalala mu Buganda ababagulako ebintu bava mu bitundu ebirala. Mu kiseera kye kimu bw’ogenda e Juba osangayo Abaganda abanoonya ssente. Olwo okusosola kutuyamba ki?”, bwe yebuuzizza.

Museveni yalumbye CBS n’agamba nti egenze wala era wadde yayita agikulira Kaaya Kavuma n’amuwa ebyokulabirako ebiraga CBS bw’etyboola pulezidenti era Kavuma n’amwetondera n’amukakasa nga CBS bw’etekiyyaddayo, kyokka era Pulezidenti talabawo njawulo.

Okumanya CBS egenze wala, Museveni yagambye: Nze kennyini nawulira CBS bw’ekinteeekako nti nnagi nguze leediyo zonna e Masaka mu biseera by’okulonda e Kalungu obutateekako Mbidde.

Ebbaluwa ya Museveni mu bujjuvu eri mu Bukedde ku Ssande.

Published on: Friday, 21st December, 2007

Email this article to a friend.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/22 10:45

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Mengo and the kabaka have selfish reasons for what they call "kuteesa for our land". People like Nambooze have also joined the mengo force so as to please voters in their local areas (offcourse they will say we have been sent by the kabaka), knowing fully that the law they are trying to block will be the best for a peasant compared to the current (1995 land act). Most people who are behind fighting this law, dont know what and why they are fighting. I think most of them are here for "kabaka alagidde". Others are DP and FDC factions who have decided to hide under Kabaka and subotage any thing the government palns do do. whether good or bad.

I even believe one time we shall be hearing them quarelling over who needs more attention to the kabaka. They are all conservatives , old men , who once worked with mutebi's military father. I think if they where given a chance for cultural institutions to join policts, they would show their real skins "kabaka yekka"

So please fellow peasants like me, Bibanja holders like me, its not too late you stand out from the crowd and support the current proposed land bill.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Richie - 2007/12/22 13:32

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Its true some people don't really know what they are fighting for.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/22 13:55

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Does that mean K Wesonga that you are among the few who know? Wouldn't it be wiser to ask them what they know, before you make such outrageous and disrespectful suppositions? Have you studied and checked out on the tradition, so you can be sure of what you are saying here, atleast? If tradition is stupid, then how do you know what you know is the right thing?

How much do you know about the history of the land issues in Buganda, and how dare you disrespect our parents and grandparents, insinuating that because they are old they don't know what they are talking about? I wish you life, because then you'll see all these battles won, and Buganda will be respected worldwide for her integrity and self knowledge. So just sit back and watch, omubi ajja kubijja nebibye. The land belongs to Buganda, and it's their prerogative to decide the laws that govern it. Start there, and you might get the drift.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/22 20:10

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Wesonga you sound kocky! This is Buganda and Baganda have every right to protect their land. Wesonga if you are a Musoga, Busoga has land like Buganda so if you are not happy with the way Baganda are protective of their land you are

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free to leave Buganda

This goes for M7 as well. M7 this could be the beginning of the end of your bloody Rule if you don't handle Buganda land with care.

How dare you give orders to Kabaka? Who are you in Buganda anyway?

E baluwa gyowandikide Kabaka elaga nti Omumanyira!!

Lwaki Kabaka yajja woli? It seems you don't grasp Baganda culture.

Ask Nsibambi for advice next time you write Kabaka a letter.

Besides you are not getting an inch of Buganda land through your stupid land laws!

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/22 20:13

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Wesonga M7 Bweyayali yesibye enkutu ze ngasala ava Rwanda gyebamuzaala yajja wano mu Buganda nettaka? bwaaba ayagala nnyo amateeka ge galeeta lwaki tagasokera mu West nawalala wonna? Buganda si Uganda okwo okwenyigiriza kubantu twakukoowa nekirara gwe oli waddembe okuwagira buli omu anyigiriza Obuganda jjukira nti amaanya buli omu waddembe okugetuuma noliira mululime nemuluzise, naye ebyo ebiseera kijja kutuuka kibe nga tokyasobola kuyimirira mubantu batulugunyizibwa nobavoola nokubayisaamu amaaso nokubavuma ngagwe kyokoze. Ezo ensimbi ezibasasulibwa okuwagira m7 ziva mumusaayi gwabantu abakufirira gwe wegazanyize mubibanja byotubulira abatafuna bbo nakakisa kulaba bulamu bwaabwe, kyebabuwerayo

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by JeenaJulia - 2007/12/22 20:18

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I wish the person who got us this article cud post the picture as well. Nze natunulide ekifananyi kyebakubye M7 nekya kabaka ku mabali nendaba nga oli nebwaba takunyumiliza oba nga tosomeye baluwa yoona, oba osobola okufuna the story, omu entunula ye yabade ekangila dala omulala. So my answer to kuteesa oba kukanga kanga is.....KUKANGA KANGA.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/22 21:45

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Kabaka ayanukudde Pulezidenti Museveni

[http://www.connectuganda.com/images/fbfiles/images/1198321676Dp\\_rally2.jpg](http://www.connectuganda.com/images/fbfiles/images/1198321676Dp_rally2.jpg)

Pulezidenti Museveni ne Kabaka Mutebi

Bya Richard Kayiira

KABAKA naye awandiikidde Pulezidenti Museveni ng'ayanukula ebbaluwa gye yamuweerezza emulabula akome ku bantu be abayingizza ebyobufuzi e Mmengo.

Kabaka Ronald Mutebi mu bbaluwa ye agambye Museveni nti ensonga bazikwate mpola, n'asubiza nti Katikkiro we

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Emmanuel L. Ssendaula agenda kuzikolako ng'omwaka guno tegunnaggwaako.

Pulezidenti Museveni yawandiikidde Kabaka Ronald Mutebi nga December 18, 2007 nga yeemulugunya ku ngeri Mmengo gy'ekuttemu ensonga z'ettaka, obulimba bwe yagambye nti busaasaanyizibwa ku leediyo ya Kabaka, CBS, n'obubinja bwa bannabyabufuzi abavuganya gavumenti be yagambye nti beekwese mu Mmengo okuvumirira gavumenti, n'amugamba abakomeko ng'embeera tennasajjuka. (Laba ebbaluwa ya Pulezidenti mu bujjuvu ku P.4).

Minisita w'e Mmengo oweebyamawulire, Medard Lubega yagambye nti Kabaka eggulo yazzeemu ebbaluwa ya Museveni n'amugamba nti, "Ensonga z'ettaka zikosa abantu bange, wabula Katikkiro (Ssendaula) agenda kuzaanukula kinnakimu era ebbaluwa ye egenda kukutuukako ng'omwaka guno tegunnaggwaako."

Mu bbaluwa eyo, Kabaka yeebazizza Museveni olw'okutwala obuvunaanyizibwa n'amuwandiikira, kyokka n'amugamba nti olwokuba ssemateeka amukugira okuyingira mu nsonga z'ebyobufuzi, omulimu ogwo agukwasizza Katikkiro Ssendaula.

Wabula Lubega bwe yabadde ayanukula ku bbaluwa ya Museveni yagambye nti, "Omukulu takulira mpya bbiri, Pulezidenti Museveni si y'alamula e Mmengo. Nga bwe twamwesiga okutukulemberera mu Uganda, naffe atwesige tumukulemberere mu Buganda. Tewali muntu ajja kuva bweru alamule Buganda." Yannyonnyodde nti ettaka gwe mutima gwa Buganda era Pulezidenti okugamba nti Mmengo eve mu kukubaganya ebirowoozo ku by'ettaka, abeera yeerimbye. Yayongeddeko nti, "Bw'aba (Museveni) agamba nti akakiiko akasomesa abantu ku by'ettaka kasaasaanya bulimba, ayungule ekibinja ky'abantu be basaabulule obulimba obwo nga bwe yasuubiza gye buvuddeko."

Yagambye nti obufuzi obw'ensikirano ssemateeka abuwabw'obwannannyini ku byobugagga bwabyo omuli ettaka era tebasobola kuzinga mikono ng'ebyobugagga byabwe bino binyagibwa.

Yategeezizza nti okwemulugunya kwa Pulezidenti Museveni nti waliwo bannabyabufuzi abavuganya gavumenti abeekwese mu Mmengo, okwonoona NRM tekulina musingi kubanga abantu abakolera Mmengo balondebwa awatali kumala kutunuulira ndowooza zaabwe za byabufuzi.

"Mu kampeyini eziwedde twasembeza buli muntu; aba FDC, NRM ne DP. Olaba mu bulumi obungi twawalirizibwa n'okusembeza aba UPC! Twaniriza buli muntu e Mmengo, kasita alaga obumalirivu bw'okuweereza Buganda era tewali kibiina kye twekubiirako." Lubega bwe yagambye.

Published on: Saturday, 22nd December, 2007

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**Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!**

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/22 21:59

Ha mwana muwala okanesoose kano mbadde nkya kikitana ,omanyi abantu bagenda nebakola amateeka ngabalowooza nti bbo ganababuuka bebamu nti Kabaka teyeta mu byabufuzi ate bebamu nti yeyekka gwensisinkana oba seekyo..... kati ki kyayagala okutegeeza? BEBALE KIMUTEGEEZA NTI OMUKULU TAKULIRA MPYA BBIRI ,TEWALI MUNTU AJA KUVA BWEERU AJA ALAMULE BUGANDA

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**Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!**

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/22 22:44

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Nekirala,wano e Buganda, ndowooza ate bwekiri mu any democratic country, BULI MUTUUZE YENNA WA DDEMBE OKWETABA MU BYOBUFUZI. Otherwise kibeera two way traffic, tewetaba mu byange, setaba mu bibyo. Ebirala byonna bwa nnakyemalira, nabubbibbi.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/23 08:57

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NEWUNYIZA NYA ABANTU NGA WESONGA NE RICHIE MUYINZA MUTYA OKULOWOOZA NTI KABAKA OLOWOLEZA EKIKYAMU ABANTU BE!ETTEKA MULISOMYE LYONNA OBA MULIRABA KUNGULU MBULIRE EBIRIWO KUTAKA BYATANDIKADI???NDOWOOZA TEWALI AYINZA KUSINGA KITAWA WABAANA OKUTEGEKERA AMAKAGE.MWEBALE NYO

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/23 12:29

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Ekisinze okuletera mukulu Museveni obuzibu kwekuba nti obwesige gyaali bwaggwaawo dda!! Abantu babonye bonye ekimala, omanyi bagamba nti pressure bwerinnya ne temperature nayo erinnya. Kati ebyo bi abakuumi be ddembe, who are everything else but, mbu bajja kukola ku bantu abagenda mu nkungaana, ekyo kijja kwongerawo pressure ne temperature eyongere okulinyanya. Kabaka talina bukyaayi bwaleetawo. Abantu tulaba, era tutegeera. Nze mpulira neeno abagamba nti Kabaka ayitiridde obuntu bulamu, nokukwata empola!!!Ffe tuli eno ku mawanga, wadde nga abanyoomi banyooma , ffe ne Mukama waffe tumanyi nti tukola kyonna kyetyusobola kulwe ggwanga lyaffe. Naye ebibanja byaffe eka, abantu babibba okufa, nowereza sente okugenda mu kooti nebakulagira wewozeko olwettaka eriryo lyolinako ne mpapula. Enfuuzi za baganda baffe zisigadde ku makubo. Olwa babbi bettaka abazze nga nebababba. Omuntu yenna ayinza okukyama natunda ettaka lyo, ggwe nofuuka eyewolereza. Omwana wo mugenzi kiziibwe wange bayagala okumubbako ettaka, netulyoka tuyima eno okuyisa ebirango ku radio nga tutangira, nebamukwata nebamussa mu kkomera mbu bamukutte ne bibbe. Nebamukuba netubera mu kwelarikira okutagambika. Ezo LC zonna zonna ngulirire, abaana bazo zibaliisa musaayi gwa ba namwandu nenfuuzi nabakadde. Abo abalamuzi Mukama yalimanya kyali bagamba. Kasita Yesu ye mulamuzi omukulu. Tubasabire balamulibwe nga nabo bwebatulamula. Amateeka galinga agaava mu geyena okujja okwookya buli kiramu. Kati ffe tukutte byaapa byaffe amaaso tugatadde ku kiddirira. Kuba bino ebya Museveni byatulyamu enkwe. Etteeka lye bbi nnyo, lyongerera okussa amaanyi mu babbi be ttaka. Ate era amazima nga ga kwogerebwa, tewali atamnyi yo awali abantu abo abatava mu Buganda abatwaala ettaka mu ngeri ezitali ntuufu. Bwomuloopa kooti nemaliriza nga ekugambye omuliyirire. Ffe ezo empapula za kooti tuziterese. Katonda waffe ali lwa dda ki alituddiram. Kale eryo etteeka nebweyandibadde ddungi, tetwagala tteeka ddala ku ttaka lyaffe. Tewakyali bwesige. Yali ayagala nnyo okwoogera ku bye ttaka, yanditandikidde wo nga tulajana nga tetulina ayamba. Nga tandika nokusala amazima. Kakati kyaava agamba nti simanyi ate omupangisa bwaaba ayagala okugula, nti omulala bwaaba ayagala okutunda, mbu ate tomugoba. Bwekiba ekibanja nga kyange, nga njagala okutunda nga tayagala kugula lwaki siguza omulala? Nandiki, bwaaba ayagala okugula nga nze situnda, lwaki tagenda nagula awalala? Etteeka lyandibadde ku bbanga ki buli omu lyaawa munne okukyuusa mu ntegeka ebeerawo. Naddala nga eriko empaula ezigiwagira. Ffe Abaganda twagala oba nnanyini, tukirina nga nzikiriza. Era tuwagirwa obu kristayo obugamba nti; Tobbanga. Mwangala okukanyuga abaana baffe enfuuzi ku makubo. Tetwagala tteeka lyonna. Ettaka gwe mubiri gwe gwanga. Mututawanyizza nnyo emyooyo, emibiri tegikyayagala. Nettaka eryo ryenyini kwemwagala okussako amateeka, nalyo teribagala. Tufube okuteesa ebintu, ebinagatta ba nna Uganda, namawanga gonna mu kitundu kyaffe, nebweganabeera nga buli limu lili mu nsalo zaalyo. Bweebwo obwegaffu obukola, era obujsa okutwaala mu maaso Africa. Nga emmotoka,okusobola okukoleera netambula, nga buli katundu kaali mu kifo kyaako ekituufu. EKIKULU EMPAKA TEZITTA MAZIMA.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by sabuni - 2007/12/23 14:18

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K WESONGA wrote:

Mengo and the kabaka have selfish reasons for what they call "kuteesa for our land". People like Nambooze have also joined the mengo force so as to please voters in their local areas (offcourse they will say we have been sent by the kabaka),knowing fully that the law they are trying to block will be the best for a peasant compared to the current (1995

land act). Most people who are behind fighting this law, dont know what and why they are fighting. I think most of them are here for "kabaka alagidde". Others are DP and FDC factions who have decided to hide under Kabaka and subotage any thing the government palns do do. whether good or bad.

I even believe one time we shall be hearing them quarelling over who needs more attention to the kabaka. They are all conservatives , old men , who once worked with mutebi's military father. I think if they where given a chance for cultural institutions to join policts, they would show their real skins "kabaka yekka"

So please fellow peasants like me, Bibanja holders like me, its not too late you stand out from the crowd and support the current proposed land bill.

Mr. Kamana-Wesonga, you may support anything if you have understood it. However, m7 is on foreign ground. He is a foreigh body here. He is a foreigner in Buganda or Uganda. Let him go back to Rwanda, since he is of Rwanda origin, and make land laws there. You will then appropriately support his laws. BUT not in BUGANDA. Erwanira ebuko ekuuka ejjembe. Buganda erwanira ku ttaka lyayo. Tujja kukuuka ejjembe, naye teri bannarwanda oba anybody else ajja kutwala ttaka lyaffe.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Musisi - 2007/12/23 14:24

Banange mwenna mbagaliza Ssekukulu enungi ate nomwaka ogujja gubaberere gwa mirembe gubaletere sanyu na bulamu bwokka! Nze nno ntera okubeera wano kubanga nyumirwa nnyo okusoma ebintu ebitesebwa wano. Okwosa olunaku lwajjo nasoma okuteesa kwa K\_WESONGA "kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!" Kansooke muyambe okumulaga nti ensobi esooka eri ku mutwe "title" gwewadde okutesaakwe. Ssebo ekyalibadde ekituufu kikino! "kuteesa oba kukangakanga" si kukanga kanga!

