



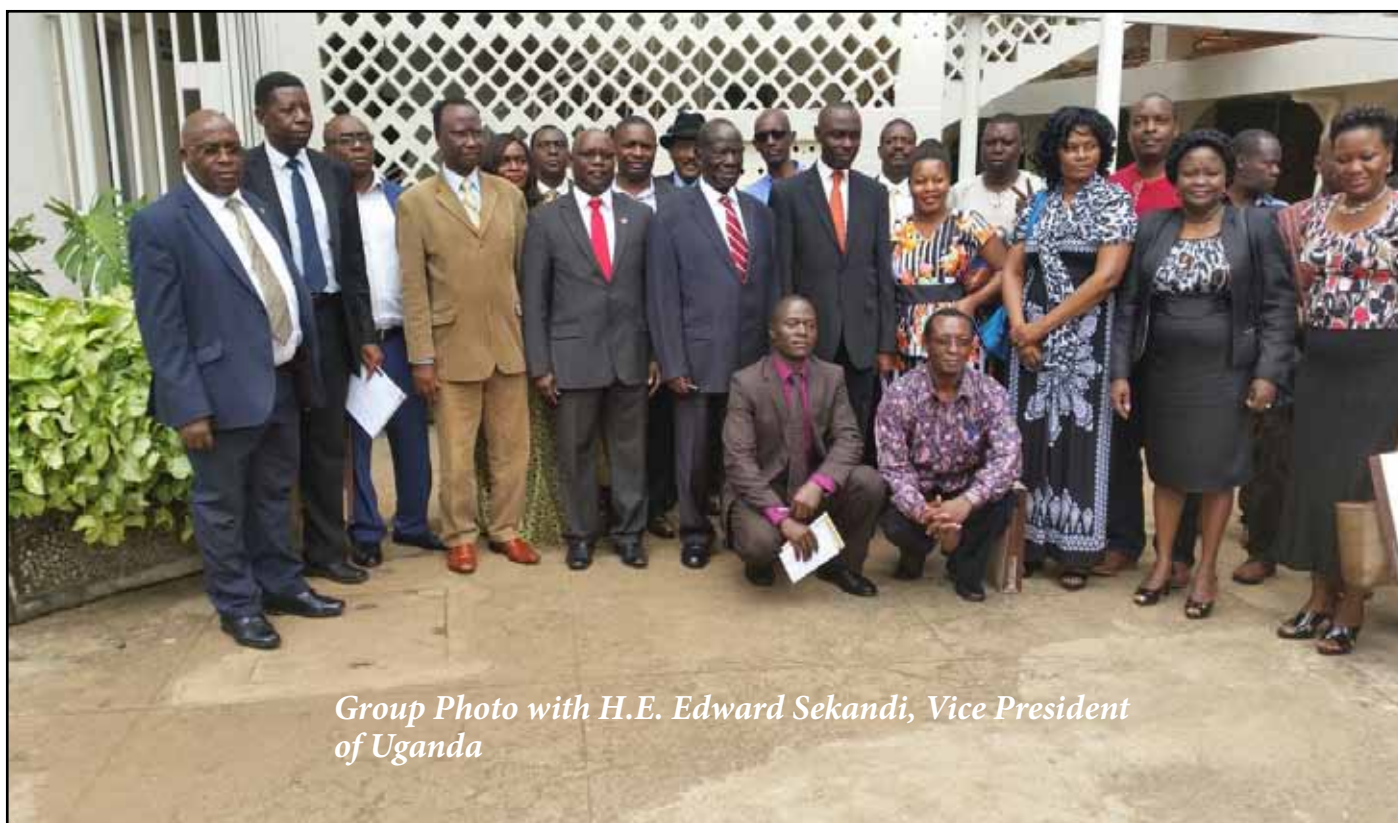
THE HOME IS BEST DIASPORA SUMMIT 2015

Masaka

Realizing my Dream Investment' Realizing my Dream Investment'



REPORT



1.0: Background

Since 2003 Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) in collaboration with other government agencies and the Private Sector in Uganda have been organizing the Diaspora Investment Summit, under the theme “Home is best”. Since 2009, the Summits took on a regional dimension and have been hosted rotationally in different regions.

The main objective of this is to

- i) enable the Ugandans in the Diaspora to appreciate the economic development all over the country;
- ii) provide the opportunity to explore firsthand the investment opportunities in the different regions;
- iii) Establish a sustainable platform for dialogue and networking between Government on one hand and both Ugandans living in the Diaspora and those residing in the country, on the other hand.

Regional Summits held so far

YEAR	VENUE
2009	Lira
2010	Mbale
2011	Gulu
2012	Mbale
2014	Gulu
2015	Masaka

1.1: Introduction

This year, the Home is the Best 2015 Summit was held in Masaka town at the Brovad Hotel under the theme ‘Realizing my Dream Investment’. The core objectives of the summit were to:

- i) Rejuvenate the economy of Greater Masaka through increasing the productivity of agricultural products and investing in tourism services and the creation of tourism products
- ii) Review the achievements of the last 8 summits in order to gain strategic direction that will benefit all the participants (both those residing in the Diaspora and their partners and / or

stakeholders in Uganda)

- iii) Further strengthen the Uganda diaspora partnership with private sector through trade, investment and transfer of expertise and technology, as well as interaction with public sector back home through dialogue and exchange of ideas in formulating enabling policy for Ugandans in the Diaspora to engage favourably in Uganda’s development

- iv) To highlight the Greater Masaka Industrial and Business Park being spearheaded by the Vice President H.E. Edward K. Ssekandi and whose foundation stone was laid by the President H.E. Yoweri K. Museveni early this year as a way of galvanizing investments closer to the six districts

forming the Greater Masaka region

v) Reaffirm the Ugandan Diaspora commitment to participate in the National Development Programs at a local level in all the regions of Uganda.

The event took place over a two day period with an SME exhibition beginning on Thursday 17th December while the Summit meeting took place on Friday 18th December 2015

2.0: The Summit

The Opening Ceremony was graced by the Vice President Hon Edward Sekandi

2.1: Welcome Remarks

The remarks were made by Mr Patrick B Kaberenge, on behalf of the Chairman, UIA Board of Directors. He appreciated the support of Government which was evidenced by representation at one of the highest levels, in the person of the Vice President. He thanked him for honoring UIA's invitation. He was also grateful for all the sponsors of the event, who included UNDP, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Roofings Group, Bank of Uganda, East Africa Trade and Investment Hub, and Stanbic Bank.

He requested the business community from Masaka in attendance to show case the regions business potential in a bid to attract their fellow brother and sisters in the Diaspora to invest. He said 'we need to move away from lamenting on how Masaka was a long time ago. Our interest is to have a vibrant Masaka'. He informed the participants that this was already on course because recently the President was breaking the grounds for an industrial park which is 'just a stone throw away' from Bukakata Port, a port that connects three countries. He thanked the Vice president for spearheading the initiative to open the park.

He also thanked government officials committed to the event and diaspora issues and urged them to implement the ideas and proposals that would arise from the summit discussions in order to achieve Uganda's vision 2014.

He concluded his welcome remarks by inviting the participants to ensure that they visit the SME Exhibition, where Ugandans in business were hoping for partnerships to expand their businesses and get more market for their products and services. He



L-R: H.E. Edward Kiwanuka Sekandi, welcomed by Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa (ED UIA), Mr Patrick Byabakama Kaberenge and Ambassador Zaake, Uganda's Ambassador to the Nordic Countries

thanked the UIA team for arranging the Summits every year often with inadequate funding; a matter which he said would be raised with Vice President to make a case for assured funding. With assured funding and the investment law which is being reviewed, UIA will do better.



2.2: Introductory Remarks

Hon. Dr. Eng. Ajedra Gabriel Aridru welcomed colleagues in the Diaspora. He informed participants that he too, had lived in the diaspora for twenty years. He said it was the duty of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic development to ensure that investments are implemented as planned. He assured the meeting that the Investment Amendment Bill is currently before cabinet and will soon go to Parliament and when enacted it will certainly create a better investment environment.

He welcomed the Diaspora Ugandans to invest back home despite their uncertainty. He was aware of the questions like 'when I go back home will I get my feet on the ground; when I go back what can I put in place?'. He agreed that it was a bit difficult to fit back in society after being away for a long time but encouraged them to prepare like he did because coming back home was inevitable.

He suggested that they interact with existing private sector in Uganda to know the areas of investment. He said real estate and agro processing were very viable investments. He said agro processing machines cost about 15,000 to 20,000 US dollars, with which one can start a thriving business. He urged the Ugandans in the diaspora to look for partners to participate in the upcoming oil and gas

sector and proceeded to invite the Vice President to open the Summit officially.

2.3: Summit Opening Speech

H.E. Edward Sekandi, on behalf of the Government of Uganda, welcomed the Ugandans in the Diaspora as well as the business community members in Masaka and those who had traveled for other parts of Uganda to attend the Summit. He saluted the efforts of all those in the Diaspora who had exhibited faith in the ongoing progresses and invested in various sectors in the country.

He applauded all efforts at providing a good investment environment and was particularly pleased with the industrial parks implementation. He informed participants that Greater Masaka was also establishing an industrial park on a square mile of land off the road to Bukakata Port on Lake Victoria, and UIA was giving technical support. He called upon the Ugandans in the Diaspora to work diligently with UIA for the industrialization of the country. He urged them to come back home and set up enterprises in the existing and earmarked industrial parks. He informed them that the NRM government had prioritized infrastructure development and was investing heavily in the construction of roads, dams and railways, as well as water transport. All these combined with the investor friendly policies provide a good environment to invest in.

He assured the participants that Government was on course in fighting corruption, which was a concern aired out regularly by the Ugandans in the Diaspora. All the systems had been strengthened and culprits were being apprehended successfully. He also allayed the fears of the Diaspora Ugandans regarding discriminative incentives biased towards foreign investors. He said all investors can access the same incentives at the same levels of investment. H.E. Edward Sekandi assured the participants that Government was aware of the issues affecting Ugandans in the Diaspora and through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, would attend to them in times of need.

While declaring the 8th Home is Best Diaspora Summit officially open, He thanked the organizers of the event and the private sector companies that had supported the Summit. He urged the people from the eight districts of Greater Masaka to network and benefit from the knowledge and ideas exchanged during the Summit. He later proceeded to tour the SME Exhibition and have a 30 minute exclusive dialogue with the Ugandans in the Dias-

pora. The full speech is annexed

3.0: SME Exhibition

The SME exhibition was carried out alongside the plenary sessions at the Summit. The overall objective of this exhibition was to provide a platform through which domestic investors and Ugandans based in the Diaspora could exhibit their products and services.

