62nd GRADUATION CEREMONY
January 16th-20th, 2012

Conferment of Makerere University Degrees and Award of Diplomas
CITATION FOR THE AWARD OF HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS (HONORIS CAUSA) TO H.E. MWAI KIBAKI THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Mr. Chancellor, Sir
Guided by Section 47 of the Universities and Other Tertiary Institutions Act 2001, Makerere University has bestowed upon a selected number of distinguished personalities who have excelled in different sectors of life her prestigious Honorary Degree Awards. Today, I have the pleasure and privilege of presenting to this congregation, a gallant alumnus of Makerere University, an eminent statesman, President of the Republic of Kenya—His Excellency Mwai Kibaki.

Mr. Chancellor Sir, the Makerere University Council together with the University Senate resolved to honour His Excellency Mwai Kibaki, with a Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) in recognition of his distinguished and outstanding contribution to public life at national, regional and international levels.

Background
President Kibaki was born on 15th November, 1931 in Othaya Division of Nyeri in Kenya. He is the last born of the late Kibaki Githinji and late Teresia Wanjiku. He attained his secondary education at Mangu High School (1947-1950) and thereafter joined Makerere University where he studied Economics, History and Political Science.

Kibaki was an exemplary student who graduated with a First Class Bachelor’s Degree in Economics in 1955. While a student at Makerere, he served as the Chairman of the Kenya Students Association and also the Vice Chairman of the Makerere Students’ Guild. Upon his graduation in 1955, Kibaki secured a Postgraduate scholarship to the prestigious London School of Economics (LSE) for a Bachelor of Science in Public Finance and graduated with a Distinction. After his stint at the London School of Economics, Kibaki returned to his Alma Mater—Makerere University in 1958 as an Assistant Lecturer in the Economics Department where he served until 1960.

He then returned to Kenya in December 1960 and became Executive Officer for the Kenya African National Union (KANU), a political party he had helped found earlier in March of the same year. In 1963, he was
elected Member of Parliament for Donholm constituency, now known as Makadara. This election was the beginning of his political path which has spanned several decades. In 1963, President Kibaki was appointed Assistant Minister for Finance and Chairman of the Economic Planning Commission and later promoted to Minister of Commerce and Industry in 1966. Between 1969 and 1981, he was the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning.

From 1982-1988 during President Daniel Arap Moi’s term of office, he was appointed and served as Vice-President of Kenya and Minister for Home Affairs. During Kibaki’s tenure as the Minister of Finance, Kenya enjoyed a period of relative prosperity, characterised by a commodities boom, remarkable fiscal discipline and sound monetary policies. In 1988, he was appointed Minister of Health, a position he held until 1991. President Kibaki’s political style during these years was described as moderate and non-confrontational.

Soon after his resignation from the government in December 1991, President Kibaki formed the Democratic Party (DP) after the repeal of Section 2A of the Constitution, which restored the multi-party system of governance. President Kibaki offered himself for leadership and effectively contested in both the 1992 and 1997 presidential elections. When the Democratic Party became the legitimate opposition party in 1998, he became the official leader of the opposition. In preparation for the 2002 elections, President Kibaki’s Democratic Party affiliated with several other opposition parties to form the National Alliance Party of Kenya (NAK). NAK was joined by members of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to form the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC). On 14 October 2002, at a large opposition rally in Uhuru Park, Nairobi Kibaki was nominated the NARC opposition alliance presidential candidate after Raila Odinga made the famous declaration, *Kibaki Tasha!* On 27th December, 2002, Kibaki and NARC won a landslide victory over the KANU, and he was thereafter sworn in as the third President of the Republic of Kenya. In 2007, he was re-elected President of the Republic of Kenya and sworn in for his last term.

