

**STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA**

**FY2025/26–FY2029/30**

**Vision: A transformed, independent and people centred Parliament**

**Theme: Legislating for improved and sustainable**

**quality of life of Ugandans**

**May 2025**

# PARLIAMENT PRAYER

ALMIGHTY GOD Who in Your infinite wisdom and Providential Goodness has appointed the of­fices of Leaders and Parliaments for the welfare of society and the just government of humanity; We beseech You to Look upon, with Your abundant favour, these Your servants, whom You have been pleased to call to the performance of such impor­tant trusts in this Land.

LET YOUR blessing descend upon them here as­sembled, and grant that they may, as in your pres­ence, treat and consider all matters that shall come under their deliberation, in so just and faithful a manner as to promote Your Honour and Glory, and to advance the good of those whose interests You have committed to their charge.

**AMEN**

# THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Oh Uganda! May God uphold thee,

We lay our future in thy hand.

United, free, For liberty

Together we'll always stand.

Oh Uganda! The land of freedom.

Our love and labour we give,

And with neighbours all

At our country's call

In peace and friendship we'll live.

Oh Uganda! The land that feeds us

By sun and fertile soil grown.

For our own dear land,

We'll always stand:

The Pearl of Africa's Crown.

# THE EAST AFRICAN ANTHEM

Ee Mungu twaomba uilinde Jumuiya Afrika Mashariki

Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa amani Tutimize na malengo yetu.

Jumuiya Yetu sote tuilinde Tuwajibike tuimarike

Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu Idumu Jumuiya yetu.

Uzalendo pia mshikamano

Viwe msingi wa Umoja wetu

Na tulinde Uhuru na Amani Mila zetu na desturi zetu.

Viwandani na hata mashambani Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini Tujitoe kwa hali na mali

Tuijenge Jumuiya bora.

# FOREWORD

On behalf of the Parliament of Uganda, it is my honour and privilege to present the Strategic Plan for the period 2025/26 to 2029/30. This Plan sets a clear framework to guide policy formulation and the operational direction of Parliament as we continue to serve the people of Uganda with diligence, transparency, and integrity.

Parliament is a cornerstone of our country’s governance system. Its constitutional mandate is anchored on three core functions: enacting legislation, exercising oversight over the Executive, and representing the interests of the people. In executing these roles, Parliament upholds the principles of accountability, good governance, and participatory democracy.

Over the years, we have intensified efforts to strengthen Parliamentary systems and uphold the highest standards of public morality, discipline, and integrity. We have fostered a spirit of multiparty democracy and inclusivity—ensuring that even the minority voices find space in our deliberations. The Ugandan public rightly expects Parliament to play a central role in safeguarding democratic values and delivering on national aspirations. This expectation is a responsibility we embrace with commitment and resolve.

This Strategic Plan is aligned with Uganda Vision 2040 and the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), and it outlines a roadmap to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Parliament. In the next five years, we will prioritise strengthening Members’ capacity to scrutinise and enact laws, oversee government programmes, and champion the welfare of all Ugandans.

I commend the collaboration between the political and technical arms of Parliament, whose shared efforts made the development of this Plan possible. The Parliamentary Commission remains committed to supporting its successful implementation under the theme: **“Legislating for Improved and Sustainable Quality of Life for Ugandans.”**

I am confident that the Parliament of Uganda stands ready to deliver on this Plan and meet the growing expectations of the people of Uganda.

For God and My Country.

Anita Annet Among (MP)

**SPEAKER OF PARLIAMENT**

# MESSAGE FROM THE CLERK TO PARLIAMENT

Parliament has made significant strides towards becoming a more efficient and modern Legislature that effectively serves the people of Uganda. The development of this Strategic Plan is another crucial step in our journey towards the maturity and the institutionalisation of the Legislature.

The Parliamentary Strategic Plan FY2025/26-FY2029/30 outlines the objectives and activities that will guide us in deepening our Parliamentary culture and improving the administrative frameworks of our institution to better serve the citizens. This Plan clearly defines Parliament’s Vision, Mission and Core Values alongside a set of Strategic Objectives that Parliament aims to achieve over the specified period.

This Strategic Plan is accompanied by a results framework designed to support the monitoring and evaluation of its implementation. Additionally, the Plan incorporates the Service Delivery Standards for the Parliament of Uganda, which are citizen-centred and aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

I re-affirm total commitment of the Parliamentary Service to contributing to achieving the objectives of this Plan.

I invite all Members and staff of Parliament to actively leverage partnerships and collaborations with stakeholders as we implement this Plan.

Adolf Mwesige Kasaija

**CLERK TO PARLIAMENT**

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACP-EU The African Caribbean Pacific – European Union

APU African Parliamentary Union

ATL Administration and Transport Logistics

AU African Union

CF Consolidated Fund

CMT Contract Management Team

CNDPF Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework

COC Certificate of Compliance

COVID-19 Corona Virus Disease of 2019

CPA Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

CPS Corporate Planning and Strategy

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

CSPOC Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth

DCPA Department of Communication and Public Affairs

DLPS Department of Legislative and Procedural Services

DRS Department of Research Services

DP Democratic Party

EALA East African Legislative Assembly

EOC Equal Opportunities Commission

EU European Union

FDC Forum for Democratic Party

FP-ICGLR The Forum for Parliaments for International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

FY Financial Year

HR Human Resource

ICT Information Communication and Technology

IPU Inter-Parliamentary Union

JEEMA Justice Forum

KCCA Kampala Capital City Authority

LOP Leader of the Opposition

LOR Legislation, Oversight and Representation

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MoFPED Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

MoJCA Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

MoLG Ministry of Local Government

MP Member of Parliament

MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework

MTR Mid Term Review

NDP National Development Plan

NPA National Planning Authority

NRM National Resistance Movement

NSI National Statistical Index

NUP National Unity Platform

OAG Office of the Auditor General

OLGB Office of the Leader of Government Business

OLOP Office of the Leader of the Opposition

OPM Office of the Prime Minister

PACs Public Accounts Committees

PAP Pan African Parliament

PBO Parliamentary Budget Office

PC Parliamentary Commission

PDPG Parliamentary Development Partners Group

PESTLE Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environment

PFM Public Financial Management

PFMA Public Financial Management Act

PIAP Programme Implementation Action Plan

PPP Peoples Progressive Party

PS Parliamentary Service

PU-OIC The Parliamentary Union of the Organisation of Islamic Co-operation Member States

REAP Resource Enhancement Accountability Programme

SAA Sergeant-at-Arms

SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SOPs Standard Operating Procedures

SPP Strategic Plan for Parliament

SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

TMT Top Management Team

TV Television

ULRC Uganda Law Reform Commission

UPC Uganda People’s Congress

UPDF Uganda Peoples’ Defence Forces

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourth Strategic Plan of the Parliament of Uganda aligned with the Uganda Vision 2040 and is an important step on the road towards maturity and the institutionalisation of the Legislature. This Plan provides a comprehensive framework for the development of Parliament as a whole, recognising the need to further enhance the capacity of both the staff and elected Members during the period FY2025/26 – FY2029/30, in addition to modernisation of systems and processes used within Parliament.

The **Vision** of the Parliament of Uganda is: **"A transformed, Independent and People-Centred Parliament*"***and the **Mission** Statement is: "**To Achieve Improved Accountability, Representation, Democracy and Good Governance for Better Quality of Life of All Ugandans.** *"*

The Strategic Objectives for the Plan are:

1. To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes.
2. To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the NDP.
3. To enhance the effectiveness of representation.
4. To strengthen institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and representation.

For each Strategic Objective, Parliament has outlined interventions with corresponding activity areas to be achieved over the five-year period of 2025/26 – 2029/30.

The five key strategic result areas of the Plan are:

(i) Improved legislative processes as measured by the proportion of laws enacted against Bills presented from 62.7% in FY2023/2024 to 85% in FY2029/2030.

(ii) Improved alignment of the national budget to the National Development Plan (NDP) as measured by the Certificate of Compliance (COC) from 71.4% in FY 2023/2024 to 90% in FY2029/2030.

(iii) Strengthened accountability of all government institutions as measured by the proportion of unqualified audit opinions from 57% in FY2023/2024 to 70% in FY2029/2030.

(iv) Improved responsiveness of Parliament to the needs of the people as measured by the citizen scorecard from 57% in FY2023/2024 to 75% in FY2029/2030.

(v) Improved programme performance from 69% in FY2023/2024 to 90% in FY 2029/2030.

The implementation of the Plan will be guided by the Corporate Values, Codes of Conduct for members and staff of Parliament, the Client Charter and Service Delivery Standards. It will also be guided by putting risk management systems and an elaborate Communication Action Plan

**Financial Implications**

The cost of implementing this Plan over the five-year period is estimated at UGX 6.568 trillion. The Parliamentary Commission will mobilise the required resources from the Consolidated Fund (CF) and through partnerships with key stakeholders including Development Partners (DPs), the Private Sector and Civil Society.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation of this Plan will be spearheaded by the Department of Corporate Planning and Strategy. A detailed results framework has been developed to establish clear linkages between interventions, activities, indicators and targets. This framework, together with the Service Delivery Standards, will provide the basis for monitoring and evaluating and ensuring effective implementation of the Plan.

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

The Parliament of Uganda has developed its Fourth Strategic Plan in line with Uganda’s Fourth National Development Plan. This is in fulfilment of the requirement of decentralised development plans by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The development of this Plan is also a demonstration of good strategic management practices. The Plan aims to achieve efficiency in legislation, representation and accountability, and specifies the objectives, strategies and interventions to achieve the institution’s desired results.

The Plan has been developed for both the political and technical arms of Parliament, and serves as a comprehensive framework for the development Parliament over a five-year period – covering one year of the 11th Parliament and four years of the 12th Parliament.

The Plan was developed through a consultative process involving extensive deliberations by the Top Management Team and the Parliamentary Commission. It was subsequently validated by key stakeholders and certified by the National Planning Authority in June 2025.

Implementation of the Plan is scheduled to commence on 1st July 2025 and conclude on 30th June 2030. Funding will primarily be sourced from the National Budget. Both internal and external stakeholders have been identified, each with the opportunity to contribute to the successful execution of the Plan. The Implementation framework includes a results framework to track progress and ensure timely and effective service delivery and Service Delivery Standards to ensure consistent, quality service provision.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF PARLIAMENT

##

### 1.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda

Parliament is the national legislative body of Uganda, which derives its mandate and functions from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995. Specifically, Article 77 of the Constitution establishes Parliament, stipulating that its term shall be five years from the date of its first sitting, following a general election. Article 78 provides for the composition of Parliament to include directly elected members representing constituencies, a woman representative for every district, and representatives of special interest groups such as the army (UPDF), youth, workers, persons with disabilities and the elderly persons. Additionally, the Vice President and ministers *(Ex-officio)* are Members of Parliament, provided they are not already elected members of Parliament.

Article 79(1) of the Constitution, grants Parliament the authority to enact laws on any matter for the peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda.

Article 87A provides for establishment of the Parliamentary Commission, which is responsible for the organisation and strategic oversight of Parliament. The Commission is also responsible for appointing the Clerk to Parliament and other staff of Parliament.

Article 90 provides that Parliament shall appoint committees necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions. It further empowers Parliament to establish its own Rules of Procedure, and to prescribe the powers, composition and functions of its committees.

#### **1.2.1.1 Functions of Parliament**

 The functions of the Parliament of Uganda are:

1. To make laws for peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda.
2. To consider and approve the annual National Budget and work plan for the Government.
3. To approve the acquisition and guarantee of loans by the Government
4. To monitor the expenditure of all public funds.
5. To monitor the implementation of Government programmes and projects.
6. To debate matters of topical interest usually highlighted in the President's State-of-the-Nation Address.
7. To approve the appointment of persons nominated for appointment by the President under the Constitution, or any other appointment required to approved by Parliament under any law.

#### **1.2.1.2 House**

The House is the main sitting presided over by the Rt Hon. Speaker or Deputy Speaker and it is where all critical decisions regarding Parliamentary business are made. It is where Members of Parliament convene to deliberate and vote on legislation, government policies and matters of National importance. The House considers work from committees of Parliament, Government and Members of Parliament.

#### **1.2.1.3 Committees of Parliament**

Upon constitution of Parliament following each election cycle, committees are appointed as necessary to facilitate the efficient discharge of Parliamentary functions, in accordance with the Rules of Procedures. The rules provide for the number of committees, their functions, composition, leadership and reporting protocols.

### 1.2.2 The Administration of Parliament Act, Cap. 272

In 1997, the Administration of Parliament Act was enacted to provide for autonomy and independence of Parliament. The Act provides for the functions and powers of the Parliamentary Commission, the establishment of the Parliamentary Service and its departments, as well as provisions relating to finances, salaries and allowances, discipline and the preparation of the Annual Report of the Parliamentary Commission.

Over time, the Administration of Parliament Act has been amended to provide for the inclusion of the Deputy Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition as members of the Parliamentary Commission; the procedures for selecting the Leader of the Opposition and the conditions under which the office is vacated; the recognition of the status, role, functions, benefits, and privileges associated with the Office of Leader of the Opposition; the establishment of the Government Chief Whip, Chief Opposition Whip and Party Whips within Parliament together with their respective roles; the mandate for the Parliamentary Commission to provide training to Members of Parliament, staff of the Commission and Local Government Councils; and to repeal the Institute of Parliamentary Studies Act, 2020.

### 1.2.3 Parliament (Powers and Privileges) Act, Cap 274.

This Act serves to declare and define certain powers, privileges and immunities of Parliament, and of the Members of Parliament. It also aims to safeguard freedom of speech within Parliament, to regulate access to the precincts of Parliament, and to give protection to the persons involved in the publication of Parliamentary reports and other official documents of Parliament.

# 1.3 GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

### 1.3.1 Parliamentary Commission.

The Parliamentary Commission is a body corporate vested with the authority to administer and govern the operations of the Parliament of Uganda. It is chaired by the Rt Hon. Speaker of Parliament and its membership comprises the Rt Hon. Deputy Speaker, the Leader of Government Business, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, the Leader of the Opposition and four backbench Commissioners. The Secretary to the Parliamentary Commission is the Clerk to Parliament. The Commission is mandated to manage human resources, mobilize resources for the activities of Parliament, provide facilities necessary for the effective functioning of Parliament, ensure security within Parliament and its precincts, and establish reporting mechanisms.

### 1.3.2 Political Parties

During every electoral cycle, political parties represented in the Parliament of Uganda play a vital role in nominating membership and leadership in the Parliamentary Commission and Committees of Parliament. In addition, political parties designate key leadership positions including the Leader of the Opposition, the Chief Opposition Whip, Party Whips and Shadow ministers, all of whom play a critical role in the operations and management of Parliament.

### 1.3.3 Parliamentary Service

The Parliamentary Service is composed of persons appointed by the Parliamentary Commission to provide administrative and technical support to the Parliament of Uganda. The Clerk to Parliament is the Head of the Parliamentary Service and he is assisted by three Deputy Clerks. The Parliamentary Service is structured into various Departments and Offices. The leadership of each Department constitutes the Top Management Team (TMT), a decision-making body chaired by the Clerk to Parliament. Each Department has a structure comprising Directors, Assistant Directors, Principal Officers, Senior Officers, Officers and support staff.

###

### 1.3.4 Top Management Team

The Parliamentary Commission established the Top Management Team (TMT), which includes the Clerk to Parliament, Deputy Clerks, General Counsel and Heads of Departments and Offices. The TMT is responsible for the effective management of the operations of the Parliamentary Service and makes recommendations for policy decisions to the Parliamentary Commission.

## 1.4 THE NATIONAL, LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The development of this Strategic Plan was informed by the following documents: Uganda Vision 2040, the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) FY2025/26 – FY2029/30, and other key documents such as the Laws of Uganda, and the Budget Framework Papers. The purpose was to partly harmonise the provisions and requirements of synchronising Government functions and operations. Moreover, the vision, mission and theme of the Parliament of Uganda for the planning period of FY 2025/26-2029/30 are designed to contribute meaningfully to the broader regional and global development agendas including the East African Community Vision 2050, the Africa Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

### 1.4.1 Linkage to the Uganda Vision 2040

The Uganda Vision 2040 provides strategic development paths aimed at operationalising Uganda’s Vision which is, **“A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years,”** as approved by Cabinet in 2007. The Vision seeks to transform Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper middle-income economy. Key provisions for the Legislature are: -

1. **Alignment:** *“The Presidency, Parliament, Judiciary, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, Private Sector, Media, Civil Society and Political Organizations will align their plans and strategies to achieve this Vision[[1]](#footnote-1).”*
2. **Constitutionalism:** *“Uganda is a constitutional democracy and all the legislative Acts of Government will be enacted in conformity with the Constitution which is both the supreme law at the domestic level and the foundation on which the exercise of all powers within the state is based[[2]](#footnote-2).”*
3. **Separation of powers:** *“Measures shall be undertaken to ensure separation of powers of the three arms of Government that is, Parliament, the Judiciary and the Executive[[3]](#footnote-3)”.*
4. **Representation:** *“The country will foster good governance through democracy, equal representation, equity, tolerance, constructive dialogue and openness towards others at local, national and international levels[[4]](#footnote-4).”*
5. **Legislation:** *“During the Vision period, the country will focus on enacting and operationalising the necessary legal and institutional frameworks to support issue-based political processes[[5]](#footnote-5).”*
6. **Oversight and accountability:** *“Government will review, pass and operationalise necessary policy, legal and institutional frameworks to strengthen public transparency. The specific strategies will involve; E-Government, which will ensure all workflow processes are computerized and improve responsiveness and reduce corruption, computerisation of information systems to increase administrative efficiency; strengthening the legal framework for ethics and integrity; promoting result-based management within the public service; strengthening Parliament’s legislative and oversight capacity; and encouraging public access to information and data including special measures to overcome barriers to access[[6]](#footnote-6).”*

### 1.4.2 Linkage to the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework

###  and the NDP IV

In 2007, the Government of Uganda adopted the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) as the guiding national planning framework to implement the shift from a needs-based to a proactive vision-based planning framework. In proactive planning, this model prioritizes the desired outputs, which then inform the basis for selection and implementation of the activities. The CNDPF provides a holistic approach to long-term planning in Uganda, detailing the processes through which plans developed by programmes and decentralised local planning systems, would be synchronized and consolidated into National Plans aligned with time horizons.

