

BLACK MONDAY

Citizen Action Against theft of our money without SHAME!

Editorial

Last year we launched a renewed citizen drive in a rebranded effort to fight wanton theft of public money and donor aid!

We believe that current efforts by government to fight corruption are not just ineffective, but sometimes diversionary for how else can we explain the burgeoning corruption industry, most of it connected directly to the state and highly placed political leaders, at a time when we have numerous policies, legislations and institutions charged with fighting graft?

In 2012, we resolved to form the 'Black Monday Movement' as a social movement against the escalating theft of public money, without SHAME. We committed to several actions illuminated in the maiden Edition of the Black Monday Bulletin - http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/black_monday_newsletter_dec_2012.pdf

In 2013, we return with even more determination to make our campaign against theft of public money count. In this edition of the Black Monday Bulletin, we cover the plight of our Police Force, we share outcomes from civil society activities during the anti corruption week, we have a pictorial of Uganda's dire social services at a time when trillions of tax payer's money and donor aid continue to be stolen, eaten or diverted by shameless government officials. We also have reflection pieces from civil society leaders and a Letter to the President.

Welcome to this edition of the Black Monday movement Bulletin and please remember to wear black every Monday as a symbol of this struggle!

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Our Police Force Deserve Better!

| By Black Movement Activist



The scorching sun was steadily licking up every puddle dotting the compound of the Uganda Police Training School in Kibuli, leaving crusty flakes of earth in every depression that only a few hours ago was the reminder of a heavy downpour the previous night. While I waited for Milton (not real name) the police officer who agreed to give me an interview for this story, the squalor that afflicts this country's Police Force was in plain view. The reality out-did my imagination! Sleeping under leaking roofs means that families have to endure wet nights and in the day, put mattresses and other household items out to dry.

A few feet away from the tree-shade where I stood waiting for Milton, a couple of Police officers' children were enacting a wrestling match they had probably watched from one of the video shacks in their neighbourhood. A dozen or so others were gleefully chasing after a gaggle of ducks while at the far end of the compound, a number of girls were savouring a game of dodge-ball - kwepena.

Invariably, these children were either half-naked or, especially for toddlers, completely naked; malnutrition and

disease were evident in more ways than one: discoloured hair, bulging bellies, repulsive and unrelenting coughing, which occasionally made one of the little girls seem like she was gasping for air to stay in the game.

My phone's vibration snapped - it was Milton signalling me to his one-roomed iron hovel, derisively referred to as "mama ingia pole". He invited me into his 'house' to greet his pregnant wife who was taking a nap in the less than four-metre-radius of space serves as a living room, bedroom, household items store for himself, his expectant wife and three infant-children as well as "night-parking" for his rusty bicycle.

For the next half hour, he fielded a number of my questions—occasionally pondering in deep thought—about how he makes ends meet with a paltry two hundred thousand shillings. Through nearly-welling eyes and the desperate wringing of his palms, he recounts to me how in addition to a monthly remittance to his elderly mother, a huge portion of his meagre salary has already been spent on treating his sister who recently broke an arm. There is nothing

left to take his first born to school. He is choking on so much debt that even if his January 2013 salary was paid immediately, half of it would be erased by clearing debts for necessities at the local shops and market stalls for the special vegetable diet he purchases on credit for his expecting wife.

That there are 37,400 individuals like Milton, most of whom spend their days wearing one of the five Police uniforms—in service of their country—yet living in such despicable conditions is an indictment on the priorities of this government. The glaring irony is the Force's apparent Vision: "to provide an enlightened and motivated Police Force that is efficient and accountable to the people."

Forty minutes later, I asked Milton my last question: I wanted to know why he claims to appreciate the political crisis in the country and yet when he and his colleagues are deployed to stop demonstrations, they descend so ruthlessly and beat up, clobber and mishandle the same people who are fighting for a cause they apparently agree with. His answer startled me. He argued that his inten-

Outcomes from the 2nd Anti Corruption Convention

PREAMBLE

We, the 1000 plus citizens of Uganda from various walks of life including the youth, women, business community, persons with disability, media, political leaders, religious leaders and Non-Governmental organizations, having met in Kampala on 3rd December 2012 to discuss the most pressing challenges and creative solutions to fighting theft of public funds:

Observed that since the first Anti-Corruption Convention that was held on 8th December 2011, Uganda has lost not less than 1.3 trillion shillings at a time when also see deplorable health services across the country, ill facilitated education infrastructure, spiralling poverty levels, escalating unemployment, ethnic tensions, land grabbing, declining returns on agriculture and environmental degradation.

