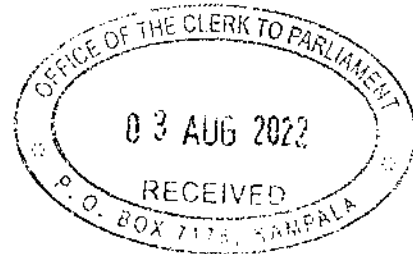




**OFFICE OF THE
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION**



OPPOSITION RESPONSE TO THE STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS 2022


DELIVERED BY:
MPUUGA MATHIAS (MP)
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

AUGUST 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large loop and a trailing line.

**Rt. Hon. Speaker,
Honourable Members of Parliament,
Esteemed citizens of Uganda,**

1. Pursuant to Rule 53 of our Rules of Procedure, I seize the opportunity to respond to the State of the Nation Address delivered by the President on 7th June 2022.
2. First, I congratulate you Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members upon the commendable performance exhibited in the First Session. At times we converged and on other occasions disagreed. I celebrate the times when we built consensus and moved together in the interest of our motherland.
3. I also congratulate Hon. Members that have had election petitions upon securing rulings that were in their favour. I sympathise with those that lost their seats and are awaiting by-elections. As the Opposition, we are saddened by the way our Member, Hon. Attan Moses Okia lost his Soroti City East Parliamentary seat. It is unfair that the counterpart in Soroti City West constituency never lost his seat yet both their constituencies were affected by boundary alterations. It is further unfair for a Member to be penalized for the inefficiencies of the Electoral Commission. This was compounded by the brutal force of the State in the by-election of Soroti City East Municipality. A ray of hope is drawn from the fact that the results are challengeable in the Courts of Law.
4. I once again reiterate that there is need to amend the Electoral Commission Act to redefine the role of police and other armed personnel during elections. Electoral Commission should be solely in charge of and in direct command of the co-opted police and other internal security personnel deployed in electoral processes. Not the other way round.
5. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, while the President complied with Article 101 of the Constitution to present the State of the Nation Address, it fell short of the expectations of the citizens in as far as accounting for the performance of Government. Instead, the Address was loaded with liberation war hangover, historical reflections, economic fascinations and imperialism undertones. It was at crossroads with the realities of the citizens.
6. As emphasized in the response that I delivered in August last year, we are convinced that the State of the Nation address should report on progress made in realising the National Objectives and Directive principles of State Policy. This is enshrined in National Objective and Directive Principle I(ii) of the Constitution. This Principle dictates the expected structure of the State of Nation Address. Our response therefore will be delivered based on this constitutional structure.



Objective 1 – Implementation of National Objectives

7. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, the reading, understanding, application or interpretation of the Constitution or any other law as well as government policies is constrained by the veil of the official language.
8. Although the literacy rate i.e. ability to write, read and understand a simple sentence in any language is 72% for adults and 76% for persons of 10 years and above¹, many citizens lack the ability to access and comprehend policy, regulatory and legal frameworks that are majorly published in English. The second official language of Swahili is also not comprehensible to many citizens. This is a cause of concern given the fact that only 40% of the persons that have completed the basic Universal Primary Education are able to read and comprehend a Primary 2 level English story².
9. Besides, efforts to translate the frameworks Constitution are progressing on snail pace. For instance, while the Third Schedule of the Constitution reflects 65 indigenous communities that have unique dialects, it has only been translated into 19 languages ever since its promulgation. Hence a translation rate of 29%. Additionally, there are over 500 laws on the statute book of Uganda but only 2 laws i.e. Local Council Courts Act and Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act have been translated into 6 and 2 languages respectively³. These inadequate levels of translation adversely affect civic engagement, influence, accountability of government policies and ultimately service delivery. No wonder several citizens do not tune into national addresses, follow parliamentary debates nor have a grasp of policies passed by Cabinet. They require interpreters.
10. ***In line with Article 6(3) of the Constitution, an indigenous and official languages bill will be developed and introduced in Parliament targeting educational, legislative, administrative and judicial purposes.***

Objective II – Democratic Principles

11. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, the governance style of the NRM regime is characterised by threats and coercion other than accommodative engagements which are expected in a democratic dispensation. This has been exhibited in the conduct of elections, handling of grievances of public servants and rebutting of political dissent among others. As a result, citizens are unable to fully participate in the determination of their leaders and influence matters that affect them. These have translated into authoritarianism and ultimately violation of human rights as envisaged in the violence marred in the general elections as well as byelections in Soroti,

¹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021. Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020

² Uwezo Uganda, 2021. Are our Children Learning? Illuminating the Covid-19 Learning Losses and Gains in Uganda. Uwezo National Learning Assessment Report, 2021

³ Uganda Law Reform Commission, 2022. Matrix of the Translated Laws

Kayunga and Omoro, citizens abductions, illegal suspension of 54 Non-Governmental Organisations as well as shrinking space of Opposition political parties.

12. Worryingly, the citizens recourse in Courts of Law as a means of checking the excessive powers of Government has also been held captive by the State. As a result, the judicial system is increasingly becoming opaque, less trustable, distant from the people from whom it derives its judicial power and closer to the ruler. There is open expression of bias by some high-ranking judicial officers, increasing rate of written other than oral submissions in a bid to limit public scrutiny, hefty bail terms in appeasement of the regime leader, illegitimate detentions in disguise of completing investigations and presidential discretion that facilitates appointment of regime cadres as judicial officers.
13. Regarding the principle of decentralisation and devolution of government functions and powers, the decentralisation policy is long overdue for review. It has been observed that currently Government is largely enforcing a centralisation policy particularly in the management of finances, procurements and recruitments. This has incapacitated the functionality of local governments which are the main anchors of the decentralisation policy and last mile in service delivery. This prompted the Opposition in the last Session to move a motion that was adopted by Parliament urging Government to reverse the directive requiring Local Governments to remit all local revenues to the Consolidated Fund. It is yet to be ascertained whether the resolution has been adhered to.
14. ***In compliance to Rule 220 of the Rules of Procedure, the Minister responsible for Finance should submit an action taken report on the resolution of Parliament. Parliament should also demand for an update on the review of the decentralisation policy in Uganda.***
15. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, there is need to have constant focus on the representation of the national character in government and its institutions. It is common in public discourses to align institutions to 'belong' to persons originating from a given region of the country. For instance, it has once been established that 59% of the heads of parastatals originate from western region followed by central and eastern region each at 18% while northern region came last with 2%. In terms of staffing levels, the western region accounted for largest position at 35% followed by central region 27%, eastern region 23% and lastly northern region at 15%⁴. This most a time arises from identification of persons of authority originating mainly from a particular region irrespective of rank-and-file officers having a national character. On other instances, the leadership levels may reflect national diversity but the lower-level staffing reflect regional imbalances.