Section 6.4 of the CNDPF mandates Ministries, Government Departments and Agencies to prepare their respective Sector Policies and Master Plans, which must be consistent with the long-term national development goals and objectives. These sector policies map out, among other things, the strategic direction of the sector over the next five years.

The goal of the NDP IV is to aim at **higher household incomes, full monetisation of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation.** The goal will be pursued under the overall theme of the NDP IV, which is **Sustainable industrialisation for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation**. Implementation of the NDP IV is structured along 18 programmes with Parliament falling under the LOR Programme, which is linked to Strategic Objective Five - to **“strengthen good governance, security, and the role of the State in development”.** The LOR Programme provides for effective and efficient legislative processes that are necessary for the establishment of a stable and sustainable policy environment.

Accordingly, the development of this Strategic Plan, therefore, was informed by the LOR Programme Implementation Action Plan, which resonates with the goal, theme, relevant objective and identified priorities of the NDP IV.

##

### 1.4.3 Linkage to Regional and International Frameworks

Regional and international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Agenda 2063 and the East African Community Vision 2050 provide higher level planning aspirations for Parliament. The Strategic Plan of the Parliament of Uganda is directly aligned with Goal 16 of the SDGs, which promotes peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensures access to justice for all, and building effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

In relation to Agenda 2063, the Strategic Plan is directly linked to Goal 11, which addresses issues of democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law; Goal 13 that focuses on preserving peace, security and stability; Goal 14, which envisions a stable and peaceful Africa; and Goal 15, which recognises a fully functional and operational African peace and security architecture. Regarding the East African Community Vision 2050, the Strategic Plan is linked to two (2) goals of democratic values, human rights, access to justice and the rule of law; and a peaceful and secure East African Community.

In addition, the Strategic Plan acknowledges the Parliament of Uganda’s commitments to the various international and regional Parliamentary organs. These include the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association(CPA), the Inter-Parliamentary Union(IPU), the African Caribbean Pacific-European Union(ACP-EU), the Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth(CSPOC), the Pan African Parliament(PAP), the East African Legislative Assembly(EALA), the Forum for Parliaments for International Conference on the Great Lakes Region(FP-ICGLR), the Parliamentary Union of the Organisation of Islamic Co-operation Member States (PU-OIC) and African Parliamentary Union(APU).

## 1.5 PURPOSE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FY2025/26 – FY2029/30

The beginning of the Financial Year 2025/26 marks the conclusion of the Parliamentary Strategic Plan for FY2020/21–FY2024/25. Consequently, the new Plan will provide for the continuation of processes essential for actualisation of the nation’s long-term vision through the required Parliamentary operations. Accordingly, the Plan provides for a seamless transition from the last session of the 11th Parliament to the incoming 12th Parliament.

The Strategic Plan, therefore, is both a medium-term blueprint for action and a management tool whose successful execution will improve Parliament’s overall efficiency and effectiveness. As a blueprint, the Plan provides direction for aligning resources not only to support the ongoing development of systems, but also to build capacity amongst MPs and staff. These improvements will ultimately strengthen Parliament’s ability to effectively perform its constitutional functions of law making, representation, oversight and appropriation.

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to:

1. Provide a deliberate direction for institutional growth over the next five years;
2. Provide a basic framework to enable Parliament cope with emerging challenges more creatively;
3. Inform all internal stakeholders and external partners of the vision, mission, values and strategic direction of the institution;
4. Streamline linkages with pertinent national, regional and global democratic governance institutions.

## 1.6 THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING THE STRATEGIC PLAN

The strategic objectives and the specific interventions articulated in this Plan are the result of a collaborative process involving the drafting team and the various stakeholders in and outside Parliament. Contributions were solicited from all levels including Departments to the highest policy-making organ – the Parliamentary Commission. Several strategic planning meetings were held with the drafting team, heads of department and other stakeholders. This comprehensive and participatory approach was to ensure ownership, acceptance and commitment by all stakeholders to implement the Plan.

The process also entailed a review of several documents including the following:

1. Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want.
2. East African Community Vision 2050
3. Preliminary Assessment Report of the Strategic Plan for the Parliament of Uganda FY 2020/21-FY2024/25
4. Programme Annual Review Reports from 2020/21 – 2024/25
5. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (2015 – 2030)
6. The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.
7. The Administration of Parliament Act, Cap. 272.
8. The Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV).
9. The Mid-term Review report of the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII)
10. The Parliamentary Commission Annual Reports
11. The Programme Implementation Action Plan for the LOR Programme 2025/26 – 2029/30
12. The Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 271
13. The Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda 2025.
14. The Strategic Plan of Parliament, FY2020/21 – FY2024/25
15. The Uganda Vision 2040

Information gathered from these documents and submissions by various departments were used to inform the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) and the PESTEL (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental) analyses, as well as the stakeholder mapping and analysis.

## 1.7 STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

This Strategic Plan is organised into nine chapters, in line with the Planning Guidelines of the National Planning Authority (NPA). Chapter One provides an introduction to the Plan, outlining its purpose and the rationale for its development.It provides a background and mandate of Parliament, and also describes the context within which the Plan will be implemented. The chapter further details the governance and organisational structure of Parliament and delves into the national, legal and policy frameworks.

Chapter Twopresents the institutional review, incorporating SWOT and PESTEL analyses, stakeholder mapping and analysis. Chapter Threeunpacks the strategic direction and desired outcomes of the Plan. It provides the Vision, Mission, Values, the goal of PSP 2025/26 - 2029/30; the desired outcomes of the PSP; the strategic objectives and the planned interventions. Chapter Four provides adetailed financing framework of the Plan, including the budget projections in the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), the funding gap and the resource mobilization strategy.

Chapter fiveelaborates the SSP implementation and performance assessment, while Chapter Sixpresents the communication and feedback strategy of the Plan. Chapter Sevenpresents the risk management strategy, identifying the key anticipated risks, their assessment and the proposed mitigation measures. Chapter Eighthighlights the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the Plan and the reporting and feedback mechanisms. Finally, Chapter Nineprovides detailed profiles of the projects included in the Plan.

# CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a review of the performance of the previous Strategic Plan for Parliament FY 2020/21- FY 2024/25, articulating performance by strategic objective, interventions and projects. It assesses institutional capacity with regard to financial resources, human resources, monitoring and evaluation and institutional policy review and development, Capacity building of MPs, staff and Local Councils, Risk Management Systems, Communication and Feedback mechanisms, ICT services, Transport services and the LOR Programme Secretariat The chapter also includes a SWOT analysis, PESTEL analysis, stakeholder analysis, and highlights key challenges, achievements, and international engagements addressed by the Parliament of Uganda during the period under review.

## 2.2 PERFORMANCE SYNOPSIS OF THE PREVIOUS STRATEGIC PLAN (2020/21–2024/25)

The previous Strategic Plan for FY 2020/21–FY 2024/25 was aligned with the NDP III and the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP) of the Legislation, Oversight and Representation (LOR) Programme. During the first year of implementation of the Strategic Plan, the Parliament of Uganda was under the Governance and Security Programme. Subsequently, the LOR Programme was later created as a separate programme in order to reinforce the principle of separation of powers between the Legislature and the Executive. Parliament became the lead agency of the LOR Programme with key partners being the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA) and Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC)***.*** The Programme was drawn to address the key functions of legislation, oversight and representation. It is noteworthy that the strategic objectives were not only aligned to the national development agenda, but were also designed in line with the constitutional mandate of Parliament, as illustrated in Figure 1:

Figure 1: Linkage between Strategic Objectives and Constitutional Mandate of Parliament

SO 5: Enabling Objective

SO 1 relates to The Legislative Function

SO 2 relates to the Oversight Function

SO 3 relates to the Representative Function

SO 4 relates to the Appropriation Function

The review that was conducted to assess the extent of its implementation for the period July 2020 to December 2024 scored overall performance at 62%. Table 1 shows a summary of performance by Strategic Objective.

Table 1: Level of Achievement per Strategic Objective

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Strategic objective** | **Level of achievement** |
| 1. | To improve the legislative process in Parliament to ensure enhanced scrutiny and quality of legislation | 71% |
| 2. | To improve the oversight role of Parliament over the Executive | 74% |
| 3. | To strengthen the representative role of MPs | 33% |
| 4. | To strengthen Parliament to effectively play its role in National budget processes for proper implementation of NDPIII priorities | 71% |
| 5. | Strengthened institutional capacity of Parliament to independently undertake its constitutional mandate effectively and efficiently | 63% |
|  | **Overall performance score**  | **62%** |

***Source: Preliminary Assessment report of the Strategic Plan for Parliament of Uganda, 2020/21-2024/25***

Out of the five strategic objectives**,** the analysis revealed that strategic objectives 1, 2 and 4 achieved the highest levels of performance rated at 71%, 74% and 71%. This performance was attributed to; increased number of Plenary and committee sittings, improved information management systems for Bills, improved use of evidence to support legislation,successful engagements with the Prime Minister during the Prime Minister’s Time on Thursdays, and enhanced skills and knowledge for MPs and staff through training and certification in budget processes.

Strategic Objective 5 registered a slight increase in performance at 63% as compared to 48% registered at mid-term review of the Strategic Plan of Parliament FY 2020/21-FY2024/25. This was attributed to the equipping of offices with ICT equipment and furniture, equipping of plenary and committee rooms, procurement of Parliament vehicles, operationalisation of the Gender and Equity Unit, and conducting the mid-term evaluation of the Strategic Plan.

Performance for Objective 3 was comparatively low, rated at 33%. This was attributed to effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in the first two years of the Plan, which resulted into limited attendance in the House, restricted travel for fieldwork activities, and limited funds allocated for field visits.

## 2.3 PERFORMANCE BY OBJECTIVE

The Parliament of Uganda registered several achievements in its core areas of legislation, oversight and representation as outlined in the following sections.

### 2.3.1 Improve the Legislative Processes in Parliament to Ensure Enhanced Scrutiny and Quality of Legislation

The most prominent role of Parliament, as stipulated by Article 79 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, is to make laws on any matter for the peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda. The Legislative function mainly focuses on the processing of Bills in Parliament from both the Executive and private Members. Accordingly, as at December 2024, Parliament had passed a total of 149 Bills against the planned 156 Bills, thereby registering a 95% success rate as detailed in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Bills enacted under NDP III



***Source: Preliminary Assessment Report of the Strategic Plan for the Parliament of Uganda FY 2020/21-FY2024/25.***

Enabling factors for the registered performance include: Provision of technical support to the committees through Bill analysis and research, improved use of evidence to support legislation through research and pre-legislative studies, and improved standards of legislative procedures that provide for virtual plenary attendance and benchmarking study visits by MPs and staff to other jurisdictions with similar laws.

In addition, the development of a Bill Tracking System has been instrumental in providing real time updates on the status of every Bill that is before Plenary and committees. Nonetheless, there is need to upgrade the legislative tracking system to extend its functionality to other Parliamentary business such as petitions, urgent questions, and matters of national importance.

Despite the achievements, the legislative function of Parliament still faces the following challenges:

1. Limited knowledge and skills to handle specialized legislation in emerging global sectors such as Artificial Intelligence, Oil and Gas, Loan financing modalities, national resource mobilization, and Public Finance Management reforms.
2. Low public engagement in the Bill consultation processes. While Parliament advertises in newspaper inviting relevant stakeholders’ input during the consideration of Bills, the response rate remains lower than anticipated, hence a lower involvement of the Public in the business before Parliament. There is need for a consultative framework that will provide mechanisms for identifying and involving stakeholders in Bill analysis. It is worth noting that the current Rules of Procedure lack the legal provisions mandating citizen engagement and participation, which undermines efforts geared towards improving the consultation process.

### 2.3.2 Improve the Oversight Role of Parliament over the Executive

Parliament exercises its oversight role by holding the Executive accountable for its actions and use of public resources. The key oversight tools include: questions to the Prime Minister and Ministers, Ministerial Statements, Parliamentary resolutions, Committee meetings, Committee field visits, Committee reports and the establishment of Ad-hoc and Select Committees.

During the review of the oversight function under the SPP FY 2020/21–FY2024/25, the following achievements and challenges were noted as detailed below:

1. Adopted 86.7% of the Committee reports tabled.
2. Received 85.9% of the responses to questions on matters of national importance.
3. Considered 97.8% of the Ministerial statements.
4. Considered 99% of the motions moved.
5. Undertook 59% of the planned Committee oversight field visits.
6. Handled all the four Opposition responses to the State of Nation address presented and
7. Considered 44% of the Constitutional and Statutory reports.

It is important to note that Committee oversight field visits were not adequately undertaken during the first two financial years. This is attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted travel and field work activities, compounded by limited budgetary allocations for such visits.

In addition, the planned installation of a digitized tracker for accountability committees, which would have enhanced mechanisms for clearing backlog and follow-up of constitutional reports was not done.

Despite the achievements, the Oversight function is still faced with the following challenges:

1. Limitations in capacity for effective oversight: effective oversight requires specialised knowledge, skills, and adequate financial and human resources. Some Members and staff lack the technical expertise necessary to scrutinise complex government policies and voluminous documents.
2. Limited time for scrutiny: Committees and the House were not able to exhaustively consider all the constitutional and statutory reports within the set deadlines. As a result, some reports were adopted by the House without debate.
3. Lack of access to information from MDAs: Some MDAs fail or delay to provide crucial information required to carry out oversight.
4. Inadequate resources: financial constraints have hindered the capacity to carry out evidence-based Parliamentary oversight.
5. Unequitable budget allocation: Budgetary resources for committees of Parliament have been distributed without due consideration of their unique mandates and scope of work.
6. Failure to institute a digitized tracker for accountability committees, which was due to lack of sufficient financial resources.

### 2.3.3 Strengthen the Representative Role of MPs

One of the key determinants of Parliamentary performance within the governance framework is the representative quality and effectiveness of its political parties and, ultimately, the Members of Parliament. Political parties perform vital functions in any representative democracy by serving as the principal vehicles for citizen representation and framing political choices during elections.

Membership of the 11th Parliament was stable at 556 Members throughout the Plan period. Constituency representatives formed majority of the MPs at 63.5% while special interest groups accounted for 31.7% as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Composition of the 11th Parliament

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.**  | **Category** | **No. of MPs** | **Percentage**  |
| 1. | Constituency  | 353 | 63.5% |
| 2. | District /City Women Representatives | 146 | 26.3% |
| 3. | Workers’ Representative | 5 | 0.9% |
| 4. | Youth Representatives | 5 | 0.9% |
| 5. | Persons with Disabilities Representatives | 5 | 0.9% |
| 6. | Older Persons’ Representatives | 5 | 0.9% |
| 7. | Uganda Peoples’ Defence Forces  | 10 | 1.8% |
| 8. | Ex Officio Members | 27 | 4.9% |
|  | **Total** | **556** | **100%** |

***Source: Office of the Clerk to Parliament***

In terms of political party representation, the National Resistance Movement (NRM) which is the ruling Party, held the majority with a total of 336 Members of Parliament, while the National Unity Platform (NUP) was the leading Opposition Party of the 11th Parliament, with 57 members, as indicated in Figure 3. In regard to gender composition, the male MPs constituted the majority at 66%, while female Members accounted for 34% as shown in Figure 3. It is worth noting that majority of the female MPs occupied affirmative action seats, with directly elected women members constituting only 7.4%.

Figure 3: Political Party Representation and Gender Composition

 

***Source: Preliminary Assessment Report of the SPP FY 2020/21 -FY2024/25***

To enhance representation, priority was given to public consultation and people participation in Parliamentary business. Key interventions executed were:

1. Conducting 597 outreach programmes out of the planned 1,200;
2. Public awareness programmes on radio and television stations in all the regions of Uganda;
3. Convening the first ever regional Parliament sitting, held in Gulu from 28th to 30th August 2024. The sitting enabled Parliament an opportunity to engage directly with the citizens in the region on legislative matters.

To track representation in the Plenary, the biometric attendance system was upgraded and maintained. The average attendance for Plenary and committee sessions over the four-year period is illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3: Annual average attendance of MPs in Plenary and Committees

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **2020/21** | **2021/22** | **2022/23** | **2023/24** |
| Average attendance of plenary sittings | 80 | 80 | 280 | 334 |
| Average attendance of Committee business | 16 | 16 | 15 | 13 |

***Source: Annual Parliamentary Commission Performance Reports***

During FY 2020/21 and FY2021/22, average attendance was affected by social distancing due to COVID-19 in which the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) limited the number of people attending Plenary and Committees. This accounted for the average of 80 MPs attending plenary sittings during this period. The attendance remarkably improved in FY 2022/23 and FY2023/24, from 280 to 334, which is the period when the SOPs were no longer applicable. However, the planned installation of an automated attendance tracking system in Committee rooms, which would have provided more precise monitoring of attendance, was not implemented as scheduled.