Aware that the unravelling theft in the office of the Prime Minister, Public Service, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice is a mere reflection of the trend in other government ministries, departments and agencies. The plunder of public assets can and will have worse impact if not stopped.

Today we re-affirm, resolve and commit to Individual and Collective Actions as follows:

1. Harness the role of people-power in fighting corruption through sustained collective actions that are fundamental to building positive change epitomized through the Black Monday Movement that will be commemorated every Monday of the week.
2. Periodically name and shame corrupt individuals as a way of making this obnoxious vice socially risky and economically expensive.
3. Advocate for and work to promote a strict separation of powers in practice as was intended by the 1995 Constitution of Uganda to engender democracy and forestall emerging evidence of and imperial presidency.
4. Lobby Parliament to fast-track the enactment of the Anti-Corruption (Amendment) Bill in order to engender punitive measures and enforcement of current laws. Some of the measures proposed are to place a higher level of responsibility on the culprits to prove their innocence especially in situations where grand theft occurred on their watch.
5. Ensure that critical information is consistently and proactively made public. The open government partnership initiative is a good starting point which should be designed in such a way that it enables citizens to access information they require in a timely manner.
6. Promote common values as a nation that will contribute to the reversal of moral degeneration. This begins with each of us at the family level to the communities, institutions of learning, and within our traditional, cultural and religious institutions.
7. Examine civil society approaches and attitudes in the fight against corruption and develop new and innovative strategies that are inclusive and geared towards mobilizing a critical mass of anti-corruption crusaders at all levels.
8. Urge citizens to shun and avoid all economic establishments owned by the corrupt. We shall identify, publicize and actively isolate all those commercial entities that have been set up by thieves.
9. Resolve and work towards electing political leaders committed to and willing to be accountable

to the people (voters) as their first call of duty. We shall provide leadership and work closely with all institutions responsible for improving electoral laws and processes at different levels so that the 2016 general elections produce leaders with a proven record of integrity and moral standing.

10. Promote the use of artists and the media groups to mobilize and popularize the anti-corruption messages. The Convention agreed to a song by a local artist from Teso 'We shall overcome' as a rallying song for positive anti-corruption movement.
11. Work with development partners to develop an appropriate mechanism of investing aid within the context of corrupt regimes.
12. Urge government to mainstream ethics and integrity in the education system at all levels to empower young people with the hope that the future generation will break the vicious cycle of corruption.

As citizens of Uganda we will continue to speak and act against theft in order to restore sanity to the Pearl of Africa.

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Our Police Force Deserve Better!

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tion (as well as his colleagues) is to incite more hatred against the incumbent regime by treating demonstrators so inhumanely. In this rather perplexing thought-pattern, Milton believes that Ugandans aren't yet angry enough to demand an end to the incumbent government's profligacy. He disclosed that during Dr. Kizza Besigye's return that coincided with President Museveni's swearing-in ceremony on 11th May, 2011 which claimed lives along the Entebbe highway, he knows colleagues who went into nearby homes of people along the highway and beat them, ordering them to join the crowd that had thronged Kampala's main artery to Uganda's only airport.

This level of desperation is a powder keg that must be defused before it explodes. Indeed, the 2012 East African Index and a report by Makerere University's Economic Policy Research Centre named the Uganda Police Force as the most bribery prone institution and most corrupt institution across East Africa respectively. These two indictments come at a time when the Inspector General of

Police has instituted a Commission of Inquiry, ostensibly to investigate mismanagement of funds in the Force.

Without a doubt, if the salaries and perks that are earned by the redundant 106 Presidential Advisors were directed to Police welfare and capacity, government will have made steps in the right direction towards "securing life and property in partnership with the public in a committed and professional manner in order to promote development" which happens to be the Police Force's mission statement.

As I rose to leave, Milton's countenance revealed a mixed bag of emotions; he was excited about the fact that I was going to publicize the conversation we just had, but he was also confronted by the reality that hunger visits every one of his family members thrice a day, who in turn look to him for answers and provision.

Our men and women in uniform deserve better!

