



It is important to note that while Sebei sub-region has had its share of political and security challenges, the overall stability in the region has allowed for developmental progress and an improving security situation. The government continues to work towards ensuring the safety and well-being of the residents while promoting peaceful coexistence and economic growth.



## 1. Matrix of Proposed Reforms

#	Summary of the reform	Justification: What issues does the reform address	Proposed reform
1	<p><b>Political Term Limits:</b></p> <p>The free entry and exit of leaders have affected the governance equation in Uganda. Some political leaders including the president have lived beyond their usefulness and thus poor service delivery.</p>	<p>The presence of term limits helps to tame the leaders' appetite for overstay and make them accountable.</p> <p>Term Limits ensure greater financial responsibility and lower taxes. The longer politicians stay in office, the more of citizenry tax they spend. Term Limits reduce corruption, promotes good governance and gives opportunities to new people with new ideas to govern the society and hence solving country's problems.</p>	<p>Re-introduction of term limits for presidential, parliament, Local government elective positions.</p> <p>The maximum terms must be 5 years re-elected once making a total of 10 years.</p>
2	<p><b>Age Limit:</b> age limit will facilitate peaceful and constitutional transition of power. Uganda's citizens yearn for change without bloodshed. The age limit is the last remaining barricade against the ever-present temptation to resort to unconstitutional means to bring about change.</p>	<p>Democracy is all about limiting power of individuals. The age limit will encourage Ugandans build and prepare potential leaders and establish the fundamentals of public service. It builds institutions and prepares leaders. Long serving incumbents tend to focus more on simply getting re-elected rather than doing the right thing for the citizens.</p>	<p>Re-introduction of age limit for elective positions (LCI- up to the president)</p>
3	<p><b>Media Independence:</b> In Uganda the media independence has been compromised a whole lot. When media freedom is restricted, these vital functions break down, leading to poor decision-making and harmful outcomes for leaders and</p>	<p>The ability of journalists to report freely on matters of public interest is a crucial indicator of democracy in Uganda. A free press informs citizens of their leaders' successes or failures, convey the people's needs and desires to government bodies, and provide a platform for the open exchange of information</p>	<p>Introduction of an independent commission to manage and regulate media houses outside the UCC.</p>



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	citizens alike	<p>and ideas.</p> <p>Government must create an enabling environment for media houses to operate without necessarily taking sides.</p> <p>This will help address media biasness, limited coverage of political players and unregulated control of media house by political candidates who at times book airtime for the whole campaign season.</p>	
4	<p><b>Electoral Commission Independence:</b></p> <p>The commissioners of the Uganda’s Electoral Body are all appointed by the president. The current Electoral Commission is not serving as a check on the powers of other state institutions, such as the executive and legislative branches. It cannot safeguard the separation of powers and maintain the integrity of democratic governance.</p>	<p>The independence of the Electoral Commission in Uganda is crucial for ensuring free and fair elections and maintaining the integrity of the electoral process. When the Electoral Commission operates independently and without undue influence from external actors, it can fulfill its mandate more effectively.</p>	<p>There is need for a constitutional amendment to allow the appointment of a separate commission to handle recruitment other the appointment by the president.</p>
5	<p><b>Voter bribery laws:</b> Voter bribery refers to the act of offering or receiving incentives, such as money, gifts, or favors, in exchange for votes during electioneering period in Uganda. Voter bribery has been a persistent issue in Sebei and Uganda's</p>	<p>In Sebei, voter bribery has undermined the principles of free and fair elections. Electorates have been influenced by bribes, and their choices not reflecting their genuine preferences or the merits of the candidates. This has distorted the democratic process and compromises the legitimacy of election outcomes.</p>	<p>The government should enhance the enforcement and if not enact stringent laws on voter bribery</p> <p>Enforcement of the existing</p>