Twenty four (24) exhibitors confirmed participation but only 18 actually exhibited. The following firms/institutions/ individuals took part in the exhibition: Buganda Land Board, Lunas Enterprises (U) LTD, EATIH, Diamond Real estate, Mirembe Villas, Kibinge Coffee Farmers Cooperative Society, Bank Of Uganda, Uganda revenue Authority, Numa feeds Ltd, The shea House, Eco Group LTD, Jorumat Agro Investment LTD, Namulondo Investments, Blessed organic Release, Good Ugandans Shopping center and Roofings Group.

The Vice President, accompanied by Hon Dr Eng Ajedra, Mr Patrick B Kaberenge, Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa visited most of the stalls. Outstanding among the exhibitors was Ms Lucia Namubiru who through her firm LUNAS (U) Ltd makes sweaters for people of all ages. She informed the H.E. Edward Sekandi and the team that she was recognized as the best manufacturer of sweaters in EAC dur-

ing the recently concluded Jua Kali Exhibition in Dar es salaam. She stated that her greatest challenge was the limited access to markets, to which she received a number of responses.

4.0: Diaspora Exclusive Dialogue with the Vice President

The 30 minute meeting, which was also attended by the Minister of State (Investments), Hon Gabriel Ajedra; the Assistant Country Director UNDP, Ms Patience Alidri; the Vice President of the Ethiopia Diaspora Association (EDA), Dr Alebachwe Beyene; the Acting Chairman UIA Board, Mr Patrick Kaberenge; and the Executive Director UIA, Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa, was moderated by Uganda's Ambassador to the Nordic countries Amb Zaake Kibedi.

Among the critical issues raised for government intervention were:

- The need for an implementation organ to follow up on the recommendations and policies passed regarding the Ugandans in the Diaspora. This, they said becomes critical when they want to come back home and policies have not been enacted to guide the process. It was also suggested that identified entities should supply Diaspora organizations with information directly and on a regular basis.

1. The Ugandans in the Diaspora would like to



Vice President visiting exhibition stalls (Mirembe Villas)

transfer skills acquired over the years as well mobilize funds for investment projects but the collaborative platform is weak and should be strengthened

2. The Diaspora Ugandans in the Nordics, who formed the Uganda Nordics Diaspora Investment Initiative (UNDII) requested government for recognition and more involvement in events arranged by the association. They also requested for government intervention in issues that were slowing down the processes of implementing investment intentions in a meat processing plant

3. They requested for the speedy enactment of the Diaspora Policy which will give comfort to the Ugandans in the Diaspora and attract investment back home faster

4. Ugandans living South Africa decried the high visa costs citing the almost 300% increase in visas from South Africa to Uganda

5. The International Community of Banyakigizi (ICOB) was represented at the event and requested for the Vice President's support in ensuring that government engages with them and other cultural associations at the same level that the annual diaspora conventions were recognized. ICOB is focused on re-skilling Ugandans into gainful employment.

Dr Beyene (EDA) shared the Ethiopian Diaspora experience, which was hailed as success story considering the huge infrastructure investments the Diaspora have organized themselves to deliver. He said they had a comprehensive Diaspora Policy and Diaspora issues are monitored and dealt with at every level from the regions cascading to the President.

Borrowing from the Ethiopian experience, Hon Gabriel Ajedra, urged the Ugandans in the Diaspora to devise a mechanism, whereby all the diaspora associations subscribe to one platform and through that one platform it will be easier for them to articulate all inclusive issues and easier for Government to follow up and implement the agreed recommendations. The transfer of skills, engagement in investment and sharing of information would be smoother through one platform.

The Diaspora Ugandans were urged to use the existing mechanisms government has put in place, like the Diaspora Unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Diaspora Desk in Uganda Investment Authority, as well as Uganda's diplomatic missions in their host countries. H.E. the President had also told the Ugandans in the Diaspora that a Diaspora desk would be created in his office to expedite



Members of the Ugandan Diaspora dialogue with the Vice President



Exclusive Ugandan Diaspora / Vice President meeting in session

Diaspora issues.

The Vice President, who listened attentively to the whole dialogue, said he appreciated the candid dialogue which shared ideas on Uganda's status of development and areas of improvement. He promised to follow up with the relevant entities on all the issues raised and urged the Ugandans living in the Diaspora to invest in their home country. He said he was aware that many of them left the country for various, but they were free to come back be involved in the economic development. He said he had interacted with the Ugandans in the Diaspora during many conventions and the dialogue that ensues is very beneficial for both parties (government and Diaspora Ugandans). He assured them of Government's support towards private investment and encouraged all investment ideas whether big or small.

5.0: 1st Plenary Session – Chaired by Mr Patrick B Kaberenge

5.1: A word from UNDP – The Diaspora Support Programme

Ms. Patience Alidri, Assistant Country Director, United Nations Development Programme

represented the Country Director, Ms Almaz Gebru. She

informed the participants that she once lived in the Diaspora for about 10 years. She encouraged Ugandans in the Diaspora to 'keep keeping your eye on the ball – "To make your investment dreams a reality!'. She said it did not matter whether their investments were big or small, they would propel Uganda forward to be counted amongst middle income status countries of the world.

She informed the participants that in recognition of the important contribution of the Ugandan Diaspora to national development, UNDP has supported Government, through the Ministry of



Ms Patience Alidri

Foreign Affairs, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and Bank of Uganda, to Strengthen Diaspora Resource Mobilisation and Utilisation.

She suggested a number of ways the Ugandans in the Diaspora can be involved in investment and developing Uganda's economy. The speech is annexed

5.2: The Ethiopian Experience

Dr. Alebachwe Beyene from the Ethiopian Diaspora Association shared the experience from their association on how they had succeeded in partnering with their government in a win-win collaboration that prioritizes Ethiopian Diaspora needs and attracts Diaspora remittances into infrastructure investments that are developing the economy.

In order for this engagement to work, Dr Beyene, said the association works closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Addis Ababa administration, the Country's revenue regulatory body and regional administrations. The network is made possible by the Diaspora policy which recognizes the rights and privileges of the Ethiopians in the Diaspora, as well as spells out their obligations and those of the

Government.

The association has a MoU with the revenue and customs body to facilitate tax exemptions. This, he said, makes it easier for diaspora Ethiopians to import machinery. There is also a focus person in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for diaspora issues. There are also focal point persons at the regional level and these have access to report to the President on Diaspora issues. In that way Diaspora issues are addressed at all levels and development through transfer of money, knowledge and technology takes place in all regions.

The biggest challenge for the Diaspora Ethiopians is land / housing. The diaspora Ethiopians lost a lot of money through construction firms to build homes to go back to and rentals for business. The Housing Ministry, therefore, agreed to assist to give oversight to the construction of Ethiopian Diaspora homes with Diaspora remittances ear marked for that purpose.

At the end of Dr Beyene's remarks the Chairman shared statistics on Diaspora remittances from various countries. He said among the top three in Africa, were Nigeria (US\$20 billion), Egypt (US\$ 17.8 billion) and Morocco (US\$ 6.8 billion). The top three countries globally were India (US\$ 69.7



Dr Beyene visits Roofings Group Stall



One of the Plenary Sessions

billion), China (US\$ 59.4 billion) and Philippines (26.7 billion), respectively.

He thanked the Ugandans in the Diaspora for their efforts and suggested that Uganda should gauge against the global experiences and do better because the remittances will be useful in developing the economy. He urged them to plan longer stays back home in order to explore properly how and where to invest their money.

5.3: Overview of the Investment Climate

Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa, while giving an overview of the investment climate (presentation annexed) assured the participants that corruption was being dealt with through digitizing all processes. He said 'the less human interaction, the less the corruption, because computers will be communicating to each other'. He informed the meeting that there was a physical One Stop Centre (OSC) at the UIA which ensures faster and easier setting up of business for investors. He said NIAT – U was managing the product that would digitize the OSC.

He applauded the efforts of the Ugandan Diaspora in the Nordics, who have come together to pool resources to invest in a significant project. He called upon other people to emulate them, advising that investing alone may not be very viable. 'If about 10

nor 12 people linked up to invest in something big, this would mean more money in investment and returns'.

5.4: Minister of State (Investments) Parting Remarks

Hon Dr Eng Ajedra Gabriel Aridru was very impressed with the Ethiopian experience. He encouraged the Ugandans in the Diaspora present to learn from the Ethiopian experience. The Diaspora policy was very important as a basis for the relationship between them and government. He also advised that there was a need to have an apex body of Diaspora Ugandans with whom Government of Uganda can engage easily and follow through on Diaspora issues. Currently there was the association in the USA, UK, Nordics, etc. An umbrella body to which all subscribe would be easier to embrace all issues.

He agreed with the issues of giving tax incentives to attract investment. He promised that by next year there would be a better investment environment taking into account the tax holidays. 'What do you lose by giving a 3 to 4 year tax holiday when jobs have been created?' He said by the 5th year when a company starts recouping profits, government can then get revenue from the taxes. The Minister also

intimated that while visiting the UAE, he established that less than 30% of government revenue came from oil while 70% came from services, tourism, real estate, etc. He said Uganda seems to be too focused on oil and yet it's a high cost investment and the returns may not be as expected. He advised that it was best to focus on Uganda government's priority sectors like agro processing and tourism which did not need high capital investment and yet the returns were high. He said agro processing is very viable and yet Ugandans run away from farming. Hon Dr Eng Ajedra was surprised that the UAE was able to have very high productivity in poultry and horticulture and yet the weather was harsh. Egypt, which is desert land, was a high producer of oranges (using the Nile for irrigation) He lamented that there was a problem in Uganda because the weather is excellent but the productivity is so low.

The Chairman, Mr Kaberenge reiterated the Minister's remarks by informing the participants that agriculture in Uganda contributes 5 - 7% to GDP and only 140 square kms was irrigated. He compared this with a few African players in agriculture. Nigeria topped the group with US\$ 108 billion valued output. Second was Egypt with US\$ 38 billion valued output and had 90% of the population living along the Nile. Algeria, which is a semi desert, had an output valued at US\$ 21 billion while Sudan had US\$ 18 billion. Uganda's weather and soils are more agriculture friendly than all the top agricultural producers.

5.5: Question and Answer Session

During the brief session, one of the entrepreneurs

based in Masaka, Mr John Sansa, said he had invested in liquid soap making and other various income generating projects that youth could be empowered from. He said the potential for business was huge and the youth were overwhelming many. He requested for the Ugandans in the Diaspora to invest in him and the mentioned projects financially and promised that it would be profitable for the investors as well.