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A Poem on Corruption

Are we failing?

Have we been over powered?
Or we are just cowards,
Do we care somehow,
But fear to try,

Theft is all over the place ,
Even among ourselves,
Curtailing our ability to question the state,
Or the moral authority to play our part,

On one hand thieves are detested ,
Yet the corrupt are considered blessed,
We say corruption kills,
Then why do we breed it ?,

It widens the gap,
Of poor and rich,
Then we continue the same,
Without any hitch... ?

Shall we then relent,
Or try to fight it,
If we all agree,
Then we must proceed.

By e.musiime@ngoforum.org

Scratching the Right Corruption Spot!

| Black Monday Movement Member from Teso

Corruption now is a very lucrative but sophisticated dangerous and destructive industry with entrenched political and institutional machinery reminiscent of criminal gangs of Italy (Mafia) or Drug Cartels of Colombia!

Friends, we have to re-strategize or else we and the country are doomed. Look at the sophistication of the OPM and Pension corruption scandals! The president is quite on this and yet he has issued a tough letter and has threatened to sack RDCs, DISOs and DPCs over stolen bridge reflectors! What a contradiction! Office of the President Client Charter 2010-2013 outlines key values and principles and COMMITMENTS for this office to achieve, tackling corruption inclusive but the mixed signals from the presidency is very disappointing indeed.

- At one point he ordered the Auditor General to conduct a special investigation on CHOGM, with the full knowledge that it is parliament that considers and takes action on AG reports. But when parliament discussed this report under the famous CHOGM Report by PAC, the presidency turned around and said parliament had no capacity to investigate and therefore preferred that IGG handles the Matter! All this is an abuse to our intelligence as a people!
- When IGG moved in and prosecuted the Vice President, the presidency weighed in, temporarily assumed the role of a high court judge and declared Bukenya innocent! We all know what happened: the IGG that had earlier breathed fire and claimed to have incriminating evidence against the former Vice President, backed off! The rest is history! Today, it is understood that the former Vice President is going to court and the tax payer may have to fork off billions again for being unfairly accused. Could the anti-corruption in fact be a collusion to rob Ugandan Tax payers of more money!
- In come OPM and Pension scandals. The president has never come out strongly on these scathing scandals. Millions of lives of pensioners are wasting away and the lives of the people of Northern Uganda is at risk as billions of the rehabilitation program is stolen, BUT no statement yet from the presidency whose mission is to 'to provide leadership in public policy management and good governance for national development' as stated in its charter! The last time I checked when parliament put pressure on the presidency over

the scandals was that 'the president declared Bigirimana a good whistleblower worth protection' and to-date the Permanent Secretary is a super guy who is yet to be interrogated by the police or otherwise!

- We have seen the presidency nearly mute on major corruption scandals or taking a back seat. A few can illustrate this: the National ID scandal (over 200bn lost), the market compensations scandal (UGX 169bn paid to Bassajja lost), in fact with this one at one point he said he was misled, at another point he made a U-turn after parliament came up with the report and said the payment was reasonable and openly protected the BOU Governor and others who were implicated; the Temangallo scandal, name them.

In my opinion, anticorruption activists and all well-meaning Ugandans MUST pile pressure on the presidency to deliver. What haven't we done for this great office? The presidency has 2 Gulf Stream Luxurious Jets, over 8 Limousines valued at over UGX5.6bn, latest state of the art Benz acquired for the Jubilee celebrations at the cost of over UGX 3.2bn including fittings!, and a fat state house budget that is 2-times that of all referral hospitals in the country! Conservative figures indicate that we are spending on average US\$ 180,000 (approximately UGX 420m) per day on the president.

The Kenyan President costs Kenyans an equivalent of UGX 71m daily while that of Rwanda is UGX 54M. This definitely makes our president the most expensive to maintain in the region. Put the other way round, he is the most facilitated in Eastern and Central Africa! Now why can't he deliver?

We need value for money for this colossal facilitation that has come with a great opportunity cost to the tax payer: poor medical services, poor infrastructure, rise in corruption, a huge and inefficient public administration (80 ministers, 112 districts, myriad of advisors and commissions, etc), name it.

The Second National Anticorruption Convention should therefore be a day of reflection, rethinking our strategies and leveraging our efforts, energy and civic power to exert civic pressure on the presidency for the **war on corruption terror** to be won.