Further, to promote its representative role at the international level, Parliament participated in 31 international engagements including meetings, conferences and bench marking visits, out of the 200 engagements that were envisaged to be undertaken during the Plan period. During the period under review, Parliament maintained active membership and participation in several regional and international Parliamentary bodies, as indicated in Box 1.

**Box 1: International Parliamentary Bodies**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. ***The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)*** – Previously known as the ‘Empire Parliamentary Association. It works to support good governance, democracy and human rights. Its membership comprises of national, state, provincial and territorial Parliaments and Legislatures across the Commonwealth.
2. ***The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)*** – Is an international organisation of the national Parliaments of sovereign states, which works to promote democracy, peace and cooperation among people.
3. ***The African Caribbean Pacific – European Union (ACP-EU)*** - The ACPEU joint Parliamentary Assembly brings together the elected representatives of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific states that have signed the Cotonou Agreement and the EU (the Members of the European Parliament). It exists to promote human rights and democracy and the common values of humanity.
4. ***The African Union (AU)*** – the AU is a continental union consisting of 55 countries of the African continent and a successor to the Organisation of African Union (OAU). The organisation exists to, among other objectives, promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance.
5. ***The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA***) – Is the legislative arm of the East African Community (EAC) whose function, among others, is to discuss all matters pertaining to the Community and make recommendations for implementation.
6. ***The Pan- African Parliament (PAP)*** – Also known as the African Parliament is the legislative body of the African Union. It exercises oversight and has advisory and consultative powers.
7. ***Forum of Parliaments for the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (FP-ICGLR)*** – A regional organisation bringing together Member states from Central, Eastern and Southern Africa.
8. **Parliamentary Union of the Organisation of Islamic Co-operation (PUOIC) -** This is a grouping of Parliaments that associate as a result of being members of Organization of Islamic Conference. The Parliament of Uganda has been a member since 1999.
9. **Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth (CSPOC) –** This is a biennial conference where Speakers and Presiding Officers from Commonwealth countries gather to share experiences, collaborate, and strengthen parliamentary institutions. It focuses on enhancing parliamentary democracy, promoting knowledge, and ensuring impartiality.
 |

|  |
| --- |
|  |

 The Parliament of Uganda also hosted several international conferences such as the 27th Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth in January 2024, and the 7th Annual AfricanNetwork of Parliamentary Budget Offices in September 2024.

Despite these achievements, the Representation function still grapples with the following challenges:

1. Low attendance of committee meetings– this undermines the quality of reports and leads to time wastage in following up members to sign the reports.
2. The stringent time allocated to Members to make submissions on the Floor is limited and affects the quality of representation, and has been a consistent concern among MPs.
3. Inadequate funding to facilitate Members’ participation in international engagements, which restricts the scope and effectiveness of Parliament’s international representation.
4. Limited utilization of information arising from international engagements. The knowledge acquired through international engagements is not sufficiently applied into Parliamentary processes, practices, business and administration.
5. Mismatch between citizens’ expectations and needs: given the widespread poverty among constituents, MPs are often expected to provide direct services such as school fees, medical bills, roads, and financial support rather than focusing on their legislative and oversight responsibilities.

### 2.3.4 Strengthen Parliament to Effectively Play Its Role in the National Budget Processes for Implementation of NDPIII Priorities

Overall, the intended outcome, under the Appropriation function during implementation of the SPP FY2020/21-FY2024/25 was “efficient allocation and utilisation of public resources”. To attain this, Parliament successfully conducted sessions in the Plenary and Committee sittings to review, consider and approve the National Budget, ensure that the National Budget was aligned to NDP III and that the MDLGs were compliant with the Gender and Equity requirements.

Figure 4: Total Budget Allocation for four Financial Years (Billion UGX)

**

***Source:*** ***Parliamentary Budget Committee Reports***

Parliament appropriated financial resources for the Executive within the statutory timelines. Initially, there was a notable decrease in FY 2021/22 from UGX 45 trillion to UGX 44 trillion due the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it is evident that the funds appropriated increased across four financial years to UGX 72 trillion in Financial Year 2024/25. For all the five financial years, the Parliament approved less funds as compared to the estimated costings for implementing the NDP III (see Table 4).

Table 4: Approved National Budget Vs NDP III Costing for the Four Financial Years (Billions UGX)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **NDP III** | **Approved Budgets** | **Variance** |
| **2020/21** | 73,232 | 45,493 | 27,739 |
| **2021/22** | 73,059 | 44,778 | 28,281 |
| **2022/23** | 81,780 | 48,130 | 33,650 |
| **2023/24** | 84,408 | 52,736 | 31,672 |
| **2024/25** | 99.203 | 72.130 | 27.073 |

***Source: NDPIII and Budget Committee reports***

Whereas Parliament achieved the set targets and complied with the statutory requirements, the following challenges were registered:

* 1. Submission of incomplete budgetary information by Ministers to Parliament limited the time for committees to effectively process their respective budget proposals in preparation for appropriation. Thus, there is need to develop measures for holding the Executive accountable for such inadequacies.
	2. Limited time for processing reports from committees by the House.

###

### 2.3.5 Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of Parliament to Independently Undertake its Constitutional Mandate Effectively and Efficiently

#### **2.3.5.1 Human Resource Development and Management**

Pursuant to the enactment of the Administration of Parliament Act, Cap.272, a basic organisational structure of the Parliamentary Service was mapped out in 1999, and has since been reviewed as presented in **Appendix 1.** The Parliamentary Service has grown from the initial 516 staff in FY 2020/21 to 749 staff in FY 2024/25. Out of the 749 staff, 438 were male, representing 58% while 311 were female, representing 42%. Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the gender distribution of staff in the Parliamentary Service by salary scale as at 31st December 2024. There was male domination at the bottom (PC8), with 103 males against 25 females compared to the higher levels.

Figure 5: Gender distribution of staff of Parliament as at 31st December 2024



***Source: Preliminary Assessment Report of the SPP FY 2020/21 -2024/25***

Figure 6: Gender Distribution of Staff of Parliament by PC Salary Scale as at 31st December 2024



***Source: Preliminary Assessment Report of the SPP FY 2020/21 -2024/25***

To enhance capacity of staff, a total of 320 capacity building programs in form of trainings and benchmarks were implemented during the plan period. The programs were aimed at equipping staff with skills necessary for effective and efficient technical, professional and administrative support services to MPs and other stakeholders.

#### **2.3.5.2 Financial Resources**

Overall, the Parliamentary Commission's financial performance from FY 2020/21 to FY 2023/24 illustrates a trajectory of growth in budget allocations and releases, underpinning the Government's commitment to facilitate Parliamentary business and operations. A total of UGX 3,254.827 billion was released against the approved total budget of UGX 3,368.306 billion indicating that the release rate averaged at 96.6% for the first four years of the plan (See Table 5).

Table 5: Summary of Financial Performance for the Period FY 2022/21-2023/24

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category | FY 2020/2021(Billion UGX) | FY 2021/2022(Billion UGX) | FY 2022/2023(Billion UGX) | FY 2023/2024(Billion UGX) | Total  |
| Strategic Plan costing | 672.829 | 834.943 | 1096.477 | 1039.477 | 3643.726 |
| Approved Budget | 672.829 | 834.943 | 914.979 | 945.555 | 3368.306 |
| Release | 605.159 | 822.278 | 914.979 | 912.411 | 3254.827 |
| Spent | 589.971 | 818.673 | 905.839 | 907.527 | 3222.01 |
| Absorption rate | **97.49%** | **99.56%** | **99.00%** | **99.5 %** | **98.9%** |

***Source: Parliamentary Commission Budget Performance Reports***

The trend illustrates the Commission's ability in managing its finances, since the ministry responsible for Finance continued to provide the required finances for the implementation of the Strategic Plan. Out of the releases, the Parliamentary Commission maintained a high performance in budget absorption, averaging at 98.9% during the period FY 2020/21-FY 2023/24.

Despite the financial performance recorded, the Commission still had a funding gap of UGX 388.899 billion for the period FY 2020/21- FY 2023/24. This highlighted a need to source for more funds from the Government of Uganda and Development Partners. The Resource Enhancement and Accountability Programme (REAP) supported selected activities of the Public Accountability Committees to the tune of UGX 410 million.

#### **2.3.5.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Function**

The Parliamentary Commission through the M&E function realized the following achievements;

1. Operationalized the M&E framework, to measure progress of the Plan through the four years.
2. Prepared the Annual Parliamentary Commission Performance Reports, Annual Programme Review Reports, Mid-term Review Report of the Strategic Plan, Preliminary Assessment of the Strategic Plan, tracking and reporting on Parliament achievement on implementation of the NRM Manifesto (2021-2026)
3. Provided support to various committees and departments of Parliament, in establishing and maintaining M&E structures that supported periodical data capture and reporting on the Legislative Index.
4. Improved Staffing of the division.

The Division, however, needs to be strengthened in terms of training, skilling, tooling and automation of systems. In particular, the Division had a manual system through which data collection and information synthesis was done:

The Commission intends;

1. To develop an M&E strategy that responded to needs of accountability, evidence-based planning and decision-making, institutional learning through data utilisation and sharing, monitoring Parliament’s policies and programmes as well as measuring impact of development interventions
2. To automate the M&E system during this Plan period. Information database system on policies, programmes and projects, for efficient and effective data support aimed at enhancing implementation, continuous assessment and learning.

#### **2.3.5.4 Institutional Policy Reviews and Development**

Under institutional policy reviews and development, the Parliamentary Commission during the period,

1. Amended the Administration of Parliament act to provide for, making the Deputy speaker a member of the Commission and repealing of the institute of Parliamentary Studies Act.
2. Reviewed and updated the Rules of Procedure of Parliament in 2022 and 2025.

Similarly, efforts to review and develop of regulations and policies on Human Resource, Research Services, Monitoring and Evaluation, ICT, Occupational Safety, Library Services, Museum services were undertaken. Going forward the Commission shall;

1. Put in place a framework for reviewing and developing institutional policies for the Parliament of Uganda.
2. Update the compendium of institutional policies of the Parliament of Uganda.

#### **2.3.5.5 Capacity Building of MPs, Staff and Local Councils**

Members of Parliament and Staff were annually facilitated to undertake capacity building programmes in specialized fields as groups or individuals. In addition, in country group trainings were designed and delivered for Members of Parliament, staff and Local Councils.

The Parliamentary Commission shall;

1. Develop policies and regulations for offering Capacity Building to key stakeholders.
2. Mobilise additional resources for Capacity Building of key stakeholders.

#### **2.3.5.6 Risk Management Systems at Parliament.**

The Top Management Team considered a paper on institutionalization of the Risk Management System and establishment of a risk management unit for the Parliament of Uganda. The key purpose is to address the risks Parliament is exposed to, which may affect its performance and a failure to attain its planed objectives.

The Parliamentary Commission shall -

1. Develop and implement a Risk Management Policy for Parliament of Uganda.
2. Establish the Risk Management Unit within the Parliamentary Service.

#### **2.3.5.7 Communication and Feedback Mechanisms**

Parliament has been communicating to key stakeholders through Press releases by both MPs and Staff, Parliamentary Outreaches, live streaming of Parliamentary proceedings to the citizenry and conducting public hearings on the business before Parliament.

The Parliamentary Commission intends to;

1. Develop and implement a Communication Policy for the Parliament of Uganda.
2. Develop and implement a Comprehensive Communication Action Plan for Parliament.

#### **2.3.5.8 ICT services**

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, provision of ICT services in the parliament of Uganda has become very crucial due to the need to support virtual interactions. The Parliamentary Commission has put in place a technical e- Parliament Committee that has developed an e-Parliament Enterprise Architecture for Uganda that sets out a framework for digitalisation of processes, functions and services.

The Parliamentary commission therefore intends to;

1. Develop and implement the ICT policy for the Parliament of Uganda.
2. Develop and implement a 10-year ICT Investment Master Plan.

#### **2.3.5.9 Transport Services**

Over the years the Parliamentary commission has acquired a fleet of vehicles to support its operations and work. The vehicles were initially acquired to support hosting of conferences mainly the IPU in 2012 and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in 2019 are old and very expensive to maintain.

The Parliamentary Commission intends to;

1. Update the Transport Policy.
2. Request for funds to replace the old fleet of vehicles.

#### **2.3.5.10 The LOR Programme Secretariat**

Under the programme based approach arrangement of the Government of Uganda for planning and budgeting, the Parliamentary Commission is a lead agency for the LOR Programme with six Partners including; MoLG, MoJCA, ULRC, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and Office of the Auditor General (OAG). The Parliamentary Commission has designated the Department of Corporate Planning and Strategy (CPS) as the secretariat of the LOR Programme.

The Parliamentary Commission intends to;

1. Lobby for resources to facilitate and build capacity of the LOR Programme secretariat and other Programme organs.
2. Automate M&E systems to facilitate data collection and reporting on the LOR Programme.

## 2.4 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The review analysed cross cutting issues that were captured in the strategic plan under sustainable Development Goals and Gender Equality.

### 2.4.1 Sustainable Development Goals

Uganda is a signatory to the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (or 2030 Agenda) which comprises 17 goals and attendant targets. The 2030 Agenda embodies the aspirations of a world characterized by greater equality, prosperity, peace and justice. As the legislative arm of government, the Parliament of Uganda played a vital role in aligning its strategic plan with the SDGs to ensure that Uganda’s development agenda contributed to global progress while addressing the nation’s unique priorities. Rule 189 (g) of the Rules of Procedure provided for all Sectoral Committees of Parliament to “monitor the progress on implementation” of the SDGs made by the sectors that fall within their jurisdiction.

The Parliament, therefore, through its mandate of legislation, oversight, representation and appropriation made direct and indirect contributions to all the 17 SDGs. Most of the key cross-cutting issues including gender equality, human rights, climate change, HIV/ AIDS, food security, population and development, social protection, child health and youth were implemented under Sustainable Development Goals by Parliament, through its committees during the period reviewed. The analysis of key activities implemented during the period under review are indicated in the Table 6.