⁴ Parliament of Uganda, 2015. COSASE Report on Boards and Personnel of Public Enterprises

- 16. It is critical that the Minister of Public Service periodically tables in Parliament a report on the composition of government and its institutions detailing the levels of reflection of the national character and social diversity of the country.**

Objective III – National Unity and Stability

17. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, the popular chants of the political parties represented in this Parliament are so revealing regarding the aspects of national unity and stability. The mantra of the NRM regime “*Tubonga nawe*” loosely translated “*we associate with you*” is individualistic in nature. It is targeted at praising and servicing the ego of the ruler. This denotes a political environment in which citizens and institutions are subject to the whims of the ruler. No wonder there is massive institutional breakdown and proliferation of presidential directives that are illegally executed by timid civil and public servants.
18. The approach of individualism has also been extended to the response of Government to issues that are threatening national stability. For instance, the country is faced with escalating prices particularly of fuel and household items. These have led to financial insecurity of almost every household. This has contributed to the increase in crimes such as theft, armed robbery, murder and illegal roadblocks across the country. Instead of advancing plausible interventions, the President has categorically stated that each citizen is on their own and should not expect any assistance from Government. Rather, the President urged citizens that pay taxes which sustain him to implore the liberal market forces of demand and supply. This is utter insensitivity.
19. No wonder the chants of the Opposition parties point to the prevailing deficiencies and project aspiration of hope, liberty and unity as they strive to attain a peaceful, secure and stable political environment. For instance, “*People Power, our Power*” for the National Unity Platform (NUP), “*One People, One Uganda*” for the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), “*Together in Progress*” for the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) and “*JEEMA power, power*” for the JEEMA party. These call for change chants will continue to sound until a new, empowered, united and fair Uganda is realised.
- 20. The Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present a statement on the current state of the economy. It will articulate plausible interventions that will support citizens in the current economic crisis and avert the imminent risk to national stability.**

21. ***Effort will also be undertaken in this Session to champion amendments to the Political Parties and Organisations Act with emphasis on funding and facilitating civic engagements.***

Objective IV – National Sovereignty, Independence and Territorial Integrity

22. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, I commend our men in Uniform for defending the country. However, it is noted with concern that Government has disregarded the law on the deployment of the UPDF in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The operation Shujja has never acquired parliamentary approval and yet lives and public resources continue to be deployed in the offensive.
23. Our men in uniform work amidst challenging working conditions and desire to be motivated. Although Government has committed in the medium term to enhance their salary payments, it should be noted that the arts-oriented officers will be discriminated against for priority has been set on science-oriented officers. For instance, it was observed that out of a funding gap of UGX 682.8 billion, a total of UGX 73.2 billion was indicated as full salary enhancements of UPDF scientists in this FY2022/23⁵. Such discriminatory approaches are bound to raise disquiet in the forces and risks of insecurity.
24. While this concern needs to be urgently addressed, there is a visible shift towards security forces preserving the regime. This has diverted the forces away from the constitutional mandate of preserving the integrity of the nation. This is observed in the brutality inflicted on the citizens through abductions by ununiformed officers, disruption of lawful assemblies, violence against journalists and extrajudicial killings among others.
25. Unfortunately, these human rights violations continue unabated. This prompted the Opposition to momentarily walk out of Plenary in protest, launch complaints register to capture human rights violations in different parts of the country, unsuccessfully pursue censure of the Minister for Security, table in Parliament a list of missing persons and those killed by security forces. In addition, a statement was delivered demanding for remedial actions from Government and a report on persons killed during the General Elections campaigns. The matter was referred to the Committee on Human Rights in February 2022 and to date no report has ever been presented. The same Committee has never presented a report on the inquiry into the allegations of human rights violations that marred the 2021 General Elections.

⁵ Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs, 2022. Responses to issues raised by the Defence and Internal Affairs Parliamentary Committee on the MODVA Ministerial Policy Statement for FY2022/23.

26. ***I implore you Rt. Hon. Speaker to use your prerogative to demand that the Committee on Human Rights is directed to present its report on human violations in the country at the next sitting. Otherwise, Parliament would be insensitive to the plight of the affected persons.***
27. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, within this Objective there is a directive to the effect that the country should avoid undue dependence on other countries and institutions. Unfortunately, the country does heavily economically depend on other countries, donors and lending institutions. For instance, out of the approved budget of UGX 48.13 trillion for this FY2022/23, domestic and local revenue is projected at only UGX 25.78 trillion (54%) while the rest amounting to UGX 22.34 trillion (46%) will be mobilised from borrowing and grants. To make matters worse, the domestic revenues cannot fund the entire country's recurrent expenditures of UGX 34.04 trillion.
28. Furthermore, there are programmes within the approved budget for FY2022/23 that will largely be dependent on external financing. These include sustainable urbanisation and housing (81%), sustainable energy development (66%) and manufacturing (53%). The situation is not any different within individual votes of Ministries responsible for Health (86%), agriculture, animal industry and fisheries (83%), water and environment (70%) as well as energy and mineral development (66%). Therefore, with these illustrated excessive levels of economic dependence, sustainable development cannot be guaranteed.
29. ***As a means of addressing the escalating levels of borrowing, the Opposition advanced alternatives to the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility that were adopted by the House. The alternatives were hinged on the principle that expenditure needs of government be targeted to liquidity rather than solvency levels. Raise more revenues to increase expenditures and vice versa. This is meant to reduce dependence on borrowing. It is therefore critical that Parliament offers adequate oversight into the implementation of the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility.***

Objective V – Fundamental and other Human Rights and Freedoms

30. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, Objective V(i) requires that the State provides adequate resources for effective functioning of institutions charged with the responsibility to protect and promote human rights. The lead agency on these matters is the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and is facilitated by funds from the Consolidated Fund. Unfortunately, only 10% of the Ugandans are aware of the existence the Commission⁶. This is not helped by the indifference and inaction of the Commission even when it confirms occurrence of human rights violations such as torture and political incarceration as was the case for novelist

⁶Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2019. 2018 Statistical Abstract

Kakwenza Rukirabashaija, Hon. Ssewanyana Allan and Hon. Ssegirinya Muhammad. Instead, when appearing before the Committee on Human Rights in February 2022, the Commission's Chairperson insensitively downplayed complaints of human rights violations by State operatives as exaggerations⁷.