**Hon. Mwai Kibaki’s Political, Social and Economic Achievements**

Makerere University—his Alma Mater is privileged to have formed and nurtured his leadership skills and competences. As such, Makerere is proud of H.E President Mwai Kibaki’s distinguished track record as a Pan-African nationalist; as one of the most brilliant and successful Ministers of Finance in Africa; and as one of the most intellectually accomplished Heads of State with an outstanding legacy in Kenya, East Africa and the African Continent. President Kibaki has spearheaded tremendous Political, Social and Economic reforms as highlighted below:

- His government has spearheaded gender and empowerment of women by focusing on implementing affirmative action policies that facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of women in the development process. President Kibaki, for example, directed that 30% of all recruits in the Public Service should be women.

- In education, Hon. Mwai Kibaki’s government introduced the policy of free and compulsory primary education, thus making education free and accessible to all Kenyan children. The programme which commenced in January 2003 has witnessed a tremendous increment in school enrolments especially among the girl-child. The Government is providing free primary education to over 7.6 million children. This includes 1.7 million who would not have access to school because of fees. In addition, gender parity is more or less realized with girls constituting 49% of the primary school-going children. Free Primary Education was followed up by
the now successful free secondary tuition programme.

• President Kibaki has also been at the forefront in campaigning for a peaceful conclusion and implementation of agreements in both South Sudan and Somalia. As a result of the peace initiatives Kenya facilitated, a new state of South Sudan was born on July 8th, 2011.

• He has proved to be a true East African by placing regional integration as priority in his international and diplomatic engagements.

• The President has introduced and overseen the adoption of Vision 2030, which is a development plan aimed at raising GDP growth to 10% annually and transforming Kenya into a middle income country by the year 2030.

• Under his leadership, Kenya has witnessed the promulgation of the new Constitution for the Republic of Kenya on 27th August, 2011.

• There has been an improvement in the provision and accessibility of health services in public hospitals. The government is now providing free drugs for malaria, Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in public health facilities.

• Development has also been widespread throughout the country because of the introduction of devolved funds such as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF).

• The country’s ICT sector has blossomed during Hon. Kibaki’s Presidency. Today, Kenya is a world leader in ICT innovations.

• With respect to observance of democratic rights and freedom, there is now greater freedom of expression, assembly and association more than at any other time in the country’s history.

Mr. Chancellor, basing on His Excellency President Mwai Kibaki’s excellent academic performance, satisfactory economic record, and laudable educational and gender reforms aimed at empowering women across social and political spheres, it is therefore fitting that his Alma Mater will today confer on him one of its prestigious awards, the Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa) of Makerere University.

Citation by Prof. Grace Bantebya Kyomuhendo School of Women and Gender Studies
The fundamental characteristic of wireless communications is that the communication path or channel is time-varying due to mobility of the user or of objects in the propagation path, and due to multipath signal fading, interference, and noise effects which degrade the received signal. The solution to the problem is to ensure that the intended message is obtainable from whatever is actually received, which is often a corrupted version. Channel coding, adds extra data bits to information bits to make the transmission of data more robust to disturbances present on the transmission channel. Eng. Kaluuba was able to establish the critical design parameters for robust codes and how to optimize these for best results, through simulation of their mathematical models using MATLAB. Prof. Livingstone Luboobi and Associate Prof. Tabani-Wani Gyaivira supervised this work. Makerere University – CARNEGIE Project provided financial support.

The Principal, College Health Sciences to present the following for the
Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Public Health)
BAKEERA Solome Kiriabaka (Ms)
LUBEBA Muhammed

The Principal, College Health Sciences to present the following for the
Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Medicine)
BANGIRANA Paul (Psychiatry)
BEYEZA Keshesa Jolly (Ms) (Obs/Gyn)
KYOKUNDA Lynnette Turnwine (Ms) (Pathology)
NAKASUJA Noeline (Ms) (Medicine)
NAKGUGUDE Janet (Ms) (Psychiatry)
NDEELZI Grace (Ms) (Paediatrics)