Table 6: Parliaments Contribution Towards Implementation of the SDGs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **SDG Goal** | **Actions by Committees of Parliament during the period under review** |
| 1 | No Poverty | * Committees Responsible for Finance, Local Government and Gender
* Adopted a Report on the Status of Implementation of the Parish Development Model on Sub Regions of Uganda, 2023.
* Adopted a Report on the Status of Implementation of the Parish Development Model Funds for FY 2021/22
* Passed the National Planning Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the National Population Council (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the National Physical Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Market Bill, 2021
* Passed the Micro Finance Deposit Taking Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Passed the National Local Content Bill, 2022
* Passed National Social Security Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2021
* Presented Ministerial Statement on the Status of Parish Development Model 2022
* Resolution to urge Government to Work on Impediments that are making Ugandans Poor
 |
| 2 | Zero Hunger | * Committees Responsible for Agriculture and Gender
* Passed the Veterinary Practitioners’ Bill, 2023
* Passed Animal Feeds Bills, 2023
* Passed the Agricultural Chemicals (Control) (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Uganda Trypanosomiasis (Repeal) Bill, 2024
* Resolution to urge Government to Prioritize Interventions to Address Challenges of Mycotoxins Contamination in the Country.
* Adopted a Report on a Petition by Nursery Operators to Supply Coffee Seedlings
* Adopted a Report on a Petition by Zombo Tea Nursery Operators and Farmer’s Association on Delayed Supply of Tea Seedlings to Farmers in the District.
* Presented Ministerial Statement on Provision of Food to Starving Communities
 |
| 3 | Good Health and Well Being | * Committees Responsible for Health and National Economy on Health
* Passed the Uganda Human Organ Donation and Transplant Bill, 2022
* Passed the Public Health (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Adopted a Report on the Petitions about delayed commencement of Medical Internship for 2023 Intake and Welfare of Medical Interns
* Adopted a Report on the Assessment of High HIV prevalence rates and accessibility of HIV service delivery in Police detention centres and prison facilities
* Presented Ministerial Policy Statement of COVID-19 In the Country, 2023
* Resolution to Borrow Up to Twenty Million United States Dollars (20 million) From the Arab Bank of Economic Development in Africa (BADEA); Thirty Million United States Dollars (USD 30.0 Million) from Saudi fund for Development; And Twenty Million United States Dollars (USD 20.0 Million) From the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) For the Construction and Equipping of the Uganda Heart Institute Project
* Adopted Resolution to urge Government Prioritize Investment in Health Centre IV
 |
| 4 | Quality Education | * Committees Responsible for Education and National Economy
* Passed the National Sports Bill, 2023
* Passed the Uganda National Commission for UNESCO (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Higher Education Students Financing (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Resolution to Establish Uganda National Institute for Teacher Education
* Adopted a Report on the matter of phasing out the Comprehensive Nursing Certificate and Diploma Courses by the Ministry of Education and Sports
* Adopted Resolution to borrow up to USD 45 Million from the Islamic Bank to Finance Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Support Projects
 |
| 5 | Gender Equality | * Committee on Gender Labour and Social Development
* Passed Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Bill,2023
* Passed the Children (Amendment) Bills, 2024
* Passed the National Youth (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the National Women’s Council (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the National Council for Older Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Adopted a Report on The State of Children Affairs in Uganda
* Adopted a Report on Remand Homes in Uganda
* Adopted Resolution to urge Government to Increase Funding for implementation of the prohibition of Female Mutilation Act 2010
* Adopted a Resolution to urge Government establish and implement polices to strengthen existing Laws to stop teenage pregnancies in Uganda, 2019
 |
| 6 | Clean Water and Sanitation | * Committees responsible for Natural Resources and Climate Change
* Report on the Ministerial Policy Statement and Budget Estimates for FY 2022/2023 for Environment and Natural Resources Sector.
* Withdrawal of a Bill on the Rationalization of Government Agencies (Water and Environment Sector) (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Referred to the responsible Minister the Petition on deprivation of fundamental rights and freedoms on natural resources and blockage of access routes to public water dams by the National Forestry Authority and its agents in Nakasongola District, 2024
* Passed a resolution to allow Hon. Apollo Ofwono Yeri (Tororo Municipality) to introduce a Private Members ‘Bill on Rainwater (Harvesting and Storage) Bill, 2023
* Adopted committee report on the Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements of the National Water and Sewerage Corporation for the year ended 30th June 2022
* Received an action taken by the Minister on Uganda’s climate status and interventions on climate change and budget estimates for Environment and Natural Resources sector for FY2023/2024
 |
| 7 | Affordable and Clean Energy | * Parliamentary Committees Responsible for Natural Resources and National Economy
* Passed the National Meteorological Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Mining and Mineral Bill, 2022
* Passed East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Special Provisions) Bill, 2021
* Passed the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Adopted a Resolution of Parliament urging Government to sign and Ratify the Treaty on The Prohibition of nuclear weapons
* Adopted a Presidential pledge to extend electricity to Industrial Parks, directly from power generation plants
* Presented Ministerial Statement on The Electricity Sector, 2023
* Resolution of Parliament to Borrow up to special drawing rights (SDR) 237.7 million (Equivalent to USD 331.5 Million) And Receive a Grant of Up to SDR 198.2 million (Equivalent to USD276.5 million) From the International Development Association (IDA) Of the World Bank Group to finance the Electricity Access Scale Up Project (EASP)
 |
| 8 | Decent Work and Economic Growth | * Parliamentary Committees responsible for Gender, Finance and National Economy
* Resolution of Parliament to borrow up to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 68.6 million (Equivalent to USD 96 Million) and receive a Grant of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 74.3 million (Equivalent to USD 104 Million) From the International Development Association (IDA) To Finance the Investment for Industrial Transformation and Employment (INVITE) Project
* Adopted Resolution to respond to the plight of Karamojong Children Enslaved in street begging and child labour
* Adopted a Resolution to urge Government prioritize the State of Youth in Uganda
* Adopted a Resolution to urge Government develop the National Agricultural Bank
* Presented Ministerial Statement on Government strategies to mitigate the closure of businesses ventures and foster economic recovery
 |
| 9 | Industry Innovation and Infrastructure | * Parliamentary Committees Responsible for Trade, Infrastructure and National Economy
* Passed the Competition Bill, 2023
* Passed the Warehouse Receipt System (Amendment) Bill, 2023
* Passed the Free Zone (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* The Uganda Export Promotions Board Act (Repeal) Bill,2024
* Passed the National Wildlife (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Uganda Wildlife Conservation Education Centre Act (Repeal) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Cooperative Society (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Resolution to Borrow Up to UA 125.6 million (Euro 147.69 million) From the African Development Bank and Euro 25.984) Million from the Corporate International Fund of Spain for the refurbishment of the Kampala Malaba Meter Gauge Railway Project
* Resolutions to Borrow Up to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 98.8 million (Equivalent to USD 140 M) And Secure a Grant Financing amounting to SDR 42.2 million (Equivalent to USD) 60 million) From the International Development Association (IDA) Of the World Bank to finance the Uganda Digital Acceleration Project (UDAP)- Government Network
* Resolution to Borrow Up to Renminbi (RMB) Yuan 1,050,000,000 From the Export Import Bank of China to finance the supply, installation, commissioning and Support of the National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure/E- Government Infrastructure Project Phase V
* Resolution to borrow 295 million from the Islamic Development Bank and USD 30 Million from the OPEC Fund for International Development for the upgrading of the National Roads Projects
* Adopted a report on the inquiry of Governance of Cooperatives and value for money for budgetary appropriation for Cooperative for FY 2011/12-FY202/23
* Presented Ministerial statement on the status of roads
 |
| 10 | Reduced Inequalities | * Parliamentary Committees Responsible for Equal Opportunities, Human Rights and Gender
* Adopted a Report on the famine situation in Karamoja Sub Region
* Adopted a Report on the 25th Annual Report Human Rights Commission for the Year, 2022
* Adopted a Petition on Deprivation of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms on Natural Resources and blockage of access routes to public water dams by the National Forestry Authority and Its Agents in Nakasongola Districts
* Adopted a Report in Acholi Sub- Region to assess the prevalence of Nodding Syndrome
* Adopted a Report on the State of Equal Opportunities in selected Sectors and Affirmative Action Programmes, 2022
 |
| 11 | Sustainable Cities and Communities | * Parliamentary Committees Responsible for Physical Infrastructure and Presidential Affairs
* Adopted Resolution to Withdraw the Local Governments (Cities Regulations, 2022)
 |
| 12 | Responsible Consumption and Production | * Parliamentary Committees responsible for Trade, Agriculture and Natural resources
* Passed Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Bill,2023
* Passed the Competition Bill, 2023
* Passed Animal Feeds Bill, 2023
* Passed the Markets Bill, 2023
* Passed the WAREHOUSE Receipt System (Amendment) Bill 2024
* Received a Ministerial Statement on the commemoration of the World Good Day, 2023
 |
| 13 | Climate Action | * Parliamentary Committees responsible for Natural Resources, Climate Change and National Economy
* Resolution to Borrow Up to USD 325 Million and receive a Grant of Up to SDR 19.5 million (Equivalent to USD 25million from the International Development Association (IDA) Of the World Bank Group to Finance the Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project
* Adopted a Report on the Motion for the resolution of Parliament urging Government to Address Climate Change in Uganda
* Presented the Ministerial Statement on the Regional Inter-Ministerial Conference on Migration Environment and Climate Change
 |
| 14 | Life Below Water | * Parliamentary Committees responsible for Natural Resources and Agriculture
* Passed the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill,2021
 |
| 15 | Life on Land  | * Parliamentary Sectoral Committee on Natural Resources
* Passed the Petroleum Supply (Amendment) Bill, 2023
* Passed the Physical Planners Registration Bill, 2021
* Presented Ministerial Policy Statement of the Status of Gunda Forest Reserve, Namwoya Forest Reserve and Gulu Forest Reserve.
 |
| 16 | Peace Justice and Strong Institutions | * Parliamentary Committees Responsible for Human Rights, Defence, Equal Opportunities, Public Accounts, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs
* Passed Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Control) Bill,2023
* Passed the Judicature (Amendment) Bill,2023
* Passed the Registration of Persons (Amendment) Bill, 2024
* Passed the Anti- Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Passed The Anti-Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Passed the Trustees Incorporation (Amendment) Bill,2022
* Passed the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Passed the Insolvency (Amendment) Bill, 2022
* Passed the Partnerships (Amendment) Bill,2022
* Passed the Landlord and Tenant Bill, 2021
* Passed the Succession Amendment Bill, 2021
* Resolution of Parliament to urge Government to take Immediate Steps to restore Peace and Security in Karamoja Region
 |
| 17 | Partnerships for the Goals | * Parliamentary Committees responsible for, Foreign Affairs and EAC Affairs
* Elected Ugandan Representatives to the East African Legislative Assembly, 29th Sept 2022
* Presentation by the Technical Team of the East African Community alleging that some Medical and Dental Schools in Uganda have inadequate facilities to train and graduate Medical and Dental Practitioners
* Statement on East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) Bills and Acts, 2022
* Statement on the implementation of the 21st EAC Summit directive to adopt Kiswahili as an Official language of the Community in Uganda
 |

***Source: Official Programme Booklet for the opening of Sessions in the 10th and 11th Parliament, June 2021,2022,2023,2024***

During the period the key role of Parliament was to pass laws, appropriate, consider resolutions and make statements to contribute to the implementation of SDGs. In order to streamline tracking of Parliament contribution to SGDs its paramount to put in place;

1. A dedicated SDGs Secretariat.
2. A mechanism of tracking and reporting implementation of SGDs by Parliament.

### 2.3.1 Gender and Equity

An annual assessment for the Parliamentary Commission budget for FY 2024/25 by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) ranked the Parliament of Uganda among the top five MDAs for compliance on gender and equity mainstreaming. This exemplary performance was among others attributed to:

1. Establishment and operationalisation of a Gender and Equity Unit as required by the Equal Opportunities Commission at the level of a Division in the Department of Corporate Planning and Strategy. The Division has three dedicated staff who are being supported by Focal Point Officers drawn from all the departments of the Parliamentary Service.
2. Development of a Gender Equality Action Plan (GEAP) to provide a clear roadmap towards mainstreaming gender equality. The GEAP focuses on strengthening institutional capacity and commitment towards gender equality, addressing gender-responsive legislation and reinforcing the use of evidence for gender-sensitive and responsive legislation.
3. Development of a Gender Checklist as a basis for monitoring progress towards mainstreaming gender and equity in Parliament.
4. Provision of disability-friendly facilities in Parliament such as offices, washrooms, and meeting rooms.
5. Inclusivity in the recruitment process by ensuring marginalised groups are given equal chance to join the Service.
6. Provision of a breast-feeding facility for both Women MPs and Staff of Parliament.

Despite the achievements, the Commission intends to;

1. Build Capacity of Members of Parliament, staff and Local Councils on Gender and Equity matters.
2. Update and operationalise the Gender and Equity Action Plan (GEAP).

## 2.4 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

#

## 2.4.1 Key Achievements

Parliament made considerable progress during the plan period and was able to accomplish the following:

1. Sustained capacity-building interventions for both MPs and staff throughout the Plan period, including training workshops, seminars, conferences and familiarisation visits, amongst others.
2. Parliament passed a total of 149 bills that have contributed to the advancement of good governance and human rights.
3. Parliament facilitated timely approval of the National Budget in accordance with the budget cycle as stipulated in the PFMA, Cap. 271
4. Technical support to Members of Parliament was enhanced in terms of staff numbers and skills development.
5. Strengthened citizen’s engagement through Parliamentary outreach programmes and the historic regional Parliament sitting held in Gulu, Northern Uganda.
6. A Document Management System was established to ease management and usage of Parliamentary information.
7. Public access to Parliamentary proceedings and remote participation by MPs was improved, enabled by the installation of cameras and audio-visual recording equipment in the Chamber. This has enabled live streaming of Parliamentary business to the public as a means of enhancing citizen engagement and participation.

## 2.4.2 Challenges

Parliament continues to face the following key challenges:

1. Low response of the public to Bills consultation mechanisms due to low awareness of the legislative processes and restricted avenues for meaningful public participation.
2. Limited knowledge and skills in handling specialized legislation and oversight in emerging global areas, such as Artificial Intelligence, Oil and Gas, Loan financing modalities, national resource mobilization and PFM reforms.
3. Limited time for scrutiny as the Committees and the House were often unable to exhaustively review all the constitutional and statutory reports before the mandated deadlines. As a result, some reports were adopted without debate.
4. Lack of a mechanism to evaluate the quality of debates, with evaluations limited to only attendance records.
5. Low attendance of committee proceedings affects quality of reports and leads to time wastage in following up Members to sign reports.
6. Inadequate Committee and Office Space for Members and staff of Parliament due to slow progress of the construction of the new Chamber, and delays in commencement of new Office Buildings.
7. Delayed or inadequate responses from the Cabinet and MDAs to the Questions and concerns raised by MPs during Plenary and Committee meetings.
8. Inadequate information on the implementation of the international protocols, which makes it challenging for Parliament to oversee Government’s commitments and/ or activities carried out at international level.
9. Inadequate financial resources to carry out evidence-based Parliamentary oversight and to acquire equipment to support the work of Parliament and the Departments.
10. The Committee rooms are equipped only with public address systems and lack cameras, audio-visual recording equipment, and automated member attendance tracking systems, which limits transparency and public access to the proceedings.
11. Inadequate uptake of evidence in Parliamentary business.

## 2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING

The principal orientation and strategic direction of any strategic plan needs to be grounded in a sound understanding of the environment in which it is to be implemented. The following section describes how this understanding was reached. The work of Parliament is influenced by several development trends within the global, continental and national contexts, including the effects of evolving democracies, emerging contestations, uneven global economic growth, increased expectations and demands and changing forces in global governance.

### 2.5.1 The SWOT Analysis

An assessment of the internal and external environmental factors affecting the Plan’s successful implementation began with consultation with various stakeholders. This participatory method was aimed at collecting as much relevant information as possible to obtain a realistic snapshot of the Parliament’s current strengths and weaknesses, which will determine the Plan’s successful implementation, as well as the opportunities that could promote such implementation, and the threats that may prevent it. The reasons behind these four perspectives were explored so that viable alternatives could be sought where necessary. A second assessment tool was a determination of the political, economic, sociocultural, technological, environmental and legal factors at work in the Plan’s implementation environment.

Whereas Parliament has made considerable progress towards attaining the vision, a number of issues still require attention as presented in Table 7.

Table 7: SWOT Analysis

|  |
| --- |
| **INTERNAL INFLUENCES** |
| **STRENGTHS** *(Existing factors that have promoted outstanding performance of Parliament)** Strong history and precedence of Parliamentary practice and procedures.
* Strong growing human resource for continuity and sustainability. It is inclusive and versatile
* e-government procurement.
* Culture of evaluation – production of legacy reports.
* Existence of in-house printing services to handle all the previously outsourced printing work.
* Acquisition of Development House property as an extra office block building. Parliament has a title deed now.
* Legal framework for the Autonomy of Parliament to budget and plan for its operations.
* Institutionalised multiparty dispensation and governance.
* Existence of a contributory pension scheme, SACCO and a Staff Welfare Fund.
* Existence of facilities like the Breastfeeding Centre, Gymnasium and Emergency Medical unit.
 | **WEAKNESSES** *(Factors that increase operational costs or reduce the quality-of-service delivery)** Inadequate office space which affects work.
* Inadequate disability-friendly facilities and spaces.
* Failure to adhere to timelines in conducting Parliamentary business.
* Manual Monitoring and Evaluation systems.
 |
| **EXTERNAL INFLUENCES** |
| **OPPORTUNITIES** *(External factors that the organisation can engage to overcome threats)** Interest by stakeholders to forge partnerships, linkages and collaborations with Parliament.
* Emerging political and economic regional integration.
* Existence of national, regional and global planning frameworks.
* An emerging and enlightened citizenry
* Availability of space for construction of offices (Prisons and Ministry of Lands location).
* Enhanced ICT connectivity and social media engagement.
* Strategic linkages with other Parliamentary bodies at regional and international levels.
 | **THREATS** *(External factors that could negatively affect organisational performance)** Mismatch between national planning periods and the tenure of Parliament.
* High public expectations and demands on MPs.
* Multiplicity of Parliamentary Fora which duplicate and detract the work of committees.
* Delays by the Executive to introduce business in Parliament.
* Negative perception by the public about the role of Parliament in governance, directly and through social media.
* Security and Global pandemics.
 |

### 2.5.2 PESTEL Analysis

Table 8: PESTEL Analysis and implications

| **Category** | **Issue** | **Implications** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Political | * Emerging and dynamic political structures, coalitions and status of the Opposition.
* Heightened political awareness

among Ugandans.* Interference by the other arms of the state.
* Interest by stakeholders to forge partnerships, linkages and collaborations with Parliament.
* Increased political cooperation and alliances i.e. EALA, PAP, CPA, IPU etc.
* Increased democratisation.
* Political instability of Uganda’s neighbours.
* High turnover of elected MPs
 | * Change of structure and operations of Parliament.
* An informed electorate that increases the chances of election of competent leaders.
* Weakening role of Parliament in delivering its mandate.
* Strengthened legislative work coupled by possible interference due to conflict of interest.
* Cohesion in political decision making.
* Political stability and effective leadership.
* Insecurity due to proliferation of small arms through the porous borders.
* Loss of skilled MPs and costly regular capacity building.
 |
| Economic | * Shrinking public resource envelope.
* Increasing national debt with its related cost of payments.
* Increased supplementary budgets.
* Transition to e-commerce.
* Perceived or real economic crimes and corruption.
* Macro-economic instability and high inflation rates.
 | * Strain on service delivery including the functioning of Parliament.
* Declining fiscal space/discretion for the national budget.
* Weakening appropriation role of Parliament.
* Quest for effective Parliamentary oversight.
* Non-delivery of services and unfulfilled development agenda.
* Increased public demand for a

strengthened legal framework to eliminate corruption.* Low economic growth and rising poverty among the electorates.
 |
| Social | * Increased focus under Vision 2040.
* Increased awareness of Human Rights.
* Drive towards Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals).
* High population growth rate.
* High levels of poverty among the citizenry Increased awareness of social equity.
* Increased movement of skilled human resources worldwide.
 | * All sectoral plans and budgets aligned to the vision.
* Observance of Human Rights & increased number of petitions.
* Inclusive development (Leave no one behind).
* A strain on available resources, but also potential demographic dividends.
* Strategies to address causes and effects of poverty.
* Strategies to revamp the economy
* Agitation for equity in distribution of resources.
* Attraction of highly qualified personnel to work in Parliament.
* Declining Economic growth.
* Increased poverty levels and income inequality.
 |
| Technology | Growing use and evolution of ICT | * Increased leverage of ICT in operations and communications.
* Continuous updating of software and ICP equipment.
* The need for information security, data protection and privacy.
 |
| Legal | * Constitutional underpinnings on the role of Parliament and the presence of the Administration of Parliament Act.
* Continued enactment creating new districts and municipalities.
* Enhanced role of Parliament in creating new legislation.
* Revision of the Rules of Procedure for Parliament.
* Increased pressure for Constitutional amendments.
 | * A strong establishment of institution of Parliament and its governance structures.
* The need to review the Administration of Parliament Act with the view of strengthening the role of Parliament in democratisation process.
* Increased representation but enlarged Parliament membership with constraints on the resource envelope.
* Enhanced participation by Members in plenary and committees.
* Increased demand for capacity to

draft legislative proposals and public participation.* Enhanced process and entrenchment of Parliament in its legislate and oversight process.
* Threat to Parliamentary sovereignty.
 |
| Environmental | * Increased environmental awareness.
* Increased call for development of a “Green Parliament”.
 | * Enactment of legislation on environmental issues.
* Development of “green Parliament” strategy.
 |

### 2.5.3 Stakeholder Analysis

The Parliamentary Commission has strong linkages with Local, National, Regional and Global Partners and this enables Parliament to play its major roles of representation, legislation, oversight, and budget appropriation. Parliament also bears overall responsibility for implementation of the Plan including use of the synergy derived from leveraging its stakeholders. In particular, a number of Development Partners (DPs) will continue to support specific activities that are linked to the Strategic Plan through provision of technical and financial assistance. Table 9 lists some of the Commission’s stakeholders and their expectations.