6.0: 2nd Plenary Session – Chaired by Mr Patrick B Kaberenge

6.1: Financial Services

i) Dr Samuel Sejjaka (Chairman UDB) discussed from a business perspective, the source of funds and how to invest it.

He said the three million Ugandans in the Diaspora were a force to reckon with because Diaspora remittances (US\$ 1 billion) have become very central to Uganda's development, but it one should not only ask for the money but ask 'what are you thinking about coming back home now that Uganda has introduced dual citizenship?' He urged the Ugandans in the diaspora to transfer the incredible array of skills to Uganda. He said that the problem was people think nations are built by people who have gone to University and yet 'having a PhD does not necessarily make you a nation builder'. The skills attained in the Diaspora are critical to Uganda's development, for instance, according to Dr Sejjaka, Uganda has no certified plumbers, masons, mechanics, electricians, and carpenters etc and yet



L-R: Dr Samuel Sejjaka (Chairman UDB) and Mr Patrick Kaberenge during the Financial Services Session

Mr Peterson Okudi and Victor Mwesigye (Stanbic Bank)during the Financial Services Session



there was an immediate need for 3000 welders. He advised those looking for business opportunities to tap the 'low lying fruit' and start there.

He also advised participants that the networks of business built over time as well as exposure to international business culture, were important. He told them to pose themselves a question 'when you come back, what do you want to do? He advised them to have a plan. Not having a plan has social and economic implications. One needed to continue having an income for daily maintenance, education for children, accommodation, etc.

Where is the money? Dr Sejjaka informed the meeting that UDB was being refinanced with Uganda shillings five hundred (500) billion. The target was long term financing and the Bank was looking at micro enterprises. However, there was a missing middle – skills. Uganda had the very educated and unskilled in plenty.

He said there were lines of credit for large, as well as small and medium enterprises amounting to US\$ 25,000. He said there was a need for a system for returning Ugandans in special skills to build the nation and solutions could be got. He cited that had benefited from assistance like successful examples like Jakana and Gweke, which were value addition products in fruit and maize snacks respectively. He urged the participants to also consider initiatives like those that were showcasing in the exhibition stalls. They had excellent products that needed packaging and marketing. He informed the meeting that the Uganda Development Forum, which he heads, bring together a number of autonomous government bodies like Uganda Industrial Research

Institute, NAADS, Uganda Coffee Development Authority, etc, with the aim of reviving the areas of export and value addition. The cyclic problem in agriculture is managing the productivity i.e. issues of storage and pricing when there is a glut and vice versa. There was a need to address the demand side constraint. There is a large investment opportunity in post-harvest handling.

Loans – UDB had interest rates ranging from 8 – 12% for loans in US dollars. However, he cautioned people not to borrow in US dollars if their income was in Uganda shillings. There was an agricultural facility with interest rate of 9% and he appealed to Ugandans to access this money. He advised that one could start small and grow. As a company develops, the banks will want to work with it. Dr Sejjaka further advised Ugandans in the Diaspora to be cautious in business and to engage the right lawyers and accountants so that they do not regret in future.

In conclusion Dr Sejjaka said 'for Ugandans to get out of poverty, they need to increase production and get economic value for their produce'. He said he looked forward to working with the Diaspora to achieve this.

ii) Mr Victor Mwesigye (Stanbic Bank) first took the participants through a person's cycle in business before the bank's presentation:

25 – 45 years	1st Phase	Gaining skills
and knowledge		
45 – 65 years	2nd Phase	Half time (money is
coming in)		



Bank of Uganda officials networking during a coffee break

65 – 70 3rd Phase Ageing, therefore need to employ people to oversee
70 and above 4th Phase Penalties and a succession plan

The presentation (annexed) was made by Mr Peter-son Okudi

iii) Bank of Uganda

The Bank of Uganda presentation (annexed) was made by Mr John Chemonges

7.0: 3rd Plenary Session – Chaired by Mr Patrick B Kaberenge

7.1: Agriculture and Land

i) Dr Jolly Kabirizi (NARO) made a presentation on how investment in agriculture can be done viably on a small piece of land. She shared her own experience of farming on 0.3 acres of land from which she is able to have 8 cross bred cows that provide 30 litres of milk per day, while people with more cattle on more land produce less.

She urged anyone planning to invest in agriculture to get closely involved, ‘don’t just send money, and if you can’t get involved have a trusted person to manage.’ The presentation is annexed.

ii) Owakitibwa Bwenvu (Buganda Kingdom) informed participants that they could acquire land

in prime areas for urban housing estates and rural agriculture. He invited participants to visit Bulange Mengo to explore the various investment portfolios. He suggested in the creation of an investment fund / vehicle, in which resources could be pooled to invest in investment opportunities with feasibility studies. He invited the Ugandans in the diaspora to invest together with the Buganda Kingdom.

He said there were also investment opportunities in;

1. Communications (radio and TV)
2. Bank of Buganda
3. Health facility

A presentation was made by Chinese partners of the Buganda Kingdom (Henan Guoji), who joint ventured in real estate development to set up Mirembe Villas in Kigo on 70 acres. The investment, when completed will have 225 units (community residential houses). Seventy five (75) units will be built per year and so far 25 have been done. More information can be accessed from www.mirembervillas.co.ug

Mr Brian Sserunkuma (Buganda Land Board), during the same presentation slot, advised those who already had land in Buganda to regularize their tenancy and acquire titles for the land they have. He said titling increase the value of the land and protects it from encroachment. He informed the participants that the Buganda Kingdom had reserved land for investors to invest in partnership with the

Kingdom or individually in real estate, agriculture and industry. He said all the investor needed to do was fulfill the criteria:

1. Draw up an investment proposal
2. Demonstrate financial ability
3. Attach a business profile
4. Submit all the three above to the CEO Buganda Land Board

iii) Mr Stuart Mwesigwa, the Business Development Manager of Roofings Group shared the success story of Roofings Group, which was started small by Mr Sikander Lalani, a Ugandan of Asian origin, who was born in Uganda and lived in the Diaspora for some time. Roofings has grown to be among the biggest investments in the EAC supplying most of the region. He encouraged the Ugandans in the Diaspora that viable investment was possible and they should consider coming back home to engage in business.

8.0: 4th Plenary Session – Chaired by Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa

8.1: Information Communication Technology, Tourism, and Sports

Mr Badru Ntege, NFT Consult and Chairman, Uganda Business Process Outsourcing Association (UBPOA) shared his success story, as one who had lived in the Diaspora and came back in 2001, to invest in IT. He said their business had a turnover worth US\$18 million in 2014 and they were among

the largest taxpayers in Uganda and Rwanda, having invested in 6 countries to date. He informed the Diaspora that there were vast opportunities for investment back home in Uganda. He said, despite the common notion ‘we were able to build our business in six countries without bribing anybody anywhere’.

He informed the meeting that UBPOA had invested in a US\$6 million call centre in 2014, which is now employing 1,800 people and adding value to people’s lives. He said the developments along the Northern Corridor, like the development of the Standard Gauge Railway, presented an opportune time to invest in Uganda. Citing the expanding EAC region, he said as regards investment, ‘Home is best, but now Home is Bigger’. The market was not just 37 million people but 360 million. In the Northern Corridor, there were opportunities for business in the oil pipeline, power generation, air space management, etc. He said there was a need to develop human resource and ICT in all the sectors. The opportunity is huge.

Mr Ntege, urged the Ugandans in the Diaspora to organize themselves to invest in the following:

1. Oil Pipeline - US\$ 1.5 million investment
2. Power generation project
3. Tourism projects considering the single tourist visa in the EAC
4. ICT challenge to integrate all the systems in the region e.g. national ID, free labour movement
5. Technical people have defined the available skills base and sets of standards but the modern technol-



L-R: Mr Chemonges (BoU) with Mr Kaberenge during coffee break

ogy and skills are not available.

He concluded his presentation with a plea to the Ugandans in the Diaspora 'history is happening now, please be part of it. The opportunity to make money is here but the opportunity to go back and lament is also here, so choose wisely'.

Mr. Nicholas Muramagi (National Council of Sports) invited participants to be involved in the development of sports. He said it was a big industry and the returns on investment are quite high. He suggested a number of invest opportunities including investment in sports infrastructure, sports tourism, and sports merchandising, among others. The presentation is annexed

8.2: Question and Answer Session

Eng Dr Sebbowa, who moderated the session made some brief remarks, regarding earlier comments, before opening the floor for questions. In response to the fear of risk involved e.g. personal loss of money, he encouraged people in business to register their companies. Once this done, the business

is separate from the individual. In regard to comments about high ranking government officials in business, Eng Sebbowa said everyone, including government officials, Ministers and their children are entitled to invest in their country as long as the funds are not stolen. Everyone should be free to invest.

i) Questions

1. How will the single visa work (which costs a prohibitive US\$ 100)? Will it work like the Schengen visa?
2. Some of the Ugandans in the Diaspora are ready to transfer intellectual capital to Uganda but do not know where to start. How can information, including the investment opportunities highlighted be disseminated and accessed centrally or in an organized format?
3. One of the participants had been seeking to partner and network with the National Council of Sports over sports tourism but the Council had not been accessible.
4. How can the Diaspora Desk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs partner with the Diaspora and work



L-R: Ambassador Njuneki (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) shares a light moment with Mr Valentine Ogwang, Ag Director Investment Promotion (UIA)



Fore centre: Mr Vincent Musubire (Office of the Vice President) looks on as Eng Dr Sebbowa clarifies on investment issues

out on how to transfer skills to the relevant sector form the Diaspora

5. Comment – lack of skills (customer care, time keeping, etc) are a big impediment to development. Something should be done even as we consider investment in Uganda.

ii) Responses

1. The Single visa is valid for 90 days and the US\$ 100 cost is across the region. Any effort to decrease the cost will have to be agreed across the region. Currently the national ID is acceptable throughout the EAC.

2. Most of the information on investment projects is on the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development website, as well as the UIA website. UIA and MoFA also have it and will make it available and accessible. ICT projects will be channeled through UPBOA.