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	electoral landscape, and its effects can be detrimental to the democratic process. The NRM has made it a habit of buying off voters of opponents. This has denied the voters the space to constitutionally participate in fair, free and credible elections.	People's representation preferences and interests have always been distorted and candidates who have been engaging in bribery gained an unfair advantage, even when they are not the most qualified or popular choices among voters.	laws on campaign financing to manage corruption and abuse of office by political candidates is key for electoral credibility in Uganda.
6	<b>Sustained voter education:</b> Continuous and sustained voter education is a crucial component of a healthy and inclusive democracy increases the efforts to inform and educate citizens about the electoral process, their rights and responsibilities as voters, and the importance of their participation in elections.	Sustained voter education initiatives will help increase voter turnout by empowering citizens with knowledge about the electoral process, registration procedures, and the significance of their vote. When citizens understand the value of their participation, they are more likely to engage in the democratic process.  The citizens will be equipped with information about political parties, candidates, and their policy platforms. By understanding the issues at stake, voters can make informed choices that align with their values and preferences, promoting a more informed electorate	Government should create a special fund for CSOs to adequately carry out voter education alongside Electoral Commission and UHRC.  The Government should increase its commitment to facilitate the activities of the Electoral Commission so as to enable it to carry out its mandate.
7	<b>Voting Technology:</b> Uganda has been exploring the use of voting technology to streamline the electoral process and improve efficiency. However,	<b>Digital Divide:</b> Not all citizens in Uganda have access to or be comfortable using technology, leading to concerns about the exclusion of certain segments of the population.	Government must push for an introduction of better voter technology that can allow voters



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	<p>it's important to note that the specific details and status of voting technology in Uganda may need to be evolved. It is worth noting that the adoption of voting technology is a complex decision in Uganda today that requires careful consideration of various factors, including cost, infrastructure requirements, public acceptance, and legal frameworks. The Electoral Commission of Uganda plays a crucial role in assessing the suitability of voting technology and implementing any changes to the electoral process.</p>	<p><b>Transparency and Trust:</b> Ensuring transparency in the use of voting technology is crucial to building public trust in the electoral process. However, this has never happened in contemporary Uganda. Ugandan citizens need confidence that the technology accurately records and counts their votes.</p> <p><b>Reliability and Maintenance:</b> Voting technology has not been reliable, and contingency plans for cases of technical failures or malfunctions is never available.</p>	<p>to cast the ballots with ease. Voting through a laptop or a phone can be more effective and efficient as voters will have time and space to vote without any fear or favor. Adoption of a modern voting technology to facilitate credible, free and fair elections.</p>
8	<p><b>One general election:</b> This would encompass all elective positions within Uganda, where voters are given the opportunity to cast their ballots for various positions across the government/elective positions. Uganda's citizens will typically have the chance to elect representatives for legislative bodies (such as the president, parliament and councils).</p>	<p>Government of Uganda uses a lot of resources (time, finance and personnel) to conduct an election. This has made elections expensive and time consuming yet can be avoided. The elections should be organized in a one general election for critical positions as other regional government do including Kenya.</p>	<p>Organizing a one-time general election for LC-III to Presidential position to fight voter tedium and increase voter turnout.</p>



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9	<p><b>Minimum Education Qualifications:</b></p> <p>The minimum qualification for political leaders can vary across political positions and should be determined in Uganda's legal and constitutional frameworks. For instance, having a high school certificate or an equivalent qualification should be a minimum requirement for political leaders. This level of education ensures a basic understanding of core subjects and demonstrates a certain level of literacy and numeracy skills.</p>	<p>Representation and Communication: Education qualifications contribute to effective representation and communication by political leaders. Leaders with a solid educational background are better equipped to articulate the concerns and aspirations of their constituents. They can engage in meaningful dialogues, effectively communicate their ideas, and foster a constructive exchange of information and perspectives. This enhances their ability to represent their constituents' interests and promote effective governance and quality service delivery.</p>	<p>Increasing the minimum education qualification to a degree level for MPs and LCVs, A-Level or Diploma for LCIIIIs. MPs have in the past demanded that lower local councilors must have a minimum qualification of an A-level certificate.</p>
10	<p><b>Joint Political Rallies during Campaigns:</b></p> <p>Joint political rallies/coalition rallies/ joint campaign events, brings together multiple political parties and candidates together to hold a single rally during election campaigns. These joint rallies are aimed at showcasing unity and cooperation among different political factions and candidates who have formed an alliance or coalition for the specific election.</p>	<p>Joint political rallies are a strategic approach to harnessing the collective power of parties or candidates during election campaigns. Their effectiveness depends on the level of coordination, the strength of the coalition, and the overall appeal of the unified message to the electorate.</p> <p>Joint rallies in campaign rallies are the opportunity to foster unity and collaboration among political parties. By coming together for a common cause, parties can demonstrate a willingness to work together, setting aside their differences in the pursuit of shared goals. Joint rallies promote a sense of</p>	<p>Introduction and promotion of joint political rallies</p>