Table 9: Stakeholder Analysis

| **Stakeholder** | **Stakeholder expectation** | **Performance expectation** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Members of Parliament | •Efficient services i.e. legislative and administrative services.•Conducive work environment.•Capacity building.•Stronger Constituency services, offices and staff. | Evidence-based legislation• Increased public participation in Parliamentary business.• Improved quality of debates.• Improved Parliamentary oversight.• Improved accountability of public resources. |
| Staff of Parliament | • Adequate remuneration.• Improved Staff welfare.• Enhanced training and careerdevelopment.• Safety and security while at work.• Conducive environment.• Career growth, development,retention and exit managementstrategy. | • Improved performance/ service delivery.• Staff satisfaction loyalty.• Timely implementation of work programmes.• Adherence to rules and regulations. |
| The Executive | Consideration of business brought by Government. | * Timely Submission of business to the House.
* Timely response to the questions and issues raised in the House.
 |
| Ministries and other public institutionsIncluding Local Governments | • Debate and scrutiny of policies and budgets on a timely basis.• Better and effective communication on all issues.•Partnership and collaboration. | • Implement enacted policies and laws.• Efficient and effective utilization of resources and feedback on all issues.• Provide requisite information to Parliament for informed decision-Making. |
| Judiciary | • Adherence to the rule of law.• Increased demonstration of separation of powers. | • Provide clarity in law interpretation of laws.• Demonstrate the ideals of separation of powers.•Allocate adequate resources. |
| The Media | • Timely access to information and Parliamentary proceedings. | • Objective reporting on Parliament. |
| Civil Society | • Inclusiveness in the legislative process.• Continuous engagement. | • Objective criticism.• Contribution to the legislative process and oversight. |
| DevelopmentPartners | • Growth in democracy and good governance.• Appropriate utilisation of resources. | • Rule of law.• Increased collaboration. |
| The Public | • Effective oversight.• Effective representation.• Good governance.• Improved legislation.• Appropriate utilisation of resources. | • Participation in the legislative process.•Feedback on performance of Parliament.• Informed public on the workings of Parliament. |
| The Private Sector | • Good laws.• Effective Parliamentary oversight in the use of public resources.• Responsive Legislature. | • Adherence to legislation.• Feedback and regular engagementon areas that requireenhanced oversight. |
| Global Partners | • Active participation in international fora.•Implementation resolutions/domesticationof relevant statutes. | • Capacity building for members and staff of Parliament.• Implementation of a bi-cameral Parliament.• Adoption of Best practices.• Participation in global decision-making. |

# CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC DIRECTION, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES OF THE PLAN

## 3.1 STRATEGIC DIRECTION

The strategic direction of this plan is aligned to the Legislation, Oversight and Representation (LOR) Programme, whose goal **is Efficient Legislation, Representation and Accountability.**

### 3.1.1 Vision

In reviewing the Parliament’s Vision, it was agreed that the institution’s Vision for the period 2020/21- 2024/25 be maintained, as it was still relevant and pertinent. Therefore, the Vision for the 5-year planning period (2025/26-2029/30) is: **“A transformed, independent and people-centred Parliament.”**

### 3.1.2 Mission

The Mission statement for the period 2020/21- 2024/25 has also been maintained. The Mission statement for the period 2024/25- 2029/30 is: **“To achieve improved accountability, representation, democracy and good governance for better quality of life of all Ugandans.”**

The Vision and Mission of Parliament resonate with the main goal of the NDP IV which is to, **“Attain** **higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation.”**

**3.1.3 Goal**

The goal is the broad high-level objective that captures the aspirations of a transformed, independent and people-centred Parliament. The Goal of the Plan is, “**To strengthen legislation, representation and accountability for development and good governance”.**

### 3.1.4 Strategic Objectives

The plan will be implemented through four strategic objectives, which highlight the core areas of performance that the Parliament of Uganda will seek to implement effectively and efficiently during the tenure of the plan:

1. To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes.
2. To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the NDP.
3. To enhance effectiveness of representation; and
4. To strengthen institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and representation.

### 3.1.5 Corporate Values

The core values of the Parliament of Uganda are adopted to facilitate realizing the vision, mission and strategic objectives. The values guide Members of Parliament and the staff when executing assigned roles that contribute to the mandate of Parliament. As a democratic Parliament that serves the people of Uganda, we must hold and follow highest ethos, ethics and values that are impeccable. These core values include;

1. **Integrity-** We demonstrate high ethical standards in our activities.
2. **Professionalism-** We strive to act on the basis of sound and established Rules of Procedure, facts, insight and experience.
3. **Transparency-** We communicate to all stakeholders in an open and inclusive way.
4. **Innovation-** We undertake to generate new ideas, products, services and solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Parliament.
5. **Independence-** We undertake to safeguard the independence of Parliament in all our actions.

The core values of the Parliament are supported by the Code of Conduct for Members of Parliament as enshrined in the Rules of Procedure and for staff of Parliament, the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2021 (**see** **Appendices 2 and 3)**

## 3.2 EXPECTED KEY RESULTS

The plan aims to achieve the following key results by end of FY 2029/30:

1. Improved legislative processes as measured by the proportion of laws enacted against Bills presented from 62.7% in FY2023/2024 to 85% in FY2029/2030.
2. Improved alignment of the national budget to the National Development Plan (NDP) as measured by the Certificate of Compliance (COC) from 71.4% in FY 2023/2024 to 90% in FY2029/2030.
3. Strengthened accountability of all government institutions as measured by the proportion of unqualified audit opinions from 57% in FY2023/2024 to 70% in FY2029/2030.
4. Improved responsiveness of Parliament to the needs of the people as measured by the citizen scorecard from 57% in FY2023/2024 to 75% in FY2029/2030.
5. Improved Programme performance from 69% in FY2023/2024 to 90% in FY 2029/2030.

## 3.3 THE LINK BETWEEN OUTCOMES AND OBJECTIVES

The table below illustrates the linkage of the overall Outcome to the Goal while the intermediate outcomes are linked to the Strategic Objectives.

Table 10: Mapping of Objectives to Outcomes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcomes** | **Indicators** | **Baseline****2023/24** | **Targets****2029/30** |
| **Goal: To strengthen legislation, representation and accountability for development and good governance.** |
| Improved standards of living | Proportion of Ugandans living on less than a dollar per day |  |  |
| **Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes** |
| Improved legal framework for supporting National development | Proportion of laws enacted against Bills presented  | 62.7 | 85 |
| **Objective 2: To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the NDP** |
| Effective and efficient allocation and utilization of public resources. | Proportion of Parliamentary recommendations on the Budget implemented | 55 | 85 |
| **Objective 3: To enhance effectiveness of representation**  |
| Improved representation by elected leaders | People's views reflected in the decisions of Parliament as measured by Citizen’s scorecard | 57 | 75 |
| **Objective 4: To strengthen institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and representation** |
| Improved effectiveness and efficiency of the programme | Proportion of programme results achieved | 69 | 90 |

## 3.4 LINKING OBJECTIVES AND SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS

Based on the achievements alluded to above, challenges faced, opportunities available and emerging issues, Parliament intends to implement the interventions in Table 11 to deliver on its strategic objectives.

Table 11: Mapping of Planned Objectives to Interventions and Actions

|  |
| --- |
| **Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes** |
| **Interventions** | **Outputs** | **Actions** |
| Develop and upgrade legislative tracking systems | Legislative tracking system upgraded | 1)Design and develop new modules for the system (petitions, audit recommendation, committee hearings, resolutions, submitted action-taken reports, questions, loans and motions)2)Train MPs and staff as end users of the system. |
| Ratify international treaties | International treaties ratified | Process international treaties presented to Parliament. |
| Fast track legislative business  | Bills enacted within 45 days | 1)Hold plenary sittings2)Enact legislation3)Hold committee sittings4)Produce committee reports on Bills |
| Strengthen citizen participation in legislative processes | Citizen participation in the legislative process strengthened | 1) Develop a citizen consultation and engagement framework on legislative processes 2) Conduct Committee Meetings to consider and incorporate citizen’s views on the proposed legislation3) Operationalise the Parliament-CSO engagement framework for Civil Society Organisations to participate in Parliamentary processes4) Develop Information, Education and Communication and promotional materials5) Roll out Parliamentary digital platforms for public participation (Parliament App, Web TV, social media platforms) |
| **Objective 2: To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the NDP** |
| **Interventions** | **Outputs** | **Actions** |
| Strengthen the capacity of Parliament to scrutinize and approve budgets. | Capacity of Parliament in budgeting process strengthened | 1) Train Members of Parliament in budget scrutiny2) Train staff of Parliament in budget analysis3) Sensitize Members of Parliament on Gender and Equity budgeting and planning compliance assessment checklist4) Conduct Parliamentary Committee field visits5) Facilitate international exchanges on best practices*6)* Conduct bi-annual workshops and seminars on the National budget7) Develop and implement analytical frameworks for performance of the economy |
| Strengthen mechanisms for Parliamentary oversight function | Parliamentary oversight function strengthened | 1) Hold plenary sittings2) Hold Committee sittings3) Conduct Oversight Field visits 4) Debate and adopt committee reports5) Prepare action-taken report, as provided in the Rules of Procedures of Parliament6) Facilitate Ad-hoc/Select Committees7) Consider petitions submitted to Parliament |
| Improved consideration of Audit Reports by Accountability Committees | 1) Provide technical support to accountability committees during discussion of audit reports.2) Hold sensitization engagements on the findings and results in the annual report of the Auditor General |
| Develop a system to monitor budget implementation and compliance. | Budget implementation and compliance monitoring system developed | Design and develop a budget implementation and compliance monitoring system |
| Strengthen follow-up mechanisms for budgetary actions | Follow up mechanisms for budgetary actions strengthened | 1) Prepare report on the recommendations of Parliament on the Ministerial Policy Statements2) Track and document actions on budget related recommendations |
| Institute measures for collaborative budget decision making and monitoring among stakeholders. | **1**) Collaborative budget decision-making and monitoring strengthened **2**) Citizen consultation and engagement framework on budget processes developed and reviewed | 1) Develop a citizen consultation and engagement framework on budget processes.2) Conduct citizen consultative meetings to gather views in the budget proposals3) Engage in media and other forms of public fora to discuss and explain the actions and decisions of Parliament to the public and other stakeholders |
| **Objective 3: To enhance effectiveness of representation**  |
| **Interventions** | **Outputs** | **Actions** |
| Strengthen the whipping mechanisms for both Plenary and Committees | Improved attendance of Members of Parliament in plenary and committees | 1) Strengthen an attendance tracking system to monitor and record MP’s attendance of plenary 2) Make attendance records of committee sittings publicly available to promote transparency and accountability3) Establish clear consequences of MPs who fail to attend plenary and Committees regularly. |
| Strengthen engagements between Parliament, local councils and the citizens | Improved engagements between Parliament, local councils and the citizens | 1) Hold public outreach programmes including Regional Parliamentary sittings2) Host visiting delegations in Parliament3) Develop a framework for regular engagement between Parliament, Local Councils, and the citizens. |
| Participate in regional and international fora | Improved participation in regional and international fora  | 1) Foster bilateral and multilateral engagements2) Attend regional and international membership meetings3) Pay membership and subscription fees to regional and international bodies |
| **Objective 4: To strengthen institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and representation** |
| **Interventions** | **Outputs** | **Actions** |
| Develop physical infrastructure for Parliament | Completion of the new Chambers for Parliament | 1) Facilitate Contracts Management Committee (CMT) Meetings 2) Expedite payment of verified and certified works on the New Chamber (Project) |
| Construction of office building for Parliament | 1) Conduct feasibility studies 2) Design building plans 3) Engage consultancy services 4) Facilitate Contracts Management Committee (CMT) Meetings 5) Undertake civil works for the construction of the Office block |
| Parliament Processes automated  | 1) Develop concept, Approval Process and implement 2) Implement the e-Parliament Project |
|  | New chambers, office building equipped and furnished | Procure furniture and fittings for the Chamber, Committees and offices |
| Develop and upgrade digital infrastructure for Parliament. | Reliable data centres and network infrastructure and security systems developed | 1) Digitize Parliamentary business products and services2) Assess functionality of the network system3) Address faults and redundancies of the system4) Upgrade security systems5) Install security systems within the precincts of Parliament. |
| Digital Performance management systems updated and developed | 1. M&E system developed, integrated and automated.
2. Research services systems updated and integrated.
3. Stakeholder engagement systems developed
4. Develop and implement macro-economic Modules.
5. Digitalization of Committee operations and attendance.
 |
| Strengthen the capacity of Parliament to undertake its mandate | Members of Parliament inducted | 1) Develop training materials2) Conduct the induction |
| Staff of Parliament recruited to replace those retiring | 1) Advertise for vacant positions2) Conduct interviews |
| Trainings for Members of Parliament conducted | 1) Train Members of Parliament in Legislative processes2) Update the Rules of Procedure of Parliament to facilitate effective scrutiny3) Sensitize Members of Parliament on operational tools and frameworks for legislation, representation, oversight and budgeting.4) International exchanges on best practices5) Promote knowledge sharing and best practices among Programme actors. |
|  |  Trainings of MPs and staff conducted | 1) Train staff of Parliament in the various aspects related to their duties2) Undertake knowledge sharing and best practices among Programme actors. |
|  | Institutional development of the Parliamentary Commission effected | 1. Procure and equip MPs with I-pads.
2. Equip the Parliamentary Museum.
3. Procure and equip offices and staff with necessary equipment including printers, computers and specific communication gadgets.
4. Procure and maintain transport fleet.
 |
|  | SDG desk for Parliament operationalized  | 1. Develop and operationalize guidelines for Parliament committees to track SDGs
2. Conduct bi-annual Parliamentary seminars on SDGs
3. Participate in international exchanges on SDGs
4. Evaluate Parliament’s contribution on implementation of SDGs
 |
| Strengthen the production and utilization of evidence for Parliament business | Evidence-based decision making strengthened | 1) Undertake field studies2) Disseminate study reports produced to committees and MPs 3) Provide access to up-to-date data and analytical tools.4) Initiate partnerships and collaborations with academic, research institutions and think tanks5)Conduct midterm Strategic Plan Review Workshops6) Conduct End term evaluation of the Strategic Plan7) Develop and implement institutional policies review and development guidelines.8)Develop and implement a Comprehensive M&E Policy for the Parliament of Uganda.9) Conduct regional National Budget Public participation seminars10) Conduct bi-annual seminars for institutional Policies11) Compiling and disseminating the contribution of international engagements to improving administration and business of Parliament12) Conduct review of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda.13) Preparation and dissemination of policy briefs14) Profile all constituencies for Members of the 12th Parliament. 15) Conduct two comprehensive policy studies per year.16) Develop a Data Collection, analysis and management System for the Department of research services. 17) Develop and implement a Communication Policy for the Parliament of Uganda.18). Conduct evaluation of services offered to parliament of Uganda under framework contracts.19) Develop and implement guidelines for cascading the strategic plan by departments and committees of Parliament20) Develop standardized training modules for building capacity of MPS, staff and local councils. |
|  | Risk assessment and management institutionalised  | 1. Develop and implement a risk management policy for the Parliament of Uganda.
2. Operationalize a Risk Management Desk.
3. Develop and implement a Risk Management Action Plan.
 |
| Strengthen the Programme secretariat | Programme performance reports produced | 1) Hold technical and Programme Working Group meetings.2) Hold annual Programme review workshops.3)Conduct midterm Programme review.4) Conduct End term evaluation of the Programme.5) Settle all Statutory operational Overheads (Utilities, and Staff Allowances). |

# CHAPTER 4 FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

It is expected that Government will continue to finance operations of Parliament to enable it to discharge its mandate. Table 12 shows a summary of the total cost required annually to implement the Plan. A detailed breakdown of the budget estimates is provided in the results framework of the Plan.