9.0: 5th Plenary Session – Chaired by Ambassador Najuna Njuneki

9.1: Diaspora Issues

The panel comprised Ms Elisabeth Kaleebi (Uganda Nordic Diaspora Investment Initiative – UNDII), Prof. Esther Kibuuka (Diaspora in South Africa), Mr Jamil Ssenyonjo (Uganda Revenue Authority representing the CG), Mr Twaha Lube-

ga (Uganda Registration Services Bureau), and Ms Phiona Mutesi (Uganda Revenue Authority) Ambassador Njuneki, who represented the Permanent Secretary (MoFA) outline the Diaspora welcomed the panel, asked them to introduce themselves and outlined the issues for discussion as follows:

1. Dual Citizenship
 2. Visa fees
 3. National ID
 4. Participation in elections
 5. Taxation (personal effects, importation of equipment)
 6. Diaspora Welfare Fund
 7. Diaspora Bond in relation to other countries
 8. Bilateral agreements (terms of employment vs Ugandan qualifications)
 9. Recognition of qualifications attained abroad
 10. Issues of 3rd generations born in the Diaspora so they can return home as Ugandans
- How to improve relationship between government and the Diaspora (appropriate role of missions abroad and the Diaspora)

i) Ms Elisabeth Kaleebi said the main objective of UNDII to improve engagement between the Ugandans in the Nordic countries and the Government of Uganda. They decided to pool resources and invest the meat industry in Uganda. She said the association was seeking to be acknowledged and



Mr Mukholi (Extreme left) with members of the Ugandan Diaspora during the meeting with the Vice President

recognized as a productive group and called upon government to support their annual cultural and business activities as they did the other diaspora associations in the USA and UK. She urged government to put in place appropriate Diaspora policies and implement them so that it is easy for Ugandans in the Diaspora to come back home and succeed in business. She said, 'it is difficult to encourage our children to invest in Uganda, when we have failed'. She said the first arrival privileges (tax exemptions) were not being implemented. She also called upon government to build trust between them and the Ugandans in the Diaspora otherwise profiling them will be difficult. Many have changed nationalities and some are political refugees. As regards politics, she said some Ugandans want to participate in the politics of Uganda not only as voters but politicians. There is also a need for Diaspora representation in Parliament. How is this possible if they cannot engage in the national politics?

ii) Prof Esther Kibuuka decried the cost of the visa which seems to have tripled! She said the Ugandan visa used to cost 500 rand but it now costs 1,500 rand (US\$ 100). Why the increase. She requested that a waiver be applied to returning Ugandans. She said other countries exempt their nationals. She also requested that the registration for national IDs be done at Uganda's missions abroad and that

the Ugandan citizenship of children born abroad should be automatic. There was also need for a system to protect assets e.g. land from squatters. Prof Kibuuka informed the meeting that the financial charges on transfer of money home were exorbitant and hoped for some solutions that would make this more affordable. She said Ugandans want to take part in the elections with the help of the embassies. At the University of South Africa (where she is based), there is a course on the management of elections. She suggested Uganda could send the relevant officials there. The Professor also said there was an opportunity to transfer skills and technology to the value addition sector but she was not aware of the mechanism through which this can be done. In her concluding remarks, she also decried the very high calling rates back home from South Africa.

iii) Ms Phiona Mutesi said Uganda Investment Authority was willing to support Ugandan Diaspora as they invest back home. She said first arrival privileges were being implemented. In order to benefit from the exemption on personal effects, returning Ugandans need to show that they are coming back home to stay not just for a short time. The exemption is restricted to those returning for good. Ten (10) year tax holidays were available for any one manufacturing for export, however, this

has to be demonstrated. She also said new businesses carrying out agro processing, are entitled to tax exemption on corporation tax. As far as the engagement of technical skills is concerned, the employment income is exempt but there must be a technical assistance agreement. She said URA services were accessible on-line. Payment of taxes can be made on-line. She welcomed suggestions to make the URA services better.

iv) Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa commented on the issue of Dual Citizenship and the recommendations from the Ugandans in the Diaspora concerning automatic citizenship. He said there is a challenge in transition. The solutions were 'a process, not an event'. He said when children are born to Ugandans who are Americans, they automatically become American. USA, like any other country has the right to protect their citizens. One does not become an adult until they are 18 years. So these citizenship decisions are best made by the American child when they become adults. He said he was aware MoFA was grappling with how to move ahead on this issue but solutions were coming. In regard to land issues, Eng Dr Sebbowa told the participants that a foreigner cannot own land in

Uganda because it belongs to the people. There is usually a squatter issue when a local investor buys land or when a foreigner buys land on lease for investment. The squatters, who are bonafide tenants are entitled to compensation before they leave or are evicted from the land. He said the land policy in Uganda needs to be addressed.

v) Mr Patrick Kaberenge said many Ugandans went abroad for various reasons e.g. politics, jobs etc but these need to be encouraged to come back and engaged in skills transfer. The changes requested for can be followed up through constitutional changes. He said returning Ugandans were not barred from participating in politics.

vi) Mr Twaha Lubega (Uganda Registration Services Bureau) said URSB had partnered with other government entities to create a One Stop Centre for investors as one of the ways of easing doing business in Uganda. Improvements had been made on company registration through on-line registration. Payments will soon be made online and certification be received online. He guided the participants on the company registration procedures:

1. Register a business name (UGX 25,000)



The Vice President accompanied by Hon Dr Eng Ajedra, Mr Patrick Kaberenge, Dr Beyene and Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa visit the stall developing energy saving stoves



A cross section of the Business community in Masaka

2. Registration of a company - the fees depend on the share capital i.e. for a company with share capital ranging from UGX 1 to 5 million, reserving the name is UGX 20,000, while registration fees is UGX 90,000 i.e. 50,000 for registration and 40,000 for stamp duty. There is a small fee for forms for Directors i.e. 20,000. For share capital beyond UGX 5 million, there will be a requirement to 1% of the share capital in registration and 0.5% for the stamp duty. Mr Lubega said company registration was cheap but people were not aware. In regard to land being a separate entity, he said 'a company can own land and conduct businesses' vii) Question and Answer Session

1. Mr Moses Mukholi said MoFA was building capacity to issue passports in the embassies. Currently, one can apply for passport and be issued with one at Uganda's diplomatic missions in Washington, London and Pretoria. The Ugandans living in any country in the USA, Europe or Africa have to send their passport applications to Washington, London or Pretoria and Kampala respectively. Dual citizenship was allowed in the host countries where this is also acceptable. The Diaspora Desk in the MoFA informed the participants that the Diaspora Policy is ready and is before Cabinet. Most of the concerns y the Ugan-

dans in the Diaspora had been captured but some require the changing of the law for instance fees that are thought to be high e.g. visas and passports. He also implored the Ugandans in the Diaspora to be considerate. Visas to other countries cost much more and within their host countries they pay higher taxes without complaining because they are embedded in the law e.g. council tax. The taxes in Uganda were low compared those in the host countries. He requested the Ugandans in the diaspora to always seek for information and find out the truth before giving H.E the President a wrong picture. The right information will facilitate faster immigration issues. He advised that if Ugandans in the Diaspora want to benefit from exemptions they should show their Ugandan passports. If they cannot they should use their host country passports and pay the lawful taxes. He commented that 'US\$100 for the visa is not much compared to what we pay going to the UK'

2. Mr John Sansa said youth who are trying to invest need funding to be able to satisfy demand. He said the UGX150,000 required to register a business is a lot of money. He said he was organizing a 'Millionaire Mentor Event' that will attract over 1000 youth seeking to learn about how they can create their own jobs. He requested the diaspora Ugandans to invest in his investment and mentoring projects.

3. The URA representatives cautioned Ugandans in the Diaspora against delegating their roles to relatives whom they give their passports. He also said many of the goods Ugandans in the Diaspora want exempted are not for personal use. In closing the session, Ambassador Njuneki invited UIA to give a wrap up of the whole the whole Summit before he proceeded to also represent Honourable Okello Oryem who was slated to close the Summit

10: 6th Plenary Session – Closing Speech by Ambassador Njuna Njuneki

The Ambassador said that Hon Okello Oryem, Minister of State (International relations) sent his apologies for not being to attend the function. He was honoured to represent him and thanked the organizers for the successful summit. He appreciated the Ugandans in the Diaspora for exhibiting patriotism and remaining Ugandans. The speech is attached

11: Other Diaspora Activities

UIA also participates in other Diaspora activities e.g. Diaspora cultural conferences and meetings, as well as the Annual Diaspora Networking Gala, organized by the Ugandan Diaspora Events Ltd

Afrigo band entertains at the Diaspora Networking Gala 2015

11.1: Diaspora Networking Breakfast and Gala Night
UIA contributed to and participated in the Diaspora networking breakfast and gala night, where H.E. Edward Sekandi, Vice President officiated and presented awards to Ugandan Diaspora individuals who were outstanding in various fields in their host countries. Below are some highlights of the gala night.



H.E Edward Sekandi presided over the Gala Night and awarded Ugandans making a difference in the Diaspora in various fields



ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Participants

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Annex 2: Speech by Vice President H.E Edward K Sekandi

Our friends from the Diaspora
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that on behalf of the Government of Uganda, I welcome our brothers and sisters from the Diaspora, as well as all of you residents of Uganda, to this 8th Home is Best Diaspora Summit for Greater Masaka.

The main objectives of the last 7 Summits were to mobilise Diaspora members to invest back home and also to identify and find solutions to challenges that constrain investments from the Diaspora. I want to assure you that a lot has happened since the first Summit in 2004. There have been positive changes and many fellow Ugandans are now engaged in gainful economic activities. On behalf of the Government of Uganda, I salute the efforts of all those in the Diaspora who have exhibited faith in the ongoing progresses and invested in the health, tourism, education, social services real estate, agricultural and other sectors in the country.

I have been made to understand that the Diaspora Summit is an annual event hosted in different regions on a rotational basis. I am also informed that the last Summit last year, 2014, in Gulu was a great success. Balanced regional development is vital for the real economic growth of the country. It is against this concept that H. E. the President of Uganda directed that 22 industrial parks be set up throughout the country. Since the financial year 2009/10, the Government of Uganda has been allocating funds to this purpose. We have been informed by the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) that apart from the industrial parks in Mukono, Bweyogerere and Luzira, it is establishing Industrial and Business Parks in Mbale, Gulu, Mbarara, Kasese, Soroti, and is also giving support to other initiatives like the Nakaseke industrial parks projects. Here in Greater Masaka are receiving technical support from UIA with the development of one such industrial park on a square mile of land we made available for that purpose off the road to Bukakata Port on Lake Victoria. I call upon all Ugandans especially you from the Diaspora to work diligently with UIA to realize the industrialization of Uganda and creation of jobs to improve the standard of living and drive the country faster into prosperity. I therefore encourage you who live away from home to come and set up enterprises in these Industrial Parks but above all transfer technology and knowledge and win for Uganda the confidence of investors.

The NRM Government has put infrastructure development as priority to include road constructions, construction of dams for production of power for industrialization, railway networks and water transport.