Naye ssebo K\_WESONGA bwenasomye byewawandiise nenfuna okulumwa munda. Kirabika nti Buganda togyimanyi era ne nnono zaayo n'ebyaafaayo byazo tobimanyi. Kale munaffe oba gwoomu kwaabo abajja nebasengera mu Buganda leka kutusikamirira! Ffe abaganda okuva edda twaali era tuli bantu ba simbo ate nga twanyiriza nnyo nabagenyi. Senga teyali Buganda ne Ssekabaka waayi Muteesa I (owo lubereberye) eyayaniriza abazungu ne basenga mu Buganda Uganda teyalibadde nga kati bweeri! Oba nokubaawo teyandibaddewo! Kati ndowooza tomanyi nerinya Uganda lyava kuki okubaawo! Naye sijja kumala kiseera kudda mweebyo kubanga ebyo ebyafaayo bingi mpozi okubikuyigiriza nina kukuzaayo mu somero babikusomese!

Esimbo n'buntubulamu era nokwaniriza buli mugenyi tekitegeeza nti abaganda bateekwa kujogebwa buli eyajja okusenga! Abazungu batulyaamu olukwe nebatuleka ngatufugibwa abantu abatemu abatagenda na musomero ate nga kyebalina kyokka bwebujja eri abaganda. Kubanga bajjajaffe basindika abaana baabwe mu masomero nebafuluka abasawo, abalooya nabasomesa! Ekyokulabirako kikino: mwaaka 1950 ku basawo 10 omwenda baali baganda! Olwo bajjajaffe bwebaaba nga basoma oba nebawerera nabaana baabwe lwaki tuteekwa ffe okubonerezebwa olwekintu ekyo ekitaali kya bubbi? Lwaaki mwe abasenze temugezaako kubeera naffe mu ddembe? Lwaki mugezaako buli ddakiika okutunyunyunta, buli kantu akali mu Buganda nemukanyunyunta?! Buli kitongere kyonna mu gavumenti mwe kati mukikulira! Mwe bagezi mwekka? Mwasindika ddi abaana mu masomero okusinga ffe? Genda e Mulago ojja kwewuunya bwonolaba baani abakulira ebitongere byomuddwaliro! Genda mu poliisi oba mu maje!

Gwe omuntu omuyita kiki ayagala okutunda ekintu kyatamanyi nanyini kyo? OYO TAYITIBWA MUBBI? Ettaka mu buganda lirina ennono temuyinza kulitunda nga bwemwagala! Erimu ttaka lyabika abekika gyebazikibwa kati mwe mulitundilako namalaalo gaffe? Mwajja nemusenga, netubawa nebibanja naye lwaaki mutufukira ekirara? Nebwemulitunda kati ffe kiriba edda tugenda kulyewddiza! injustice is never justifiable even through time! Nebwewaliyita emyaka olukumi tetugenda kukiriza kutubba ttaka lyaffe. Mugenda mubbe eyo gyemusibuka oba mutubulire ago amateeka mugakopa ku nsi ki, Bungereza oba Amerika? Olaba ne Russia kati buli omu alina ekintu kyayita ekikye!

ABAGANDA KU TTAKA LYAABWE BALINGA ABALAALO KUNTE ZAABWE !!!

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Musisi - 2007/12/23 14:40

K\_WESONGA wrote !!

"They are all conservatives , old men, who once worked with mutebi's military father. I think if they where given a chance for cultural institutions to join policts, they would show their real skins "kabaka yekka"

So please fellow peasants like me, Bibanja holders like me, its not too late you stand out from the crowd and support the current proposed land bill."

Ssebo K\_Wesonga oyinza okubeera omuvubuka naye bwotosa kitiibwa mu baantu gwe boyita "old men" ngoolwo ne kitaawo otuuse kumukuba migo! Ffe abaganda tusa ekitiibwa mu bajjaja baffe nabazadde baffe! Ate twetekamu naffe ffenyini ekitiibwa tulyooke tusobole okuteeka ekitiibwa mu bantu abalala!

KALE OBA GWE WENYINI WETEKAMU EKITIIBWA NG'OMUNTU KALE WETONDE WANO KULWEBYO BYEWAWANDIISE !!!

Musisi (TAX)

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/23 19:48

Ensonga yagenda bweeti, and don't make any mistake about it, bannaffe baalina plan eyokuyawaganya abantu. Bamanyi nti Abaganda bantu babwannanyini. Bbo bannaffe mu west nomukazi owasiza kika nakyaalo kyonna, nabaana buli ayagala azaala mu mukazi wo, nobayita ababo. Bbo bannaffe tebalina principle eyo ya bwannanyini. Ggwe ate bwabeera nga nebalu, nemukaziwo nensigo yo, nabaana, ekitegeeza nti namaka go ssi bibyo olwo kiki ekikyo mu nsi ya Mukama eno? Mbuuza bubuza, I'm not judging. Ate ssibuza nakumanya, kubanga I don't think it's my business, probably I wouldn't understand anyway. Luli edda, nga buli ggwanga lyagala kweyongera mu muwendo, osanga nakati, naye era ensi nyingi zikozesa amakubo malala, agatali ga bwenzi ffe abebballi bwetuyinza okuyita obutali bwa buvunanyizibwa. Naye nziramu, eyo nsonga yaabwe. NE mu America States nyingi, buli emu erina amateeka agaayo. Yade waliwo nga Federal Government. Naye tegereza, nti mu State emu bwotta omuntu naawe bakutta, ate nga mundala bakusiba busibi! I mean that different!

Naye bano bannaffe basooka nebatuma Abanyarwanda bakole omukwano balyoke bakolere wamu ne ba bonna Baganda, wamu na Baganda ababbi, banyagulule ettaka ku bantu balamu abesimbu, nabuli wonna wekisoboka. Obadde obawulira nga bewaana, "Nze Nyinebiwayire mukwano gwange era oli bwandetako olugezigezi mmubuzawo." Bwebajja okukubbako ettaka, nga balala bajja bakuwa amagezi, vva ku ttaka ojja kufiira bwereere!! Kubanga nabattibwa kulwe ttaka eryabwe eryensikirano oba ryebagula nabo webali. Kitange bamukwata nebamussa mu kkomera, kubanga waliwo omusajja atali na Muganda eyayagala okumubbako ettaka lye kweyali yakabeera emyaka 60. Bamutwaala mu kkomera nga alina emyaka 83, ate nga mulwadde. Bajjanga buli lunaku olutalo nelubera lwa maanyi nnyo. Buli eyagezaako okubagambako nga bamusiba. Bantegeza nti nnina okufuna Omunyarwanda owamanyi oba Omunyanakole atununule. Nga kiringa mu kiseera kya Amin ne Obote. Naye ate bannaffe Abaganda ba leero, sso kati waliwo nabasajja kati abawasa nokufumbirwa Abanyarwanda Nabanyankole, tebayamba nga abakyala abafumbirwa Abalango Nabannubi bwebakolanga. Bakuwoleza jjo jjuzi.Nnewola sente, nennegayirira wano nawali, anti nga buli lwekigwaawo nnina okudduka okulaba ekyokukola. Sente zetwateeka ku kulwanira ettaka eribadde mu family yaffe emyaka, zaali ziyinza okugula ettaka eddala nga eryo emirundi nga kkumi. Naye nga nebwonogula eddala, eryo ryebatabbe? Nga olina kulwanira lino lyolina already. Yye nga omulekera lyaaki? Okwo tekuba kulya mu Buganda lukwe? Bazadde bange bakungaananga mu makooti okuyamba munnaabwe, nebabavuma nebecca, nga abanyazi bekoobanye nabo abalamuzi batabani ba Sitani. Era lumu kwoolwo kitange yakutuka naafa omutima. Samuzika nako!

Olwe bizibu ebyo byennayitamu, ntegera bulungi abantu kati abagoba abasenze ku bibanja byaabwe. Eryo etteeka libadde wo mu bikolwa ne mu ma kooti, kati baliteeka buteesi mu mpapula. Era ekinaddirira mbwa wakali, mmundu na sengenge wa masanyalaze. Kati alina sente asooka kuzimba kikomera nga tannatandika nju, asooke ataase ettaka lye. Bwegutaliba mukisa gwa maanyi, ne kisa kya Mukama, okwo Museveni Uganda, naddala Buganda kwerekujjikiirira. Okozewo akakanga. Ba peasants mwelwaneko, nga mukozesa amazima, temusubira kuliira mu kavuuyo. Obudde bujja kukuuka, kubanga bbwo obudde bwebukola bulijjo, bukyuukanga, abaana bammwe batuuse okulya mu mapipa

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nokuyitibwa aboolo. Bano ababawaga babakozesa bukozes. Sitani gwe mulimu gwe, kukozeza. Kati bwebalabye nga obusungu nobukyayi bilose, nti tulina etteeka lyetuleeta. Of course abantu tebagala mboozu yonna ekwata ku ttaka. Nze nnina Jajja wange owe myaka ekikumi, talabanga, tawuliranga ko nti mu Buganda mwalimu kko ku obutategeragana bwebuti ku bye ttaka, nokunenengana. Naye kale oba bagamba nti ssi Balalo bebaleeta, bogere amazima baswaaze Sitani for once in their lives, bagala ki? Mu malwaliro temuli ddagala, abantu bafa ekiswaza nokuswaza, lwaki ettaka lifuuse ettaka?

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/25 08:08

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Museveni Vs Kabaka on Buganda's Land:

I am one of the very few Banyankole who still use their head to reason. As you all know most of our people's brains are their "intestines".

I wish president Museveni was pushing the Land Bill in good faith for the Ugandans; unfortunately like every vision in his sick head, it is bent towards protecting his own tribesmen (clique).

The sole reason why he is determined to have the land bill passed is because of the many Bahima and Tutsi soldiers who grabbed acres of Kabaka's land after 1986 and now they are the squatters he is talking about and determined to protect.

How many Baganda Landlords have you seen evicting squatters? Evictions are being done by armed people from the tribe that controls guns in Uganda.

Let the Kabaka resist intimidation; Museveni knows that without the support of Buganda, he cannot enjoy what he and his family have looted in the last 20 years.

He will threaten and intimidate the Kabaka but let him dare invade the Lubiri if he thinks this is 1966.

His backup country, Rwanda may not accept him either.

Concerned Ugandan.

Re:Museveni's letter to the Kabaka of Buganda.

Let me remain you the comment I made on the 18th Dec 07 which you posted under "Land for Kawanda Research Station sold to "investor". I said in that all laws that are designed to grab Buganda's land without are a Waste of Taxpayer's Money, and that Buganda will never accept its land to be taken by any one without their Kingdoms approval.

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I also pointed out the the history of Buganda and Uganda. Buganda's history is over 800 years where as Uganda's history is only 43years. I went on to say that when Mengo makes such a statement we the Baganda knows exactly what they're saying.

Museveni's and his advisers (if at all he has any)are still miss the bigger point. He may have all the guns and hundreds of safe houses but on this, his guns may not be able to protect him as this may turn into Something else if he not careful with his language.

He started this lands issue in the bush and I sure he remmember very well the reaction of his Baganda Soldiers which made him never to talk about Buganda land until a few year after taking power.

The threaten language to Kabaka will not go down well in Buganda.

He said in his letter to the kabaka that and I quote "The only urgency is that the lies and incitement by the political opposition using the monarchy in Buganda - through radios and public rallies- must stop". The question here is, would he have complained if the Kabaka had picked a muganda NRM MP to head this committee other than Betty Nambooze who's now mobilising the Baganda to reject these amendments!

Betty Nambooze may be a member of the oposition but she's a Muganda. When Mengo picked her as head that committee, they didn't pick her because she's an opposition member but because she a dynamic Muganda woman.

So, fellow Baganda let me assure you, this will not be like the 1966 attack to Lubiri that went on without a retaliation. This will be diferent if it comes to that and 'am sure Meseveni is aware of it.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/25 08:16

1.Museveni should know that the Kabaka is not a commoner and should never be addressed the way Museveni did a few days ago. The Kabaka is not an individual but an institution which represents the universal interests of the Baganda. 2.One of these days when his "power high" (like a marijuana high) wears off, Museveni should take time to reflect on the events that took place 40 years ago when Obote attempted to tamper with this institution. Obote succeeded in destroying the "form" of this institution but the "substance" remained intact,it cost him his dreams and haunted him to his grave. At the time, the Baganda were caught off guard. Forty years is a long time and we have come a long way. Museveni and his ilk will not be as lucky as Obote was then.

3.Attacking the Baganda is the last thing Museveni should think of because we have been his foundation since 1981. We are bitter about our tribesmen who died for his war cause, we are bitter about his 21 years of unfulfilled promises, we are bitter about his attempts TO GRAB OUR LAND, are bitter about his attempts TO DESTROY OUR HERITAGE, and WE ARE BITTER ABOUT INSULTING OUR KABAKA. This last act is a line in the sand on our part. You may have guns, tear gas and a fortress to live in but remember that when we pull the rag from under your feet, your guns and all will be of little help.

4. PREDICTION: 2008 is going to be a year like you have not experienced before in your last 21 years in power. It is unfortunate that you are solely responsible for what is set to unfold in the next 12 months. The higher you go, the harder you fall and so it shall be with you. Your fate is sealed

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frommonitor

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/26 06:49

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BANANGE ITS BEEN TOUGH TIME REPLYING ALL YOUR POSTS ON THIS LAND ISSUE.

BUT ATLEAST I TRIED REPLYING A FEW RUDE ONES LIKE MR STYLES.

ITS BAD MOST OF YOU ARE TOO FORGETFULL. BUT I THINK THIS WILL BE THE LAST BIT OF MY POSTINGS HERE.

SO SOME OF YOU HAVE FORGOTEN THAT ALSO BUGANDA CANT EXIST IF THERE IS NO UGANDA. INFAC T U DIVERTED THE TOPIC FROM LAND TO BUGANDA... BUT LET IT BE.

THIS IS THE LAST TOPIC AM POSTING HERE CONCERNING THIS ISSUE.

TRY TO FIND THE ROOTS OF THE SO CALLED..

I KNOW THIS WILL MAKE SOME PEOPLE CRAZY BUT ITS THE LAST THING I HAD TO GET YOU TO GIVE YOU SOME LITL E BIT OF WHAT WE CALL WIINO. THOUGH THIS WASNT THE CASE BUT SINCE SOME OF YOU THINK LAND IN UGANDA IS FOR BAGANDA. YOU GAT CHECK OUT THIS...

GO TO<http://www.nationaudio.com/News/EastAfrican/2801/Regional/Regional1.html>

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/26 09:15

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K WESONGA wrote:

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al1.html

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Musisi - 2007/12/26 10:17

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IT IS REALLY A PITY THAT YOU MR. K\_WESONGA HAVE BEEN TALKING THE WHOLE TIME ABOUT TIME YOU DON'T KNOW EVEN UNDERSTAND! YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT BUGANDA WAS AND IS OR WHAT UGANDA WAS AND NOW IS!

YOU DON'T HAVE RESPECT FOR YOURSELF, SO NO WONDER YOU CAN'T HAVE RESPECT FOR OTHERS ESPECIALLY OLD MEN IN BUGANDA AS YOU WROTE IN YOUR "kuteesa oba kukanga kanga"! YOU FORCED ME TO WRITE TO YOU IN ENGLISH BECAUSE I HAVE A HOPE YOU WILL AT LEAST UNDERSTAND WHAT PEOPLE ARE TRYING TO TELL YOU. IN FACT YOU SHOULD HAVE APPOLOGIZED STRAIGHT AWAY IMMEDIATELY AFTER YOU WROTE YOUR FIRST ARTICLE BUT I AM AFRAID YOUR RESPECT FOR OTHERS DOESN'T GO SO FAR!

SO TELL US THE TRUTH ABOUT YOU WHICH ACTUALLY WE ALREADY KNOW:

YOU ARE A MUNYARWANDA OF A SECOND OR THIRD GENERATION WHO SETTLED IN BUGANDA LIKE MANY DID. THAT IS ALSO NOT THE PROBLEM; THE PROBLEM IS THAT YOU ARE TRYING TO TEACHE US HOW WE SHOULD HANDLE OUR OWN MATTERS! NOW YOU PEOPLE YOU ARE TRYING TO LEGALIZE THEFTY OF LAND IN BUGANDA!

MUGENDE EWAMWE GYEMUBA MUBBIRA EYO ENTE ANTI ETTAKA TEMULINA ENSI YAMWE NTONO NNYO ATE NGA ABANTU BANGI NNYO! TEMUTULETERA OKWO OKUKYAAWA KWEMULINA WAKATI WA BATUTSI NABAHUTU!!!

I AM GLAD THAT YOU DECIDED TO STOP EXPRESSING YOUR IGNORANCE ABOUT BUGANDA, BAGANDA AND THEIR LAND IN THIS FORUM!

I WISH YOU MORE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BUGANDA AND UGANDA IN THE COMMING YEAR 2008!