We must as a matter of urgency pile pressure on the right spot for our do or die campaign to yield results.

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An Open Letter to the President

His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni
President of the Republic of Uganda
P.O. Box 26497, Kampala

Dear Mr. President,

RE: ENOUGH IS ENOUGH – END THEFT NOW

We concerned citizens of Uganda feel strongly compelled to share with you our deepest, heartfelt and sincere aversion towards the ever increasing and massive theft of public funds and the continued protection of those that have been implicated.

We take notice of the efforts that your government has advanced in the fight against the theft of public funds like putting in place institutions such as the Inspectorate of Government (IGG), Auditor General, the Uganda Police Criminal Investigative Department and the Anti-Corruption Courts and your pledge to zero tolerance to corruption among others.

We are convinced of the limited functionality of these institutions to bring to book those implicated in the theft of public funds. While people are continuing to feel the pinch of the theft of public resources differently, their universal voice against the vice has many times been neutralized by your silence or patronizing acts that have at times sent mixed messages on your commitment and verbalized resolve to fight corruption. This situation is breeding discontent among ordinary citizens.

Mr. President, in just the 2nd year of your 6th term of office, Uganda has lost an estimated 1.3 trillion Shillings to corruption in Public Service, and Oil Sectors alone. The resultant deplorable health facilities across the country, ill-facilitated educational infrastructure, high poverty levels, growing unemployment, ethnic tensions, land grabbing, declining fortunes of agriculture, environmental degradation and poor infrastructure are all but a mere price of the deeply rooted corruption in Uganda.

We are aware that the unravelling theft in the office of the prime minister, public service, ministry of education, ministry of local government, ministry of justice are a mere reflection of the trend in other government ministries, departments and agencies. This therefore calls for a fundamental shift in the fight against theft of public funds.

Mr. President, the out-going Chinese President Hu Jintao in October 2012 warned his Communist Party that a failure to deal with corruption risked bringing the party and country down. Similarly, we aver that it would be political suicide for your government to continue in the same mode of business as usual.

We are therefore persuaded to believe that the current situation requires hard-hitting political solutions that will make theft of public resources a risky business. Thieves should have no place in our society, should know they are a public disgrace and should be made to pay heavily to deter others.

As the elected Head of Government, we, the people of Uganda, demand that you immediately ensure that all those implicated face instantaneous, effective, conclusive trial and punishment for their crimes of aggravated theft and abuse of office. Part of this retribution must include the recovery and return of stolen public money from the thieves back to the treasury.

If no action is taken by you, we the citizens will not hesitate to act on our own to salvage our country from this hell-hole of corruption.

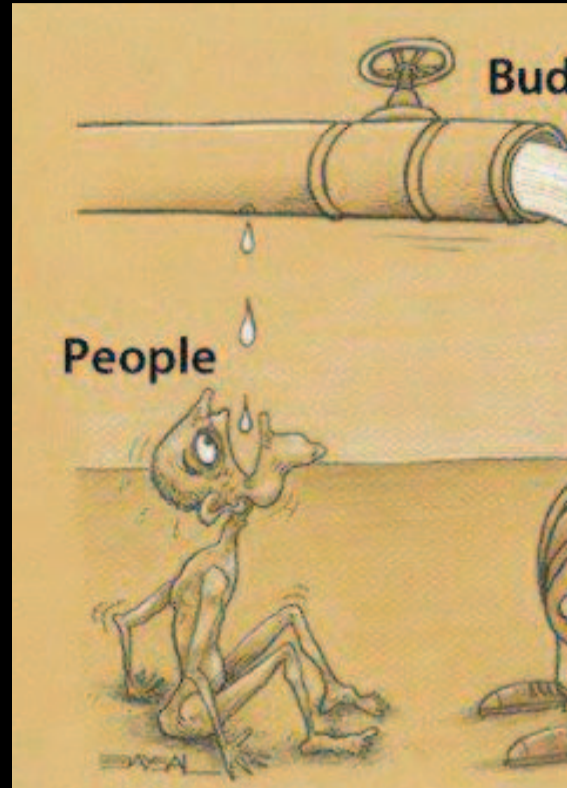
Enough is Enough - Kyaba too much!