In the next three or so years we will have doubled electricity generation to 1600MW through the cheaper hydropower stations compared to the present 840MW installed generation capacity and will have expanded the power network by several additional km of wires to many communities.

You can be assured of investor friendly policies, which have been made in consultation with the private sector. H.E. the President of Uganda, has been chairing Presidential Investor Round Table meetings since 2004. During these meetings the President and the relevant Ministers listen to policy recommendations from the private sector and together work hand in hand to fast track their implementation. To date the Presidential Round Table (PIRT) has contributed successfully to formulating and fast tracking investment enabling policies.

The private sector continues to be the engine of growth in Uganda's economy. The government of Uganda has divested itself out of most business undertakings and mainly intervenes in those areas that are critical to supporting the efforts of the private sector, since their success translates into jobs for fellow Ugandans, improved tax revenue collection and the industrialization of the country. It is against this stand point that I feel happy to see you Diaspora friends at this summit.

I want to assure any intending business Ugandan that your investment is secure in Uganda. We are on course with the fight against corruption, which is a great concern to you and business people worldwide. The Office of The Inspector of Government (the IGG) as well as other anti-corruption institutions have been strengthened and have to date exposed various forms of corruption in Government offices, leading to successful prosecution of the culprits. The Parliamentary Committees especially the Public Accounts Committee that keep Government in check are saving the country huge amounts of tax payers' money. The Commercial Courts are also operational, so one is assured of justice in times of breach in transactions or any other judicial intervention.

I take this opportunity to emphasize the commitment that Government has toward domestic private sector development. A number of Ugandans have had misconceptions that Government favours the foreign investors. This is not true. The incentive regime is non – discriminatory. All investors can access the same incentives at the same levels of investment. Government also sets aside a significant amount of funds, as reflected in Uganda's annual budgets, for Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development. This is being spearheaded by the Uganda Investment Authority, alongside the relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies. You will be glad to know that the SME Policy developed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry was passed by Cabinet this year and tools to expedite its implementation are under consideration by a multi-agency government team.

The 'unbanked' population now has the opportunity to access funds for business at very micro levels. This has been made possible by programmes like the SACCOS, which are operational at the grass roots level all over the country. It is hoped, that these will grow to partner with you in the Diaspora and the rest of Ugandans here at home to build the industrialized economy and the prosperous people that we target most Ugandans to be a few years from today.

The Government is aware of the issues and challenges that are affecting the Diaspora as a whole. The Government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been effective in attending to some of you when you get into problems in your host countries. I encourage all of you to register with nearest Uganda Mission in your host Country. The Dual Citizenship issue has been addressed to a reasonable extent and I am also informed that the Diaspora Policy is in its final stages and will be tabled soon before Cabinet for approval. This is a sign that the Government of Uganda determined to assist its people living away from home in any country.

Finally, I thank the organizers and private sector companies that have supported this summit. I am sure that people in the 8 districts of Greater Masaka will benefit immensely from the knowledge and exchange of ideas at this Forum.

I wish you a Happy Christmas, peaceful elections and an eventful 2016. I now have the pleasure to declare to the 8th Home is best Diaspora Summit 2015 for Greater Masaka officially opened.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

Annex 3: Remarks by Asst Country Director UNDP, Ms Patience Alidri

Government representatives
Development Partners
Ugandans from the Diaspora
All Protocols Observed
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The living “dream” and “dreams” give the living the reason for living! Without “dreams” a nation or a people are bound to perish! The dream of “what life could be” is one reason there is a big Ugandan diaspora!

As a fellow dreamer; once in the diaspora for over 10 years, I am most pleased to speak to a distinguished audience of my compatriot Diaspora, on behalf of my Country Director – Madam Almaz Gebru!

As we reflect on the theme of today’s summit “*Realizing My Dream Investments*” I would like to remind us of the Chinese Proverb that ***A journey of a thousand mile begins with one step!***. Allow me also recall that ***“Rome was not built in one day!”*** It was founded in 753 BC by Romulus. Thereafter, it was built, sacked and re-sacked over the centuries! The city of Rome today is still being built!

Therefore, Ugandan Diaspora, be encouraged that whatever your investment progress, “big” or “small”; whatever investment setbacks you have suffered; keep keeping your eye on the ball – ***“To make your investment dreams a reality!”***

The Government of Uganda has set before us a big national investment dream: **“Vision 2040”!!!** It is a dream of a Uganda where peasants shall be no more! A Uganda standing tall to be counted amongst middle income status countries of the world! The 2030 Global Agenda adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, under the leadership of Uganda’s very own Honourable Sam Kutesa, calls for a world where **“no-one is left behind!”**

Ladies and Gentlemen, as the World advances this agenda, Uganda must NOT be left behind! The Ugandan Diaspora must NOT be left behind! The Uganda Diaspora must NOT let Uganda be left behind!

Indeed there is no lack of the spirit of entrepreneurship in Uganda! Ugandans are always up to making some money in some measure! A stroll through Kikuubu Market in Kampala/Central Region, through Arua & Lira and Gulu Towns in Northern Uganda; Mbale Town in Eastern Uganda – brings alive the hardworking and entrepreneurial people that Ugandans are. No wonder according to the Global Entrepreneurial Monitor (2015), Uganda is the most entrepreneurial nation in the world! Indeed the Ugandan Diaspora is also largely borne out of this entrepreneurial spirit.

Now for you the Ugandan Diaspora, you are more than ordinary entrepreneurs! You belong to another league I call - **the international Ugandan Investors!** You are uniquely placed to access and commit significant resources to ventures in Uganda, which investments could transform this country’s social, economic and political standing globally! Therefore, on the occasion of this summit, I invite you to consider investing more into making Agenda 2030 and Vision 2040 a reality for Uganda.

Allow me suggest just a few ways in which you can contribute:

You are truly global citizens! Together you present the rich embodiment of international expertise in various fields; non-traditional /out –of-the box thinking; world class knowledge, skills, experience. These if properly tapped and injected into the mainstream of national development can completely alter and accelerate Uganda’s development trajectory.

Your connections across countries and continents, present great social and economic capital for Uganda. This can be leveraged through foreign investments, and funding to support Uganda’s development.

You are the **Brand Ambassadors** for Uganda, proclaiming the country as the Pearl of Africa and the ultimate tourism and investment destination.

Your remittances at USD\$850m (BOU 2014 Report) boost the country's foreign currency reserves and GDP growth.

Your dream investments could potentially unlock the human capital development challenge facing Uganda. Uganda's population is rapidly growing and the youth age bracket is bursting. Many of these youth are unskilled or lowly skilled; they are excluded from paid/gainful employment. Your dream investments could provide the silver bullet for imparting them new skills while also employing them.

In recognition of the important contribution of the Ugandan Diaspora to national development, UNDP has supported Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) and Bank of Uganda, to *Strengthen Diaspora Resource Mobilisation and Utilisation*. Through this support, a couple of successes have been registered:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs has drafted two bills: (a) The Uganda Institute of Diplomacy & International Affairs (UIDIA) Bill, which will ensure that Uganda's diplomats are well trained (b) The Foreign Service Bill which will improve Uganda's foreign relations and negotiation position with the rest of the World.

MOFA has drafted the National Diaspora Policy which now awaits cabinet approval.

According to the Licensed Projects' Report for the 2014/2015 financial year, Uganda Investment Authority has licensed a total of 327 projects worth USD 1billion. This is 107 projects more than they had registered in the 2011/2012 financial year.

Bank of Uganda is working on a Uganda Diaspora bond which will provide a safe and secure investment gateway for members of the Diaspora.

The global discourse on sustainable development goals has been accompanied by parallel debates on their financing. Indeed the recent financing for Development workshop in Addis conceded that no-one owed low-income countries like Uganda a living and therefore domestic resource mobilisation must be prioritized! This therefore calls for exploration of all possible resource mobilisation opportunities including the Diaspora. Ethiopia, an African Country, is already mobilising Diaspora resources for national development: The diaspora contributed significantly towards building the Renaissance Power Dam. (*The President of the Diaspora Association is herewith us today - and will speak to us further about the experiences from his country*).

Allow me repeat – “As the World advances on the Agenda 2030, No one owes Uganda a living! Uganda must not be left behind! The Ugandan Diaspora must not be left behind! The Uganda Diaspora must not let Uganda be left behind”!

I therefore applaud GOU efforts thus far to engage with the diaspora on national development through the regular “**Home is Best Summits**”. The diaspora should increasingly be included in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Uganda's development policies both at national and international levels. I urge that more resources are allocated to the Diaspora Services Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so that the Diaspora continue to receive services that enable making their personal and Uganda's investment dream a reality.

Last but not least, I take this opportunity to commend the leading role of the Uganda Investment Authority in organising this important event. I wish to re-state UNDP's appreciation of the great partnership we have enjoyed with MOFA, Bank of Uganda and Uganda's Investment Authority in this noble cause of strengthening diaspora resources mobilisation and utilisation.

I wish you all a very happy Christmas! May 2016 bring good fortunes so that the Ugandan Diaspora can make their investment dreams a reality!

Annex 4: Closing Speech by Ambassador Njuna Njuneki

The Asst UNDP Country Director
Executive Director, UIA
Dr. Beyene, President of the Ethiopian Diaspora Association
Distinguished Members of our Diaspora
Ladies and Gentlemen

I'm here to represent Hon. Henry Okello Oryem, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (International Affairs) who sends his apologies for not being able to make it to Masaka because of other urgent State duties. He would have loved to be here to share with you his experiences as a former member of the Ugandan diaspora when he lived in Tanzania and the United Kingdom.

I'm therefore greatly honoured to be closing this Home is Best Summit on his behalf.

Allow me to thank the Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) who in collaboration with the UNDP, MOFA & BOU organized this multi-activity event. And to those who have travelled from the Diaspora, I salute you all for your patriotism and for remaining true Ugandans. Thank you for coming.

The summit has attracted a great number of people and has showcased Masaka as not only a regional centre of agriculture and natural wealth but also as a viable location to invest. We have heard of the success stories of Diaspora investment and now aware of the untapped vast business opportunities.

The participants have shared experiences on Diaspora resource mobilization and utilisation and discussed mechanisms through which Diaspora remittances/contribution can be harnessed to contribute to broader investments and development, as well as achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Government has tried to create an enabling environment that fosters the Diaspora contributions and thereby leads to growth and socio-economic transformation for prosperity, which is a key anchor of the National Development Plan (NDP).