Mu diiro: TAX

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Musisi - 2007/12/26 10:24

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IT IS REALLY A PITY THAT YOU MR. K\_WESONGA HAVE BEEN TALKING THE WHOLE TIME ABOUT THINGS YOU DON'T KNOW EVEN UNDERSTAND! YOU DON'T EVEN KNOW WHAT BUGANDA WAS AND IS OR WHAT UGANDA WAS AND IS NOW!

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KANJOGERE KATI LUGANDA: MUGENDE EWAMWE GYEMUBA MUBBIRA EYO ENTE ANTI ETTAKA TEMULINA ENSI YAMWE NTONO NNYO ATE NGA ABANTU BANGI NNYO! TEMUTULETERA OKWO OKUKYAAWA KWEMULINA WAKATI WA BATUTSI NABAHUTU!!!

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I WISH YOU MORE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT BUGANDA AND UGANDA IN THE COMMING YEAR 2008!

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/26 17:03

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K Wesonga wrote;

BANANGE ITS BEEN TOUGH TIME REPLYING ALL YOUR POSTS ON THIS LAND ISSUE.

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SO SOME OF YOU HAVE FORGOTEN THAT ALSO BUGANDA CANT EXIST IF THERE IS NO UGANDA. INFACT U DIVERTED THE TOPIC FROM LAND TO BUGANDA... BUT LET IT BE.

THIS IS THE LAST TOPIC AM POSTING HERE CONCERNING THIS ISSUE.

TRY TO FIND THE ROOTS OF THE SO CALLED..

I KNOW THIS WILL MAKE SOME PEOPLE CRAZY BUT ITS THE LAST THING I HAD TO GET YOU TO GIVE YOU SOME LITLE BIT OF WHAT WE CALL WIINO. THOUGH THIS WASNT THE CASE BUT SINCE SOME OF YOU THINK LAND IN UGANDA IS FOR BAGANDA. YOU GAT CHECK OUT THIS...

GO TO <http://www.nationaudio.com/News/EastAfrican/2801/Regional/Regional1.html>

Yes, I admit too Kwesonga, it's not easy, but at the same time not that difficult if you are fair and aspire to the truth. To jog your memory some, the heading here is KUTEESA OBA KUKANGA KANGA. And it's about the dispute between Buganda and the rest, over land. It's about Buganda, her land and the rulers. Buganda's land is what we are talking about, not the quarrels inside the royal family. So let's work on the first part first. You say that Buganda can't exist without Uganda. Are you hereby stating you are superior to God, who creates Buganda as an independent people? Or the Zulu, the Kikuyu, the Yoruba, Ibo, Greek, French and Germany, Romanians, or even the Malaysian nation or nations? I've opened up a new thread, namely, Uganda, it's high time you entered the age of reason!!! It's dedicated to you, the rulers of Uganda and to everyone who's lagging behind in understanding how things work and are holding us all backwards. This is a time when we should be moving forward, and here we are into this irrational and most ugly, endless talk about issues that other nations know for ages. You are making the whites who propagate the belief that blacks are retarded sound ever so right.

---

This where your address takes us.(The East Africa Published Weekly, Jan 28-Feb 3 1999). I think this is the part that you are mostly interested in;

He was reacting to calls for biological tests to settle the public debate in Uganda ignited by claims that the reigning King of the Baganda is not the son of Kabaka Frederick Mutesa II, who died in exile in Britain 30 years ago. Three Baganda princesses, Nalinya Catherine Nkinzi, Nalinya Dorothy Nabweteme and Nalinya Elizabeth Nakabiri publicly claimed on Sunday, January 17, that Kabaka Mutebi's biological father was Ocheng the elder, who was a close friend and political associate of Kabaka Frederick Mutesa.

I'm sure this is one of your ammunitions against the Baganda. But for the sake of argument, what would you care if they chose him to be their king, who ever he is and wherever he comes from? This is the Baganda's internal affairs, and really, at the risk of sounding standoffish, it's none of your business. Here, is where you switch back to the problems of your own area. A tribe in Ghana chose a whiteman for their king, just a few years ago. What are you gonna do? It's their right. And in your tribe, isn't the father and mother who know a child's parentage or is it the sisters? I will not stretch that any further, I would just like to ask you this one thing -- did you get to know about how all this ended?

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by kyakweera - 2007/12/26 18:51

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Ssebo, Ssebo!!! Facts are better Era K.wesonga alina point naye nga bulijjo amazima ganyiiiza nnyo abaganda!! What a pity!! Kati gwe bwotandika okugamba mbu Mzee munyalwanda waliyo nga nyina amuzaalayo? Nekirala bulijjo nyina womuntu yamugaba mukika jeyamuzaala era nyoko bwafa mukika jakulese yewaba ewamwe, kala ne M7 bamuleka wa kaguta era 'muna Uganda. Nga namwe kuwamwe bwekiri,bwekyasigala era bwe kiriba naye nga bwiino ye jaali muleke kukayiiirwa Mazima.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/26 19:21

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Kyakweera naawe Abaganda tobamanyi, bwooba oyinza okugamba nti amazima gabanyiiiza. Traditionally, amazima lye kkubo eritutwaala eri Katonda waffe. Era Okusenziira ku go, abantu bayinza okwogerako naaye tewali anyiiga oba Museveni mwana wa Kaguta oba wa Munyarwanda. Me for one I wouldn't care less! Infact, everyone knows that mu Ankole nga mu west yonna, abasajja tebaliko nti yamuzaala omwana wuwe. Eyo ewammwe buli omu asimbawo ffumu, neyegirisa oba wa mulirwana, mukwano gwe oba muganda we. Your prerogative people, may you live long to enjoy it. Mu ngeri yeemu mbaruuzizza waggulu nti kibakwataki ki Abaganda bwebalonda gwemuyita atali muganda okubeera Kabaka waabwe? Ffe twamulonda, Ffe tumwagala. Emmeeme katale. Olwo olugambo mmwe mwalutandika, nga mulowooza nti Abaganda kijja kubawula ku Kabaka waabwe, nga mwagala oku Capitalizing-a mbu ku bukyaayi bwetulina ku ba Acholi. Ffe tetulina gwetukyaawa nga omuntu, wabula empisa embi ezibeera ku bantu. Katugambe nga eziri ku ggwe essaawa eno. Nze ndaba nga ggwe oli possessed by the devil right now. Naye tegeera, ebigendereerwa byammwe byaali hopelessly frustrated. Era tewali nsonga eyo wetukayiridde nakamu. Sorry to disappoint you. Kati kyakweera, weyere nga ogenda oku minding-a business zewammwe. Ekikulu, mugendeko mu mulamwa gwembagguliddewo, ogwa "Uganda high time you entered the age of reason." Mukayana bya kikopi, bya kisiru, bya wansi, bya buswaavu. Temulina lwemujja nga muli on the topic, kubanga, mmwe sikugamba nti temwagala mazima mugawalana. Naye nze sirina lukusa kubanenya kweekyo. Wabula oyolesezza obukyaayi bwo eri Abaganda, ate nga ffe okukwagala nga ggwe totwagala tekikola. Ggwe ate ne Katonda eyatutonda yadde atwagala okusinga bonna, naye bwetutamuuddiza kwagala okwo atuleka netugenda. Kale okuva ku bantu nga ggwe, nange nnatandika okukkiriza bannange bangi kyebagamba, kubanga naawe mubyoyogedde okiwagira bulungi, Uganda eveewo. Oba ffe nga bwetukiyita obutayingiriira nsonga za balala, Buganda yekutule. Tewerabira Kyakweera okugenda mu muzikiti oba e kanisa nebakulombera edduwa 1000, oba bakusabire essaala nga bwezityo era, oba oli awo Mukama asaasira obunaku bwomwooyo gwo omulwadde omuyi!!!!

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/26 20:55

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Kyakweera weyere ,akeeyo, weyere,Kakweere weyisaayo akeeyo

Webaze Abaganda abekisa abakuleka okusenga ewaabwe noyiga nolulimi lwaabwe naye kyooba ojjukira nti amateeka agafuga gakola yonna nebwooba toli mu Buganda yonna gyooli gwe kigezeeko ogende okole ezo empisa zammwe zemukoze nga muzze mu Buganda olabe oba tebakusibireko nga tewesikidde nakanyeebwa. Gano gemateeka ffe Abaganda getugoberera oba gemulina okugoberera yonna gyemusenga 1.Temututta, Temutubba ,Temweyingiza munsonga zaffe, Temutubulira nakutusomesa bintu ffe byetwakasibwa Omutonzi ,Temututeseza , era Temutusalirawo, bino nga bwebibali mumusaayi mugende mubikole eri abo ababyagala. Bwemuba mwasalawo okusala namajambiya ba nnamawanga bannammwe aba Hutu nga nabo ba nyalwanda ngammye naye nemusalawo okubawaayo ebyennyanya bibarye kale tetwewuunya bwemujja ne mu Buganda nemutandika akaze kammwe akabali mumusaayi. Ffe ensonga zammwe tezitikwatako era yensonga lwaaki tetubalumba wammwe nokubabulira biki byemuteekwa okwekola.

Kati mwenna ekibanyiza nekibatuuzza kuttutu kuba omunyago gwemwabba gwemubadde mweyagaliramu ebbanga lino lyonna gubava mungalo mugenda kuddayo nga bwemwajja bwemunaaba mwenna mutuuse gye mwaava kuba bemwattira abantu baabwe babalinze bagamba nti lwolaga omulungi terulwa kati nammwe engatto mugenda okujambalako kibaliga nammwe mwesange kuludda olulala kwemubadde mukumidde bemubadde mutulugunya nokuttira abantu , oba olowooza nti Amazima gakayira Abaganda lindako ate agamwe bwemunatandika okugalozaako mujja kwevuma ababazaala nababajja ewammwe.

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## The land Issue in Uganda

Posted by blackpope - 2007/12/26 22:01

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Dont you think the land Issue in Uganda might lead to the End of the kingdoms in Uganda?

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## Re:The land Issue in Uganda

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/26 22:19

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The other kingdoms I don't know. The Buganda kingdom, not in a million years. Do you know what Baganda means? Brothers and sisters. I full; The Brothers and sisters of God. Baganda ba Katonda. The main reason why during the kabira gani years, even people who could denounce their Bagandahood, didn't. Some were killed for it. They said, how could we deny our God, our Bagandaness of God? What else would we wanna be? Why demote ourselves? It's a spiritual existence. You people you don't understand. What I do with things that I don't understand , I drop them. What someone like you needs now, is to go and make an entry in Buganda essanye yekutule. What I don't comprehend, people, why are you pinning yourselves so hard on Buganda? Don't you have any self-esteem? Don't you have any respect for yourselves? Don't you have any Pride left? Don't you worship your God? Don't you believe that he can take care of you? If you keep on thinking that Buganda is your God and you worship her so shamelessly, God is going to put you to her mercy, and He will tell Buganda to punish you for your lack of faith!!! Beware, He's a jealous God , so He said.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/26 23:06

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Banange ABAGANDA wona wetuli twegobeko olumbe lwa BANYARWANDA - Banyamulenge abamamidde nyaffe BUGANDA.

Baleese omuvuyo gwenyini ogwabaddusa mu RWANDA nga bagala okubba ettaka lyaba HUTU mu RWANDA songa ABATUUSI bwebajja mu RWANDA aba HUTU okufanana ABAGANDA babawa awokubeera, awokulundira ente zabwe ne bangi kubo nebawasa abakyala abahutu.

Oluvanyuma abatuusi okufanana M7 (Mutuusi!)nebatandika okwediza buli kintu mu RWANDA ngabananyinni nsi abahutu etaka balibatwalako nga M7

byayagala okola BUGANDA!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

---

Abatuusi bwebaduka entalo zabwe mu RWANDA twabasenza nebasoma,twabawa emere, eddagala nebaffuna ettaka nabakyala nebawasa.

Kati batandise kuvumma KABAKA waffe nga bamudumira nokwagala okubba etakka lye!.

Naye njagala okujukiiza ABAGANDA nti QUEEN mulukwe lwokubba etakka mwali, yali emabega wa M7! Week ewedde mubaluwa ya M7 emanyira KABAKA waffe

yatutegeza nga bweyasaba Gordon Brown Katikiro wa Bungereza sente mbu zimuyambe

okugonjola etakka mu BUGANDA!!

Bangi twebuuzza nti etakka lya Buganda Bungereza lijikwatilako wa? Lwaki

M7 asaba sente BUNGEREZA kutakka lya BUGANDA?. M7 bweyali ajja mu BUGANDA nga ava e RWANDA yajja nettaka ? Kinno ABAGANDA kye bayita okwetuuusa ku nyamma enzibe!. M7 BUGANDA wagisangawo,weli era ogenda gilekawo.

Buganda is bigger than all your stupid TUTSI - HIMA Masterplan that

you cooked up in 1992 to dominate BUGANDA as a base for your crazy - STINKY TUTSI empire. The fact is, it will fail miserably!

=====

## Re:The land Issue in Uganda

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 05:03

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NO... KINGDOMS WILL BE THERE AND BUGANDA WHICH IS BLOWING NOISE IS NOT THE ONLY KINGDOM IN UGANDA. ATLEAST WHAT I KNOW BUGANDA FELL IN 1966 BECAUSE OF SUCH WARS WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUT BUT THOSE WHERE THE SIXTIES.

=====

## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 05:13

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TAX SOMEONE CALLED ME A MUSOGA, ANOTHER CALLED ME A MUGISU AND NOW UR CALLING ME A NYARWANDA BUT AM A MUGANDA BY NAMES OF KAMULEGEYA ABDUL MALIK.

YOU GUYS SHOULDNT CONSOLE YOUR SELVES BY ABUSING ME. ANYWAY YOU CAN DO WHATEVER BUT I WILL STAND WITH WHAT I SAID AND I PROMISE YOU LET COME 2008 THE BILL WILL BE PASSED...AWO MULYE KU VVU. I WAS ONLY SORRY TO THIS FOOL STYLES .THOUGH HE JUST TOOK ME FOR GRANTED AND HE THREW TRASH BACK TO ME.

SO I GAT NOTHING ELSE TO SAY., BUT WILL WAIT MARCH 2008.

=====

## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 07:03

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MELI AM JUST BUSY WITH MY WORK BUT ATLEAST NJA KUBADDAMU MWENNA. SINTI SIYINA BYAKUBADAMU ... PLIZZZZ...

SO Y DO U THINK THIS SON OF OCHENG REFUSED TO ALL HIS FAMILY TO GO FOR DNA TESTS.... KUBANGA HE WANTED HIS BROTHER TO REIGN PEACEFULLY..

NDOWOOZA NAWA NKUMALILIZZA?

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## Re:The land Issue in Uganda

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 08:22

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K.Wesonga Totumanyira! If M7 goes ahead with his TUTSI land bill it will

be a declaration of War against Buganda. We shall resist him no matter what it takes until the day we shall throw him out back to RWANDA including the likes of you Wesonga! We shall hunt you down like SEWAGE RATS and there will be no place to hide. This WAR will be Bloody and nasty . Your Rwanda Genocide will look like a Xmas party.

Believe me your days in BUGANDA are numbered !

=====

## This Land issue shouldn't divide us connectors plz

Posted by Ancient - 2007/12/27 08:38

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I am afraid to say that even if i am a MUGANDA and hurt as bad as the rest of them about this LAND issue, i want to be as respectful as i can be; to show M7 the difference between being MYOPIC,IMMATURE and maybe FOOLISH in its own sense.I hurt and are stiling praying for a far consideration tobe the settlement at the end of it all....

BUT my plea here is to kindly allow connectuganda forums to continue being a unifying media to us in the diaspora. So many words being exchanged here out of anger are not pleasant at all and i do understand where many of you are coming from...BUT again we can be more sensitive.

Things like genocide behaviour are scary....hm hm hm i do not like that reminder.... and the BAGANDA are good people they will not get to that point.....am sure!

MIKE please as a suggestion dear , can you open up a LAND OPINION thread of its own so that the many of us can get our rage out in one place with no offensiveness then, also give the diverse readers an opportunity to continue working through other threads with peace...can you do that plz?

I hope iam being FAIR enough here my dear friends!