Table 12: Summary of SPP Budget in Billion UGX by category

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| Wage | 119.661 | 122.900 | 129.045 | 135.497 | 142.272 |
| Non-wage Recurrent | 922.325 | 922.325 | 935.587 | 1,122.704 | 1,312.692 |
| Total Recurrent  | **1,041.986** | **1,045.225** | **1,064.632** | **1,258.201** | **1,454,964** |
| Total Development | 76.274 | 130.260 | 274.008 | 153.789 | 69.106 |
| **Total Budget** | **1,118.260** | **1,175.480** | **1,338.640** | **1,411.990** | **1,524.070** |

***Source: NPA***

The following are the major cost drivers over the planned period:

1. Emoluments, and associated benefits (e.g. Medical Insurance) of MPs.
2. Committee oversight field activities.
3. Parliament Public outreach activities/programmes.
4. Committee benchmarking activities undertaken to strengthen the institutional capacity of Parliament for effective legislation.
5. Parliament Participation in International Parliamentary Associations and committee benchmarking activities.
6. Annual East African Community Inter-Parliamentary Sports tournament
7. Annual Government Contribution to the East African Community for the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA).
8. Multi- year Commitments under the Construction of the New Chamber of Parliament Project, Institutional Development of the Parliamentary Commission Project and Construction of New Office Building.

## 4.1 MTEF PROJECTIONS & IMPLICATIONS FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING FINANCING

Table 13 shows the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) projections for the Parliamentary Commission as provided by the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development.

Table 13: Parliamentary Commission MTEF Projections for FY2025/26 – FY2029/30 in Billion UGX

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Budget Item** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| Wage | 117.048 | 122.900 | 129.045 | 135.497 | 142.272 |
| Non-wage  | 779.788 | 813.554 | 935.587 | 1,122.704 | 1,347.245 |
| **Recurrent Budget** | **896.836** | **936.454** | **1064.632** | **1258.201** | **1489.517** |
| Development | 20.806 | 23.927 | 26.319 | 31.583 | 37.900 |
| **Total Budget** | **917.642** | **960.381** | **1,090.951** | **1,289.785** | **1,527.417** |

***Source: MFPED***

The MTEF projections provided fall short of the budget required to fully implement this plan thus leaving funding gaps as indicated in table 14 below.

Table 14: SPP funding gaps in Billion UGX

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Classification** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| Wage Gap | 2.613 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-wage Recurrent | 142.537 | 108.771 | 0 | 0 | 34.553 |
| **Total Recurrent Gap**  | **145.15** | **108.771** | **0** | **0** | **34.553** |
| Total Development Gap | 55.468 | 106.333 | 247.69 | 122.21 | (31.206) |
| **Total Funding Gap** | **200.618** | **215.104** | **247.69** | **122.21** | **3.347** |

## 4.2 RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

In order to achieve the planned outputs and desired outcomes, the process identified actions to be implemented. However, the funding gaps indicated in table 14 above imply that some of the SPP targets may not be achieved hence the need to address the gaps. The Parliamentary Commission will negotiate for more funding from the Government of Uganda. In addition, the Commission will strengthen mechanisms for attracting funding from Developments Partners. It is noteworthy that resource mobilisation is not solely about securing additional resources, but effectively utilising available resources. Appropriate deployment of resources will foster the successful and smooth implementation of the Plan.

During the period of the Plan, the Parliamentary Commission will source funding for the unfunded priorities not provided for in the committed resources in the Results Framework. The areas among others include;

* + - 1. Development and implementation of analytical frameworks for the performance of the Economy;
			2. Training the users of the Budget Implementation and Compliance monitoring system;
			3. Conducting bi-annual stakeholder workshops and seminars on the National Budget; and
			4. Critical activities of the LOR Programme and other emerging issues not identified in the results framework.

# CHAPTER 5: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

## 5.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARLIAMENTARY ORGANS

### 5.1.1 The Parliamentary Commission

The Parliamentary Commission serves as the policy-making body for the Parliament of Uganda and was responsible for approving this Plan. In addition, the Commission is responsible for reviewing, continuous guidance, providing policy framework, maintaining control and oversight and approvals of mechanisms for implementing the plan.

### 5.1.2 Top Management Team

The Clerk to Parliament chairs the Top Management Team (TMT) meetings. At these meetings, Head of Departments, in consultation with the CPS department, will periodically report on the status of implementation of the Plan, and report regularly to the Parliamentary Commission.

### 5.1.3 Departments of the Parliamentary Service.

The departments are critical in implementing the strategic plan. They cascade the plan into their annual work plans and budgets in line with objectives, interventions, indicators and activities. For arears where implementation arrangements and activities go to multi –year, Departments should develop three to five years’ action plans allied to the approved Strategic Plan. the Department responsible for Clerks should ensure that all Parliamentary Committees have work plans and Budgets aligned to the approved Strategic Plan. Departments are also an important source for providing periodic information and reporting on implementation of the Plan.

### 5.1.4 Department of Corporate Planning and Strategy

The Department of Corporate Planning and Strategy (CPS) is responsible for:

* 1. Spearheading the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the SPP.
	2. Mobilization of extra budgetary resources from Development Partners for implementation of the Plan.
	3. Coordinating preparation of operational annual work plans for Committees, Departments and Offices to ensure that they are in line with this Plan.
	4. Organizing the annual Programme review retreats and other assessments of Parliament.
	5. Preparation of monitoring and evaluation reports of implementation of the Plan; and
	6. Conducting a Mid-term Review and Final Evaluation of the Strategic Plan.
	7. Review and advice TMT on alignment of the annual work plans or three to five-year action plans to the Strategic Plan.

### 5.1.5 The Finance and Planning Committee of the Commission

The Finance and Planning Committee of the Commission shall provide implementation oversight on the Strategic Plan of the Parliament of Uganda. The committee shall receive half yearly reports and shall be responsible for;

1. reviewing progress of implementation of the plan;
2. updating and providing progress reports to the Parliamentary Commission; and
3. Identifying and recommending institutional policy reviews, updates and developments to support implementation of the strategic plan.

### 5.1.6 Parliamentary Development Partners Group

The Parliamentary Development Partners Group (PDPG) is the main forum for coordination of development Partner contribution to implementation of the Plan. It meets half yearly for information sharing, progress reports and addressing emerging issues as well as avoidance of overlaps and omissions.

## 5.2 SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

This section examines the extent to which the benefits of various planned activities will continue to flow even after the Strategic Plan has expired. The benefits that will be generated by implementing the Strategic Plan are expected to continue flowing beyond its lifespan. Indeed, the Plan has been designed to enable continued effective discharge by Parliament of its representative, legislative, oversight and budget processing responsibilities in a manner that is consistent with the principles of good governance and inclusive democracy, both in the short run and long run.

### 5.2.1 Transfer of Knowledge and Skills

The Strategic Plan interventions are aimed at creation and uptake of knowledge and skills by Members and Staff of Parliament for effective and efficient execution of legislative, representative, oversight, budget process and administrative roles. During implementation of the Strategic Plan, Parliament will further be strengthened and resourced to deliver both online and offline trainings that would promote a strong base of knowledge and skills for effective operations.

### 5.2.2 Strengthened Legal and Policy Environment

Institutional Policies are a vital part of strategic plan implementation and management. During the period of the strategic plan, it is envisaged that existing institutional policies of Parliament shall be reviewed and updated while new policies will be developed to support the operations and work of Parliament. With a strong policy and legal environment, it is expected that the benefits that will be gained by implementing the Plan shall transcend the subsequent Parliaments.

### 5.2.3 Strategic Plan ownership

Ownership of Strategic Plan activities is vital in ensuring sustainability of the benefits generated from effective implementation. During the development of this Plan all relevant organs of the Parliamentary Commission were consulted with a view of increasing ownership. The consultation process was also extended to all key stakeholders including Civil Society and Development Partners. Further, the monitoring and evaluation plan has been designed to ensure that the lessons learned during design and implementation of the Strategic Plan shall provide a basis for continuity of Parliament achieving her constitutional mandate.

## 5.3 PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

The Parliament of Uganda works with several partners in her roles of legislation, appropriation, oversight, and representation at the local, national, regional and global levels. The highest level of partnership is with the Executive and Judicial Arms of Government. These partnerships are entrenched within the legal and institutional frameworks for planning, budgeting, oversight and monitoring of government programmes.

Under Programme 18 of the NDP IV, the partners are Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Law Reform Commission, Office of the Auditor General, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). The Programme is supported by National Planning Authority, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, Development Partners (DPs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), Researchers etc.

## 5.4 SERVICE DELIVERY STANDARDS

The National Planning Authority, through Regulation 28 of the National Planning Authority (Development Plan Regulation of 2018), requires every Government Institution to develop and publish Service Delivery Standards for services provided by the institutions as a basis for planning and budgeting. Section (A-n) 30 of the Uganda Public Service Standing Orders, 2021 states that Ministries, Departments and Local Governments shall develop and publish Service Delivery Standards with regard to the respective services they provide.

The Service Delivery Standards for the Parliament of Uganda are aligned with the four Strategic Objectives and will provide the minimum acceptable levels of services provided by Parliament in terms of quality and timeliness. The matrix demonstrates Parliament’s commitment to meet the standards and is in **Appendix 4** of the Plan. It is expected that, besides managing the expectations of stakeholders and providing stakeholders with knowledge of their rights, the standards will result into improved transparency and accountability, fairness and equity, enhanced quality and management in service provision.

# CHAPTER 6: COMMUNICATION AND FEEDBACK STRATEGY/ARRANGEMENTS

## 6.1 RATIONALE

The Communication and Feedback Strategy is aimed at supporting implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Parliament of Uganda by focusing on the increased stakeholder awareness of the functions of Parliament as well as Parliamentary Business. It will also seek to ensure a consistent projection of the institution’s image and an increase in public trust in Members of Parliament and the institution of Parliament.

Accordingly, this Strategy is in line with the Parliamentary Commission’s efforts to bolster the institution’s image and to become ‘a transformed, independent and people-centred Parliament’. The Communication Strategy will provide guidelines to facilitate dissemination of information from Parliament in a systematic manner and will streamline the channels of communication both internally and externally. It is also hoped that the Strategy will help to demystify Parliament as well as provide for opportunities through which the institution can interact and engage with the public more effectively.

This Strategy is informed by findings from a research report on parliamentary communications that was based on document reviews, focus group discussions and informant interviews with key stakeholders.

## 6.1.1 Objectives of the Communication Strategy

Effective communication between Members of Parliament and their constituents is critical for any Parliament. The key objective of the Strategy is to increase and maintain public awareness of the Parliament’s mission, functions, and programmes. It will also seek to foster and ensure a consistent projection of the institution’s corporate image and raise public trust in Members of Parliament and the institution of Parliament.

## 6.2. KEY COMMUNICATION PRIORITIES

Key communication priorities of this plan mirror objectives of the communication and feedback strategy which are to:

1. Promote public participation and empower citizens to be involved in the legislative process;
2. Strengthen the accountability and transparency of Parliament;
3. Promote Parliament as a defender of democratic governance, accountability and sustainable development;
4. Enhance sensitisation of the public on the concept of multi-party democracy and the role of a Member of Parliament; and
5. Enhance brand consistency and awareness.

## 6.3. IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATION PRIORITIES

The implementation of the communication priorities under this plan will mainly be informed by the Parliament Communication Strategy. The SPP communication strategy will mainly be geared towards increasing public participation in Parliamentary legislative, oversight, appropriation and representative processes.

Accordingly, Parliament will endeavour to reach out to the citizenry and stakeholders, internally and externally through provision of timely briefs on key emerging issues, timely provision of public information, education about parliamentary processes, and holding regular parliamentary outreach for appropriation and representative processes.

## 6.3.1 Who to Communicate with (Target Audiences)

The target audience to communicate to on the Strategic Plan include;

1. The general public,
2. Government (Executive and Judiciary),
3. Local Governments,
4. Civil Society Organizations/Community Based Organisations,
5. The media,
6. Development partners,
7. Educational institutions,
8. International and regional parliaments and peer institutions such as PAP, CPA, IPU, EALA, etc., and
9. Members and staff of Parliament.

## 6.3.2 How to Communicate (Strategic Focal Areas)

A combination of public information and education, community engagement and social mobilisation, media and public relations, internal and communication, as well as knowledge transfer shall be used.

1. **Internal Communication**
2. Support open and transparent internal communication and information sharing among Members of Parliament and staff
3. Define and streamline communication roles for each department of the Parliamentary Service and other stakeholders.
4. Hold regular staff meetings to discuss updates, strategies, and emerging issues.
5. **External Communication**
6. **Public Information and Education**
7. Mass dissemination of information to generate awareness and understanding of Parliament.
8. Increase the availability and accessibility of information about Parliament.
9. **Media and Public Relations**
10. Facilitate regular and timely flow of information from Parliament to the public.
11. Build relationships and network with the media.
12. Anticipate and respond to questions and issues raised in the media.
13. Proactively shape and frame the coverage of Parliament and its interventions.
14. Widely publicise success stories of Parliament.
15. **Community Engagement and Social Mobilisation**
16. Engage communities to mobilise action and facilitate learning.
17. **Knowledge Transfer**
18. Provide evidence-based and action-oriented research findings to key diverse audiences.
19. Use current data and accurate fact sheets.

## 6.3.3 Communication/feedback Channels and Tools

The main channels of communication and sources of information during implementation of the SPP priorities will include the following channels and information, communication and education materials:

1. Brochures and fact sheets
2. Media information packs
3. Posters, banners, bumper stickers, pins, badges, commemorative plaques and other promotional materials
4. Newsletters
5. Newspaper Q&A interviews
6. Op-ed articles
7. Press releases
8. Press conferences
9. News articles
10. Newspaper supplements
11. Radio and television talk shows
12. Media advertising (Print adverts and radio and TV spots)
13. Website
14. Social media (YouTube, X, Instagram, Facebook, TikTok)
15. Online media
16. Short Messaging Service (SMS)
17. Background briefings for media
18. Community dialogues
19. School outreach programmes
20. Community theatre
21. Briefing papers
22. Research reports
23. Email, notices, and staff meetings
24. National Day Functions
25. Exhibitions
26. Open Days and Speaker’s meetings
27. Parliament Outreach Forums
28. Face-to-Face communication

# CHAPTER 7: RISK MANAGEMENT

## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

Risk management is a systematic process of identifying, assessing, mitigating, and monitoring risks that could hinder an organization from achieving its objectives. During the implementation of the previous Strategic Plan, Parliament faced several challenges, both material and financial, which disrupted operations. Therefore, risk management will be a critical component of the successful implementation of this Strategic Plan. Parliament will adopt a proactive methodology of managing risks by ensuring that all potential risks are detected, and mitigation measures implemented. This action will avert or minimise their impact on the operations of the Parliament.

##  7.2 RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The complexities of Parliamentary operations, ranging from legislative processes to financial oversight and policy formulation, present numerous risks that can impede progress, affect public trust, and disrupt effective governance. As such, risk management is a core strategy that must be embedded across all Parliamentary functions. Addressing risks proactively enhances Parliament's ability to deliver its mandate with accountability and transparency, safeguarding both institutional integrity and public confidence. Key Areas of Risk for Parliament;

### 7.2.1. Operational Risks

These include challenges related to the day-to-day functioning of Parliament, such as inefficient processes, resource shortages, and staffing challenges. A robust risk management framework helps identify weaknesses in administrative structures and ensures continuity in operations, even in the face of unforeseen disruptions.

### 7.2.2. External Risks

These risks include Security Challenges, Pandemic and Health hazards, natural hazards and are usually beyond the control of an institution. Therefore, ensuring proactive monitoring and adaptive strategies will safeguard the integrity and effectiveness of Parliament as it executes is functions.

### 7.2.3 Strategic Risks

Parliament’s long-term objectives depend on aligning its strategic goals with shifting political, social, and economic environments. External factors such as changing government policies or socio-economic conditions can present challenges. A forward-looking risk management approach ensures that Parliament is agile and responsive to emerging issues while staying on course with its vision and mission.

### 7.2.4 Reputational Risks

As a public institution, Parliament’s reputation is central to its legitimacy. Any incident of corruption, failure to uphold transparency, or perceived inefficiency can erode public trust. Risk management strategies address these risks through communication strategies, compliance frameworks, and transparent decision-making processes.

### 7.2.3 Financial Risks

Financial mismanagement, lack of budgetary controls, or inefficient resource allocation can undermine the ability of Parliament to fulfil its responsibilities. Risk management ensures that financial processes and procedures are tightly controlled and updated, with oversight mechanisms in place to prevent fraud, waste, and misappropriation of funds.

### 7.2.6 Technological Risks

The increased reliance on technology for Parliamentary activities from harnessing social media for citizen engagements to data management introduces new risks related to cybersecurity, system failures, and data breaches. A strong risk management plan incorporates safeguards for technological infrastructure, ensuring data security and operational continuity.