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The Impact of Corruption on



THIEVES SHOULD NOT LIVE IN BUNGALOWS WHILE OUR MOTHERS ARE ON HOSPITAL FLOORS



THERE IS ENOUGH FOR ALL OUR NEEDS BUT



THESE ARE THE SCHOOLS CORRUPTION HAS BUILT FOR OUR CHILDREN IN WAKISO.

ENOUGH IS WE DEM STRONG AGAINST TH



UNSTOPPABLE UGANDA IS DROWNING



A Upe classroom at Kyamatende Primary School in Kyamukama district are in a similar state.

Service Delivery in Uganda



NOT ENOUGH FOR OUR GREED.



OUR CHILDREN DESERVE BETTER.

**S ENOUGH
AND FOR
ACTION
LIEVES NOW!**



CORRUPTION IS THE NEW WEAPON OF MASS DESTRUCTION



school, NAmasagali subcounty in Kamuli district. Many schools in the



OPERATING THEATRE IN MITYANA HOSPITAL AS BILLIONS ARE STOLEN BY CORRUPT OFFICIALS AND LEADERS

50 Years of Grand Theft in Uganda - Time for Change of Strategy?

| By a Guest Writer

Large-scale corruption, in which huge sums of money are stolen, which make national news headlines and in which the true culprits are rarely punished, only appeared in the last half of Uganda's 50 years of independence.

Corruption is not the first or fifth word that leaps into one's mind when one thinks of the first Obote government or the Amin, Lule, Binaisa, the Military Commission, the 2nd Obote and the Tito Okello governments.

Corruption was not one of those images associated with the country. When corruption was mentioned in Africa, the countries that usually came to mind were Nigeria, Zaire under President Mobutu Sese Seko and from the last half of the 1980s, Kenya under President Daniel arap Moi.

All efforts to dig up massive corruption in Uganda before 1986 from various sources who today can speak freely or opponents of the governments before 1986 who might have a reason to highlight the rampant corruption in Uganda before 1986, have yielded the same consistent results: an episode here or there, a cabinet minister or two there.

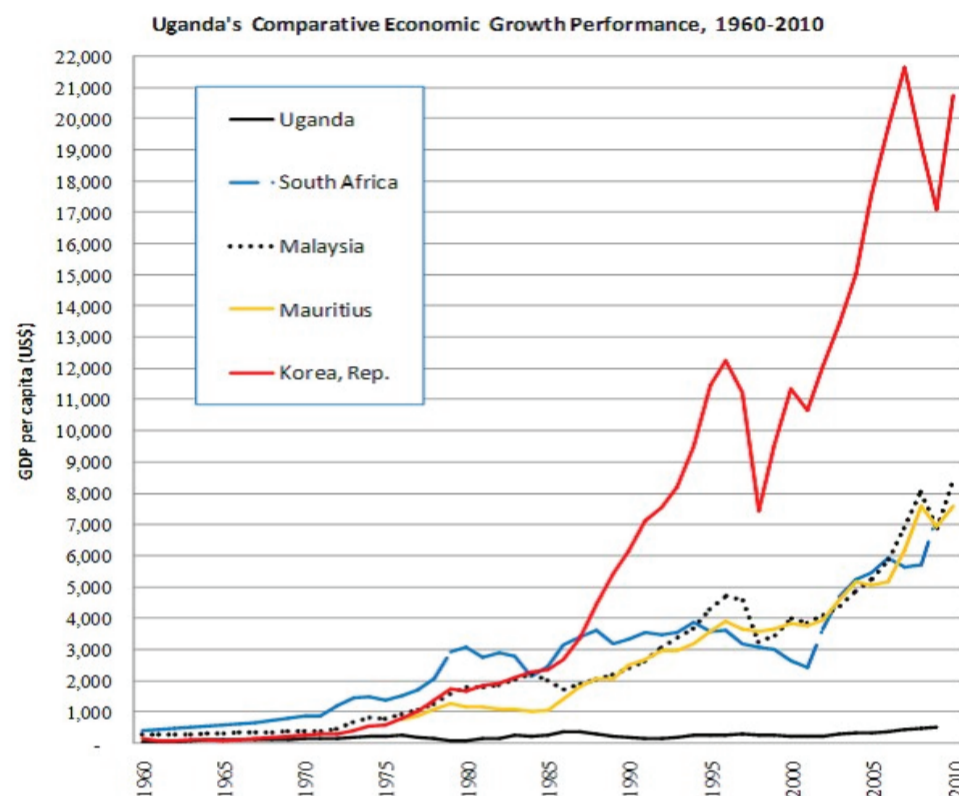
But it is never a consistent pattern cutting across all areas of Ugandan society.