Security personel at connect uganda a.k.a Ancient

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## WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 08:48

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F: List of Land and Land-Related Laws in Uganda

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACCNNR : African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

CCPWCNH : Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage

CEDAW : Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

COMESA : Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

CPAIP : Community Protected Areas Institution Policy

DNHP : Draft National Housing Policy

DNLP : Draft National Land Policy

DNPP : Draft National Population Policy

DNLUP : Draft National Land Use Policy

DP : Decentralization Policy

DRP : Draft Rangelands Policy

EAC : East African Community

GIS : Geographical Information System

GPS : Global Positioning System

HIV/AIDS : Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

IPNLP : Issues Paper for the National Land Policy

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LA : Land Act

LSSP : Land Sector Strategic Plan

MLHUD : Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

MLWE : Ministry of Lands Waters and Environment

MP : Mineral Policy

NEMP : National Environmental Management Policy

NGP : National Gender Policy

NAPW : National Action Plan for Women

NLPWG : National Land Policy Working Group

NPCMWR : National Policy for the Conservation and Management of  
Wetland Resources

NFP : National Fisheries Policy

NFNP : National Food and Nutrition Policy

NWA : Nile Waters Agreements

PEAP : Poverty Eradication Action Plan

PMA : Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture

RC : Ramsar Convention

TOR : Terms of Reference

UFP : Uganda Forestry Policy

UNCCB : United Nations Convention on the Conservation of  
Biodiversity

UNCB : United Nations Convention on Biodiversity

UNCCD : United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNFCCC : United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNMDG : United Nations Millennium Development Goals

WP : Water Policy.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

This is Draft 3 of the National Land Policy for Uganda. It is the fourth output of the contract signed on September 10, 2005 between MLWE (now MLHUD) on behalf of the Republic of Uganda, and the International Development Consultants in association with Juridicon Ltd. The draft presents in full, the policy context, statements and strategies about the land sector which should now be put to further stakeholders debate.

### Elements of the Draft National Land Policy

The Draft National Land Policy is presented in a three-band model, comprising a definition of critical policy issues, a formulation of proposed policy principles and a prescription of the strategies necessary for addressing the issues arising from these principles.

The critical policy issues covered by the Draft National Land Policy, include the following:

- Land in the national development framework,
- The constitutional and framework,
- The land tenure framework,
- The land use and management framework
- The regional and international framework
- The land rights administration framework
- The policy implementation framework.

### Methodological Approach for the Development of the Policy

The development of the Draft National Land Policy has followed a participatory consultative process whose objective was to obtain stakeholder consensus on the final product. That consensus is expected to emerge through a number of sequential processes involving comprehensive review of available literature, preparation of at least five drafts, discussion of those drafts with various government agencies and regional and national groups, discussion at a National Land Conference and presentation of the Draft to the Cabinet.

The aim of the consultations is to ensure that the background information provided is accurate; the description of the land sector is adequate; the presentation format is acceptable; all issues that should go into the Draft Policy have been captured; the policy principles and statements made under each heading in are politically and socially realistic in Uganda's context, and those principles and policy statements are capable of efficient and cost-effective implementation.

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Consequently, measures will be put in place to ensure that -

- i. a national land policy implementation monitoring and evaluation system is established;
- ii. the national land policy is reviewed at least every five years;
- iii. all stakeholders, especially local land communities, develop appropriate tools for policy refinement and contextualization;
- iv. mainstream land policy values and principles are integrated into  
Uganda's political discourse;
- v. the entire land sector reform package generates growth and  
wealth creates for the people of Uganda; and
- vi. the above strategies are institutionalized.

## PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

### Chapter One: The Land Sector in Uganda

#### 1.1 The Demographic Context

##### 1.1.1 Population growth and structure

1. According to the 2002 census the population of Uganda is approximately 24.4 million (projected to 28 million by 2006) and is growing at the rate 3.3% per annum. The current annual growth rate means that the country will double its population every 20 years, a phenomenon which will increase pressure on land resources. The growth rate remains higher in the Northern Region, (despite internal conflict and war that has raged there for the last 19 years), followed by the Eastern Region. The Central and Western regions continue to record lower than average national growth rates. All districts have, in recent times, began to register positive growth rates as compared to the period 1980 – 1991 when a combination of war and HIV/AIDS decimated populations in some districts.

2. In terms of structure, the population of Uganda is relatively “young” with 56% of it below 18 years. The sex ratio was 95 males to 100 females in 2002. This population structure has important implications for development in the next several decades. For apart from demands it is bound to exert on the provision of social infrastructure and concomitant services, the burden of economic and social production will continue to fall heavily on the much fewer middle-aged and older members of society.

##### 1.1.2 The spatial distribution pattern

3. The population is unevenly distributed between regions and districts in Uganda; the Central Region having the highest population at 27%, followed by Western at 26%, Eastern at 25% and Northern at 22%. Fifteen (15) districts have populations ranging from 500,000 to 1 million, while 31 have between 200,000 to 500,000 and 8 have less than 200,000. This variation also exists at county and sub-county levels.

4. The pattern of human settlements is typical of other countries in Sub-Sahara

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Africa. Eighty eight (88%) of the population live in the rural areas where densities vary from 226 persons per square kilometre in Eastern, 176 in Central, 126 in Western to 65 in Northern Uganda. Only 12% of the population lives in urban centres. The largest concentration of these settlements is to be found in the conurbation stretching from Kampala to Entebbe in the Central Region and Mbarara in the Western region.

5. The pattern of settlements in the rural areas has been shaped not only by eco-climatic factors but also by such traumatic events as armed conflict and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In Northern Uganda, where large populations are internally displaced and confined in (camps) security zones, settlement patterns are, in addition, quite fluid and erratic. An important consequence of this spatial distribution pattern is that availability and size distribution of land varies quite widely throughout the country.

## 1.2 The Nature of the Land Question

### 1.2.1 The legacy of history

6. Colonization had an important impact on land relations in Uganda. In the first instance, through a series of agreements namely the Buganda Agreement 1900, the Toro Agreement 1900 and the Ankole Agreement 1901 made with traditional rulers, the British imperial authorities granted the former a number of private estates, called Mailo in Buganda, and native freeholds in Toro and Ankole, that were broadly equivalent to the English freehold. The effect of these agreements was not only to legitimize the feudal system of land tenure then in existence, but to firmly confer upon traditional rulers absolute control of land which they never had under customary law.

7. In the second instance, all land in the rest of Uganda was expressly declared to be "crown land" meaning that the British imperial authorities now held radical title to such land and all land users became, at the stroke of the pen, tenants at will of the British crown. As the presumed holder of radical title, the colonial government proceeded to grant a limited number of freehold estates to selected individuals, churches and corporations; mostly in and around Kampala and Entebbe.

8. In the third instance, by virtue of political sovereignty, the British authorities

asserted the right to control and manage the use of land; a power which

was previously vested either in communities or in the political functionaries of

such communities. These changes were accompanied by an elaborate structure of

land rights administration which included, in the case of Buganda, a system of

land registration purporting to confer absolute title to the Buganda King, his

Princes and other landlords. That system remains in force to this day.

### 1.2.2 The system of property law

9. In addition to that legacy, a complex legal profile has evolved around land and associated resources in Uganda. This consists of an elaborate constitutional dispensation as well as a comprehensive regulatory framework. This may be traced back to the first "constitutional instrument" establishing Uganda, namely the declaration of protectorate status by the Imperial British Government in 1894. That declaration was reinforced by a series of laws setting out a new regime of property law for Uganda that was intended to supercede existing indigenous land rights systems.

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10. That position was only slightly modified by the 1962 (Independence)

Constitution which established a National Land Commission to hold and manage land formerly held by the imperial government as "crown land" (henceforth renamed "public land"), and of land boards within federal units to perform similar functions in those areas. Land which had been allocated to and vested in traditional rulers was not, however, affected by the Independence Constitution.

11. Although the 1966 and 1967 Constitutions abolished federalism in Uganda, they did not change the structure of land holding and distribution established under colonialism and confirmed in the Independence Constitution.

12. A Land Reform Decree, promulgated in 1975, however, made radical changes in respect of land and property relations. That decree declared all land in Uganda public land and further provided that access would henceforth be on the basis of leasehold tenure only. The decree further vested all land in the state to be held in trust for the people of Uganda, and to be administered by the Land Commission. The decree also abolished all laws that had been passed to regulate the relationships between landlords and tenants in Buganda, Ankole and Toro. Outside those areas, customary land users became tenants at sufferance of the state.

13. The Land Reform Decree, though not fully implemented on the ground, remained

in the books until 1995 when a new constitution was enacted. That constitution repealed the decree and restored the systems of land tenure that were in existence at independence. The 1995 Constitution, also made new and radical changes in the relationships between the State and the land in Uganda. It declared that land would henceforth belong to the citizens of Uganda and would vest in them in accordance with specific land tenure systems enumerated therein. A new system of land administration, consisting of land boards in every district, was also established.

14. Although the Uganda Land Commission was re-established, the Constitution made it clear that District Land Boards were to operate independently of that Commission and would not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority. They were, however, expected to take account of national and district council policies on land.

15. The Constitution further provided that Parliament would provide for the establishment of land tribunals, the jurisdiction of which would be to determine disputes relating to the grant, lease, repossession, transfer or acquisition of land by individuals, the Uganda Land Commission or other authorities with responsibility over land, and the determination of any disputes relating to the amount of compensation to be paid for land compulsorily acquired. Finally, the Constitution reaffirmed the authority of the state to make laws regulating the use of land.

16. The Constitution then enjoined Parliament to enact a specific law regulating the

relationship between occupiers of land held by users under Mailo, freehold or leasehold land so as to ensure security of occupancy to them and to provide for the acquisition of registrable interest in land. That obligation was discharged in 1998 through the enactment of a Land Act which further clarified the content of the various categories of tenure created by the Constitution, provided for the nature and exercise of the police power of the state, and set out the powers and functions of land boards and tribunals.

### 1.2.3 The framework of land management

17. In addition to the system of property law, a regulatory framework has also evolved establishing standards designed to ensure that land resources are sustainably managed. That framework sets out the scope of the police power of the state in respect of land management in general, and the utilization of land for specific use contexts, in particular. Because of

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their sub-sectoral foci and the fact that they have been enacted in response to isolated policy demands, however, that framework remains ambiguous on many sector-level issues. In addition the modalities it prescribes for the solution of problems identified in each sub-sector quite often overlap thus leading to serious administrative conflicts and bureaucratic competition on the ground.

### 1.3 The Challenge of Development

#### 1.3.1 An outline of challenges

18. Despite the existence of that constitutional and legal framework, a number of

Challenges have emerged over the years, which must now be confronted. These relate to land both as property and as a resource that is fundamental to economic development in Uganda.

19. As property, the challenge in the land sector has been to design and universalize a system of tenure that would instill confidence in individuals, communities and institutions which own or desire to accumulate it as an asset. A report presented by a Technical Committee on Land Tenure Reform in 1993, representing studies going back to 1983, went so far as to recommend that freehold tenure should be adopted as the basic property regime for all land in Uganda, including land in urban areas. Although that recommendation was not adopted, the fact that land in Uganda is held under multiple tenure regimes, has saddled the country with a complex web of interlocking and overlapping rights and relations drawing their legitimacy from indigenous and statute law.

20. As a development resource, agricultural land in Uganda has not always been optimally and sustainably used. The primary reason is that indigenous agriculture was always and still is neglected by the state; a fact which continues to contribute to the underdevelopment of that sector. In addition, years of civil war and the HIV/AIDS pandemic have destroyed economic infrastructure especially in the northern and parts of the central regions.

21. In addition land degradation continues to be a serious phenomenon within Uganda. Although growth has been registered in some parts of the country, this has come at great cost to the quality of land resources. It is estimated, for example, that land deterioration accounts for over 80% of the annual costs of environmental damage, in Uganda, a fact, which the country can hardly afford.

22. Similarly, the condition of land in urban areas continue to deteriorate due, inter alia, to the influx of large numbers of unemployed young people lacking in technical skills hence unable to contribute meaningfully to development. In addition, the indiscriminate extension of urban boundaries has brought within them population clusters living on land which is still being used for agricultural and livestock purposes irrespective of planning requirements. Further, the urban informal settlement sector in most towns (56% of Kampala's population) is now much larger than the inner core and beyond the reach of services such as proper shelter, clean water, sanitation, recreational and physical infrastructure.

23. Finally, land reserved for conservation purposes continue to pose challenges as regards, inter alia, bio-diversity protection and heritage preservation. Demands exerted by population growth and settlement expansion have placed wildlife resources, catchment areas, forests and wetlands at risk despite the existence of legislation on these issues.

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### 1.3.2 An inventory of specific issues

24. The specific challenges facing Uganda's land sector are the following-

- i. complexity and ambiguity in the constitutional and legal framework relating to ownership, control and management of land resources;
- ii. poor and wasteful administration of land delivery services;
- iii. chronic underutilization of agricultural land;
- iv. severe deterioration of land quality in many parts of the country;
- v. lack of capacity for proper stewardship of land resources at the national, local authority, and community levels;
- vi. uncontrolled and improperly planned urban sprawl;
- vii. lack of institutional support and service infrastructure for the development of land under customary tenure;
- viii. increasing pressure on land resources due to high population growth rates
- ix. escalating land and other resource conflicts, especially in the north and eastern parts of the country and ;
- x. lack of management co-ordination between land and other productive sectors.

25. The challenge of development in the land sector is therefore to ensure that these issues are not only addressed but that land and associated resources are transformed into a robust engine for social and economic development in Uganda.

26. An essential first step in that transformation is the design of a comprehensive policy for the land sector.

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## Chapter Two : Drafting the National Land Policy

### 2.1 The Need for a National Land Policy

#### 2.1.1 National and international imperatives.

27. The development of the land sector in Uganda is therefore driven primarily by recognition of the fact that those challenges cannot be resolved unless steps are taken to develop a comprehensive policy. This much has been conceded in past and current official documentation relating to the land sector.

28. That documentation includes the Odoki Commission (1992), the Ssempebwa Commission (2003), the National Environmental Management Policy (1994), the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (1997,2004), the National Food and Nutrition Policy (2003), Vision 2025, the Decentralisation Policy, the Land Sector Strategic Plan (2000), the Draft National Land Use Policy (2004), the National Policy for the conservation and Management of Westland Resources (1994), the Programme for the Modernisation of Agriculture (2000), the Community Protected Areas Institution Policy (2000), the Water Policy (1995), the Mineral Policy (2005), and the Draft Rangelands Policy (2005).

29. That documentation acknowledges the centrality of land in the overall social and

economic development process in Uganda and calls for the development of an integrated policy for the sector. In addition, it calls for effective interlinkages between the land and other productive sectors.

30. In addition to what emerges in official documents, at least four other factors make land policy development in Uganda necessary and urgent. The first is that land issues in their historical complexity do not appear to have been satisfactorily resolved despite numerous pronouncements on that sector. The 1998 Land Act which was expected to do this appears to have been enacted without exhausting all the critical issues. Indeed attempts to implement the Act has raised up a dust of issues which cannot be addressed without land policy review. Thus the Land Act itself has become a major problem which policy development must seek to resolve.

31. The second is the need to refocus the discourse on land from overemphasis on property rights per se, to its essential resource value in development. That paradigm shift requires that the land sector should be fully integrated into the country's overall development planning through identification of effective linkages with other productive sectors. This cannot be done without a comprehensive land sector policy.

32. The third is the existence of policy gaps on special issues of importance to the

land sector itself. These include energy, fragile ecosystems (including lakeshores, wetlands, hilly and mountains areas), water, dry lands (including rangelands), and livestock, urbanization and industrialisation. As much policies as exist on these issues are not properly integrated into land sector development.

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33. The fourth is that international and regional trends in land policy require that Uganda should broaden its policies by looking beyond its borders. This is particularly important as the three East African countries move towards a federal arrangement. In addition, Uganda is a party to many international and regional convention, treaties and agreements which require adherence to specific principles in the management of the land sector. These instruments establish an international framework for environmental governance with countries party to them are expected to.

#### 2.1.2 Policy development benchmarks

34. The policy development process is further informed by a number of benchmarks among which are that –

- i. land belongs to the citizens of Uganda as prescribed by the national Constitution,
- ii. land is a fixed resource and is becoming scarce in many areas;
- iii. the manner in which land rights are held, managed, transferred, transmitted or otherwise disposed of, is fundamental to land sector development;
- iv. land is a basic resource for many users including for the production of crops, livestock, fisheries, timber, fuel wood, construction materials, and minerals;
- v. the maintenance of ecological balance is important for the long-term sustainability of land resources especially in the light of global environmental changes;
- vi. stakeholder participation is integral to land development;
- vii. the harnessing of indigenous knowledge is essential for the proper management of land-based resources;
- viii. land policy should facilitate the development of an effective and up-to-date land information system based on modern technology;
- ix. strong institutional arrangements and well-defined policy implementation mechanisms are essential for the overall implementation of national land policy;
- x. the state and local authorities have important roles in the regulation of land use, protection of natural resources and preservation of sensitive ecosystems;
- xi. community based participatory land use planning is important for fighting poverty and ensuring the sustainability of land resources;
- xii. practices that take into account vulnerable and marginalized groups are likely to result to fair distribution of benefits from land use;
- xiii. recognizing gender roles in the use of land is a pre-requisite to appropriate land management;
- xiv. development and implementation of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy is important to ensure that land use is consistent with the national land policy; and
- xv. the success of the implementation of the national land policy will greatly depend on its linkage with other relevant policies.