The Uganda Diaspora is a powerful resource for the country, but there are challenges hindering their maximum contribution to national development. Many of the Diaspora possess impressive educational and professional qualifications and contribute significantly to the development of their host countries in many diverse fields as well as to their home country. In 2014, Ugandans resident abroad remitted to Uganda a total of US\$886 million, according to the data in the Bank of Uganda's Personal Transfers Survey. Approximately US\$260 million or 29 percent of the total cash remittances were invested in the construction of buildings, business and farming, or the purchase of land in Uganda or in savings of various kinds. A further US\$174 million of the remittances was spent on the education of household members while US\$64 million was allocated to their health expenditures.

As such, just over half of total remittances by the Ugandan Diaspora were invested in development in Uganda, when these investments are defined broadly to include education and health as well as fixed and working capital. These remittances make the Diaspora Uganda Community a very important source of external revenue to the country.

A vast bulk of these remittances goes towards the maintenance of family members, including day to day living expenses, school fees for siblings and children, medical expenses etc. However, if we work together as partners, we can tap into these resources to contribute to various development projects of the country. Many areas of our Economy cry out for development. Opportunities for investment exist in all sectors and have been mentioned by presenters during the summit.

Government has emphasized infrastructure, education, health and energy as priority areas for invest-

ment. Investment in these sectors will provide immense opportunities to you as an individual or group for investment either directly in the creation of the infrastructure or in servicing those developing the infrastructure.

The Uganda Diaspora is particularly better positioned than those at home. Why? Because they have been working in a different environment and have acquired education, skills and work ethic which are unique and essential for success in any undertaking. The Diaspora has been exposed to new work methods. These are defining advantages which they carry.

You may be surprised to know that quite a number of employers, banks, hotels, construction companies etc prefer employing other Nationals because of their work ethic; Ugandans who have lived abroad for a number of years possess those same skills and ethics which they can import home. The Diaspora is thus better placed to succeed here at home.

Government has under the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs facilitated the drafting of a National Diaspora Policy that lays out a framework for the Government to engage with its people in the Diaspora for mutual benefits including. This Policy will soon be tabled before Cabinet. The Policy addresses most of the concerns the Diaspora keeps raising and will ensure that the laws in place are amended to cater for what you raised.

The focus of the policy is on strengthening national capacity for coordination, and building mutually beneficial partnerships with the Diaspora in line with national foreign policy objective to promote and protect Uganda's national interests abroad.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to comment on some of the key issues that are of concern to the Ugandan Diaspora:

The issue of **dual citizenship** has been handled through amending of the Constitution by Parliament. *The Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Amendment) Act, 2009* provides for dual citizenship. While meeting the Ugandan Community in Dallas, Texas, in September last year, H.E. President Museveni emphasized that dual citizenship shall be granted to spouses of Ugandans alike, without gender discrimination, and to their children too.

On **visa fees waiver** H.E. President Museveni directed that visa charges for persons with dual citizenship be waived. However I also advise that you travel to Uganda with your Ugandan passport to render it not necessary to pay the visa fees.

I also urge you to register for the **national identity card**. The national ID registration is on-going and you can do register during your next visit to Uganda after the coming General Elections. At a later stage, government will explore the possibility and modalities of online registrations for the national ID.

On the issue of **participation in elections** while in any country of residence abroad, we are looking into this and believe that we shall adequately handle it once the national ID matter is completed as we shall have built enough capacity, including having a national data base.

On the **children of Ugandans born abroad**, I know that you can register any Ugandan child born abroad with the nearest Embassy on the strength of the documentations you the parents have or a single Ugandan parent has.

Finally, I call upon Uganda's Missions Abroad to to **provide timely, relevant and accurate information to the Ugandan community there**. The Mission websites must contain information on how to start a business, investment advice especially on the competitive investment sectors and announcements relevant to the diaspora. Government encourages the voluntary and efficient use of your hard-earned remittances for

development. We are exploring initiatives that support cost saving and reliable remittance methods and help consolidate remittances into pools of development and investment capital.

I task Uganda's Missions Abroad and the Diaspora Associations to profile and register all Ugandans in their areas of jurisdiction. While safeguarding the confidentiality of the individual, the database will be used to assess the skills, financial and human resources available and will eventually be used to match them to the country's needs.

The Missions in partnership with the Diaspora Association and the host country need to establish a *Uganda Diaspora Welfare Fund* to help protect and empower you Ugandans. This fund will be helpful in providing assistance like health care, repatriation in case of death or natural disasters and generally cater for those essential needs that crop up in hard times.

Ladies and Gentlemen,


In conclusion, I wish to once more congratulate you all and to thank you for putting your trust in the NRM Government. Let me believe that the same trust shall be reflected in your 2016 Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

Thank you for attending. Thank you for this initiative. Together we shall develop Uganda. Together we shall move Uganda forward.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



PRESENTATIONS

Annex 5: Bank of Uganda Presentation - Mr John Chemonges




BANK OF UGANDA

Government bonds; An investment opportunity for the Diaspora community

PRESENTED TO THE HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE, DEC. 2015


Mission: To Foster Price Stability and a Sound Financial System.



Outline

1. Background
2. Challenges
3. Why should I invest in a bond?
4. Way forward
5. Real examples
6. How do I start?
7. Conclusion

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1. BACKGROUND


- The Government of Uganda recognises the Ugandan Diaspora as a powerful resource in the development of the country. It has a significant size of the remittances from abroad (approx. US\$ 752.20 million for the CY 2014).

Source Region	Amount (US\$ million)	Percentage Share
Africa	279.80	31.6
Australasia	47.30	5.3
Europe	258.90	29.2
Middle East	96.30	10.9
North America	203.50	23.0
Grand Total	885.80	100.0

Source: BOU household survey 2014

Owing to this, deliberate efforts have been made by the Government, with support from the UNDP, to increase awareness on investing in Government of Uganda securities, specifically targeted to the Diaspora.

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Feasibility report findings

A Feasibility study was commissioned to ascertain the viability of the issuance of an international Diaspora bond. This study established that owing to the low levels of awareness about this instrument, it may not be feasible to issue a Diaspora bond independently, as there were concerns from the study about the lack of a critical mass to fully subscribe to this Diaspora bond (hence the awareness drive)


We therefore intend to use the following stepwise approach;

Step 1; Attract the Ugandan Diaspora to invest in the ordinary Government securities. A special channel is being developed to this effect.

Step 2; Once we observe that we have attained a critical mass, then a full Diaspora bond can be considered in the future.

NB; The difference between the two is in the "target audience" otherwise the features are largely the same

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What is a bond?

- A bond is a debt security instrument with a maturity of more than one year, usually tradable in the financial markets.

History

- The Government bonds issuance program started in 2003 and has been very successful; with funds going towards infrastructure development, effective 01st July 2012. Tenors include 2, 5, 10 and 15 years. A Government securities yield curve is on the BOU website to indicate prevailing yields for the different tenors
- The practice of issuing bonds specific to the Diaspora (Diaspora bonds) goes back to the early 1930's with the first issuers being Japan and China and followed in the 1950's by Israel and India. The latest issuer closer to home is Ethiopia, for the 5,250 MW Grand Renaissance dam project with a total value of US\$ 4.80 bn.
- The state of Israel's bonds stand out as the most successful example of a Diaspora bond issuance, mobilizing close to US\$ 25.0 billion over the course of the last 36 years. Diaspora bonds are typically used as project financing tools

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2. Challenges

- Inadequate data on nationals in the Diaspora such as whereabouts, earnings, savings culture, etc.
- There are difficulties in understanding some financial instruments like bonds. This poses a need for increased financial literacy for greater success of issuances
- Political and economic refugees hence there is fear of investing in their countries.
- Lack of adequate information about investment opportunities in the countries of origin. This calls for a need for increased marketing and publicity in the mass media
- Lack of government policy that supports the nationals in the Diaspora

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3. Why should I invest in Government bonds?

1. These are safe, liquid and provide a reasonable and consistent return to the investors
2. Bond coupon payments are made every six months and you have an opportunity to re-invest the coupon
3. Bonds can be used as collateral for loans
4. The investment horizon ranges from 91-days, 182-days, 364-days, 2, 5, 10 and 15 years
5. A bond can be sold on the secondary market for a capital gain
6. Investment opportunities avail themselves at least three times a month; twice for Treasury bills, once for Treasury bonds
7. Initial investment of UGX 100,000 only

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8. Uganda Government securities currently provide a good real return on investment as indicated in the yield curve below.



Source: BOU

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4. Way forward

- A three phased approach will be used in issuance of the Diaspora bonds as the government positions itself and makes required structural changes:
 - i) A local Bond with a Diaspora Component in the short term.
 - ii) A pure local bond entirely for the Diaspora
 - iii) An International Diaspora Bond in the international financial markets in the Long-term.
- Clear identification of infrastructure projects will be necessary for the success of a pure Diaspora bond
- Operational procedures and guidelines have been developed to enable members of the Diaspora to open CSD accounts and participate in the government securities market. They are currently being tested and will soon be commissioned.
- BOU has developed materials for sensitizing the Ugandan Diaspora on investment in government securities. The dissemination of this literature will be online.
- Continued presence at the Diaspora conventions will provide more platforms to sensitize the Diaspora communities.

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Way forward, cont'd...

- The Diaspora bond taskforce is also engaging the private sector especially commercial banks and real estate companies such as National Housing and Construction Company to issue private bonds in the capital markets for construction of houses for the Diaspora and other interested public.
- At the EAC level, we are targeting the EAC Diaspora to invest in the EAC region and to market the entire EAC to the EAC Diaspora. The EAC central banks have developed strategies of dealing with various challenges related to reaching the Diaspora and engaging them.

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5. Real examples of how to benefit from bond investments;

- The infant/school boy/girl; can use this as a savings opportunity since rates are usually competitive, compared to savings accounts, etc. The minimum investment size of UGX 100,000 would suit this group
- The Businessman/woman; Cash in a bond can be used as collateral for a loan;
- The Retired worker; A constant cash-flow is available if one invests his retirement package gradually in a bond, while preserving their Capital
- A Diaspora worker sending funds to his/her family for fees; they could invest in a bond, and the coupon could pay the fees
- A Diaspora worker interested in working for a target period; the infrastructure developed from the proceeds of the bond will enable them find a better environment at home when they return (e.g., the

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6. How do I start investing?

1. Open a CSD account with a Primary Dealer bank (Barclays, Baroda, Stanbic, Standard Chartered, DFCU or Centenary)
2. An SSL (Standard Secure Language) Certificate will be sent to your email address; follow the instructions in the email and download it onto your PC
3. You will receive the bond prospectus two-weeks ahead of the auction
4. You then submit your bids online; this way, a message will go to your commercial bank, which will in-turn update your CSD profile
5. Bond results will be sent to your emails (or you can log onto your account and monitor your profile)
6. Bond coupons and interest will be paid directly into your local account

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7. Conclusion

Given the shifting patterns in development finance : traditional donor funding, domestic resource mobilization efforts are getting renewed focus. There is a need to develop new instruments to ensure financing for growth enhancing projects. Diaspora bonds are one way in which this can be achieved. In particular, these bonds can be used to support infrastructure projects which will have the greatest transformational impact on the economies of the East African countries.