Secondly, even that corruption and abuse of office before 1986 when it has been reported while still corruption, is mild when compared with what has been taking place since 1986.

Thirdly, even when the corruption before 1986 is documented, for the most part there is the absence of impunity, at least not impunity on a level as seen since 1986. Those who stole public money and it came to the attention of the head of state or the cabinet, were usually dealt with.

If they were politically influential and sensitive individuals and to arrest or sack them would have resulted in political instability, acknowledgment of their crime was at least made known to them.

Therefore, the first point to note is that the sort of massive corruption that is being discussed here is mainly a pattern in Uganda in the latter half of the country's 50 Years of Independen-



OUR ECONOMY CAN NOT SUPPORT THEFT AND HARDWORK AT THE SAME TIME. FOR US TO GROW, THE THIEVES MUST GO. TO PRISON.

dence, especially after 1989.

The first lesson, then, is that leadership matters as far as corruption in Uganda is concerned. The example of the leadership, from the very highest office in the land, sets the tone for corruption.

In a country where since independence leaders have tended to be feared by the population, the firmness with which a leader acts to stamp out public corruption has determined how far it was stamped out or kept to a minimum.

Since the 1990s in Uganda, the news media, civil society and various parliaments have agonized over corruption as if it were a complex, contagious disease that requires specialist training and a huge effort to fight.

The reality is that one single statement by President Yoweri Museveni warning that any corrupt public official will be arrested, followed by the arrest or sacking of all those implicated in publicly-known scandals without discrimination or favour, would overnight, all across Uganda, in a single stroke, reduce corruption.

The second major lesson behind grand theft of public money in Uganda since 1962 is that the economic situation and structure of the country plays a major role in the prevalence of corruption.

While corruption has seen exponential growth under the NRM, not all of this corruption can be explained by the wilfulness of the government, the indifference to public opinion or the abundance of greedy officials.

The decision by the NRM government to implement reforms, influenced by the International Monetary Fund starting in 1992, in which the economy was over and crudely privatized, caused a major breakdown in Uganda.

Civil servants who had dedicated their lives to public duty were unceremoniously retired without much in the way of pensions and most without personal houses to go to in the village. The government pool houses that civil servants once occupied were sold off.

Up to 1992, a civil servant could work all his or her career living and raising his or her children in government houses, secure in the knowledge that rent would not be an issue. Government schools were still the best in the country and school fees for most civil servants were affordable.

Makerere University, the main and best national university, provided education for free to all citizens who qualified. All government hospitals from 1962 until 1986 were fully stocked with drugs.

Suddenly after 1992, civil servants were forced like anyone else to rent houses at market rates and with the re-introduction of Universal Primary Education in 1998 and the steady collapse of the long-established government primary and secondary schools, the only decent schools for most public servants were private schools which were usually expensive.

The combination of life now on the open market for civil servants meant that where once there was no need for them to be greedy or corrupt, the civil service that had once been insulated from the vices of the market now became polluted by these vices.

Civil servants started to steal in order to build a retirement home or pay school fees.

This last point is crucial in understanding the face of corruption in Uganda today.

Activists crusading against corruption need to look at this more structural root behind corruption.

The anti-corruption coalition and effort in Uganda will need to look beyond the figures and incidences and start to address the economic dislocation caused by the privatization of the economy after 1992 and no longer just frame the debate on corruption in moral terms, as a crusade to "name and shame".

The reason most civil servants engage in corruption is not that they lack shame. It is, rather, that their economic desperation is far greater than their shame.

At the highest level of various political offices in Uganda, corruption is about greed and a lust for power.

At the lower, civil service level, it is largely an act of desperation, with most public servants struggling with the burden of fending for their immediate and extended families in a country without any social security safety net.

To address the core of this latter level of corruption, anti-corruption activists must now turn their focus to pressing for a partial renationalization of at least part of the economy or at least part of the social services like education, health and civil servants' accommodation.