31. The Commission is also slow in enquiring into human rights violations happening in the public domain on assertion that it is awaiting formal filing of cases. This is not any different for those formally filed before it. For instance, in February 2022 a copy of a complaint filed with the Commission on 9th February 2021 by Namugumya Zainab, a resident of Kimaanya Kabonera in Masaka City was laid in this House. She and her children sustained injuries due to negligence of Police. To date, her case remains undisposed. This is just one of the several cases filed with the Commission. In the year 2021, the Commission had 1,827 cases of which only 326 were investigated and disposed. This translates to a deplorable performance of 18%⁸.

32. *Given the fact that security forces are leading human rights violators in Uganda, it would be prudent that the Committee on Human Rights is transformed into an accountability committee and led by the Opposition. This will ensure increased scrutiny into the operations of human rights institutions and investigations into the management of human rights cases. This will be pursued through comprehensive amendments to the Rules of Procedure.*

Objective VI – Gender Balance and Fair Representation of Marginalised Groups

33. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, it is time for the citizens to have an honest deliberation on the level of representations in the country. While it is a constitutional obligation to ensure balanced and fair representation of marginalised groups, one cannot be oblivious of the justified sentiments about over representation particularly regarding special interest groups. Besides, rarely do the special interest groups introduce in Parliament business that specifically targets the concerns of the people they represent. To the contrary, some have been proud to pronounce themselves as listening posts. So, they are voted to merely listen not to speak. No wonder, the public is agitated by the administrative costs incurred for mere listening amidst a troubled economy.

34. Some people have argued that representation of special interest groups is an affirmative intervention that should be time bound or cap the years of

⁷ NTV Uganda, 2022. UHRC not doing enough to investigate rights abuses – MPs. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rTPpb-QDANo> Last accessed 8 July 2022

⁸ Office of the Auditor General, 2022. Report of the Auditor General to Parliament for the Financial Year ended 30th June 2021

representation. Others argue that Constituency Members of Parliament by virtue of sex, age and professional trade, they can represent interests of women, youth, elderly and workers. These are fair opinions that need an extensive discourse. However, each time a motion for review of representation in Parliament is introduced as per Article 78(2) of the Constitution, there is no commissioned study or report to inform decision making. As a result, there is a risk of a sentimental approach in deciding the Motion.

35. ***Given the fact that the Constitution has been operation for 26 years since its promulgation on 22nd September 1995, it is long overdue for a review. Aware that we are in a multiparty dispensation, when constituting a Constitutional Review Commission, consideration should also be taken to appoint at least a representative from each of the political parties represented in Parliament.***

Objective VII – Protection of the Aged

36. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, this Objective stipulates that the State shall make reasonable provision for the welfare and maintenance of the aged. While effort has been taken to promote the dignity and welfare of the aged through interventions such as Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), more is still desired to adequately address the vulnerabilities that they are exposed to. Nevertheless, in each financial year it is one of the programmes that is underfunded and characterised by arrears. It is saddening to watch the elderly lament for arrears arising from a modest monthly grant of only UGX 25,000.
37. Whereas Government has argued that the aged can benefit from other programmes focused on health, water and education among others, these do not deliberately target them. Hence many continue to live in conditions bordering on negligence. At the watch of the State, many are sliding into aged prompted but preventable disability, living in dilapidated structures, losing their property to land grabbers and exploited by scrupulous people due to dementia. At risk are 1.91 million households that have at least one elderly⁹.
38. ***The Opposition will present a policy paper for consideration of the House on a holistic social security and protection system targeting every citizen other than the elderly alone. Nevertheless, as a matter of urgency, measures to protect the property of the elderly particularly land ought to be undertaken. Land is the most valuable asset and foundation of the livelihood of the aged¹⁰. The Land Act should be amended to introduce provisions that***

⁹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021. Uganda National Household Survey 2019/2020

¹⁰ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2020. The State of Older Persons in Uganda – Situational Analysis Report

safeguard the interests of the elderly by restricting transfer of their land as is the case for family land.

Objective VIII – Provision of adequate resources for organs of government

39. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, while adequate funds have been provided in the approved budget for the functioning of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, access to the funds is hampered by releases from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. For instance, in the just concluded FY2021/22, functioning of Parliamentary Committees was constrained through suppressed releases.
40. It is common knowledge that the Executive particularly the President has greater leverage on all other arms of Government. The leverage is mainly drawn from budget development powers under Article 155(2) of the Constitution. The President also exploits appointment powers drawn from the Constitution to influence operations of the Judiciary and party authority to influence who takes up leadership in Parliament. These have led to infringement of the doctrine of separation of powers as well as the attendant checks and balances.
41. ***Nevertheless, I salute Members of the ruling party for withstanding pressure from the President and sided with the citizens when you unanimously recommended the termination of the Vinci coffee agreement. It was also gratifying that irrespective of our shades of opinion, the House rejected the proposal to acquire preference shares in Roko Construction Limited before undertaking due diligence. May we continue to be united in pursuit of national interest.***

Objective IX – The Right to Development

42. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, Ugandans have an alienable right to amass wealth through lawful and gainful means. In order to facilitate this rapid and equitable development, the State shall encourage private initiatives and self-reliance amongst citizens. For the indigent or vulnerable persons and households, the State is obliged to meet their needs and narrow the disparities in the populace.
43. Unfortunately for the time that the NRM has been in power, income inequalities are widening in the country. The recently published national household survey of 2019/20 revealed that 1 in 5 people live in poverty, persons in absolute poverty have increased from 8 million to 8.3 million, 3.5 million people are living below the food poverty line, rural poverty is twice higher than urban poverty and share of population of households with heads not working has increased from 9% in 2016/17 to 19.6% in 2019/20. Almost half of the population i.e. 49.2% earn less than UGX 150,000 and only

1% of the adults in Uganda earn more than UGX 1 million a month¹¹. Thousands of citizens have degenerated from peasantry to starvation particularly in Karamoja region. With such indicators, it is no brainer that Uganda is far away from being a middle-income country.

44. Hence, the haggling for middle income status badge between Government and World Bank is a misguided and childish fight. Countries don't negotiate their way to being classified as middle income rather they work their way there. You ought not harvest what you haven't worked for. The scourge of poverty and inequality have for long been visible in the country for all to see. Therefore, the debate on mode of measurement and set of statistics used in determining middle income status is a mere distraction.

Objective X – The Role of People in Development

45. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, this objective obliges the State to involve people i.e. citizen or non-citizen in both formulation and implementation of government interventions that affect them. Most times the people are engaged in implementation but not formulation of laws, development plans and programmes. This has been envisaged in the programmes such as Emyooga and Parish Development Model. Consequently, this detaches the people from Government and deprives them of their role in development of the country yet it is their right.