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35. The current policy development process is, therefore, guided by a number of

parameters chief among which are the centrality of land in the economy, the political, social and cultural complexity of the land question, and the importance of land in the overall governance framework of the country. The current policy development process is designed in such a manner as to ensure that these parameters are fully integrated into the final product.

## 2.2 The Conceptual Framework for Land Policy Development

### 2.2.1 The goal of policy development

36. The overall goal of land policy development as it emerges from existing

documentation, is to agree on a framework which will ensure the sustainable utilization of Uganda's land resources for poverty eradication.

37. The specific targets comprised in that goal are, therefore, to -

- i. stimulate the contribution of the land sector to overall economic development and poverty eradication in Uganda;
- ii. rationalize and simplify the complex tenure regimes in Uganda so as to maximize their contribution to the development of the land sector;
- iii. create an enabling environment for equitable access to land and security of tenure;
- iv. reverse or mitigate adverse environmental effects at local, national, regional and global levels;
- v. promote land use activities that ensure sustainable utilization and management of environmental, natural and cultural resources for national social-economic development;
- vi. ensure planned, environmentally friendly, affordable and well distributed human settlements for both rural and urban areas; and
- vii. upgrade and harmonise all land use related policies and laws, and strengthen institutional capacity at all levels of Government.

### 2.2.1 The methodological framework

38. The process of drafting the National Law Policy has been conducted through

official consultation and stakeholder participation at all levels of the political economy. A broad consensus has emerged not only on the need for urgency in policy development but also on the critical issues which that process should address.

39. A number of sequential processes have thus been adopted. These have entailed a

comprehensive review of available literature, preparation and revision of several drafts, discussion of drafts with civil society groups, the private sector, owners and users of land, various government agencies, and regional and national expert groups. The penultimate version of the policy will be presented to a National Land Conference before

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transmission of the final draft to the Cabinet.

### 2.2.2 Critical land policy issues

40. In response to that process at least seven issues have been identified for critical assessment. These are-

- i. the role of the land sector in the national development framework;
- ii. the constitutional and legal status of land resources;
- iii. the land tenure framework;
- iv. the land use management framework;
- v. the land rights administration framework;
- vi. the regional and international policy framework: and
- vii. the land policy implementation framework:

41. The policy document, presents a systematic diagnosis of these issues, and proposes the principles and strategies which are required to address them.

## PART TWO: THE LAND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### Chapter Three: Enhancing the Contribution of the Land Sector in National Development

#### 3.1 Overall Policy Context

42. Land is a complex phenomenon in all societies. It is a resource in terms of the space it provides, the environmental resources it contains and supports, and the capital it represents and generates; a commercial asset that can be used and traded; a critical factor of production; an essential part of the national patrimony; and a key factor in shaping individual and collective identity through its history, the cultural expressions and idioms with which it is associated, and the influence that it has on spirituality and aesthetic values. Thus, land is perhaps the most essential pillar of national development. For Uganda, this is likely to remain the case for a long time to come.

43. The land sector is, therefore, expected to play a crucial role in the development of other sectors and, specially, in providing leverage in efforts at poverty reduction, the promotion governance and social justice, political accountability and democratic governance, the management of conflict and ecological stress and the modernization of the economy as whole.

44. The integration of the land sector into the national development framework calls for policies based on a number of important principles. Among these are that-

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- i. policy must address all the multiple social, economic, ecological, cultural and political functions of land with the understanding that they are to be performed in a sustainable and equitable manner and that there should be harmony among them;
  - ii. the system of land rights creation, enjoyment and alienation must seek to strengthen and secure stakeholder control over and responsible management and administration of land resources;
  - iii. state and non-state actors must provide necessary leadership for land sector operations as well as stewardship of land resources in their respective contexts;
  - iv. land sector operations must be fully costed, financed and provided with adequate support services infrastructure;
  - v. structures and processes should be in place for effective and intra-sectoral coordination of all land sector operations throughout the country, and
  - vi. civil society organizations and the private sector must work hand in hand with government actors to achieve the goals and aspirations of the land sector.

### 3.2 Policy Statements and Strategies

#### 3.2.1 Land must be productively used and sustainably managed.

45. In order to ensure increased contribution of land to economic productivity, and commercial competitiveness, there is need to design and execute a paradigm shift from emphasis on land ownership to land development.

46 This will be achieved by-

- i. improving efficiency of small holder farming through the use of intensive technologies of production;
- ii. enhancing access to land for large scale commercial investments without prejudicing security of tenure for the poor;
- iii. ensuring provision of infrastructure including but not limited to: roads, electricity, water and telecommunications;
- iv. designing appropriate public policies and incentives to deal with the problems of labour and credit for agricultural productivity; and
- v. putting in place measures to manage rapid population growth so as to relieve pressure on land resources.

#### 3.2.2 Land development will contribute to poverty eradication

47. Land is at the center of poverty eradication in Uganda in many ways. The

dominance of the land sector in the economy is evident in the fact that more than 43% of the country's Gross Domestic Product, 85% of export earnings and 80% of employment, are generated from land based economic enterprises. Consequently the security of livelihoods and well-being for most Ugandans will continue to depend on the sustainable management and development of the land. It is important therefore ensure that the poor are protected from activities which deny them access to land resources and the infrastructure necessary for productive use.

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48. Strategies to ensure that the livelihoods of Ugandans are protected will include -

- i. making land available to the poor on the basis of affordability and security;
- ii. periodic audit of land needs to ensure that the livelihoods of the poor are not compromised;
- iii. enhancing the capacity of the poor to use land productively through availability of appropriate technologies and support services; and
- iv. strengthening community level institutions for effective management of land resources.

### 3.2.3 Access to land will enhance equity and social justice

49. Land is an important factor in the mediation of social, cultural and religious life in

Uganda. Indeed, land distribution not only mirrors political power but also determines relations of production between social classes in the country. Indeed denial of access to land has, historically, been used as an instrument of domination over women and other power minorities. As such access, control and management of land is an important human rights and social justice issue.

50. The following strategies will be put in place to ensure that equity and justice

prevails in the land sector –

- i. the imposition of land ceilings to prevent unproductive accumulation of land;
- ii. the protection and preservation of public land resources, commons, heritage sites and fragile ecological areas against appropriation by political elites;
- iii. the recognition and strengthening of the land rights of women, children and other minorities under regimes of property acceptable in their social contexts;
- iv. elimination of all discriminatory laws and practices in the manner in which access, control and transmission of land rights are determined; and
- v. the development of land banks for the periodic resettlement of the poor and marginalized groups.

### 3.2.4 Sustainable management of land resources will contribute to democratic governance.

51. Managing land resources is as much an economic enterprise as it is an issue of

governance. Indeed, an important challenge of democratic governance for Uganda is to develop mechanisms for efficient, transparent and participatory management of land resources as an integral part of national development.

52. The following strategies will be put in place to ensure that the way in which land resources are managed and administered contributes to the consolidation of democratic governance -

- i. the process of decentralization of land administration under existing or revised land and local government legislations will be strengthened;
- ii. the power to make decisions over land matters will be devolved to appropriate organs of community governance;

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- iii. the relationship of patronage that still exists between government agencies with responsibility over the land sector, and the land using public which is ultimately responsible for the development of that sector; will be eliminated through a process of privatisation and divestiture of land service delivery;
  - iv. synergy between land administration institutions and political governance structures at all levels of social and economic organization will be ensured through a systematic process of rationalization and integration;
  - v. the land rights administration system will be re-engineered for better efficiency, transparency and cost-effectiveness; and
  - vi. systematic training will be carried out to ensure capacity for land management and administration.

3.2.5 Proper management of land resources will enhance peace and security.

53. Competition over land arising ,among others, from population growth, resource

depletion, and scarcity, is the cause of conflict, insecurity and environmental stress in many parts of Uganda. An important consequence of this is increased poverty due to abandonment of agricultural and livestock activities. This phenomenon is most acute in the North and North-Eastern regions of the country. The restoration of stability in land relations and the resumption of sustainable livelihood activities, are issues which must be confronted.

54. The following strategies will be put in place manage land related conflict in Uganda -

- i. the speedy resolutions of conflict with Uganda's neighbors;
- ii. the protection of all land owning communities from external and internal encroachment, seizures and other forms of invasion by hostile agencies;
- iii. the promotion of residential harmony between, and prevention of ethnic cleansing among, various land communities;
- iv. the resettlement of all internally displaced persons to their areas of origin;
- v. the guarantee of tenure security for minorities and marginalized communities;
- vi. the investigation and resolution of all historical land claims and injustices; and
- vii. the institutionalisation of mechanisms for socially and culturally acceptable resolution of land disputes on a long term basis.

3.2.6 Development of the land sector will facilitate growth in other productive sectors.

55. The status of land resources is an important determinant of the health and vitality of sectors and sub-sectors which depend on them for productivity. Among these are agriculture, livestock and fisheries, energy, minerals, water, wildlife, forestry, and human settlements. In addition, the overall condition of the environment depends to a large extent on how land resources are used and managed.

56. To ensure that the land sector provides effective support to associated sectors and sub-sectors, strategies will be put in place to ensure that -

- i. detailed sectoral and subsectoral policies and management systems consistent with the provisions of the national land policy are developed and operationalised;
- ii. the state or local authorities are in a position to provide the land resources required for development in those sectors;

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- iii. developments in those sectors do not lead to the deterioration of the quality of land resources;
  - iv. constant review of the performance of the land and these other sectors is conducted to monitor their mutual contribution to and impact on each other; and
  - v. sufficient resources for the development and management of the land sector and all related sub-sectors is constantly available.

### 3.3 The Need for Comprehensive Reform of the Land System

57. To ensure that Uganda's land sector is able to make an effective contribution to national development in the manner set out above policy reforms will be necessary in specific components of land system. The most important of these are -

- i. the constitutional and legal framework
- ii. the land tenure framework
- iii. the land management framework
- iv. the rights administration framework and
- v. the regional and international framework

58. In addition, a clear framework, for the implementation of these reforms, will need to be designed, costed, programmed and operationalised.

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## Chapter Four : Reforming the Constitutional and Legal Framework

### 4.1 Overall Policy Context

59. Uganda is perhaps one of the few former British colonies in which the land question has always been at the center of the constitutional and legal discourse. The result is that land issues are mired in a bed of complex constitutional structures and processes, drawing legitimacy from historical as well as contemporary political exigencies.

60. That history has created fundamental ambiguities in the juridical status of land as both property and a development resource. In particular the constitutional and legal framework lacks clarity with respect, *inter alia*, to -

- i. the implications of shifting radical title to land from the state to the citizens of Uganda at large;
- ii. the constitutional and legal the proper role of the state and local authorities in land sector development;
- iii. the nature of property rights under recognized tenure regimes;
- iv. the manner in which the regulatory framework established by other laws is to be enforced.

### 4.2 Policy Statements and Strategies

4.2.1 The manner in which residual sovereignty over land is exercised will be clarified.

61. Although the Constitution and the Land Act have, by vesting land in the citizens

of Uganda at large, resolved an important historical anachronism in the country's land law namely, the location of radical title, they have created serious ambiguities in other directions.

62. First, it not entirely clear whether the citizens of Uganda, individually or

collectively, can assert residual authority against the state, local authorities and community governance organs in respect of unallocated or "vacant" land. This is emerging as a particularly sensitive issue in areas under semi-feudal control, and those targeted by elites for expropriation.

63. Second, it is not clear how residual sovereignty in respect of government leases

will be exercised. Indeed it is not clear whether the state can now grant leases over land vested in the citizens of Uganda any more.

64. Third, authority to allocate "vacant" land, which the law vests in district land

boards, does not appear to rest on any recognized reversionary title. Indeed, citizens of Uganda are beginning to question the legal foundation and proprietary of these powers.

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65. In order to remove these ambiguities, the Constitution and the Land Act will be

amended to: -

- i. clarify that the radical title vested in the citizens of Uganda shall be held and exercised on their behalf by the state and its established agencies;
- ii. classify land in Uganda in terms of broad ownership characteristics indicating whether and what land is held as public, community or private property; and
- iii. specify in an Act of Parliament, the specific terms upon which the state or its established agencies exercise trusteeship over land.

4.2.2 The role of the state in the land sector will be clarified

66. The role of the state in the development of the land sector is generally expressed

in three distinct ways. These are through the exercise of the power of eminent domain in appropriate circumstances, the exercise of the police power of the state, and the provision of capacity and resources to enforce the regulatory framework of land use and management. Over the years the state and local authorities have demonstrated systematic arbitrariness, inefficiency and lack of transparency in the exercise of those powers. The fact the regulatory framework of land use and management is complex, internally fragmentary, conflictual, bureaucratic and highly centralized has tended to impede the effective management of land resources. Thus the land sector is as much a prisoner of its juridical status as it is of its isolation from other productive sectors.

67. In order to ensure that the state and local authorities are able to participate

proactively, in land sector development, the Constitution, the Land Act and other relevant laws will be amended to:

- i. extend the power of eminent domain and the police power to local authorities and recognized organs of land owning communities;
- ii. expand the scope of the power of eminent domain to include acquisition of land for carefully defined investment, physical planning and similar development purposes;
- iii. prescribe a uniform method for the exercise of the power of eminent domain, and the payment of compensation irrespective of tenure category, and;
- iv. prescribe guidelines for the exercise of the police power by local authorities and organs of land owning communities for purposes of ensuring uniformity.

68. In addition, strategies will be put in place to -

- i. educate the land using public on the need for public regulation of land use;
- ii. secure public confidence in the implementation of regulatory mechanisms; and
- iii. build capacity for enforcement and periodic monitoring of the effects of public regulation

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#### 4.2.3 The nature of property rights under designated tenure regimes will be clarified

69. The classification of tenure regimes in both the Constitution and the Land Act into customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold, is beginning to raise a number of juridical questions. The first is whether that classification has any value: was it necessary or even adequate? The second, is whether the categories of tenure regimes known to the property law of Uganda are now closed; third is whether indeed, there is any essential difference between freehold, mailo and even customary tenure fourth is whether any of those regimes develop incidents akin to another without the intervention of the state or its agencies? And the fifth, is whether the Uganda Land Commission, district land boards and land tribunals are competent to resolve disputes as to whether a particular parcel of land is indeed held on the basis of any of those tenure regimes?

70. In order to clarify these issues, the Constitution, the Land Act and relevant laws will be amended to provide for a simplified, progressive, affordable and implementable land tenure system which :-

- i. allows tenure regimes of all categories to evolve and develop appropriate incidents in response to changes in social structures, technologies of land use and market demands;
- ii. permits inter-convertibility of tenure rights in response to changes in social structures, technologies of land use and ecological imperatives;
- iii. enables primary tenure regimes (i.e. freehold, customary tenure and mailo) to develop their own unique incidents in response to time, circumstance and durability and without artificial mechanisms for unidirectional conversion to freehold tenure currently perceived of as the dominant system;
- iv. empowers communities with custody over public or community land to confer rights subordinate to what are expressly recognized in the law depending on the need and demand by the ordinary land using public, and
- v. simplify the process of access to land by the poor through mechanisms free of the excessive bureaucracy associated with the freehold tenure regime.

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## Chapter Five: Reforming the Land Tenure Framework

### 5.1 Overall Policy Context

71. Land tenure refers to the terms and conditions under which access to and rights in

land are acquired, retained, used, disposed of or transmitted. It is generally appreciated that tenure is at the heart of land sector development since property rights are the primary basis of decision-making in land use matters. An assessment of tenure regimes is therefore central to the formulation of a comprehensive land policy.

72. The Constitution and the Land Act provide that land in Uganda may be held in terms of four tenure categories namely customary, freehold, mailo and leasehold. The incidents of those tenure regimes (other than leasehold) are however, defined in terms of generalities which establish no particular frontiers. Besides, the apparent finality with which the incidents of each tenure category is presented leaves little room for transitional or progressive adaptation in response inter alia, to changing demands exerted by population growth, technological development and rapid urbanization. The result is likely to be the growth and expansion of informal or secondary land rights regimes in both urban and rural areas.

73. Customary tenure is defined in terms of its territoriality or clan nature, existence of rules governing community, family, or individual access to land, and perpetual ownership of land and resources. Provision is made for the conversion of land held under customary tenure into freehold and the issue of certificate of customary ownership on application to district land boards. Occupiers under customary tenure may also establish Community Land Associations as instruments of land management.

74. The incidents of customary tenure as enumerated by the Land Act do not, however, recognize the essential characteristics of that property regime, namely that -

- i. access to land is a function of community, lineage and family membership,
- ii. access, to land though universal, is specific to a function or group of functions,
- iii. allocation of and control of use of land are part and parcel of community governance, and
- iv. transgenerational rights to land are protected through rules of exchange and transmission designed to keep land

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resources within communities, lineages and families.