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Making Corruption a Truly RISKY and COSTLY Business

Summary of Civil Society Views for the Anti Corruption Amendment Bill (2012)

Anti-Corruption Coalition of Uganda (ACCU) brings together various civil society organizations, individuals, religious leaders, academicians, media practitioners and key institutions involved in the fight against corruption in Uganda. It was formed in January 1999 and registered as an NGO under the NGO statute in 2003 to provide a forum through which these actors can enhance their capacities to tackle corruption and build a strong voice and force that can effectively engage government on issues of corruption.

Uganda has a robust legal and institutional framework to fight corruption. However the enacted laws do not have clear provisions for attachment and forfeiture of any illicitly acquired wealth. No wonder those that have been detained are able to enjoy their loot once they serve their jail term. The proposed amendment goes a step further to attach any property that would be suspected to have been acquired by a relative through connections from the corrupt.

ACCU welcomes the proposed amendment but contends that:

1. Uganda's problem is not lack of laws but weak implementation of the existing legislation. If this is not addressed then the proposed amendment will not achieve its intended purpose.
2. There is need for the IG to make public all information relating to leader's wealth as envisaged under the Leadership Code Act. This will enable easy implementation of the proposed amendment.
3. There is need to expeditiously pass the Anti- Money Laundering Bill to broaden the scope of wealth and curb new trends of corruption.
4. The doctrine of separation of powers is key if the proposed amendment is to be effective. The judiciary should not be influenced by the executive while executing its mandate. A number of cases have been frustrated and later dropped due to influence and interference from the executive.

Specific Comments on the Bill

- Under the policy and principles of the Bill, clause 3, it is not so clear because there is already a

law that obligates the continuance of proceedings against deceased people if by the time of death the deceased was a defendant. However if the defendant was not in court and he/she passes away, is the Bill implying that proceedings will be taken up against the beneficiaries?

- Under the policy and principles of the Bill, clause 5. How will proof of under declared or excess property be ascertained especially if information relating to leader's wealth is not made public by the Inspectorate of Government who gives this information of under or excess declaration of wealth? The Inspectorate of Government has claimed that there is no enabling law to make public the wealth that has been declared. As long as the status quo remains, this law will be ineffective in its scope of coverage.
- S.3 (b), 4 contravenes the rules of natural justice, why confiscate another's property unless it was acquired jointly with the defendant.
- S.8 (b) what does 'officially informed' mean? And the use of the word "May" is discretionary to deprive one of his/her property, what happens if proceedings are not instituted? Government may instead be sued.

- Under S.9 (a) we propose that we end by including "or a close relative and or an associate of that person wherever that property is situated". By adding the highlighted clauses it has to first be proved that the property held by the relatives is connected to the defendant
- Clauses that deprive relatives, associates of their property should not be enforced until there is proof of the defendants influence in the said property otherwise it can severally be abused.

Additional Comments

- The burden of proof in corruption cases should be shifted to the defendant and not plaintiff. This will make corruption a risky venture in that the culprit will be put to task to explain his actions and source of wealth
- Punitive punishment such as life imprisonment should be included in the proposed Bill. Life imprisonment can be given in instances of grand theft such as we are witnessing in such as the OPM PRDP Scandal, the pension scandals and previous ones like Global Fund, ID Scandal and other such large scale abuse and theft of public resources.
- Immediate seizure and confiscation of property that cannot be

explained, this will enable government dispose of it immediately and avoid using tax payers money in cases where donors want their monies back.

- An enabling law to enable the Inspectorate of Government publish all wealth declared by leaders under the Leadership Code Act should be expedited, this will enable members of the public hold their leaders accountable vis-à-vis what they earn and what they own. This law will also enable the proposed amendment achieve its purpose.

Conclusion

The proposed Bill will contribute to the anti-corruption fight; however, laws per se do not cause a corruption-less society. There is need to couple the legal framework with a very strong political will, equipping, facilitating and strengthening of anti corruption agencies, protection of whistle blowers and witnesses and above all sensitising the public to shun corruption, there is need of a commitment on behalf of the citizens who need to trust the authorities and institutions they have elected. A citizen who is aware of his political force is the most effective weapon against the ineffective, arrogant and corrupt government.

Seeking Nominations for the theft of Public Funds Awards

As part of Civil Society's efforts to fight the scourge of theft of public funds, a name and shame event has been organized in the form of Theft of Public Funds Awards 2012.