The Principal, College of Natural Sciences to present the following for the
Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Biochemistry)
BAILYEHUSA Apollo Simon Peter

Mr. Bailyedhusa’s research was in the field of African Trypanosomiasis. The research investigated the presence of human infective trypanosomes (Trypanosoma brucei gambiense) in domestic animals in northwest Uganda that cause Gambian type of sleeping sickness. No domestic animal examined in northwest Uganda was detected to have human infective trypanosomes. Probably domestic animals do not pose a potential risk to humans as reservoirs of T.b. gambiense parasites. However, control interventions should still consider treating domestic animals, since in West Africa, they have been implicated as reservoirs of T.b.gambiense. Also, the study revealed that tsetse flies feed on both domestic and wild animals. Tsetse control interventions should involve domestic animals. The research was supervised by Prof. John Enyaru and Assoc Prof. Fred Kironde. The study received funding from Makerere University Directorate of Research & Graduate Training, DAAD, and WHO/ TDR.

The Principal, College of Veterinary Medicine, Animal Resources and Biosecurity to present the following for the
Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Medicine)

NAKKALEMBE Immaculate

Ms Nakalembe’s research focused on developing an inventory of the indigenous knowledge of indigenous mushrooms of Bunyoro Sub-region, Uganda. She further looked for molecules or compounds through channel coding.
in the mushrooms with potential for nutraceutical and drugs. A combination of standard field and laboratory methods were used in this study. Bunyoro sub-region has over 22 edible species of mushrooms used for food and medicine. Several useful molecules and compounds dominant in the most edible mushrooms were characterized, identified and tested, of which were of medicinal importance. The results of this study explain the indigenous use of these mushrooms in the treatment of various ailments including measles. Therefore, this research work opens further research for development of nutraceuticals, medicines and health products, especially for infants and the elderly. The supervisors of this project were Prof. John David Kabasa, Prof. Deogratias Olila and Prof. Taha Nabil and sponsors DAAD, Carnegie Corporation, SIG through the RISE-AFNNET Program and School of Graduate Studies, Makerere University, for funding this research.

Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy Veterinary Medicine (Anatomy)
SENGOOGA Asuman
Dr. Sengooba investigated the effect of different oxygen tensions on the growth of the respiratory system of Clarias carsonii and Clarias gariepinus species and its implications on fish farming in Uganda. Randomized laboratory based and field based studies were conducted. The gross anatomical and histological organization of the respiratory organs the gills, labyrinthine organs and suprabranchial membrane were quite similar in the two species. There was a positive correlation between growth of the physical respiratory structures and concentration of oxygen. Clarias carsonii was more adapted to low oxygen concentrations and a thus a promising candidate for aquaculture. The variation in oxygen concentration during the day which arises due to pond management practices have implication on fish rearing especially for non air breathing fishes.

The Principal, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Degree of Master of Science in Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to present the following for the

| Award of Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Information Management |
| ASABA Tadeo (Ms) |

The Principal, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology to present the following for the Award of Post Graduate Diploma in Construction Management

| MUIROOZI Herbert |
| NSEREKO Robert |
| OLWOCO Tanga James |
| SABITI Spencer Oyes |
| TURYAMUREBA Ben Chris |

The Principal, College of Health Sciences to present the following for the Award of Post Graduate Diploma in Quality Health Care

| BASEMERA Jacqueline |

The Principal, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Degree of Master of Science in Agribusiness Management

| AJUBO Sarah Ayo (Ms) |
| MAYANJA Clement |
| SSEBUNYA Robert Brian |
| WALLUBE Paul |

The Principal, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Degree of Master of Science in Agricultural Economics

| ASIMWESIGWA Jude |
| LAKOR Jackson |
| KAGOYA Sarah (Ms) |

The Principal, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences to present the following for the Conferment of the Degree of Master of Science in Animal Science

| MWESIGWA Robert |
| OWYEYESIGIRE Brain Britex |