75. Although way little land in Uganda is held under freehold tenure, it is clear that official government policy looks upon it as the property regime of the future. Its incidents, which are basically standard, include the conferment of a full power of disposition, and compulsory registration of title in perpetuity. Transactions involving land held under freehold tenure is therefore governed by the Registration of Titles Act (Cap. 230). That means that an efficient land registry system is expected to be in place at all times.

76. Land held under mailo tenure is confined to Buganda. Although akin to freehold, the incidents of this tenure system are subject to the rights of occupiers or Kibanja holders under conditions that are essentially fental in nature. These occupancy rights are now guaranteed by the Land Act. Indeed what the Act has done is to confer upon Kibanja holders permanent occupation rights coupled with an option to purchase the reversion and thus accede to the superior title. Transmission of land held under mailo tenure is governed by Baganda customary law. This means that land rights pass exclusively to male heirs.

77. As is the case with freehold tenure, transactions in mailo land are governed by the

Registration of Titles Act (Cap 230). Because of the vicissitudes accompanying the legal status of mailo land before the 1995 Constitution, however, the mailo land registry is in a derelict state.

78. The leasehold is a device known to all property systems. Many jurisdictions have

found its flexibility useful, particularly in urban areas, or in situations of rapid land use change in response to market demands. Indeed leaseholds are now being extensively used to promote sophisticated forms of concurrent ownership such as condominiums and time-share arrangements.

79. Although it is still too early to a conduct a meaningful audit of the impact of these

tenure regimes on the development of the land sector in Uganda, the existence of ambiguities in the way in which the Land Act defines them is good reason for comprehensive reappraisal. That appraisal needs to take account of a number of principles among which are that -

- i. a good land tenure system should guarantee security of tenure and access, ensure equity in the distribution of land resources, eliminate gender discrimination in ownership and transmission, and preserve and conserve resources for future generations;
- ii. the system of law that defines the incidents of specific tenure regimes should derive its legitimacy and relevance from cultural, economic and social usages indigenous to Uganda and not from those imported from elsewhere; and
- iii. individual land tenure regimes should, in addition, be facilitated to develop and evolve in response to competing social, economic and political demands, hence policies based on simple replacement models are unlikely to succeed.

## 5.2 Policy Statements and Strategies

### 5.2.1 Tenure Law must ensure security of access to land

80. Tenure determines, in a very general sense, who may have access to what land,

for what purpose and for how long. An important attribute of any tenure regime, therefore, is that it should confer security and temporal control over specified land resources in respect of the use functions for which such access is required or obtained. The assumption that only particular tenure regimes can confer such security is not supported by empirical

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reality.

81. To ensure that all tenure regimes recognized under the laws of Uganda confer

social, economic and political security to land owners, occupiers and users,

legislative and other measures will be put in place to -

- i. remove all structural and normative impediments internal to the operation of all tenure systems;
- ii. guarantee that access to land by way of transfer or transmission is not denied to any one on the basis of gender, ethnicity, or social and economic status;
- iii. protect and stabilize informal tenancies in urban and peri-urban areas
- iv. control speculative land accumulation by elites through the manipulation of land market systems;
- v. re-affirm and strengthen the legitimacy of socially and culturally acceptable tenure systems as a means of preserving access rights to common property resources
- vi. regulate subdivision of land under any tenure to guarantee the maintenance of economic security in the land sector; and
- vii. enforce the provisions of the Land Act requiring spousal consent for all transactions involving family or community land.

5.2.2 Tenure law must facilitate the development of a land market

82. Land markets are concerned with the transfer of rights and interests in land through sale, assignments and similar forms of exchange. In that sense, therefore, all tenure regimes operate in the context of their own peculiar market characteristics. What is important is that whatever market exists, functions efficiently and in support of the social economic and cultural needs of the land using public. It is important to note, however, that the land market is a complex economic, social and political phenomenon whose vitality varies in response to capital, labour and the structural and normative characteristics of a given tenure regime.

83. In order to promote the efficiency of land markets under recognized land tenure regimes, an enabling environment will be created to -

- i. facilitate the exchange and transmission of land rights and interests without compromising tenure security for individuals and communities;
- ii. stimulate the development of land markets through fiscal, taxation and similar measures, in areas of high demand for land;
- iii. improve the operation of land markets through efficient land delivery services involving, where appropriate, registration of rights and record of transactions, and speedy dispute processing under specific tenure regimes;
- iv. facilitate the recordation or certification (without necessary conversion), of land rights under all tenure regimes throughout Uganda, and
- v. ensure that land rights registers are established and are periodically updated so as to guarantee transactional accuracy hence minimize costly disputes.

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### 5.2.3 Tenure law must protect natural resources

84. Natural resources such as water, minerals, forests, wetlands, wildlife, nature reserves and sensitive ecosystems are important for Ugandans. The Constitution of and the Land Act confer management trusteeship in respect of these resources in the State and local authorities. These instruments do not however address the issue of how access to these resources may be obtained. There is need, therefore, for the establishment of clear tenure principles regulating access to and the sharing of the products of natural resources with ordinary Ugandans.

85. To ensure that a framework for the protection and preservation of natural resources for the benefit of the people of Uganda is in place measures will be taken to -

- i. review and revise the regulatory framework of natural resources to clarify who may have access to what natural resources products;
- ii. develop principles for the mitigation or reparation of damage caused to communities through uncontrolled utilization of natural resources;
- iii. develop and institutionalize mechanisms for the joint and participatory management of natural resources with communities owning or contiguous to land in or over which these resources are situated;
- iv. revitalise and strengthen indigenous principles and mechanisms regarding the utilization of particular natural resources such as water, forests and wetlands;
- v. ensure that the state retains exclusionary control over extremely sensitive ecosystems such as water catchments, biodiversity colonies, and lake shores;
- vi. review and revise the regulatory framework of natural resources to reflect the provisions of the national land policy; and
- vii. ensure that large-scale investment decisions and activities do not compromise the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources.

### 5.2.4 Tenure law must protect common property resources

86. Common property resources refer to particular types of resource systems whose size and characteristics make it costly in social and economic terms, to exclude potential beneficiaries from gaining access to their use. Among these are grazing lands, woodlands, watering points, ritual grounds and forests, fisheries, irrigation systems and recreational parks. Common property resources are usually managed through institutional arrangements, customs, and social conventions, designed to induce co-operative solutions to issues of access and benefit sharing.

87. The Land Act imposes upon the state and local authorities management

trusteeship over some categories of common property resources i.e., natural lakes, rivers, ground water, natural ponds, natural streams, wetlands, forest reserves, national parks and any land reserved for ecological and touristic purposes. Those provisions do not, however, take into account the role of local communities in the preservation and management of common property resources;

88. Effective preservation and management of common property resources requires that mechanisms be put in place to -

- i. enact appropriate legislation to clarify who may have access to what categories of common property resources and how such access may be secured;
- ii. identify, document and gazette all common property resources wherever located and irrespective of their tenure status;
- iii. ensure that common property resources exclusively used by or available to particular communities are directly held and managed by them;
- iv. document indigenous knowledge of particular common property resources, especially those of ritual or medicinal value;
- v. develop mechanisms which will mediate between state, local authorities, communities and individual interests in particular common property resources, and
- vi. review existing laws and regulations relating to the management of common property resources so as to ensure complementarily with acceptable international principles.

#### 5.2.5 Tenure law must protect public/government land

89. The Constitution and the Land Act confer upon the Uganda Land Commission the

power to hold any land vested in or acquired by the government (including land acquired abroad). However, the exact loci of such land and its tenure status, is not specified nor do mechanisms exist for identifying or adjudicating such land. It is to be assumed, nonetheless, that such land includes land used by government agencies for public purposes, land reserved for future public use, road reserves and land carrying social infrastructure. It must also be assumed that the Land Commission holds such land either as freehold or on public lease depending on its tenure history.

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### Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by Ancient - 2007/12/27 08:55

Quote your source dear so that we can access too.

By the way if its ot too personal to ask ...do you have land in Buganda?

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### Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 09:12

actually the source is ministry of lands and environment Uganda. failed to upload the doc here but u can get the original from this sever here.

<http://www.landbill.4t.com/> right click the file to download.

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### Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 09:18

Stop Evicting Banyarwanda, Museveni Orders

The New Times (Kigali)

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25 December 2007

Posted to the web 27 December 2007

Charles Kazooba

Kampala

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni has ordered an immediate end to the illegal land evictions of Banyarwanda. Museveni, who addressed a news conference over the weekend at State House, Entebbe, said Banyarwanda have the right to own land anywhere in Uganda.

"They have the right to buy and own land. They should get land by buying. Nobody can come and say you have bought land and because you are a Munyarwanda you have no right," Museveni said.

"Banyarwanda are part of Uganda. They are listed among the tribes of Uganda," he added.

Recently, some Uganda communities especially in Buganda, Acholi, Lango and Bunyoro sub-regions started harassing Banyarwanda claiming the latter belonged to a different nationality -Rwandan - and therefore were not entitled to owning land, a major resource for development.

But Museveni said after the colonialists gazetted borders - between Uganda and Rwanda - annexing a large area occupied by Banyarwanda to Uganda, the inhabitants subsequently became Ugandans and therefore deserved equal treatment and benefits like any other Ugandan citizen.

A charged Museveni, who was responding to Buganda's criticism that Balaalo (a term used to describe Banyarwanda and Bahima herdsmen), issued a stern warning against anymore evictions that contradict the 1998 Land Act.

"Those involved in land evictions will be dealt with. We are going to fight them. Whoever gets involved in the evictions will be punished under the law," he said.

The Ugandan government is currently reviewing the land law, which Museveni said would enhance the relationship between the landlords and tenants occupying mailo land especially in Buganda, Ankole and Tooro sub regions that are prominently occupied by Banyarwanda.

"We are simply regulating the relationship between the landlords and the tenants. We are not saying landlords should lose ownership, or that tenants should lose tenancy," Museveni said.

In the 2007 Land Bill, which has been approved by Cabinet but yet to be table before parliament for debate, government

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suggests that tenants should only be evicted after failing to pay land rent (busuulu).

The government has also proposed that in a situation a landlord intends to sell off his/her land (ownership), tenants should be given priority.

In addition, Museveni said tenants should only be evicted by a court order. Even when a land dispute is before court, the tenants should stay on the land until court has ruled against the tenants, he added.

"These poor people once evicted keep moving up and down. We are saying they should stay on the land until court resolves the land disputes," Museveni said.

He blasted cultural and traditional leaders whom he accused of inciting the public against him and his government. He said unscrupulous people were using the traditional leaders to mislead the public on land issues.

He also warned them against being partisan and political contrary to the 1993 law that established the cultural institutions.

He said: "It has been decided that these traditional rulers should not engage into politics. Mengo (Buganda's administration) disrespects parliament. They have contempt for systems.

"They know parliament exists but they choose to use the media because they are liars. Those people saying Museveni is stealing their land .where do they get those things (allegations)."

He added: "Those making rallies to discredit government are trying to incite people against NRM (the ruling party). We shall get those people legally. Nobody is above the law."

'Avoid Sinning'

Stop Evicting Banyarwanda, Museveni Orders .

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## Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 10:02

M7 is telling the world and in particular Ugandans that he is TUTSI from

Rwanda. Why is he so agitated about TUTSI's hidden agenda of annexing BUGANDA land ? Musa Njuki once commented in his Newspaper SHARIAT that Rwanda was the 44th district of UGANDA and M7 was mad about NJUKI's assertion and he was murdered !!

Who are BANYARWANDA he is so jelously defending? Rwanda is a Nation with

tribes like HUTUs,TUTSIs and BATWA. When he talks of BANYARWANDA as UGANDANS that should not be evicted from land. Is Rwanda part of Uganda?

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M7 is hiding the truth about his dream of a TUTSI hegemony, Domination and Occupation of BUGANDA, using BUGANDA wealthy to fuel his empire and using Kampala as a seat of the TUTSI Domination in the Great Lakes Region.

Thank GOD we have all read his TUTSI Master Plan he enacted in 1992.

We shall have no option but resist his TUTSI mischief, lies, arrogance and imperialism until victory.

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## Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 10:56

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Kampala takeover; the implications

Politics: Beti Kamy

Of all President Museveni's schemes, the proposal that the Central Government takes over "the administ

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## Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 10:56

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Kampala takeover; the implications

Politics: Beti Kamy

Of all President Museveni's schemes, the proposal that the Central Government takes over "the administration of Kampala" is the boldest. Never mind the direct affront to Buganda which stands to lose territory without negotiation or simple courtesy of formal communication.

According to the scheme, Kampala's borders will be extended and population increased- a sharp contrast to the current policy of creating smaller districts, for the sake of "taking services closer to the people." Thirty councillors would form an electoral college to elect the mayor. The mayor would be ceremonial, basically chairing council meetings and attending functions. Cabinet would have powers to sack the mayor- similar to the Land Bill.

The President will appoint an all-powerful executive director to administer the city and among his incredible authority, he will have powers to allocate land and "ignore unlawful or unconstitutional" council decisions- a redundant provision because anybody has powers to challenge unlawful or unconstitutional decisions.

All this dressing up leads to President Museveni having control of not just Kampala, but more....in preparation for the coming elections.

Kampala has a population of about two million people, the majority of whom are well informed youths who don't vote President Museveni and can bring a government down if so motivated. After Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi are the most populous districts, each having over one million people of similar characteristics as Kampalans now with hostile sentiments about land, Kabaka and Buganda.

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The Kampala scheme seeks to add chunks of them to “Kampala Metropolitan District” the effect of which will bring together a hostile population of about five million, under the control of President Museveni. That is the real aim of the Central Government taking over Kampala, forget about service delivery and development, the whole country needs that.

As usual, Museveni is planning far ahead of anyone- for his personal benefit, of course. With his election curve on a steep, irreversible and downward slope; at 75% in 1996, 69% in 2001 and 58.2% in 2006, Museveni knows that violence and election rigging will not sustain his long term presidency plan. So he is looking to dis-empower a population potentially dangerous to his plans.

With the largely non-NRM political leadership of Kampala, part of Wakiso and Mukono dis-empowered and reduced from 70 to 30, the five million people expected to form Kampala Metropolitan District will be safely out of the influence of the opposition by 2011.

Am I imputing too much into a well-intentioned proposal? But after 20 years of Museveni, we all know that his intentions are never what-you-see! Museveni may not be thirsty for war with Buganda but if that is what it takes to secure his unlimited tenure in State House and to achieve his dubious motives through “protecting peasants from land evictions...” he will stop at nothing.

True, the management of Kampala should not be left to incompetent, corrupt politicians. But isn't it true that voters of Kampala cast their vote, not for competence but as an expression of their discontent with the leadership of Museveni and shouldn't that be the starting point?

If presidential term limits had not been lifted, if there was no election rigging, if there was no corruption that has plunged the country into abject poverty, if hospitals were equipped and health workers well paid so that the President did not need a private jet to take his family abroad for treatment, if there was equitable allocation of jobs, if we all knew who has benefited from the 20-year-old State House scholarship scheme, if there had been adequate civic education, maybe the political landscape in Kampala would be raised and voters would vote, not to spite Museveni but to develop the city.

It does not matter whether Kampala is administered by an executive director, town clerk or general manager. And it may not matter who appoints her/him. What is important is that they should be competent, recruited through a transparent process, adequately facilitated and left to do his/ her job without political interference.

The mayor and council's role, which should be about policy formulation and accountability to the voter, should not be confused as being interchangeable with the executive director's, which should be policy proposal and implementation. I don't care if the executive director is appointed by the President, but he/she should report to a council, headed by a mayor, all elected by universal adult suffrage. And he/she should certainly not allocate land until the land issue is resolved.

If politics is about serving the people, I suggest that a better starting point to sort out Kampala City Council would be to understand why Kampalans vote the way they do and why KCC has failed to deliver, instead of buying a new carpet to cover the fleas infested one, knowing that the fleas will invade the new one too.

Which institution that is directly managed by centralgovernment does one write home about?

The writer is Rubaga North MP

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Musisi - 2007/12/27 13:26

K\_WESONGA wrote:

"TAX SOMEONE CALLED ME A MUSOGA, ANOTHER CALLED ME A MUGISU AND NOW UR CALLING ME A NYARWANDA BUT AM A MUGANDA BY NAMES OF KAMULEGEYA ABDUL MALIK.YOU GUYS SHOULDNT CONSOLE YOUR SELVES BY ABUSING ME."

Naye naawe K-WESONGA lwaaki olowooza nti omuntu bwakuyita omunyarwanda oba omusoga aba "abusing you"? Omusoga , omugisu n'omunyarwanda nabo bantu nga abaganda oba abangereza! Gwe ssebo bwenalikuyise omungereza nalibadde nkuvumye? Engeri gyowandiika ebintu wano nengeri gyovumiramu institutions za baganda kiri mu giraasi obutakuyita muganda!

Naye bwetukuyita omuntu owegwanga eddala tekitegeeza nti tukuvuma.