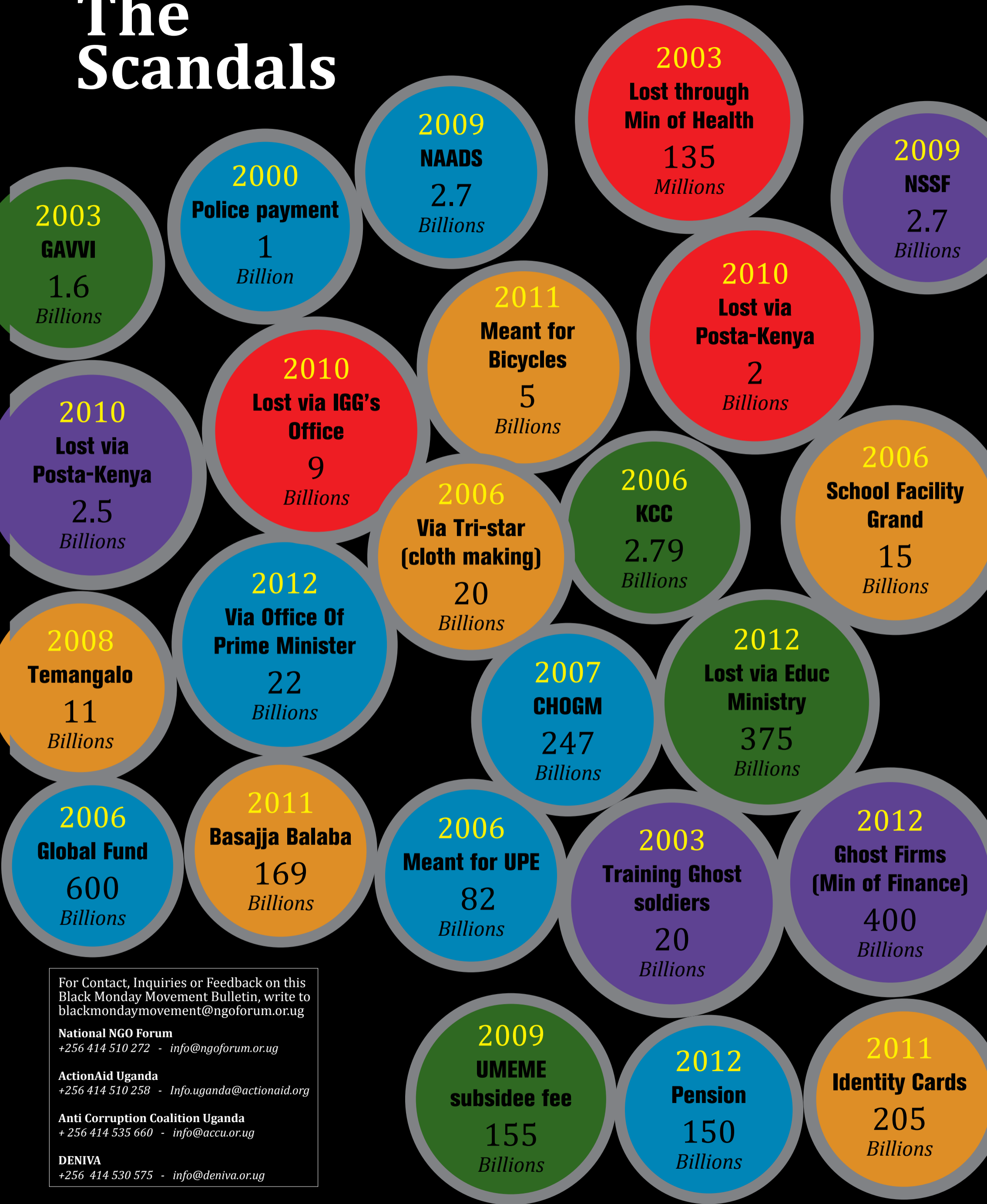
There are fifteen awards up for grabs; please visit the Black Monday Movement on facebook, "Like" the page and then nominate ministries, government officials and/or politicians to the various categories of awards.

A ceremony will be conducted in the last week of January 2013 to present the awards to those who will have emerged winners in their respective categories.

The fight against the theft of public funds, among other manifestations of corruption, starts with you.

It's your money, it's our responsibility, and it's our country!

The Scandals



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