Annex 6: Stanbic Bank Presentation - Mr Peterson Okudi



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Section	Page
1. Real Estate	2
2. Outlook / The Future	3
3. Opportunities	4
4. Financing Opportunities	5
5. Key Enabling Factors	6



Real Estate

Key points

- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Commercial
 - Office
 - Retail
 - Industrial
 - Leisure and Hospitality
- ☐ Specialised



Outlook / The Future

Key points

- ☐ Regional Hubs
 - Industrial Parks
 - Export Processing Zones



Opportunities

Key points

- ☐ Trigger Effect
- ☐ All Sectors
 - ☐ Residential
 - ☐ Commercial
 - ☐ Specialized
 - ☐ Leisure and Hospitality



Financing Opportunities

Key points

- ☐ Equity
 - Private Equity
 - Joint Venture
- ☐ Debt (Loans)
- ☐ Build Operate Transfer (BOT) *



Key Enabling Factors

Key points

- ☐ Feasibility
 - Offtake
- ☐ Regulatory
- ☐ Infrastructure
- ☐ Incentives



Annex 7: National Council of Sports Presentation - Mr Nicholas Muramagi



A PRESENTATION BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SPORT DURING THE 8TH HOME IS BEST SUMMIT – MASAKA ‘2015

Theme: “REALISING MY DREAMS”

On this occasion when we welcome our colleagues and friends from the Diaspora, I wish to salute the **Uganda Investment Authority** for extending this invitation for us to be able to make a presentation on the theme: **What the Central Region expects from the Diaspora’s involvement in the Development of Games and Sports.**

In Uganda, **Gifted by nature** catch word applies appropriately to describe the **abundant** sports talent in the country as one of our natural endowment yet to be fully exploited. This, coupled with the excellent good weather and conducive physical features provides good justification for investment in sports. The central region for example, provides a lot of opportunities for prospective Investors in sports. The specific **areas** or **opportunities** available for investments include:

b) INVESTMENT IN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE CONTINUATION

Other facilities that have good potential for investment opportunities include the setting up a **Modern Health Clubs** with modern swimming pools that target mainly the growing middle class in the city and other major urban areas. All the above here potential wealthy clients with ready disposable income to spend.

From the onset, I wish to point out that over the years, sports sector has transformed and changed exponentially, with billions of dollars being pumped into the sector. This transformation has been as a result of the increased commercialization and professionalization of sports.

As a result, sports today is a big business, and the specter and power of the **Media/Television** has helped to turn around sports to reach out and attract big audiences for branding and advertising.

a) INVESTMENT IN SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

This includes investments that targets construction of sports facilities such as **Indoor Stadiums** to host indoor games. At the moment, the Lugogo Indoor Stadium is the only facility in the country; yet sports activities that require use of such facilities are on a big increase.

c) INVESTMENTS IN SPORTS ACADEMIES

There is no question that a lot of Sports talent abounds in Uganda, and at the moment, possible sports disciplines where investment should focus include Athletics, Boxing, Soccer/Football, to mention but a few.

However, such Sports Academies require professional people to manage them, and should be operated on pure business principles. The focus here should be in talent identification of potential athletes at a tender age, who would be groomed and be nurtured into elite Sportsmen/women. There is no doubt that Long term and systematic investment in this area should guaranteed high return on investment.

INVESTMENT IN SAND BEACHES THAT HOST SPORTS ACTIVITIES

There exists a lot of good potential and good return on investment in setting up modern **Sports beaches** around Lake Victoria. The most popular sports activities to target are **Beach Soccer**, and **Beach Volleyball** – all of which have potential market in terms of clients. Establishment of good quality hotels around the beaches is also a worthwhile investment.

INVESTMENT IN WATER SPORTS

The Lake Victoria basin provides a lot of good opportunities for investment in water sports – such as Water Rafting, Rowing, Canoeing, and sailing. These water sports activities can be set up to target foreign tourists and local enthusiasts as part of a big approach in promoting Sports Tourism. The potential in this area is unprecedented. This area also requires good hospitality facilities such as Hotels to be put in place.

SPORTS CONSULTANCIES

Potential areas for investment include setting up companies that focus on management, Sports Event Marketing to promote and market various sports programmes. The growing Media/Television market should provide good entry point for such ventures.

SPORTS TOURISM

There is a lot of potential in organizing/promoting activities that main stream sports activities and tourism. This could be in form of setting up tour and travel agencies that can package sports activities alongside visits to National Parks, Cultural Sites and other National Heritage.

SPORTS EQUIPMENT AND MERCHANDISING

There is also big potential for companies that would venture and invest in Sports merchandise of good quality sports equipment. This requires a lot of capital input. However, franchising can also be explored to secure agency services from reputable international sports kit firms such as PUMA, ADIDAS, NIKE etc – for local agents to market and sale their products.

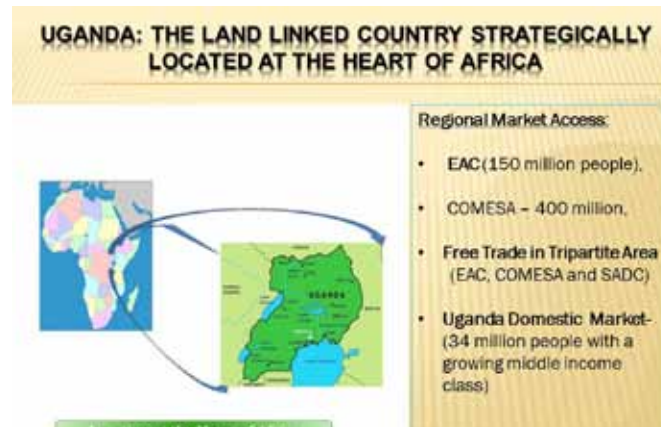
In conclusion, I wish to note that there are a lot of opportunities for investment in Sports ventures in Uganda, and I wish to call upon all our colleagues and friends from the Diaspora – to take advantage of these opportunities. A sports industry is going very fast all over the world, and we need to position ourselves to benefit from its vast potential .

Thank you for listening, I wish you all a merry Charismas and a prosperous new year 2016.

For God and my Country.

Nicholas Muramagi
General Secretary National Council of Sports

Annex 8: Uganda Investment Authority Presentation - Eng Dr Frank Sebbowa



UGANDA'S PRIORITY INVESTMENT SECTORS

- ✦ Agro-Processing (Value-Addition)
- ✦ Mining and Mineral Beneficiation
- ✦ Tourism Development
- ✦ Information Communication Technology
- ✦ General Manufacturing
- ✦ Others
 - Energy
 - Oil and Gas
 - Services – Health, Education
 - Construction and Real Estate

SERVICES



- ✦ Education: Primary & secondary, tertiary institutes & campuses, Vocational and poly-technics
- ✦ ICT: Business Process Outsourcing, Software Development, computer training/assembly/repair, electronics repair,
- ✦ Rural communication (Radios), Internet cafes, etc
- ✦ Health: Modern Health Facilities, Training medical Personnel, manufacture of medical equipment/drugs both generic and herbal and Tele-medicine
- ✦ Finance: Commercial banks and Micro finance institutions.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS & SECURITIES

- ✦ Uganda Securities Exchange:
 - Well-regulated by Capital Markets Authority
 - Local & International Companies Listed
 - Companies cross-listed on regional bourses
- ✦ Government Securities:
 - The Government of Uganda offers long and short-term securities on the Uganda Securities Exchange

Why you should invest in Government bills/bonds?

- ✦ These are safe, liquid and provide a reasonable and consistent return to the investors
- ✦ Bond coupon payments are made every six months and you have an opportunity to re-invest the coupon
- ✦ Bills/bonds can be used as collateral for loans
- ✦ The investment horizon ranges from 91-days, 182-days, 364-days, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 years
- ✦ A bond can be sold on the secondary market for a capital gain
- ✦ Investment opportunities avail themselves at least three times a month; twice for Treasury bills, once for Treasury bonds

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE OIL & GAS

INDIRECT SERVICES

- Fuel
- Emergency Services
- Camps/ Accommodation
- IT services
- Medical personnel
- Transport
- Security
- Crane Hire
- General trades
- Facilities management
- Waste management
- Freight forwarding
- Training
- Unskilled labour
- Telecoms
- Office supplies
- HR
- Catering
- Customs clearance
- Communications
- Hotel

DIRECT SERVICES

- Environmental services
- Field construction
- Specialist trades
- Mud / Cuttings
- Site prep.
- Infield services
- Inspections
- Int. Freight services
- Infield transport
- Mechanical
- Electricals
- Civil
- Spare parts
- Construction materials

SPECIALISTS SERVICES

- FPSO/Wellhead
- Well services
- Rig hire
- Tangibles
- Feed

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE UGANDAN DIASPORA REMITTANCES

Uganda: Personal Transfers Received in 2013 by Source Country- US Dollars

Source Region	Total Receipts	Percentage Share
Africa	278,369,419.43	29.9%
Australasia	57,632,913.25	6.2%
Europe	241,925,905.74	26.0%
Latin America	293,094.79	0.0%
Middle East	52,583,195.50	5.6%
North America	300,765,001.00	32.3%
Grand Total	931,570,329.70	100.0%

Source: BOU household survey 2013

SADLY THERE HAS BEEN A DROP IN LAST TWO YEARS

OFFICIAL CONTACT:

- Uganda is still our home in the heart & emotions
 - You have skills (& Better work ethics)
 - You have seen better Technology & know its sources
 - Potentially you & friends have access to cheap money
 - 80% of Diaspora Remittance is Consumed
 - Other World Diaspora People are doing differently
- Ireland, India, China, Israel

OFFICIAL CONTACT:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

UGANDA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

PLOT 22, LUMUMBA AVENUE

P.O.BOX 7418 KAMPALA

TEL: +256 414301000

FAX +256 414342903

info@ugandainvest.go.ug

www.ugandainvest.go.ug

Annex 9: Dr Jolly Kabirizi (NARO)

Urban farming for food security, income generation and environmental sustainability: a case of Kyakuwa farm, Wakiso district



The 8th Diaspora Home is the best Summit, 17th to 18th December 2015, Masaka

Brief information on presenter

- **Name:** Dr. Jolly Kabirizi
- **Employed by:** National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)
- Principal Research Officer –PhD (Animal Science)
- Smallholder urban farmer



What is urban farming?