BANANGE BANALUKIIKO ONO OKUMUMATIZA NDOWOOZA NJA KUSABA MIKE NE QUEENIE KU SANDE EJJA BATUZANYIREKO KU LUYIMBA OLWA F. SSEBATA OLUYITIBWA " ABAGANDA TWEWEMUDDE" BWEBANAABA TEBALULINA NJA KULUBAWEREZA !!!!

TAX

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## Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by kasajja - 2007/12/27 13:52

Making banyarwanda part of ugandans in the uganda consitution is to make Rwanda a district of Uganda. WE CANNOT ACCEPT THAT. Rwanda is an indepedent contry. Rwandanese are not and never Ugandans. We are going to fight tht rwanadan lunatik m7, even if we do so privately from within. If m7 wants to be know as a ugandan, and forge his nation, Rwanda, that is up to him. At first we envoyed the money we got from his dreams. But now it is all over.

I advse to rwandans living in buganda, to know that the near future in buganda will be dangerous for us and our children. Better leave this country soon when you can.

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## Re:WORKING LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED LAND BILL

Posted by kasajja - 2007/12/27 14:06

K.WESONGA, you must be such a fool. You can never fight for what is not yours and hope to win the war. never start a war if you cannot win it. You cannot fight Buganda and hope to win to take Buganda land, fighting on Buganda soil. I know m7 very well more than you do. he is lunatic, and making you lunatic too. I am more inside than you are. I tell you, forget about Buganda land. you will NEVER never get it. I advise you to go back to your humble hut in your tribe and live there. we got a lot of money from m7 in the past years. you should have bought land and built a desent house in your tribe instead of fighting for the flats in Kampala. Buganda is not ours. and it will always remain like that. We are putting our children in great danger. this m7 is soon dying anyway, leaving our children in great danger.

m7 has had this idea of taking Buganda land for many years. we were very many who supported him at that time. we

though we would be very rich. but today we are very many who do not support this madman's idea. it will never work.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 14:47

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TAX SOMEPPLE ABUSED ME HERE. WHEN U CALL ME ANYTHING AM NOT, THAT DOESNT, MAKE ME MAD. NAYE WANNO WALIWO ABALALU, ABAVUMMI, NABAWAYILIZZI NGA OMUMBEJJA. AYINNA OBWEDA BYA KOTINGA NGABWABIWANDIKAKO MBU BYA KWESOONGA FROM MALAYASIA. KWEGAMBA NENEWUUNYA OMUNTU BWATYO, NAYE I JUST LOOKED ON.

NABALALA BANGI, HAAAAH ATE YE STYLES AVUMMA. AVUMMA NGA, YALIISA ABEWANGE, GYOLI OBA NDIMUKODOMIWE.

NAYE NZE NKYALEMEDDE KUNONGA YANGE. TE LAND ISSUE IS NOT ONLY FOR BUGANDA AND MORESO ITS NOT ONLY FOR THE KING. WE ALSO HAVE LAND IN UGANDA. SO IF THE PRESIDENT RECONSIDERS US ALSO THE BIBANJA HOLDERS. WE SHALL STAND BY HIM. ABAMU NEBWEMUNAYOGELA BITYA... FFE TUYINNA WETUBALINZZAE NAFFE. TETUJJA KUKOLELA KABAKA OUMUGAGGA MBAGGA YAKUMUGABILA TTAKA LYA LYETWATUYANILA. AGENDE AYIYZE EWALALA NAYE SIKUBYAFFE. GWE ABAANA NEBAKUKUBILA ESSIMU NTI KABAKA ATUMYE ABANTU BAPUNTE ATTAKA LYO BULI LUNAKKU. BWOBAGWE ? OBA ONAJJAWA OTULLO? ATTE NGA YAUGUZZA WITH CASJ

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/27 14:55

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mukwano wesonga njagala ombulire ani yali akugambye nti olina ettaka ku kanaana oba ku kenda? bwogamba nti kabaka ayagala ttaka awo nsubira oli mukyamunyo nyo! abebibanja bali kutaka ki? kati nsaba oyogere byomanyi oleme kuswala abantu bamanye bwotomanyi! kubanga bwogamba nti kabaka asindika ebapunta kutakalyo nkwewunya ndabira ddala bwotomanyi kyoyogerako buza oyige! ekilala njagala ombulire ekizibu kyeteka kili kutaka ki? lyakabaka oba ku 800 oba kenda? kati siyinja kunyonjola nga sitegedde wokoma kutegera kunsonga zettaka

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 15:09

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ROBSTERRRRRRRRRR....

MUYOMBESSE BAKWASI BAMATEEKA NAYE TEMUYOMBESSA TEEKA LYA TTAKA ELIRI MU BAGGO <http://www.landbill.4t.com/>. EKILALA NKUGAMBA NTI NE ZEMUGAMBA MBU AKEENDA NAZZO KABAKA ZEYAKAFUNAKKO ENTONNO ALI MUKUZILIZINGA ....99YRS. NAYE NZE KABAKA, BWA MPA LEASE YA MYAAKA 99 ATTE ENKEELA NAJJA MBU ALIPIMA. ABATAMANYI KIKI KYEYAMPA FOR 99 YRS?

MBA NINNA OBUTUUFU BWONA OKUMUWAKANYA. OKUSINZILA KU BYENAKALABA. BUUZA MW DR KIYINGI AKUBULILE? KABAKA YAMUWA LEASE E BUZIGA FOR 99YRS. ZUZI KIYINGI LWASIBIDDWA E LUZILA, NDOWOOZA KABAKA ATTE NAFUNNA OBWEGWANYIZZI KU TTKA LYEYAGABA LEASE. KWEKUTANDIKA OKULIWA ATE MINYWANYIJE, BESITAJJA KWATUKILIZZA MANYA WANNO. GWE WOOPA GWE?????????

GWE OLOWOOZA BUGANDA LAND BOARD NE KK INVESTMENTS BANOONYAKI E MAKIDYE, BUZIGA, MUTUNDWE , NAJJANANKUMBI? BAGAMBA MBU MWEWANDIISE.

OGAMBA OTYA OMUNTU ABADDE AKUWA OBUSUULU FOR 10YRS MBU WEWANDIISE? OBA TOMANYI KYABADDE AKUWA?????????????

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/27 15:22

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WESONGA WELABIDDE EKINTU KIMU LEASE OBA MUPANGISA ATE OBA OLI KU KYAPA EKINENE! BWOFUNA LEASE OBA NEKYAPA OBA KATI KYOYOGERA KYEKI? OLINA ETTAKA OBA OLIMUPANGISA KUTTAKA. ETTAKA LYAKABAKA LYANJAWULO NYO KU LYEKYAPA KATI NYAGALA NJOGERE NAMUMANYI NONYEREZA OMANYE ALINA EKYAPA NOMUPANGISA! BWOBA OMUJPANGISA OYINZA OKWEWOLA MU BANK? KITEGEZA SILILYO WALIWO NANYINILYO. KATI ANI NAYINI TTAKA KWOLI? EKALAMOJJA ANI NANYINI TTAKA , ACHOLI , ANKOLE , EBUNYOLO ,EBUGISU, EBUSOGA NAWALALA NONYELEZA OBEERE MUMANYI

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/27 16:47

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Malaysia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Malaysia is a federation of thirteen states and three federal territories in Southeast Asia with a total landmass of 329,847 km<sup>2</sup>. The capital city is Kuala Lumpur while Putrajaya is the seat of the federal government. The country is separated into two regions — the Malay Peninsula and Borneo — by the South China Sea. Malaysia borders Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, Brunei and the Philippines. Located near the equator, the weather is characterized by tropical climate. Malaysia is headed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and politically led by a Prime Minister. The government is closely modeled after the Westminster parliamentary system.

The country was once colonized by the United Kingdom; British Malaya and Malaysia did not exist as a unified state prior to 1946 and 1963 respectively. The Federation of Malaya achieved independence from the United Kingdom on August 31, 1957. Singapore, Sarawak, British North Borneo and the Federation of Malaya federated to form Malaysia on September 16, 1963. The early years of the federation were marred by an armed conflict with Indonesia and the expulsion of Singapore. The Southeast Asian nation experienced an economic boom and underwent rapid development during the late 20th century. With a GDP per capita standing at USD13,000, it from time to time has been considered as a newly industrialized country. As one of three countries that control the Strait of Malacca, international trade plays a large of its economy. At one time, it was the largest producer of tin, rubber and palm oil in the world. Manufacturing has a large influence in the country's economy.

The population of Malaysia is approximately 27 million. The Malay forms the majority of the population while there are sizable Chinese and Indian communities. Islam is the largest as well as the official religion of the federation. The Malay language is the official language.

Malaysia is the founding member of Association of Southeast Asian Nations and participates in many international organizations such as the United Nations. As a former British colony, it is also a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is also a member of the Developing 8 Countries.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/27 16:59

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Eyo Kwensonga ye Malaysia gyewaddukira okunoonya obubudamu. Erina federal staters 13 ne federal territories 3. Nkuwa ga buwa, tebakutegeera eyo gyopangisa ennyumba nti bwoligiberamu emyaka 20 nga otandika okuteesa, nokunoonya abakugulirira otemule oba okube amasasi oba okuwa obutwa The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, because you've been paying rent for a long time and you now want to confiscate the property. I know most Moslem countries don't tolerate theft, be careful you don't get yourself amputated or getting thoroughly stoned in the town square. Ate bwolissa ku kuvuma Oyo omwami, manya bagenda kukususa bwenvu. Sijja kwogera ku kya kumujjawa, kubanga then bagenda kukukunyula bukunyuzi ebifi nga bakanyuga eri, ppaka lwebalikukunyulako omutwe nabakuja mu misery yo. Just a little advice from a fellow forum member.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/27 17:18

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MELI AM JUST BUSY WITH MY WORK BUT ATLEAST NJA KUBADDAMU MWENNA. SINTI SIYINA BYAKUBADAMU ... PLIZZZZ...

SO Y DO U THINK THIS SON OF OCHENG REFUSED TO ALL HIS FAMILY TO GO FOR DNA TESTS.... KUBANGA HE WANTED HIS BROTHER TO REIGN PEACEFULLY..

NDOWOOZA NAWE NKUMALILIZZA?

Ggwe oli satisfied nebyo byowandiise, olaba bya magezi era nga birina kyebidda mu bintu byennakuwandikidde? Kanno kankubulire kyoliko, bakiyita kulya mu nsi lukwe. Mu mazima bakusasula mmeka ezo ezikusimya entaana za baana bo? Abasinga abantu bwebazaala bayiga okwekwanya. Bafuba okukola emikwano okusinga abalabe. Oyinza obutaloworeza bantu bo, bakazi bo, abaana bo bazadde bo, noggula olutalo ku ggwanga eddamba? Nze mbadde nkuyamba buyambi, kubanga nkutegeeza, bwosalawo okugenda mu geyena, ne Katonda eyakutonda akulabula nakoma, bwamala nakuleka notambula. Kati wandiika byonna , vvoola buli kimu, wemula buli gwoyagala, weyambule okuname oyise ne mpewo oba oyagala. Kola zonna empisa embi zewayiga. Anti bagamba omwana omubi avumaganya nyina. Kasita abakusasula osanga banakwongeza. Abaana bo, bazadde bo, nebonna bawe bakkute nobugulu bawanike mu bbanga, babejjagale. Bagambe nti ennungi tezikya bbiri.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/27 17:33

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MS MELI STUDY MORE ABOUT WHAT KIND OF FEDERATION OF STATES IN MALAYASIA. EACH STATE HAS A KING. EACH STATE HAS AN ELECTED PM, WHO IS DIRECTLY UNDER THE GENERAL MALAYASIANE PM. ITS THE ELECTED STATE PM WHO RUNS THE STATE DUTIES.

THATS HOW MALAYASIANS LIVE PEACEFULLY. ANTI WEFUDDE ANONYELEZZA KU NZE. HAHHAH.....

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/27 17:38

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KWensonga wrote;

TAX SOMEONE CALLED ME A MUSOGA, ANOTHER CALLED ME A MUGISU AND NOW UR CALLING ME A NYARWANDA BUT AM A MUGANDA BY NAMES OF KAMULEGEYA ABDUL MALIK.

YOU GUYS SHOULDNT CONSOLE YOUR SELVES BY ABUSING ME. ANYWAY YOU CAN DO WHATEVER BUT I WILL STAND WITH WHAT I SAID AND I PROMISE YOU LET COME 2008 THE BILL WILL BE PASSED...AWO MULYE KU VVU. I WAS ONLY SORRY TO THIS FOOL \_style\_S .THOUGH HE JUST TOOK ME FOR GRANTED AND HE THREW TRASH BACK TO ME.

SO I GAT NOTHING ELSE TO SAY., BUT WILL WAIT MARCH 2008.

Onzijukizza Omunyarwanda Jajja wange gweyasenza ku ttaka lye. Namuyambanga wamu nomukyala we nabaana baabwe. Olwaali olwoo omukyala nga afuna lubuto, nga azaala mwana mulala. Omwami Omunyarwanda yajja nakaana akawere okukalaga Jajja, namugamba omulabye bwakufanana? Ajja kubeera muntu mulungi nga ggwe. Kyenvudde mmutuma nerinnya lyo. Kko Jajja, omutuume ani? Kubanga yali amanyi nti abantu bangi baali tebamanyi linnya lye.

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Omwami Omunyarwangda yaddamu, mmutumye Nnamwandu! Kubanga rye linnya lyebamuyitanga ku kyaalo Jajja.

Kale Kwesonga, oyo Kamulegeya tategeza nti oli muganda. Nomuganda asembayo okubeera owe family envundu tayinza kuwandiika byowandiika. Era abantu bano obasanga nga balina obuviro obwekusifu, mpozzi nokusinza ebizukiza. Abo bebasaddaka abaana baabwe olwe bitibwa. Ate Sitani nabayiwa, abaana abatutte, ate nebitibwa tebafunye. That's your life mwattu KWesonga.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Meli - 2007/12/27 17:54

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MS MELI STUDY MORE ABOUT WHAT KIND OF FEDERATION OF STATES IN MALAYASIA. EACH STATE HAS A KING. EACH STATE HAS AN ELECTED PM, WHO IS DIRECTLY UNDER THE GENERAL MALAYASIAN PM. ITS THE ELECTED STATE PM WHO RUNS THE STATE DUTIES.

THATS HOW MALAYASIANS LIVE PEACEFULLY. ANTI WEFUDDA ANONYELEZZA KU NZE. HAAAAA.....

Nnefuula anonyereza ku ggwe? Gwe Malaysia? Bannange nga weyita wa waggulu!!! Oyinza okukikiriza nti ssi ggwe wasooka okutubulira Malaysia nti nsi eri ku nsi kuno? Ate soma ebintu nga tokankana, /nze sinnayogera ku kind of federations, I just stated that there are 13 of them, and 3 federal territories. And so stated the encyclopedia there, that the general political leader is a PM, so what are you contradicting here? Ensonga ya Malaysia ezzewo kukuyamba kukulabula, kubanga you have a twisted state of mind, so you don't get yourself hurt. Kati saawa yo yakuseka, nnakugambye seka nokweyabuluzwa weyabuluzwa, lumu lwa mubbi, olwokubiri lwa mubbi olwokusatu lwa bubbe!!

Ensonga endala, nakugambye nti bweba nga enzikiriza yo gyosoma ekutegeza nti vuma, voola enzikiriza za balala, tewali nsonga lwaki ate ggwe lwaki oba toyagala babikukola. Naye nze ssikiriza Styles kyeyagambye nti oli musiru. Kubanga ne Katonda yaffe yatugaana okuvuma omuntu nti musiru, kubanga tetutondanga ku bantu. Ate singa obadde musiru wandikyekwasizza newewolereza ku saawa yo, nga naawe enseko zo zikuweddeko, nga naffe bwezatuggwaako. Wandisobodde okwewolereza nti oli musiru totegera, oli mulema wa bwongo. Naye ye Katonda akola abantu amanyi nti tewali atasobola kutegeera mateeka ge. Nolwekyo tewali kwewolereza, Kwesonga you are just wicked, simply evil, hell's firewood, that's what you are.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by sabuni - 2007/12/27 18:51

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Bannange abaganda nze ngamba nti ekirowoozo kyonna K-WESONGA kyaleeta tetuddayo okukyogerako. Tukimulekere. Kubanga omuntu okulekaana bwatyo kukintu kyatamanyi, aba atuletera busungu bwabwerere, sso ng'ate tagenda kutegeera. Azze kutujja kumulamwa. Buli topic yonna evudde ewa K-WESONGE, tugizire. Nebwanakyuusa amanya ku CU tujja kutegeera ebirowoozabye ng'asatukira ku CU.

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## Conflicting views on M7's "pass degree"..