46. In a bid to reclaim their right to participation in development, citizens have challenged Government in courts of law. One such Case was the monumental challenging of the Electricity (Establishment and Management of the Rural Electrification Fund) Instrument of 2020. It was successfully argued that the instruments were developed without due consultation of public and private stakeholders. The instrument was invalidated by Court which also counselled Government that it is not the repository of ultimate wisdom and ought to learn from the public¹².

- 47. A Bill on public consultation will be pursued in a bid to give effect to the provision in National Objective X of the Constitution.**

Objective XI – Role of the State in Development

48. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, I state without fear of contradiction that the sitting regime stripped the Country of the opportunity to realize real development. As earlier mentioned, the gap between the rich and the poor is expanding seamlessly whereby the rich amass more wealth and

¹¹ Bank of Uganda, 2021. Financial Capability Survey (FCS) 2020

¹² Miscellaneous Cause No. 91 of 2020 Centre for Public Interest Law Limited versus Attorney General

grow richer while the poor further sink into abject poverty. The wealthy populace enjoys 35% of the national income while the poorest claim 5.8%¹³. This income dissimilarity has increased since the 1990s whereby Uganda's economic development has grown but with a few profiting from the economic gains.¹⁴ This stems from the government's failure to take proactive measures to ensure balanced and equitable development for all in Uganda.

49. The imbalance is visible and pronounced in the scramble for land across the country. The rich are displacing the poor most of whom are bonafide and lawful occupants. They acquire and evict citizens on huge pieces of land leaving many homeless and with nowhere to raise food. This indiscriminate acquisition of land has also been adopted by Government in the guise of development of public infrastructure and incentivizing foreign investors. This is being pursued by Government through numerous attempts to amend the Constitution and other relevant laws. These are purposed at permitting compulsory land acquisition while attempting to circumvent the constitutional requirement of fair, prompt and adequate compensation.

50. *At an appropriate time, the Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present a policy paper on land management and administration in Uganda.*

Objective XII – Balanced and Equitable Development

51. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, various parts of our Country have stagnated in development without any clear agenda to rejuvenate them. Uganda's snail development over the years has occurred in patches, in a way that is highly imbalanced and inequitable as far as Uganda's regions are concerned. This has been affirmed through the recently launched Multidimensional Poverty Index of 2022. It highlights that the areas of Karamoja, Acholi, Lango, West Nile, Kigezi, Bunyoro and Tooro have the highest incidence and intensity of poverty. They are deprived of schools, toilet facilities, electricity, housing and financial services. Surprisingly, these areas have for long been beneficiaries of affirmative programmes such as Northern Uganda Rehabilitation, Karamoja Affairs, Luwero – Rwenzori Triangle and Bunyoro Affairs. Irrespective of the years of implementation of the affirmative programmes, these areas have remained deprived. This is a clear indication that the affirmative programs are ineffective.

52. *At an appropriate time, the Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present position paper on affirmative programmes. A Motion will also be*

¹³ Oxfam, 2016. Who is growing? Ending inequality in Uganda, A study of the drivers of inequality in Uganda. Pg. 17

¹⁴ Ibid.

moved urging Government to present a roadmap of developing and implementing a physical planning framework.

Objective XIII – Protection of Natural Resources

53. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, the Constitution obligates government to hold in trust for the people and to protect, land, natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, national parks for the common good of all citizens. This is what is termed as the public trust doctrine. However, it is evident that Government has abdicated its responsibilities and abused the trust bestowed upon it by the Constitution.
54. Under the watch of the NRM Government, for the last over 30 years almost every critical aspects of the environment have degenerated. For instance, wetlands cover has reduced by half from 16% in 1990 to 8% and forests cover has reduced by 3 times from 24% to 9%¹⁵. It is disheartening that this degradation has been facilitated by the weak regulatory systems and selective enforcement by institutions such as National Forestry Authority (NFA) and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). For instance, regarding wetlands, they have been prone to issuance of titles and weak or selective enforcement. This has been evidenced in the implementation of the recent government policy of banning rice growing in wetlands. For instance, rice farms in the district of Otuke were slashed while in Lwera wetland continue unabated. Pure double standards.
- 55. The provisions in Section 51 of the National Environment Act should be operationalized by declaring conservation areas in every region of the country. This will buttress the legal protection of fragile ecosystems.***

Objective XIV – General Social and Economic Objectives

56. Rt. Hon. Speaker regarding this Objective, there is no better way to highlight the socioeconomic and welfare of Ugandans than the latest Uganda National Household Survey. It highlights disgraceful findings that require urgent attention. They included the following:
- a) 81% of Ugandans sourced startup capital from their own savings followed by contributions from well-wishers 4%, cash rounds and loans from commercial banks 0.4%.
 - b) The number of households in the subsistence economy had grown in number from 3.3 million in 2017 to 3.5 million in 2020. It is not true that the number of households in subsistence economy had reduced from 68% to 39% in a period of 3 years.
 - c) Busoga is the poverty cradle of Uganda followed by Bukedi, Acholi and North Buganda. Each of the 4 sub-regions individually being responsible

¹⁵ Minister of State for Environment, 2021. Status of Environment and Natural Resources in Uganda

for 14.5%, 10.4%, 10.3%, and 8.1% respectively of the national poverty burden.

- d) Only 19% of the Households in Uganda are connected onto the grid. This number is estimated to have declined must faster as Government failed to implement its own Electricity Connections Policy. 61% of all households not connected to the grid gave reason of the grid being too far or non-existent.
- e) 52% of the elderly in the country are engaged in unpaid care work that is excluded in the computation of GDP. Hence it does not inform the design of social and economic policies of the elderly particularly social protection. Surprisingly, Government is led by some influential age mates of the very citizens they have failed to accord social protection.

57. *The funding and products of the Microfinance Support Centre Limited and Pride Microfinance Bank Limited should be merged to form a hybrid bank with a defined market segment of the poor who earn less than UGX 1 million a month. The disbursement of the Parish Development Model funds could be channelled through this indigenous bank. This, we expect will create competitive pressure amongst the current banking environment full of foreign owned banks leading to a reduction in the cost of borrowing and other banking services.*

Objective XV – Recognition of the Role of Women in Society

58. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, enhancing women's participation in development is essential in attaining socioeconomic transformation. Experience clearly shows that supporting a stronger role for women in society contributes to economic growth, improves child survival and overall family health and reduces fertility hence slowing population growth rates among others. The motto of Mary Stuart Hall in Makerere University "Train a woman, a nation trained" summarises perfectly well the role of empowered women in society.