### 7.2.7 Security risks

Security risks have been of great concern for the Parliament of Uganda. Over the years, Parliament has witnessed cyber-attacks that has led to data breaches and access to confidential documents, illegal demonstrations, threats and attacks on Members of Parliament, among others. Several security measures have been put in place to strengthen security within Parliament. These initiatives include deployment of more security personnel, closing the Eastern gate after a bomb threat, implementing the biometric access system for staff, encouraging staff to always move with their Identity cards for ease of identification, among others.

## 7.3 RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

The Matrix in Table 15 gives a list of possible risks that the plan faces during implementation with their ranking and suggested mitigation strategies:

Table 15: Risk Management Matrix

| **S/N** | **Risk category** | **Risk** | **Risk factor** | **Risk level** | **Mitigation Strategy** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1     | **Operational****Risks**   | Cybersecurity and emerging technologies | Outdated technology and insufficient cybersecurity preventive measures | High | Invest in modern IT infrastructure and staff, and robust cybersecurity protocols like e-Parliament |
| Infrastructure failures | Over-reliance on manual processes and lack of automation. | Medium | Automation of Parliament systems and establishing contingency plans in case of infrastructure failures. |
| Human resource challenges | Inadequate training and development programmes for Members and staff | Medium | Conduct regular trainingand development of Members and staff |
| Budget challenges | Insufficient budgetary provisions and budget releases | High | Planning, prioritization and rationalization of resources  |
| Procedural inefficiencies | -Delays in legislative process-Delayed Procurements | Low | -Automate legislative tracking systems-Train procurement players on procurement procedures |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **2**    | **External Risks**    | Security Challenges | Weak security controls | High | -Maintaining tight security controls at all levels -Fast-track the integrated security system |
| Pandemic and Health hazards | Lack of a pandemic preparedness plan | Low | Develop a comprehensive pandemic preparedness plan |
| Natural disasters | Lack of disaster preparedness and recovery plans | Low | Develop comprehensivedisaster recovery and business continuity plan |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **3**  | **Strategic Risks**  | Failure to Adapt to Changing Public Needs | Demographic shifts leading to changing priorities | High | Encourage collaboration among various Parliamentary committees to address complex, multifaceted issues holistically. |

#

# CHAPTER 8: PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

## 8.1 INTRODUCTION

In line with NDP IV Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Strategy, all MDAs and Programmes are required to produce and disseminate progress reports. It is therefore important to strengthen M&E of results and measure the impact of this Plan in line with the NDP IV development priorities. M&E activities help to track progress and performance of the Plan in addition to supporting learning and decision-making.

## 8.2 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

Monitoring of performance will be carried out through a series of activities over the implementation period. Monitoring is about reviewing the progress made while implementing actions or activities whereas evaluation looks at the extent to which the results achieved are in line with the planned objectives. The M&E activities will provide evidence to inform decision-making, documenting challenges and identifying lessons learnt in implementation thereby, improving performance and achieving planned outcomes within the set timelines.

The Commission will ensure activities are implemented through the following:

1. Development of an overarching Monitoring and Evaluation Policy
2. Establishment and resourcing of M&E structures
3. Automation of the M&E System.
4. Identification of activities/ key performance indicators and targets developed by the responsible officers and costing of the activities.
5. Development of Annual work plans at the respective cost centres for the implementation of the Strategic Plan.
6. Resourcing and reconciliation of the work plans in line with identified priorities in the Strategic Plan.
7. Development of Parliament Statistical Plan for FY2025/26- FY2029/30 to provide direction for coordination of statistical activities, production of quality statistics, and increased use of evidence in debates and decision-making.
8. Continuous monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning.

The implementation of the Strategic Plan will be evaluated mid-term in FY2027/28 and at the end of its implementation in FY2029/30. The evaluations will involve systematic and objective process of examining the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of strategies. The mid-term and end term evaluations shall examine the progress made towards achieving the set targets. The results will inform changes aimed at improving Plan implementation process and the development of the next strategic plan.

## 8.3 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Results Framework has been developed to guide planning including activities and annual work plans during implementation of the strategic plan and performance assessments **(See Appendix 5)**.

The results framework integrates LOR- Programme indicators as indicated in the Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP); national indicators as identified in the National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework as well as the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Progress towards the targets of Parliament and the NDP IV will be measured by a series of indicators indicated in the results framework. This comprehensive framework illustrates how attainment of lower objectives and interventions contribute to the overall goal of this plan, PIAP and the National Development Plan IV.

The indicators will be tracked against the baseline and targets for outcomes and outputs as illustrated in the figure below. This will provide information on the activities undertaken and the results achieved on the basis of the following:

1. Monitoring performance towards achieving the strategic objectives.
2. Measuring the contribution of Parliament to the achievement of national development priorities
3. Ensuring that best practices and lessons learnt from implementation are well documented and shared.
4. Strengthening the M&E capacity at the institutional level

Activities/ Inputs

Outputs

Intermediate outcomes

Outcomes

Goal/ Impact

The framework will act as a communication tool to outline roles and responsibilities regarding the M&E function in Parliament and an operational tool for the measurement and analysis of progress and management actions.

Data quality standards for Parliament will be based on the following principles:

1. Validity: data must reflect what it intends to measure
2. Reliability: consistency in data collection, analysis and reporting
3. Timeliness: data collection, analysis and reporting in a timely manner so that information is relevant all the time
4. Precision: data must be free from bias and errors as much as possible
5. Integrity: data should be free of manipulation by respondents, collectors or analysts.
6. Cost-effective: costs should not outweigh benefits of conducting monitoring and evaluation.
7. Global comparability: data should meet international standards for global comparability of progress with other Parliaments.

## 8.4 REPORTING

Reporting on the progress of this strategic plan will involve a continuous follow-up of the performance indicators and targets as set out in the M&E results framework and annual work plans. The plan will largely use existing institutional M&E processes, which fall within the annual planning and budgeting cycle. The monitoring and evaluation function helps to coordinate and compile data for production of reports. These reports will include:

1. Quarterly progress reports by Departments, Political Offices, Committees and Projects.
2. Annual report of the Parliamentary Commission will provide input into the annual review process and preparation of the Annual LOR Programme Performance Report.
3. Diagnostic studies or surveys to obtain a deep analytical assessment of progress or impact of the plan or any part of it on a specific subject area.
4. Mid-term and end term evaluations of the Plan will inform Parliament on the progress made and changes that are necessary to improve performance of Parliament and the LOR Programme. The methodology for assessing the performance of the Plan against the targets for two and half years will adopt a scoring criterion that include: Achieved (100%), Partially achieved (50-99%), and not achieved (less than 50%).

# CHAPTER 9: PROJECT PROFILES

## 9.1 CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CHAMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Table 16: Project Profile on Construction of the New Chamber of Parliament

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project Title | Construction of the New Chamber of Parliament[[7]](#footnote-7) |
| NDPIV Programme | LOR |
| Implementing Agency | Parliamentary Commission |
| NDP PIP Code | 0355 |
| Project Status (% of completion) | Ongoing (45% as of Q1 FY 2024/25) |
| MFPED PIP Code | 0355  |
| Location | Kampala |
| Estimated Project Cost  | UGX 220,235,288,728 |
| Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years) | **Start Date:** 1st July 2025 **End Date:** FY 2027/28 |
| Project Financier  | Government of Uganda |
| Officer Responsible (Title) | Clerk to Parliament |
| **PROJECT INTRODUCTION** |
| Project Brief:  | The current Parliament building was commissioned in 1960 with a House Chamber that had a seating capacity of 82 Members of Parliament. Over the years, the number of MPs has increased from 82 Members during the First Parliament in 1962 to 556 Members in the 11th Parliament. Further, the 11th Parliament is operating with 14 Standing Committees and 15 Sessional Committees, bringing the total number of Committees to 29. Yet, there are only 12 Committee rooms in Parliament implying that some Committees do not hold meetings as and when necessary, due to lack of seating space. As such, construction of a new, modern and secure chamber was commenced on 25th July 2017. The chamber that had originally been targeted to be completed on 27th July 2020 stands at 44.9% as at 1st September 2024. There is need to expedite construction of the new Chamber in order to avail a conducive environment for effective legislation, oversight and representation in line with the Strategic Plan of Parliament FY 2024/25-2029/30 and NDP IV LOR Programme priorities. |
| Project Outputs | A new, modern and secure Chamber of Parliament |
| Project Coverage in terms of Parishes | Not Applicable  |
| **PROJECTED DISBURSEMENTS (UGX BILLION)** |
|  | **Baseline 2024/25** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| **Total** |  | 45.37 | 32.2 | 24.43 | 0 | 0 |

## 9.2 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION

Table 17: Project Profile of the Institutional Development of the Parliamentary Commission

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project Title | Institutional Development of the Parliamentary Commission  |
| NDPIV Programme | LOR |
| Implementing Agency | Parliamentary Commission |
| NDP PIP Code | New |
| Project Status (% of completion) | New |
| MFPED PIP Code | New |
| Location | Kampala |
| Estimated Project Cost  | UGX 134,503,029,993 |
| Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years) | **Start Date:** FY 2025/26 **End Date:** FY 2029/30 |
| Project Financier  | Government of Uganda |
| Officer Responsible(title) | Clerk to Parliament |
| **PROJECT INTRODUCTION** |
| Project Brief:  | Parliament makes extensive research and wide consultations on bills, petitions, motions, constitutional reports and Ministerial reports before the House pronounces itself. This brings about increased wear and tear of the Commission’s fleet of vehicles and other facilities such as Computers, Laptops, IPads, Projectors, Cameras and furniture, hence a need for constant replacement. Though efforts have been made to facilitate Parliament with working tools through the First Institutional Development of the Parliamentary Commission project (FY 2021/22-2024/25), the facilities available to Members and Staff of Parliament have not expanded sufficiently to enable them execute their Constitutional mandate effectively. The replacement rate for the Parliamentary equipment and tools still does not match the rate of wear and tear. Additionally, construction of the new chamber of Parliament is projected to be completed in September 2025 which will pose new retooling needs. Also, the 12th Parliament is expected to commence in May 2026 upon which the MPs will be facilitated with new working tools. Consequently, the Parliamentary Commission still has outstanding retooling needs which should be addressed under the NDP IV period. |
| Project Outputs | Transport Equipment, ICT Equipment, Machinery & Equipment Furniture & Fixtures and Office Equipment |
| Project Coverage in terms of Parishes | Not Applicable  |
| **PROJECTED DISBURSEMENTS (UGX BILLION)** |
|  | **Baseline 2024/25** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| **Total** |  | 43.76 | 31.36 | 23.16 | 25.59 | 10.64 |

## 9.3 CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW OFFICE BUILDING

Table 18: Project Profile of the Construction of a new office building

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project Title | Construction of a new office building |
| NDPIV Programme | LOR |
| Implementing Agency | Parliamentary Commission |
| NDP PIP Code | New |
| Project Status (% of completion) | New |
| MFPED PIP Code | New |
| Location | Kampala |
| Estimated Project Cost  | UGX  |
| Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years) | **Start Date:** FY 2025/26 **End Date:** FY 2029/30 |
| Project Financier  | Government of Uganda |
| Officer Responsible (Title) | Clerk to Parliament |
| **PROJECT INTRODUCTION** |
| Project Brief:  |  |
| Project Outputs | A modern Office building for MPs and Staff |
| Project Coverage in terms of Parishes | Not Applicable  |
| **PROJECTED DISBURSEMENTS (UGX BILLION)** |
|  | **Baseline 2024/25** | **2025/26** | **2026/27** | **2027/28** | **2028/29** | **2029/30** |
| **Total** | 16.308 | 23.508 | 92.13 | 102.808 | 108.708 | 343.462 |
|   |  |  |  |  |  |

# APPENDICES

# APPENDIX 1: PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION ORGANOGRAM

**CLERK TO PARLIAMENT**

**PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSON**

Human Resource (HR)

Library Services

Information & Communication Technology (ICT)

Administration & Transport Logistics (AT&L)

Legislative & Procedural Services

Litigation and

Compliance

CLERKS

Communication

& Public Affairs

(CPA)

Official Report (OR)

Corporate Planning & Strategy ((CPS)

Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO)

Research

Services

Leader of

Opposition (OLOP)

Sergeant-At-

Arms (SAA)

**Internal Audit**

Office of the

Finance

Office of the

Leader of Government Business (OLGB)

Office of the

Deputy Speaker

Office of the

Speaker

Commission

Secretariat

**POLITICAL**

**OFFICES**

**Office of the General Counsel**

**Counsel**

**Parliamentary Affairs**

**Affairs Directorate**

**Corporate Affairs**

**Directorate**

#

|  |
| --- |
| APPENDIX 2: THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**5.1 Purpose of the Code** The purpose of the Code is to assist Members in the discharge of their obligations to the House, their constituents and the public at large.**5.2 Public Duty** 1. By virtue of The Oath of allegiance taken by all Members, Members have a duty to bear faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of Uganda and to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and to uphold the law and act on all occasions in accordance with the public trust placed in them.
2. Members have a general duty to act in the interests of the nation as a Whole; and special duty to their constituents.

**5.3 Personal Conduct** Members shall observe the general principles of conduct specified below;* 1. Selflessness: Members should take decisions solely in terms of the public interest. They should not do so in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family, or their friends;
	2. Integrity: Members should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their duties;
	3. Objectivity: In carrying out Business, including making recommendations on public appointments, awarding contracts, or recommending individuals for rewards and benefits, Members should make choices on merit;
	4. Accountability: Members are accountable for their decisions and actions to the electorate and must submit themselves to whatever scrutiny is appropriate;
	5. Openness: Members should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions that they take and should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the public interest clearly demands;
	6. Honesty: Members have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their Parliamentary duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest;
	7. Leadership: Members should promote and support good governance by leadership and example.

**5.4 Public Interest** Members shall base their conduct on full consideration of the public interest, avoid conflict between personal interest and the public interest and resolve any conflict between the two, at once, and in favour of the public interest. **5.5 Public Trust**Members shall, at all times, conduct themselves in a manner which will maintain and strengthen the public’s trust and confidence in the integrity of Parliament and never undertake any action which may bring the House or its Members generally, into disrepute. **5.6 Corruption** The acceptance by a Member of a bribe to influence his or her conduct as a Member, including any fee, compensation or reward in connection with the promotion of, or opposition to, any Bill, Motion, or other matter submitted, or intended to be submitted to the House, or to any Committee of the House, is contrary to this Code of Conduct.**5.7 Declaration of Interest** Members shall fulfil conscientiously the requirements of the House in respect of the declaration of interest and shall always draw attention to any relevant interest in any proceeding of the House or its Committees, or in any communications with Ministers, Government Departments or Executive Agencies. **5.8 Openness** In any activities with, or on behalf of, an organisation with which a Member has a financial relationship including activities which may not be a matter of public record such as informal meetings and functions, Members must always bear in mind the need to be open and frank.**5.9 Acting as paid advocate** No Member shall act as a paid advocate for any person or organisation in any proceedings of the House. **5.10 Improper use of Payments** No improper use shall be made of any payment or allowance made to Members for public purposes and any rules which apply to such payments and allowances must be strictly observed. **5.11 Use of Information Received** Members must bear in mind that information which they receive in confidence in the course of their Parliamentary duties should be used only in connection with those duties, and that such information must never be used for purposes of publicity or financial gain.**5.12 Matters not Provided for** For any matter, which is not provided for, Members may seek advice of the Speaker or of the Committee on Rules, Privileges and Discipline. |

|  |
| --- |
| APPENDIX 3: GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS FOR STAFF OF PARLIAMENT**1.0 PRINCIPLES**The Code of Conduct and Ethics is based on the following principles: —**Accountability -** An officer shall hold office in public trust and shall be personally responsible for his or her actions or inactions.**Decency -** An officer shall present himself or herself in a respectable manner that generally conforms to morally accepted standards and values of society.**Diligence -** An officer shall be careful and assiduous in carrying out his or her official duties.**Discipline -** An officer shall behave in a manner as to conform with the rules, regulations and the Code of Conduct and Ethics for the Parliamentary Service generally and codes of professional conduct for the specific professions.**Effectiveness -** An officer shall strive to achieve the intended results in terms of quality and quantity in accordance with set targets and performance standards set for service delivery.**Efficiency -** An officer shall endeavour to optimally use resources including time in the attainment of organisational objectives, targets or tasks.**Impartiality -** In carrying out public business, an officer shall give fair and unbiased treatment to all customers irrespective of gender, race, religion, disability or ethnic background. A Public officer shall make choices based solely on merit.**Integrity -** An officer shall be honest and open in conducting public affairs.**Loyalty -** An officer shall be committed to the Policies and programmes of the Parliament both at national and local levels.**Professionalism -** An officer shall adhere to the professional codes of conduct, exhibit high degree of competence and best practices as prescribed for in a given profession in the Parliamentary Service.**Selflessness -** An officer shall not put his or her own interest before the public interest. He or she should not take decisions in order to gain financial and other benefits.**Transparency -** An officer shall be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions taken. He or she must always be prepared when called upon to give reasons for the decisions he or she has taken.**2.0 WORK ETHICS****2.1 Attendance to duty**1. An officer shall observe the official working days in accordance with the regulations and shall always be available for official duty when called upon.
2. An officer shall without exception perform his or her duty in a manner that
3. Conveys professionalism, respect and conforms to morally accepted standards.
4. An officer shall commit working hours to official duties.
5. An officer in position of authority shall exercise such authority with due diligence and trust and shall demonstrate a high standard of performance of duty and conduct.
6. An officer shall not hold two jobs at any point in time (moonlighting), and shall not draw two salaries from Government payrolls.
7. An officer shall be results-oriented and committed to the performance of his or her duties.
8. An officer shall set clear standards of performance that customers can reasonably expect.