Posted by kasajja - 2007/12/27 19:13

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Conflicting views on M7's "pass degree" at Dar es Salaam University A reader wrote (slightly edited) that :-

"Please don't give Museveni a Pass Degree. He doesn't have it. Someone made a background check on Museveni's academic performance and came to a conclusion that the man flunked."

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Dear readers, what do you think of this? We have been hearing this talk that M7 did not finish his degree or that he failed. Other reports say he passed but poorly.

Another reader asked us recently that if Museveni finished his academic studies at Dar es Salaam University, can anybody produce a photograph of his graduation ceremony at Dar es Salaam University? Has anybody ever seen his academic transcript? We were not sure about this so we request those who know to send in their comments.

Museveni himself says he studied Law, Economics and Political Science at Dar es Salaam University from 1967 and that he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in March 1970, came back to Kampala and got a job in Presidents Office (Obote).

Another rumor that went around some years ago was that M7 failed but that Tanzanian's President Julius Nyerere privately influenced the university administration to help the young man and at least give him a pass degree so that he does get embarrassed. This is strange. Why would Nyerere do such a thing? Was Museveni such a prominent man in Dar es Salaam that Nyerere could misuse his presidential powers on his behalf? It doesnt seem like a true story this one but we shall wait and see what facts come out.

Museveni tells us that he joined Ntare School in 1960 and was a very bright student in O level but we don't know his score for his S.4 exams. He says he took History, English and Economocs at A Level where he got triple D (D,D,D) for his S.6 exams

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Balyokwabwe - 2007/12/27 20:50

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OYO Wesonga ndaba M7 yenyinni yawandika ! Mubadde mwelabide nti buli

Pie assamu olugalo!!

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by Mirembe2007 - 2007/12/27 23:06

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Abateesa abalungi ebikankana kasita bitandiika gwemugomyo. Ensonga ezili ebule nebweya zileme kutuka bateesa kubusuwa ate emeeza zivunikibwe fenna tutandiike okukakankana olwebigambo ebisongovu.Buganda erimu abalungi nababi naye tweyigilize okuwangana ekitibwa tukululakulane ngatufunye okumanya okuva mukuteesa okwekikulu ngatewali kukinaganna.Ye abange mwategedde ebifa e China baganda baffe bwebagenda okutibwa olwokwetiika ebiteleke ebyawerebwa?? kale bannange ensi bwetyo bweli.Twesikile entebbe zaffe ziddemu.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/28 04:40

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K-WESONGA ne bwemufananya endowooza nga mubuzabuza abantu kola kino.

Njagala ngabwomenye ebyo byonna ontegeze bino,state house enakasero eli kuyiika meka era kuttaka lyabaki, state house entebbe ,nsamizi,obusoozi bwona obwetolodde kampala kuliko maggye, enkambi yebombo,makindye military,etendekero lyamagye ekyankwanzi,ba minister bonna balina amayumba mu buganda,enkambi ya police,state

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lodge zonna,mbuya,ebitongole byekwerinda byonna,kololo webaziika abazira ba uganda,ssabalamuzi,abadumizi mubitongole byonna mukwerinda,nebirala bingi byesogedde ebili kutaka elyandibadde elyabaganda naye uganda yabitwala yabigula sente mekka?era yajasulwaki?

ekilala kyotomanyi babazika ettaka ku (lease)kati olwokuba abakumpanya nabanyazi mwagala lifuuke lyamwe!kiki ekitaliwo lwaki oba temwayagala bupangisa lwaki temwagula ku mailo land nemufuna ebyapa nemutapangisa kulyakabaka?kyoyise amawanga amagatte njagala ombulire kubyenkumenyedde wagulu lwaki tebigendako kalamojja oba lango.elyo ttaka lyabaganda nabaana nabazukulu nolwekyo bwemwekweka muteeka munyage ekyo kikyamu era nga bwogambye tunalaba oba tebiridda.sandyagadde muntu mubulyake alage nga buganda bweyafuna ettaka nga onno bwakilaze natalowooza kuttaka lyabaganda elimamiddwako ebitongole bya uganda nga ebituundu ebirala byonna byasigaza ettaka lyabyo.kaki kiki kyayogerako oyo.bwamala okutunyonyola nga katiikiilo bwalina ettaka nga tagambye nti prime minister wa uganda alina ettaka nenyumba kuttaka lyabuganda abeera mukyamu nyo.awo aba owubisa abantu yekweke mwekyo nga bagala okunyaga ettaka lyakabaka kweyabapangisa obupangisa.

bwenkwasika oba okupangisa enyumba yange emyaka 10 kiteza efuuse yiyo?oba olwanilira kiki olina ekyapa kyonna kutaka lyakabaka?nebwemulanitwala mubunyazi mugenda kuliza!gula ettaka ku mailo land ofune ekyapa temwesiba kulyakabaka,mbu ebuga ligenda kubawa obwananyini .muswadde.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by robster - 2007/12/28 09:43

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Museveni's letter amounts to threats

THE NEW LAND BILL: Augustin Ruzindana

I was a member of the Constituent Assembly that made the 1995 Constitution and I was an MP during its mutilation to facilitate a life presidency.

I have checked the Constitution to see whether there is any provision that gives rise to some of the orders the President gave to the Kabaka in his most recent letter to the latter. What a presidential Christmas message!

When I read the letter I was amazed by its contents, tone and tenor. It was obviously written by someone who was extremely angry. But with whom and about what, the letter does not clarify.

May be the anger about the Bugweri defeat was vented on the wrong party. Or perhaps the amendments to the land law are very crucial for the success of the life presidency project and its success in parliament is hanging in the balance.

The letter begins with a curt "Greetings and salutations to you." Greetings and salutations mean the same. The constitution provides that the "President shall take precedence over all persons in Uganda."

However it does not say that the president shall respect no one in Uganda. This letter is couched in the same tone as when the president called His Grace Archbishop Odama "Mr Odama." It is devoid of civility.

The constitution provides that "executive authority of Uganda is vested in the president." It further provides that the functions of the president "may be exercised by the president directly or through officers subordinate to the president."

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We shall see later in his letter that, perhaps using this provision of the constitution, the president delegates some of his responsibilities to the Kabaka, who obviously cannot be considered an officer subordinate to the president. But of course constitutional niceties are not a very strong point with the president.

With regard to traditional leaders, in addition to what the president quoted, the constitution provides that “a traditional leader or cultural leader shall not have or exercise any administrative, legislative or executive powers of government or local government.”.

The letter seems to disregard existing constitutional provisions and goes ahead to request (order) the Kabaka to perform roles that the constitution prohibits. The letter starts by rubbing it in that it is the NRM (Museveni) that restored the Kabakaship but with conditions.

Then the president goes ahead to blame the Kabaka for alleged activities of people “associated with traditional institutions, especially in Buganda” who “oppose the National Resistance Movement government.”.

But the constitution addresses “a person... while remaining a traditional leader,” not people associated with traditional institutions. Is the president then accusing the Kabaka of personally having opposed the NRM?

Secondly since when did it become a violation of law or the constitution to oppose the NRM? Are all people associated with a traditional leader part of his/her person? Are all Baganda not people associated with the traditional leader in Buganda? Where does this business of “people associated with a traditional leader” end?

Then he goes on to accuse former Katikkiro Dan Muliika of having held “FDC rallies in Bulange and Kasubi tombs.” This raises the issue as to whether the Kabaka is personally vicariously liable for the activities of his Katikkiro but more importantly whether actually Muliika ever held such rallies.

Perhaps the president was trying to explain away why Lt. Magara shot and killed people in Bulange using an NRM government issued service rifle when Dr Kizza Besigye had made a courtesy call on Muliika at his offices.

Why doesn't the president come out openly and say that he was unhappy about the Katikkiro receiving Dr Besigye in his office? Does he also want to blame his defeat in Kampala on rallies held in Bulange and Kasubi tombs?

He goes on to refer to a complaint to “some official” at CBS called Kaaya-Kavuma about the radio station's misinformation about NRM. He made some other complaint to the same Kaaya-Kavuma sometime later and nothing has been done. Kaaya-Kavuma is a respected former Deputy Katikkiro, not just “some official.”

The letter continues in the same tone that the President was making another complaint to some other official of CBS, who this time is the Kabaka. The president then delves into his love of tenants on titled land without an explanation as to why 20 years after he came to power the problem has not been resolved. He again comes to CBS and groups claiming to speak for Buganda and their campaigns that “ettaka ligenda.”

To be continued on Monday

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The writer is secretary for research and policy in FDC

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/29 01:40

Mmengo egaanyi okuwabulwa kwa Museveni

Bya Kigongo Ssebalamu

AB'E Mmengo bagenze mu maaso n'okukuba enkung'aana z'ettaka wadde nga Pulezidenti Museveni yabawabudde baziyimirizeeko okutuusa ng'amaze okusisinkana Kabaka bamulungule ebyettaka.

Ku Lwokuna akakiiko ka Buganda akasomesa ku ttaka nga kakulirwa Betty Nambooze kaakubye olukung'aana e Katabi-Ntebe. Ne bategeeza nti bataganjudde amateeka nga Museveni talina buyinza kuyimiriza nkung'aana kubanga tezoogera ku ttaka lyokka wabula n'ebintu ebirala ebinyiga Buganda.

Mu lukung'aana luno baasonze 396,000/- okutandika ensawo y'okulwanirira ettaka.

Nambooze yagambye nti ensawo bagyagalamu obuwumbi buna ezijja okusondebwa buli ali mu Buganda ng'awaayo 500/-. Kyokka za kyeyagalire.

Eggulo (Lwakutaano) baakubye olukung'aana olulala e Ntenjeru mu Bugerere.

Bino biddiride pulezidenti okuwandiikira Kabaka n'amutegeeza ayimirize Nambooze ne banne okukuba enkung'aana okutuusa nga basisinkanye. Museveni ne Kabaka bategese akafubo nga January 11.

Kino Museveni yakikola kutangira kye yayita bannabyabufuzi abalwanyisa muvumenti okwekweka mu by'ettaka ne basiga obukyayi mu bantu nga bababuulira ebikyamu.

Kyokka omwozezi wa Mmengo, Medard Ssegona yategeezizza nti baataganjudde amateeka ne batalabamu pulezidenti w'asinziira kuyimiriza misomo gyabwe.

Aboogezi okuli Erias Lukwago, Nambooze, Ken Lukyamuzi bonna baavumiride etteeka ly'ettaka nga balumiriza nti ligenderera kutwala ttaka lya Buganda.

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Nambooze yagambye nti bye boogera babirinako obukakafu n'olwekyo Museveni mukyamu okugamba nti basasaanya bulimba.

Ssegona yasaanudde abantu bwe yabalaze gye yayise maapu eraga ebitundu bya Uganda eyaakafuluma. Yeemulugunyizza nti wadde ebitundu nga Busoga, Ankole ne Bunyoro biragiddwa ku maapu eyo kyokka Buganda yasanguddwako n'eyitibwa 'Central Region'. Teyayogedde ani yafulumizza maapu eno.

Kyokka ow'ebyamawulire wa pulezidenti, Tamale Mirundi yagambye nti ebyayogeddwa Ssegona bikyamu kubanga NRM yayingiza Buganda mu konsitityusoni era disitulikiti zonna ezikola Buganda ne zitwalibwa okuba nga zeegasse.

"Okuggyawo Buganda kyetaagisa kukyusa konsitityusoni. Okuggyako nga konsitityusoni ekyusiddwa abo bonna aboogera nti Buganda yaggyiddwa ku maapu beenoonyeza byabwe", bwe yatangaazizza.

Published on: Friday, 28th December, 2007

[http://www.connectuganda.com/images/fbfiles/images/1198862420Untitled\\_1.gif](http://www.connectuganda.com/images/fbfiles/images/1198862420Untitled_1.gif)

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by omumbejja - 2007/12/29 21:54

K WESONGA wrote:

Mengo and the kabaka have selfish reasons for what they call "kuteesa for our land". People like Nambooze have also joined the mengo force so as to please voters in their local areas (offcourse they will say we have been sent by the kabaka), knowing fully that the law they are trying to block will be the best for a peasant compared to the current (1995 land act). Most people who are behind fighting this law, dont know what and why they are fighting. I think most of them are here for "kabaka alagidde". Others are DP and FDC factions who have decided to hide under Kabaka and sabotage any thing the government palns do do. whether good or bad.

I even believe one time we shall be hearing them quarelling over who needs more attention to the kabaka. They are all conservatives , old men , who once worked with mutebi's military father. I think if they where given a chance for cultural institutions to join policts, they would show their real skins "kabaka yekka"

So please fellow peasants like me, Bibanja holders like me, its not too late you stand out from the crowd and support the current proposed land bill.

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

Posted by K WESONGA - 2007/12/29 22:22

EBYO NZE NABIWANDIIKA SSEBO. NAYE LWAKI OLEETA BYESITAWANDISSE NABYO, NOBIWANDIKAKO MBU BYA KWESONGA??????????

MUMBEJJA GWE WALUKA OLUKWE, NZE NVUMIBWE WANNO. NGA OLEETA EBIGAMBO WANNO, NOBIWANDIIKA KO MBU BYA KWESONGA FROM MALAYSIA. BWOBA TEWABIJJA KU CONNECT WALILAZZE SOURCE YABYO.... NOLYOOKA OLUMILIZZA MBU BYA KWESONGA nga olinna obukakaFU.... KI TEMWOGELA MAZIMA ABANTU ABAMU??????????

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## Re:kuteesa oba kukanga kanga!

## Kabaka Mutebi of Buganda is trapped

London, UK

2007-12-18

The Kabaka of Buganda Ronald Mutebi has been trapped into a meeting with President Museveni according to a report by A. Katerega and published on 17th Dec, 2007.

President Museveni has for once kept his word to meet the Kabaka of Buganda, but then the President insisted that him, and not the Kabaka have foreknowledge of the Agenda of the meeting.

It seems that Buganda has fallen for this old trick and may not have learnt anything from the era of Katikiro Mulwanyamuli. According to Medard Lubega, a Mengo Spokesman, "this meeting has been long overdue and is about 2 years late", according to a report in Bukedde, the sister paper of government owned New Vision.

Mr. Lubega informed the press that the Kabaka will go with his trusted advisors but when asked about what will be discussed at the meeting, this is how he replied.

"It's up to the President to bring up what will be discussed. The Kabaka and his advisors will be prepared to talk about anything placed on the table. They expect the President to bring about land issues in Buganda since he knows things are not good in Buganda these days".

It is clear from this explanation that the establishment at Mengo has never learnt anything from the past. A meeting between the President and the Kabaka of Buganda is not a tea party. If serious issues are to be discussed then both parties must have prior knowledge of what is to be discussed so they go with as much information and knowledge as possible.

What the President has done is a political ambush because the Kabaka should not live his palace to go to Museveni. If Museveni wants to see the Kabaka, he's the one who should go to Mengo. Reason: It is the Kabaka and Buganda who are the Victim and Museveni and the central government the villain. Let's not forget that Dr. Obote built an alliance with Kabaka Yeeka party in the early 1960's because he went to Bulange to see the Kabaka. But as a compromise, this meeting should have taken place at a neutral place and not State House.

Did the Bakungu (Kabaka's Advisors) think about what they will eat, drink during the meeting and who will serve them? How are they going to discuss anything meaningfully if they have not prepared for the meeting? Buganda would like to know who went with the Kabaka for this meeting and was Bishop Mpalanyi Nkoyoyo one of them. Will there be any photo opportunities of the Kabaka and the President which the later might use for propaganda purposes?

What is there for Buganda to discuss with the a President hostile to the Kingdom anyway? Buganda should not enter any negotiations with the President and his government unless all the Kingdoms properties stolen in 1966 have been returned. Entering any negotiations with President Museveni to discuss these issues is a waste of time since the law

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states clearly that anyone who lost their properties during the 1966, 1972 has a right to get them back.

“Give us our land back, and then come and we talk about the prisons and barracks you’ve built on it and the ground rent you should pay”, said J Mukasa “The President is playing a ‘get me if you can’ game”, said M Nsombya “He’s got the loot, and wants to test the resolve of the victims of the theft”, Moses continued.

Buganda needs to learn from the mistakes of the past and not be fooled around by the President the way he has done for the 20 years. Remember the same tactics were used by the President when he called all leaders of opposition to a meeting that had no agenda. Luckily, the opposition did not fall for the trick and refused to go. Those who went found themselves discussing Movement politics.

And the President is clever because recently you must have noticed that issues concerning Buganda are never in the New Vision. This is because he wants to project an image of a calm Buganda under his control.

Time will tell us whether Buganda or the President gets something meaningful out of this meeting. But with or without any benefit, the Kingdom of Buganda is making a mistake to negotiate with a thief (Uganda government) over stolen properties.

Michael Senyonjo

Political Analyst, Strategist London UK FROM UKVERSION

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