59. Unfortunately, women in Uganda face many barriers in contributing to and benefiting from development. The barriers range from predator approach of people with authority especially in corporate world and education institutions. It is common to hear of gruelling stories regarding sex for jobs, promotion and academic excellence among others. In some work spaces particularly in the informal sector, replacements are made for pregnant ladies and lactating mothers. In the political arena, women electoral processes if not carried out during General elections are relegated or ignored. This has been envisaged in the recent midway discontinuation of women elections by the Electoral Commission. This was an act of mockery.

60. The mockery has been extended in almost every election cycle by the NRM Government when they undertook to offer menstrual hygiene products specifically menstrual pads to women and girls in education institutions.

However, it remains a perpetual unfulfilled pledge and a mark of dishonesty of the NRM Government.

- 61. *At an appropriate time, the Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present a policy position paper on women affairs for Parliament's considerations.***

Objective XVI – Recognition of the dignity of persons with disabilities

62. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, persons with disabilities have special needs which when satisfied enables them to live dignified lives. Part of these needs include special needs facilities for the blind, deaf, mentally unstable and lame among others. Development and maintenance of facilities such as schools, rehabilitation centres and medical facilities are extremely capital intensive and unevenly distributed in the country. It would only be ideal for Government to be at the centre of providing these facilities. To the contrary, it has relegated this responsibility to the non-governmental organisations. While they are commended for the service to humanity, sustainability of their intervention is most a time unguaranteed. This is evident with the nodding disease facility.
63. While interventions geared at improving representation of persons with disability and creation of special wealth funds are commendable, efforts need to be geared at ensuring equitable distribution of their requisite facilities across the country. For instance, while interventions are mainly in the education sector, there are only 113 special needs schools across the country¹⁶. These are largely concentrated in urban areas and not every district has a facility. Yet every district has persons with disabilities. Specialised rehabilitation and medical facilities for the persons with disabilities are short in supply in the country. For instance, government supported specialist services for children with hydrocephalus can only be accessed at the 2 National Referral Hospitals i.e. Mulago and Butabika and at only one referral hospital i.e. Gulu Hospital. Otherwise, one has to incur some out of pocket to access services at the few NGO run facilities¹⁷.
- 64. *Effective FY2023/24, the Public Investment Plan should consider a ratio of 1:20 in prioritising, funding and developing of facilities for persons with disability. For every 20 projects or development facilities, there should be one facility for persons with disability developed.***

¹⁶ Ministry of Gender and Social Development, 2020. Situational Analysis of Persons with Disabilities in Uganda

¹⁷ *ibid*

Objective XVII – Recreation and Sports

65. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, join me in celebrating our gallant sports men and women across all disciplines that excelled at several fora. A few days ago, the country was enchanted at the masterclass performance of Joshua Cheptegei (won Gold), Victor Kiplangat (won gold), Jacob Kiplimo (won Gold and Bronze), Oscar Chelimo (won Bronze) and all our representatives at the different recent international competitions.

66. I congratulate them upon their achievements. They have flown the flag of our motherland with honour and earned us accolades. Now the routine of pledges and tribute ensue. It is high time, the bar is raised to develop a structured reward framework as a benchmark of rewarding our sports men and women. Given the years and numerous times that the Government has committed to develop the framework and failed, this House of representatives ought to take up the mantle.

67. Secondly, many of the sports men and women have excelled largely at their own effort with minimal support of Government. They are either self-made or accidental revelations to the sporting administrations in the country. They largely incur huge expenses on accessing requisite sports infrastructure and expert trainers. While the private sector has endeavoured to develop a few facilities and trainers, their footprint is limited. Nonetheless, entrepreneurs that have ventured to fill the gap are appreciated and implore Government to act in haste to address the sorry state of sports system and public sports infrastructure across the country.

68. A Bill will be pursued to amend the National Council of Sports Act to address administration, rewards and infrastructural gaps in sports industry.

Objective XVIII – Educational Objectives

69. Rt. Hon Speaker and Members, while the Constitution compels Government to promote free and compulsory basic education, it is undisputed that this aspiration is yet to be achieved. At all levels of education, the Government has been outpaced by the private sector which includes individuals, religious bodies, cultural institutions and other non-governmental bodies that it inadequately regulates. For instance, pre-primary schools are outrightly privately owned; at primary level, there are 12,491 government schools and 22,575 private schools; at secondary level, there are 1,351 government schools and 3,796 private schools at secondary level; as well as at tertiary level, there are 471 government tertiary institutions and 1,149 private tertiary institutions¹⁸.

¹⁸ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Report on the Master List of Education Institutions in Uganda (MEIU) 2019

70. Unfortunately, the quality of education in most government institutions is inferior to that of private institutions. Government institutions have literally aspired and achieved the constitutional minimum target of basic education. This has prompted parents and guardians to prefer enrolling their children into private institutions as a means of securing their education empowerment.

71. Due to the competitive nature of the private sector, quality is a daily aspiration that is delivered at a cost. Hence parents and guardians must grudgingly accept to pay prohibitive fees. These have contributed to declining completion rates as students progress to higher levels. For instance, completion rate at primary level is 60% as compared to ordinary level at 35%¹⁹. The situation is worse in special needs schools that target persons with vision, walking and cognitive difficulties. This is an indictment of Government's failure of ensuring that provision of quality education is affordable. Attempts to regulate exorbitant school fees through issuance of guidelines and circulars by the Ministry of Education and Sports have failed to curtail them.

72. At an appropriate time, the Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present a policy position paper on the cost of education in Uganda.

Objective XIX – Protection of the Family

73. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, Families as basic units of society play a pivotal role in human capital development of any country. Integral in a family system are parents or guardians that nurture and mentor persons under their charge to be productive in society. This is hinged on successful marriages. While Government has played a critical role in developing legal and regulatory frameworks that safeguard marriages, religious and cultural institutions are commended for being at the forefront of facilitating their functionality. To this extent they facilitate each other. They offer marriage instructions, officiation, guidance, counselling and promotion among others. Emphasis is most times placed on morals and values. The critical aspect of financial empowerment seems underprioritized. Consequently, many families are challenged by poor housing, food starvation, school dropouts and survival on illicit livelihoods such as prostitution, gambling, pickpocketing, street begging among others.

74. Secondly, Government interventions are designed based on political structures and marginalized groupings which tend to underprioritise family matters. For instance, the households upon which the Parish Development Model is anchored are largely run as families. Unfortunately, these have not explicitly been identified as key actors rather beneficiary quotas are categorized based on women (30%), youth (30%), persons with disability

¹⁹ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021. 2021 Statistical Abstract



(10%), older persons (10%) and others (men) (20%)²⁰. All these categories live and exist within a family unit that is under prioritized. It is no wonder therefore that a government undertaking to develop a National Family Policy and databank have been in the offing since 2017²¹. These are critical in mainstreaming family matters into government interventions.