- Urban farming is *"the practice of cultivating, processing, and distributing food in or around a town or city"*.
- Urban farming can also involve:
 - ✓ animal husbandry,
 - ✓ aquaculture,
 - ✓ Agro-forestry,
 - ✓ bee keeping and,
 - ✓ horticulture

Urban farming production sites

- on vacant plots,
- in home gardens,
- in containers,
- on balconies,
- on roof tops,
- in fishponds,
- in school gardens
- on open spaces
- on road strips
- along railways
- on communal lands for community based gardening



roof top farming

Kyakuwa Farm: an example of urban farming

- Location: Seguku village, Wakiso district (8 km, Kampala-Entebbe road)
- Total land area: 0.3 acres
- Source of labour: Hired & family labour
- Our motto *"A farmer's foot is the best manure"*

Contact us:

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- Website: <http://www.jollykabirizi.com>

Major reasons for farming

- "Walk the talk"
- Supplement family income
- Employment for community
- Research purposes
- Demonstrate simple technologies and innovations on commercial urban farming
- Source of improved dairy cattle breeds
- Provide high quality milk to improve nutrition of the community.

Major farm enterprises

1. Dairy unit (zero grazing system)
2. Recycle farm waste into livestock feeds (nutrient feed blocks & sweetpotato vine silage)
3. Vegetable production with irrigation
4. Solar drying (vegetables, fruits & livestock feeds)
5. Small-scale fish farming (catfish)
6. Production of fodder & fruit tree seedlings
7. Capacity building of stakeholders
8. Manure production (for feeds, fertilizer and income generation)
9. Eleven housing units (10 rentals)



Project 1: Dairy cattle unit

8 crossbred dairy cows + 2 calves



Main feed resources

- Fresh grass (elephant grass)
- Crop residues (maize stover, sweetpotato vines)
- Conserved forages (purchased hay and silage)

Supplements

- Fresh and conserved fodder tree foliage
- Brewer's mash (supplied by Uganda Breweries),
- Crop residues (banana peels etc)
- Homemade feed blocks or concentrates



- Low nutritive quality,
- must be supplemented with protein and energy sources
- **A source of income**

Dry season feed resources

- maize stover
- sweetpotato vines
- sweetpotato silage
- grass hay
- grass silage

Conserved forages



grass hay



grass silage

- There is a high demand for silage and hay among dairy farmers



Calliandra fodder tree



Gliricidia Fodder tree

Calliandra leaf hay



Some of protein supplements

Daily feeding programme at Kyakuwa Farm

Time	Feed resources offered to the cows
6.00am (Milking)	■ Livestock nutrient feed blocks, dairy meal or brewer's mash mixed with banana peels
7.00am-4.30pm	■ A mixture of grass hay, fresh elephant grass or/and silage supplemented with Calliandra or Gliricidia leaf hay ■ Brewer's mash mixed with banana peels (2 kgs per cows)
4.30pm (Milking)	■ Same as at 6.00am
5.00pm-6.00am	■ Same as at 7.00-4.30pm

Water and mineral blocks are available all the time

Homemade dairy concentrate

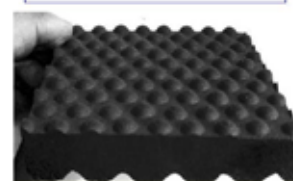
Ingredient	Quantity (kg)
Maize bran	75
Cotton seed cake	15
Mineral powder	1
Calliandra or Gliricidia leaf hay	9

Tips to a profitable dairy cattle enterprise

1. Feed for cow health & milk yield.
2. Use new technologies & manage your farm as a business.
3. Do it yourself whenever possible
4. Vaccinate against diseases
5. Provide good/clean environment to cows
6. Work closely with experts and fellow farmers.
7. Management skills are key.
8. Keep records
9. Motivate workers
10. Manage your time well



Rubber cattle mat



- **Increases milk yield**---encourages cows to lie and ruminate for longer
- **Reduces veterinary bills**---supports cows as they get up & down, reducing leg injuries & abrasions
- **Reduces incidence of mastitis**---keeps cows clean & dry for longer, improving udder & milk hygiene

Project 2: Recycling farm waste into dairy cattle Nutrient feed blocks



- The blocks are made out of feed refusals (dry grass or stovers), agro-industrial by products (molasses, maize bran, cotton seed cake, premix) & cassava flour (binder).
- They contain energy, vitamins, minerals-----
- **High demand for nutrient blocks**

Ingredients for homemade nutrient feed blocks

Ingredients	Quantity (kgs)
■ Grass hay/ maize stover/rice or wheat straws)	25
■ Maize bran	10
■ Calliandra or Gliricidia leaf hay	22
■ Molasses	27
■ Cotton Seed cake	10
■ Cassava (binder)	6

Project 3: Small-scale fish farming



- Main feed is commercial fish pellets (@ shs 2500)
- Matures in 8-10 months
- The cost of 1 kg catfish is 8,000-10,000
- Water is changed once every week and used to irrigate vegetables and fruit/fodder tree seedlings.

Project 4: Small-scale vegetable production



- Vegetables are grown throughout the year in a green house and pots
- Vegetables are dried in a solar drier



Vegetables in a green house

Project 5: Processing vegetables, fruits and livestock feed blocks



Simple Solar drier

Vegetables

Feed blocks

Processing vegetables into shelf-stable products



Project 6: Production of fruit tree seedlings

- Fruit (grafted mangoes) seedlings are raised throughout the year using irrigation
- ✓ Produce over 10,000 fruit tree seedlings per season sold at shs 7,000 per seedling
- The youth are supported with inputs to produce the seedlings.
- **Demand for grafted fruits is very high**



The youth are hired to graft mango fruit tree seedlings (Dec. 2015)



Project 7: Mushroom growing

- Uses simple structures
- Requires small initial capital
- Production all the year
- Uses agricultural waste as substrate (waste materials from farms, plantations or factories).
- Employment creation
- **Source of income.**



Project 8: Improved pig production



Cambarough pig breed

- A pig keeper who understands management practices will find it rewarding to keep pigs.
- A three month old piglet costs Ushs 200,000.
- A castrated piglet matures at 6 months

Pig weaner feed ration

Ingredients	Maize bran	Wheat bran	Whole maize
Maize bran	77	0	0
Wheat bran	0	80	0
Whole maize	0	0	76
Fish meal	12	11	14
Bone ash	2	1	2
Cotton seed cake	7	6	6
Lake shells	1	1	1
Salt	0.5	0.5	0.5
Vitamin Premix	0.5	0.5	0.5

Project 9: Converting garbage from urban markets into commercial products



Silage made from sweetpotato vines

Project 10: Capacity building of stakeholders

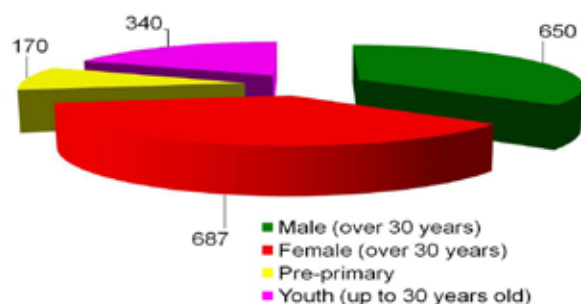


Makerere University students of Gender studies

School children learn about urban farming



The Ambassador of the Netherlands and Manager of DFCU Bank visited the farm



Number of stakeholders trained at Kyakuwa farm (January to December 2015) by gender (total = 1,849)

Labour, fuel & time saving technologies to improve farm productivity

- Motorised forage choppers
- Small-scale hammer mill for grinding maize grain and cobs and chopping fodder
- Rain water harvesting
- Treadle pumps to remove/put water into fish ponds
- Sprinkler irrigation for green house farming
- Fuel saving (Biolite stove & Fireless cooker)
- Conserved forages (hay and silage)



Gender friendly treadle pump used to:

- Remove water from the fish pond
- Irrigate crops
- Costs Ushs 500,000

Fuel and time saving devices



- Reduces cooking time by over 50%

A fireless cooker

- An insulated basket capable of maintaining a temperature at which food can be cooked
- It uses stored heat to cook food over a long period of time

BioLite – The Fire-Powered Cell Phone Charger



Bio-Lite Phone charging Stove, an important labour & fuel saving device

- No smoke
- Saves on firewood
- Reduces cooking time
- Costs Ushs 175,000

Labour & time saving forage choppers



Hand chopping:

- Low output capacity,
- Tedious & time consuming
- Dangerous to the operator.



Simple forage choppers (Ushs 30,000-120,000)



Simple hammer mill

- Chops grass and grinds maize grain and cobs
- Requires 3 litres of fuel to chop fodder for 8 dairy cows for 2 weeks
- The machine reduces chopping time by 30%
- The cow consumes more feed---more milk
- Used to generate



Making use of a compound to produce food: a big bunch of banana harvested from the compound



Water harvesting

- A 35,000 litre underground water tank
- Tank dimensions: 6 x 3 x 1.5m
- Cost: Ushs 2.5-3m

A machine used to join a dam liner

Measures taken to conserve the environment

- Manure is treated with Indigenous Micro-organisms (IMO) & kept in a covered pit---used for crop production, feed income generation.
- Farm waste is recycled into feed blocks.
- A disinfectant (Jezi) is used to keep away flies.
- Garbage is collected every Saturday
- Fruit trees for shade, wind breaks etc.
- Water harvesting from the roof
- Tobacco plants are planted around the farm to keep away snakes.

Important contacts for agricultural inputs

Inputs	Telephone number
Underground water harvesting tanks	▪ Agrines: 0702407168
Molasses	▪ Salongo: 0785147251
Biolite stoves	▪ Kironde Rd. Muyenga 0700137550
Brewers' waste	▪ Kabugo: 0712957418
Silage packing bags	▪ 0772369343
Treadle pumps	▪ Davis & Shirliff, Jinja road
Forage choppers	▪ Brazafric: 0772602273
Disinfectant (Jezi)	▪ Mr. Nyonyintono: 0752597750

Challenges of urban farming

- High temperatures during the day and night time can decrease yields.
- Reliable & safe water sources can be difficult----- drip irrigation helps to conserve water.
- High cost/poor quality of inputs
- Spread of diseases through urban crop production and marketing.
- Waste management
- Contamination from heavy metals such as lead
- Keeping livestock in the city can create health and environmental hazards.



Acknowledgements

- Family members
- Seguku Community
- Farming Community
- Collaborators
- Uganda Investment Authority
- Participants

**Thank
you for
listening**