75. It is fundamental that public investments specifically targeting families are developed based on their core functions i.e. family formation, economic empowerment and parenting.

Objective XX – Medical Services

76. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, in 1999 the Government developed and adopted the Uganda Minimum Health Care Package (UMHCP). It has been operational for now 23 years and is a basis for rationing of public resources to health facilities across the country. The package mainly prioritises malaria, HIV and Tuberculosis²². However, of late there new emerging and widespread diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, cancer and mental illness. These are outside the scope of the minimum package. Hence the need for a comprehensive review of the package.

77. Madam Speaker, relatedly there is still a challenge of low access to health care with 83% of Ugandans reporting unavailability of medicines or supplies, 50% assert that there is long waiting time at health facilities, 47% are concerned about the limited range of services, 42% complain of long distances to health facilities and 42% relied on out-of-pocket payments²³. Absence of universal health insurance coupled with low coverage of private health insurance i.e. 1-2% of the population²⁴, several Ugandans are unable to access quality medical care.

78. It is the considered proposition that the Uganda Minimum Health Care Package (UMHCP) is reviewed and instead of constructing new health facilities, effort should be undertaken to ensure that the existing ones are fully functional and offer the best of services.

Objective XXI – Clean and Safe Water

79. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, the framers of our Constitution were instructive on provision of clean and safe water to our population. Government of Uganda has a responsibility to ensure safe, accessible and cost-effective water and sanitation services for all Ugandans. It has an

²⁰ Office of the Prime Minister, 2022. The Parish Development Model (PDM) Policy Framework

²¹ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, 2016. The National Roadmap on the Year of the Family 2017 in Uganda

²² Ministry of Health, 1999. National Health Policy

²³ Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2021. Uganda National Household Survey Report 2019/2020

²⁴ Ministry of Health, 2019. National Health Insurance Scheme Bill, 2019

obligation to ensure maximum access, functionality, sanitation, water quality, quantity of water and equity rates for all our people. Consideration for gender specifically the number of women in water and sanitation committees / service boards and water resources management compliance are important parameters which a State of the Nation address would ideally report on.

80. It is critical to note that only 49% of the districts in Uganda have no functional water sources²⁵. 18,365 villages (32%) out of 57,150 villages (excluding Kampala district) lack access to safe water sources²⁶. 90% of existing sanitation facilities in urban areas lacked safe means of emptying, transportation, and disposal or re-use of faecal matter²⁷. 93% of the rural population either has access to basic sanitation, share sanitation facilities or practice open defecation²⁸. Furthermore, due to disparities in water access in Uganda, urban people living in poverty pay as much as 22% of their income to access water from water vendors²⁹. Spending such a high percentage of earnings on water reduces overall household income, limiting opportunities to build savings and break the cycle of poverty.

81. In this FY 2022/23, Government should suspend starting of new water infrastructure projects and instead reprioritize the appropriated funds towards first rehabilitating non-functional boreholes, protected springs, shallow wells and community stand pipes. The same approach should be applied to sanitation infrastructure. This will improve accessibility and reliability of water supply and sanitation.

82. The Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to introduce a motion that seeks to improve development of sanitation infrastructure in rural areas.

Objective XXII – Food Security and Nutrition

83. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, presently the country is facing the threat of food insecurity especially in the areas of Karamoja and Mbale. This has mainly been attributed to the long dry season which has led to crop failure as well as death of animals and flash floods respectively. The surging inflation has made matters worse for most households are unable to afford food. Consequently, this raises risks to national security. For instance, it has caused social tensions in Teso region following influx of Karamojong in search for food.

²⁵ Ministry of Water and Environment, 2021. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management – Programme Performance Report 2021

²⁶ Ministry of Water and Environment, 2020. Water and Environment Sector Performance Report

²⁷ Ministry of Water and Environment, 2021. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management – Programme Performance Report 2021

²⁸ Ministry of Water and Environment, 2020. Water and Environment Sector Performance Report

²⁹ World Bank, 2014. Do Pro-poor Policies Increase Water Coverage? An analysis of Service Delivery in Kampala's Informal Settlements

84. It is incomprehensible that for the last 36 years, the NRM government has failed to establish food reserves yet they have proved effective in countries that are prone to food insecurity such as such as Tanzania and Ethiopia. Given their effectiveness in ensuring food during calamities such as drought, Parliament on 31st July 2018 passed urging Government to establish a national food reserve and seed bank. Ever since then, no physical progress has been registered.

85. In line with Rule 220 of the Rules of Procedure, Government should brief the House on the level of actualisation of the Resolution of Parliament regarding the development of national food reserve and seed bank.

86. Effective FY2023/24, development of regional food reserves should be incorporated into the Public Investment Plan.

Objective XXIII – Natural Disasters

87. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, some parts of Uganda such as Kampala, Bundibugyo, Bududa, Kasese and Karamoja among others are disaster prone. The disasters manifest in form of floods, drought, famine, landslides, epidemics, pandemics, pest infestations hailstorms, windstorms and earthquakes among others. Based on the disasters that happened in the year 2020, it can be deduced that annually they cause economic loss to the country of about UGX 563 billion³⁰. However, this is a great mismatch from the UGX 62 billion that have constantly been allocated annually as Contingencies Fund to handle disasters in Uganda. Ever since the passing of the Public Finance Management Act that established the Fund, the Fund has never been appropriated funds to the expected statutory levels of 0.5% of the approved budget of the proceeding financial year. This contravenes Section 26 of the Public Finance Management Act (as amended).

88. Secondly, ever since the promulgation of the Constitution, Article 249 that requires the establishment of a Disaster Preparedness and Management Commission has never been fulfilled. This is what prompted Parliament to pass a Motion on 13th April 2021 urging Government to establish the Commission as well as present a Bill prescribing how it will operate. To date, the Commission nor the Bill have ever been established and developed respectively. This is outright disregard of the Resolutions of Parliament. Besides it affirms the preferred choice of the NRM regime of operating in a disaster mode.

89. The Opposition reiterates the need for Parliament to ensure that the Contingencies Fund is fully replenished to the levels required under the

³⁰ Minister for Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, 2021. Statement on the Status of Disasters in the Country and the Current Interventions by Government

Section 26 of the Public Finance Management Act and undertakes to develop a Private Member's Bill to give force to Article 249 of the Constitution.

Objective XXIV – Cultural Objectives

90. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, I commend cultural institutions for their contributions to national development. They have made enormous investments in economic empowerment of their people. On several times they have complemented and partnered with Government in execution of national development programmes. However, this has exposed them to the risks of tokenism in form of vehicles, cash and positions in government institutions. For fear of losing the unregulated tokens, some cultural leaders have failed to hold Government accountable for the abuses it inflicts on its citizens.
91. Nevertheless, I applaud the cultural institutions for being at the forefront of promoting cultural values and practices. These are rooted and expressed in languages which are an identity of any community. As earlier noted, Uganda is blessed to have a diversity of indigenous communities each with a unique dialect. She is multicultural and multilingual. Our indigenous languages should not be relegated in favour of non-indigenous official languages. Rather, they should be developed to levels of national languages as seen in other jurisdictions such as China, Russia, France, Germany, Japan and Britain among others.
92. ***As earlier articulated in our statement on the shrinking operational space of civil society organisations such as cultural institutions, Parliament is urged to withhold approval of funds for donations in the next FY2023/24 until Government tables a donation policy. This would help to define the criteria, purpose, form and value of donations made by government officials.***
93. ***In line with Article 37 of the Constitution, an indigenous and official languages bill will be developed and introduced in Parliament.***

Objective XXV – Preservation of Public Property and Heritage

94. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, while both the State and citizens are obliged to preserve and protect public property, there is uncertainty about the location, quantity, ownership and state of the properties. It is not uncommon for public institutions to lack proof of ownership of the properties they use particularly land and buildings. This has exposed the properties to grabbing, demolition and disposal by unscrupulous individuals.
95. Several have enriched themselves on public property. For instance, ownership of Centenary Park and its utilisation has been subject of contestation between Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and

Nalongo Estates. The same Authority has also persistently bemoaned how public safety in the City has been compromised by vandalism of manholes, transformers, street lights and monuments. This has not been helped by the lack of a centralised custodianship. Each entity is expected to be custodian of the property they use.

96. Relatedly, there are properties that have heritage value which have been destroyed. It is easy to relegate heritage conservation of buildings, sculptures, music, sports, road naming, paintings, festivals, religious celebrations and routes among others when compared to other infrastructural developments such as roads, dams and water sources among others. For instance, Clock Tower which has significant historical value was demolished for a flyover. This would in effect undermine the contribution that heritage conservation makes to the education sector and tourism sector particularly in earning foreign exchange.

97. *At an appropriate time, the Opposition will seek space on the Order Paper to present a policy position paper on preservation of public property and heritage.*

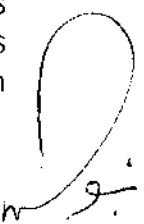
Objective XXVI – Accountability

98. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, many a time political and public officers are held accountable for the resources entrusted to them. Rarely are they held answerable to the people they serve. In this regard, the Baraza's organised by the Office of the Prime Minister were a good approach of holding public officers accountable by the beneficiaries of development programmes. However, Resident District Commissioners (RDCs) fused politics into them thereby defeating their purpose.

99. Regarding political leaders, they are mainly held accountable through democratic approaches i.e. voting out non performing leaders. However, this happens once in 5 years and presupposes free and fair elections. The latter is an aspiration that is yet to be actualised in Uganda. All our past elections are characterised by violence and state prosecution. In the alternative, as a means of ensuring elected leaders are held accountable on daily basis, citizens have resorted to activism to expose their grievances, check abuse of public offices and fight corruption. Though activism is lawful under Article 29 of the Constitution, the regime has resorted to forceful and violent prosecution of aggrieved citizens.

100. Irrespective of the approach, corruption keeps escalating each year that passes by and remains a hallmark of the NRM regime. The vice costs the country UGX 9.14 trillion³¹ annually. This is higher than budget allocations of any of the programmes in this FY2022/23. While effort has been

³¹ Inspectorate of Government, 2021. Study on the Cost of Corruption in Uganda



undertaken to estimate cost of financial corruption, the escalation of political corruption remains unchecked and costs undetermined. For instance, the President uses his powers to appoint some opportunists to positions in Government. This too translates into a burden on public resources through entrenching self-importance, self-enrichment, grand posturing and increasing the dysfunctionality of institutions.

101. ***With the support of the Parliamentary Commission, accountability committees will seek to pilot and prioritize dedicated engagement of intended beneficiaries of government programmes and projects that are reported on by the Auditor General. This will widen the scope of investigation beyond the tradition of engaging public officers and political leaders. In effect, the connection with the citizenry will be enhanced and affirming the aspiration of a people centred Parliament.***

Objective XXVII – The Environment

102. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, this objective pertains aspects of natural resources that are like those remarked upon under Objective XIII. Nevertheless, I will draw your attention to the inadequate functionality of local governments in safeguarding the environment.
103. While Local Governments have attempted to establish district environment and natural resources committee as required under Section 27(1) of the Environment Act, they are largely non-functional. It is critical to note that Members of Parliament are by law members of the Committee.
104. The non-functionality of the Committees has adversely affected regulation and promotion of sustainable use of the environment. This is attributed to lack of financing of the Committees and absence statutory instrument that would lay down the procedures of their operations. The absence of the latter is a contravention of Section 27(3) of the Environment Act. Nevertheless, the Committee can still operate under the Local Government Act.
105. ***As part of post legislative scrutiny, I implore the Speaker to direct the Committee on Environment Natural Resources to undertake a countrywide assessment on the functionality of the district environment and natural resources committee.***

Objective XXVIII – Foreign Policy Objectives

106. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, Uganda has signed and ratified several international agreements. However, the Government has many a time failed to fulfil the obligations under the agreements. For instance, under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Uganda is obliged to promote and protect human rights. To the contrary, the Government

through its security organs has engaged in arbitrary killings, torture, dispersing lawful assemblies and unlawful house arrests among others. Instead of holding the persons that violate human rights, the Government protects them from prosecution and rewards them.

107. It is almost impossible to hold a human rights violator who is backed by the State under Uganda's judicial system. Nonetheless, since Uganda is a signatory to several international agreements, they can be held accountable under international law. I applaud foreign partners who have taken the side of the oppressed and called out human rights violators in Government, sanctioned and banned them from accessing their countries.

108. On the other hand, the Government has faithfully been at the forefront of enforcing the obligations under the East African Community (EAC) Treaty particularly the Customs Union Protocol that established the single market. While this is commendable, it has been observed that some partner states have acted otherwise and walk away scot-free. For instance, Kenya has on several occasions banned Ugandan poultry products, sugar and grains from accessing their markets. At each of the occasion, Uganda has turned out to be desperate with no counter measures and adequate safeguards.

109. The same scenario has been realized regarding the mistreatment of Ugandans through labour externalization to the Middle East. A regular response of Government is that people who seek to benefit from the externalisation opportunities should undertake adequate due diligence. Although this is important, it does not absolve Government of its obligations to safe guard its citizens.

110. ***The Committee on Foreign Affairs should be directed to widen its scope of oversight beyond missions abroad and cover bilateral, multi-lateral and inter-governmental relations. The latter is already provided for under Rule 187(2)(k)(ii) of the Rules of Procedure.***

Objective XXIX – Duties of a Citizen

111. Rt. Hon. Speaker and Members, it is the duty of every citizen to contribute to the development of their country and be patriotic. However, this is a duty many citizens are unable to fulfil due to low civic engagements and high rates of unemployment. Hence several citizens are living in abject poverty and unable to promote responsible parenthood. This is exhibited by the increasing number of street children, school drop outs and moral decadence in society. The situation has not been helped by Government advancing interventions that do not address their plights. This has led to the diminishing of patriotism and loyalty amongst the aggrieved citizens.

112. ***It is high time civic education is reintroduced in schools as a subject in the formative years particularly at primary level.***

OPPOSITION PRIORITIES FOR THE 2ND SESSION

The following items will be prioritised.

A. Bills

- a) Constitution Amendment Bill
- b) Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (Amendment) Bill
- c) Contract Farming Bill
- d) Land and Agricultural Bank Bill
- e) Indigenous and official languages bill
- f) Political Parties and Organisations (Amendment) Bill
- g) National Council of Sports (Amendment) Bill
- h) Amendment of Rules of Procedures
- i) Public consultation Bill
- j) Consumer Protection Bill
- k) Education (Amendment) Bill
- l) Disaster Preparedness and Management Commission Bill

B. Statements

- a) A statement in the current state of the economy
- b) Policy position paper on the cost of education in Uganda

C. Motions

- a) Motion urging Government to present a roadmap of developing a physical planning framework
- b) Motion urging Government to improve development of sanitation infrastructure in rural areas

D. Alternative Policies

- a) Policy position paper on a holistic social security and protection system
- b) Policy position paper on land management and administration in Uganda
- c) Policy position paper on affirmative programmes
- d) Policy position paper on preservation of public property and heritage

MILESTONES ACTUALISED IN THE 1ST SESSION

The Opposition in the 1st Session of the 11th Parliament actualised several milestones.

A. Statements by the Leader of the Opposition (Under Rule 53)

- 1. Response to the State of the Nation Address 2021 – **4th August 2021**
- 2. Response to the Prime Minister's Statement on COVID-19 Response – **21st July 2021**
- 3. Statement by the Leader of the Opposition on Alternative Development Approach to the Parish Development Model – **10th November 2021**



- 4. Statement on the Presidential Arbitrary Directives Awarding Contracts to Various Construction Entities for Construction of Roads, Schools and Health Facilities across the Country – **28th October 2021**
- 5. Statement by the Leader of the Opposition on Issues pertaining Half Year Releases for FY2021/22 – **9th November 2021**
- 6. Statement by the Leader of the Opposition on the Response to Omicron, a New COVID-19 Variant – **30th November 2021**
- 7. Statement by the Leader of the Opposition on the current state of the Education sector – **7th December 2021**
- 8. Statement on account of human rights' violations in Uganda for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 – **3rd March 2022**
- 9. Opposition Response to the National Budget Framework Paper FY2022/23 – 2026/27 – **28th January 2022**
- 10. Opposition Response to the Annual Budget Estimates for FY2022/23 – **3rd May 2022**
- 11. Statement by the Leader of the Opposition on the Shrinking Operational Space of Civil Society Organisations in Uganda – **24th November 2021**

B. Statements by Shadow Ministers (Under Rule 25(2)(k))

- 1. Opposition Response to the Charter of Fiscal Responsibility for FY2021/22 – FY2025/26 – **22nd September 2021**
- 2. Statement by Shadow Minister for Internal Affairs on Compulsory Installation of Electronic Tracking Devices on Motor Vehicles and Cycles – **23rd September 2021**
- 3. Statement by the Shadow Minister Cooperatives and Microfinance on Emyooga Program – **16th September 2021**

C. Motion

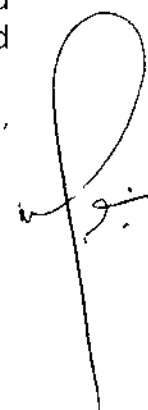
- 1. Motion for a Resolution of Parliament to urge Government to reverse the Directive requiring Local Governments to remit all Local Revenues to the Consolidated Fund – **8th September 2021**
- 2. Motion for leave to introduce Private Members' Bill entitled the National Local Content Bill, 2021 – **3rd November 2021**

D. Matter of National Importance

- 1. Request for a Committee of Parliament to enquire into the Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Uganda and Uganda Vinci Coffee Company Limited – **12th April 2022**

E. Minority Reports (Under Rule 205)

- 1. A Minority Report on the Motion for a Resolution on the Re-allocation of Funds from Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development and from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation to State House – **8th September 2021**
- 2. A Minority Report on the Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2021 – **14th December 2021**



3. A Minority Report on the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)(Special Provisions) Bill, 2021 – **7th December 2021**
4. A Minority Report on Supplementary Schedule No.1 for FY2021/22 – **18th November 2021**
5. Minority report on the Kasoli Housing Petition presented to Parliament on the 5th October 2021 – **19th May 2022**
6. Minority on the inquiry into allegations of misconduct and misbehavior made against Hon. Francis Zaake, MP Mityana Municipality and Parliamentary Commissioner – **10th March 2022**
7. A minority Report on the Mining and Minerals Bill, 2021 – **17th February 2022**
8. A Minority Report on Supplementary Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2021 – **17th May 2022**
9. A Minority Report on Supplementary Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2021 – **17th May 2022**
10. A Minority Report on Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2021 – **17th May 2022**
11. A Minority Report on the National Budget Framework Paper for FY2022/23 – 2025/26 – **28th January 2022**
12. A Minority Report on the Annual Budget Estimates for FY2022/23 – **20th May 2022**

F. Alternative Policy Statements (Under Rule 147)

Alternative Policy Statements were laid on **29th March 2022**. They included:

1. Finance, Planning and Economic Development
2. Justice and Constitutional Affairs
3. Gender, Labour and Social Development
4. Public Service
5. Presidency
6. Kampala Capital City Authority
7. Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
8. Education and Sports
9. Defence and Veteran Affairs
10. Internal Affairs
11. Health
12. Works and Transport
13. Foreign Affairs
14. Lands, Housing and Urban Development
15. Energy and Minerals Development
16. Tourism and Wildlife
17. Trade, Industry and Cooperatives
18. Water and Environment
19. Local Government
20. Information and Communication Technology
21. East African Community Affairs

I beg to submit.