**2.2 Time Management**1. A Public officer shall have strict regard to the working hours. He or She shall not come late to office meetings and Official functions without reasonable cause.
2. An officer shall endeavour to accomplish planned activities on time. He or she shall desist from engaging in behaviour or conduct that disrupts or interferes with the work of other officers, such as, but not limited to: -
3. Being lazy and idle at work.
4. Full time reading newspapers, keeping the radio loud as to disrupt concentration, playing computer games or surfing the Internet irresponsibly. The only exceptions are training- related Television and video programmes, Video Conferencing, Open and Distance Learning.
5. Transacting private business in office and during office hours.
6. Engaging in private conversation and gossip during working hours.

**2.3 Absence from duty**1. An officer shall seek and obtain permission from his or her supervisor to be absent from duty. Permission shall not be unreasonably denied or granted.
2. An officer shall, during official working hours, report his or her absence from office to his or her immediate supervisor or relevant persons.

 **2.4 Sexual Harassment**An Officer shall adhere to the sexual harassment policy of the Parliamentary Commission.**2.5 Customer Care**1. An Officer shall serve customers with fairness, transparency, promptness, clarity, respect and courtesy with a view to ensuring customer satisfaction and enhancing the image of the public service. Therefore, an officer shall:
2. Serve every customer in a professional manner in accordance with the set standards.
3. Not discriminate or harass any customer and ensure that the services are available and applied equally to all.
4. Accord courtesy, empathy and fairness to all customers with special attention to persons with disabilities, the aged, sick and expectant mothers.
5. Respond to all customers’ requests with promptness and clarity.
6. Uphold teamwork and advance the public good for efficient service delivery.

**2.6 Conflict of interest**1. In the execution of official Parliament business, an officer shall not put himself or herself in a position where his or her personal interest conflicts with his or her duties and responsibilities as a public officer. The officer is required to inform his or her supervisor of the nature and extent of his or her interest.
2. Any Public officer infringing this regulation shall be liable to disciplinary action.

 **2.7 Financial Credibility**An Officer shall not engage in any arrangement that would cause him or her financial embarrassment, e.g. bankruptcy.**2.8 Communication of Information****2.8.1 Secrecy and Confidentiality**1. An Officer is a custodian of official information that comes into his or her possession in the course of his or her duty in the Parliamentary Service. The release of such information must be guided by the laws relating to rights of access to information as prescribed in the Official Secrets Act and other relevant laws that may be enacted from time to time.
2. A Public officer shall continue to maintain secrecy and confidentiality of official information even after he or she has left the Public Service. Such information shall not at any point in time be used against the Government.
3. A Public officer shall not at any time engage himself or herself in loose talk and make unguarded statements.

**2.8.2 Publishing of official information**1. An Officer shall not publish any official information in any document, article, book, play, film or otherwise without explicit permission from the Responsible Officer.
2. For Royalties, Patents and Copyrights, an officer shall notify his or her Responsible Officer if he or she creates what is believed to be an invention.

**2.8.3 Communication to the Press**1. An Officer shall not communicate with the media on issues related to work or official policy without due permission from the authorizing officer.
2. Official information will be released to the media by officials who have been authorised to do so according to the laid down procedures.

**2.8.4 Anonymous communication**An Officer is prohibited from writing or disseminating anonymous and malicious letters and printing of graffiti intended to demean the image of Parliament or public institution, public officer or any other person.**2.8.5 Use of official information for personal gain**An Officer shall not use official information acquired in the course of official duties to advance personal gain.**2.8.6 Chain of Command**An Officer aggrieved by the decisions or actions of his or her immediate supervisor shall follow the established disputes and settlement procedure in seeking redress.**2.9 Removal, destruction or altering of records**An Officer shall not, without the permission of the person immediately in charge, wilfully remove, destroy or alter public records from the office or section to which they belong or from any other office premises.**2.10 Accountability**An officer shall hold office in public trust and shall be accountable to the public. He or she shall be accountable for all resources under him or her as follows: -**2.10.1 . Financial**1. An Officer shall ensure proper and frugal utilisation of public funds and value for money.
2. An Officer shall at all times promptly account for any financial resources entrusted to him or her in accordance with the Financial Regulations, Treasury Accounting Instructions (Part I Finance and Part II Stores) and Procurement Regulations.

 **2.10.2 Public Property/Assets**An Officer shall safeguard public property/assets entrusted to him or her and shall ensure that no damage, loss or misappropriation occurs in the process of procurement, storage, utilisation and disposal.**2.10.3 Human Resource**1. An Officer shall ensure that staff under his or her supervision have clear job descriptions and understand the scope of their work.
2. An Officer shall, without favour, support staff under his or her supervision to enhance their competencies and self- development.
3. An Officer shall ensure respect for subordinates, colleagues and supervisors.

**2.10.4 Administrative**1. An Officer shall be accountable both for actions and inactions through normal tiers of authority and will adhere to meritocratic principles in decision making.
2. Where an Officer believes that he or she is being required to act in anyway which is inconsistent with this Code he or she shall refrain and report the matter to the next line Officer.

**2.11 Handling of Gifts, Bribes, Favours and Presents by officers****2.11.1 Gifts**1. An Officer or any member of his or her family shall not solicit or accept valuable gifts, presents, hospitality gratuity or favour or other benefits, if he or she has reason to believe that the acceptance of such gifts, presents and other benefits is bound to influence his or her judgement or action in a matter he or she is dealing with or will handle in future.
2. An Officer shall not give such gifts to influence the judgement or action of another person in his or her favours.
3. An Officer who, in the course of discharging his or her duties, receives any gifts or other benefits of a value of five currency points or above from anyone source shall disclose that gift or benefit to Government and shall be treated as a gift or donation or commission to Government.
4. An Officer may accept or give a gift if the gift is in the nature of a souvenir or ornament and does not exceed five currency points in value.
5. An Officer may accept personal gift or donation from a relative or personal friend for such an extent and on such occasion as is recognised by custom.

**2.11.2 Bribes**1. An Officer who in his or her personal or official capacity, demands, accepts or gives any bribe or is an agent of any person who intends to influence him or her or another Officer is in breach of this Code.
2. A member of the public who corruptly gives promises or offers any gift or present or reward or gratuity (tips) to any Officer as an inducement is guilty of a misdemeanour and shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws of Uganda.

**2.12 Dress and Appearance**For the promotion and projection of a good image of the Parliamentary Service, an officer shall at all times dress appropriately and appear decent and respectable in a way that is generally acceptable.**2.12.1 Uniformed and non-uniformed.**A Public officer on duty shall dress in a way which is compatible with the generally accepted standards of propriety in the Uganda community. Where an Officer is in part of the Service which is uniformed, such a uniform shall be provided at public expense. The Officer shall wear the uniform during working hours, maintain and keep it clean.**2.12.2 Mode of Dress**An Officer shall dress in a manner that is acceptable and as prescribed under the Parliamentary Service Regulations and Human Resource Policy Manuals.**2.13 ENGAGEMENT OF OFFICERS IN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES**An Officer may participate in politics within the provisions of the law, rules and regulations. He or she shall avoid in particular:1. Engaging in active politics.
2. Canvassing political support for candidates.
3. Participating in public political debates.
4. Displaying party symbols

Where the Officer’s conduct is found to be inconsistent with the code, the relevant laws and regulations shall apply.**2.14 REWARDS**An appropriate reward and recognition shall be accorded to an Officer who exhibits good ethical conduct in line with the reward and recognition scheme.**2.15 OBLIGATIONS OF THE EMPLOYER**While an Officer is expected to observe the Code, the Parliamentary Commission as the employer has the following obligations as laid down in the Constitution and operationalised by the relevant laws: —1. To provide satisfactory, safe and healthy working environment.
2. To ensure reasonable pay for Officers.
3. To ensure equal pay for work of equal value.
4. To ensure that employees are accorded rest and reasonable working hours and periods of holidays with pay as well as remuneration for Public holidays.
5. To enable every employee to practice his or her profession consistent with the professional Code of conduct and Ethics, the Constitution and other laws of Uganda.
6. To accord every officer the right to join a Trade Union of his or her choice for the promotion and protection of his or her economic and social interests in accordance with the law.
7. To protect Officers’ rights, including the right to withdraw labour in accordance with the law.
8. To accord protection to female Officers during pregnancy and after birth.
9. To provide Officers with the necessary tools, equipment and gear for performance of their duties.
 |

# APPENDIX 4: SERVICE DELIVERY STANDARDS MATRIX FOR THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA FY 2025/26 – 2029/30

| **Strategic objective** | **Output/****Service description** | **Key performance indicators** | **Standard (quality, quantity, time, coverage, accessibility, cost)** | **Target beneficiary** | **Access criteria to obtain service** | **Methodology** | **Inputs** | **User fees** | **Who’s responsibility/ service** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes** | Bills passed | Time taken to scrutinise and process the bill by the CommitteeTime taken by Parliament to process the BillProportion of Bills passed by Parliament against those presented | Bills scrutinized by the committee within 45daysBills passed and presented for ascent within 90 days100% bills passed against those presented (debated and approved) | citizens MDAs,  | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings (1st, 2nd, 3rd readings),Committee meetings (consultations and public hearings),Field visits, Benchmarking,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber, flight tickets, provision of briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | International and regional treaties, conventions and protocols domesticated | Proportion of treaties, conventions, and protocol domesticated against those presentedTime taken to domesticate treaties, conventions and protocol | 100% of the instruments domesticated against those presentedConventions, treaties and protocols domesticated within 90 days | citizens MDAs,  | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sitting,Committee meetings,Benchmarking. | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber, flight tickets | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Public Participation conducted  | Proportion of stakeholders engaged  | At least 50% of the Stakeholders engaged | Citizens, Civil Society | On request | Stakeholder mapping, meetings, sittings | Rooms, equipment  | N/A | Director Clerks Department |
| **Objective 2: to strengthen the oversight and budget alignment to the NDP**  | Consideration of audit reports | Proportion of audited reports considered against those received | All audited reports considered within 6months from the date of receipt (31st December every year) | citizens MDAs,  | Through the Hansard, on request | Plenary sitting,Committee meetings,Field visits,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber, provision of briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Oversight reports presented | Time taken to process and present oversight reports | Oversight reports processed and presented to the house within 45 days from the date of the visit | citizens MDAs, Committees, MPs  | Through the Hansard, on request | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Consider and dispose constitutional and statutory reports.[[8]](#footnote-8) | Number of reports processed and presented by the assigned CommitteeNumber of reports considered | At least 2 reports processed and presented in a year At least 10 reports considered annually | citizens MDAs, | Through the Hansard, on request | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Approved the National Development Plan | Time taken to approve the National Development Plan | Approval of the NDP by 1st September of the financial year of expiry of the current plan  | citizens MDAs,  | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, Stakeholder consultation | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber,  | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Approved Charter of Fiscal responsibility | Time taken to approved Charter of Fiscal responsibility | Approval of the Charter of Fiscal responsibility 3 months after presentation by the Minister | citizens MDAs,  | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, Stakeholder consultation | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber,  | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  |  Approved Budget Framework paper (BFP) | Time taken to scrutinise and approve the Budget Framework Paper | BFP approved by 1st February | citizens MDAs,  | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, Stakeholder consultation.  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber, provision of briefs and analytical reports  | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Scrutinize and advice on the Certificate of compliance of the national budget to the NDP. | Time taken by the Committee to scrutinise and process a report on the certificate  | Certificate scrutinized and report presented to Parliament within 45 days | Citizens, NPA, MDAs, | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, Stakeholder consultation,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamberProvision of briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Scrutinize and advice on the Certificate of gender and equity responsiveness | Time taken by the Committee to scrutinise and process a report on the certificate  | Certificate scrutinized and report presented to Parliament within 45 days | Citizens, MDAs,EOC | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, Stakeholder consultation,  | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber, provision of briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Consideration of Ministerial Policy Statements (MPS) | Time taken to scrutinise MPS’s | Sectoral Committee must report to the House by 20th April | Budget committee, citizens and MDAs | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings, Stakeholder consultations, hearings | Allowances, committee rooms, briefs, analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | National Budget proposals harmonized | Time taken by the budget committee to harmonise the budget | Budget proposal harmonized within 10 days from the time of adoption of Committee reports | Committee on supply | YouTube, the Hansard | Committee meetings | Allowances, committee rooms | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Budget proposals considered by the Committee of Supply | Time taken to supply the budget  | National budget supplied by 20th may | Citizens, MDAs | YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings | Chamber’ allowances | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Taxation bills passed | Time taken to scrutinise, debate and pass the bills | Taxation bills passed within 45days | citizens and MDAs | On request, the Hansard, online platforms such as the website, YouTube | Plenary sitting, committee meetings, Stakeholder consultations, public hearings,  | Briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Appropriation Bill passed | Time taken to pass the Bill | Appropriation bill passed by 31st May | citizens and MDAs | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, provision of consultations and public hearings | Allowances, transport, Chamber, briefs and analytical reports | N/A | Clerk to Parliament  |
|  | Loan and Guarantees Considered | Proportion of loans and guarantees considered against those presentedTime taken to scrutinize consider loans and guarantees by the committee | 100% of the loan and guarantees considered against those presentedLoans and guarantees scrutinized within 45 days | Citizens, MDAs, MoFPED | On request, online platforms such as the website, YouTube, the Hansard | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings,Field visits, provision of  | briefs and analytical reports, consultations and public hearings | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
| **Objective 3: Enhance the effectiveness of representation** | Quorum for MPs in Plenary | Quorum  | At least 1/3 of Members participating in plenary sittingsAt least 1/2 of members participating in Committee meetings  | citizens  | On request, online platforms such as the website | Plenary sittings,Committee meetings, whipping | Allowances, transport, committee rooms, chamber | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Participation by MPs in regional and international fora[[9]](#footnote-9) | Number of regional and international bodies that Parliament subscribes to and has member’s representation | Representation in all regional and international Parliamentary Bodies Delegation reports laid within 14days after return to station | Parliament, MDAs | Nomination by Parliament | Participation in meetings and conferences, sittings  | Fight tickets, allowances | Membership and subscription fees | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Regional Parliamentary sittings held | Number of regional Parliamentary sittings held | 1 regional Parliamentary sittings held annually  | Local Govts, constituents, schools, cultural and religious leaders, Citizens, MDAs | By invitation, You Tube, the Hansards | Plenary sittings, committee meetings, outreach activities, meetings | Allowances, transport, equipment, venue,  | N/A | Clerk to parliament |
|  |  Access to Parliament | Number of national delegations visiting parliament | At least 80% of the requests honoured. | Schools, constituents,  | On request | Tour of parliament, meetings, presentations | Chamber, protocol, committee rooms meals and refreshments | N/A | Director CPA |
|  | Outreach engagements carried out  | Number of outreach engagements  | At least two in a quarter  | Constituents, local govts, citizens, schools, churches | By invitation, on request  | Meetings, Workshop, seminars,  | AllowancesTransport, leaflets, background papers, consultants, venues | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
| **Objective 4: Strengthen the institutional capacity for legislation, oversight and representation** | Provision of the Hansard | Time taken to produce the Hansards | Hansard produced within 2 working days after the sitting  | MPs, Staff, citizens, MDAs, Civil society, Media, research institutions | accessible on website, on request from the Clerk to Parliament | Transcribing, recording, Editing, Publishing. | Office equipment and systems, software, human resources | One currency point | Editor of Hansard |
|  | Provision of audio-visual Hansard | Availability of audio-visual Hansard | Audio visual Hansard available live on YouTube | Media, MPs, Staff, citizens, MDAs, Civil society, research institutions | Accessible on You Tube | Recording, live streaming | software, human resource, license fee, electronic equipment | N/A | Editor of the Hansard |
|  | Conduct reviews, evaluations of the Strategic Plan and the LOR programme | Number of programme reviewsTime taken to conduct a mid-term reviewTime taken to conduct the end-line evaluation | 1 programme review per year conducted.Midterm review evaluations conducted within 6months End-line Evaluations conducted within 6months from end of plan | Parliament, MDAs, citizens Civil Society, NPA, Programme partners, development Partners | On request, invitation | Conduct Workshops, interviews, literature review, meetings, | Allowances, Transport, Conference fees, accommodation | N/A | Director CPS |
|  | Prepare annual and Quarterly reports on Parliament | Time taken to produce an annual reportTime taken to produce bi annual report | Parliamentary Commission annual report laid in Parliament by 30th SeptemberBi annual performance reports produced within 30days after expiry of reporting period | MPs, Staff of Parliament, citizens Civil Society, development Partners | On request, On request | Submissions from Departments and Offices, data collection by M&E divisionSubmissions from Departments and Offices, data collection by M&E division | Staff, IT equipmentStaff, IT equipment | N/A | Clerk to ParliamentDirector CPA |
|  | Capacity building programmes conducted | Existence of Capacity building Plan | At least 50% of planned capacity building activities implemented | Local Government Councils (Districts and Cities), staff, MPs | On request | Prepare concepts, Exchange programmes, dialogue,Develop systems, equipping and tooling, benchmarking, workshop, seminars | Allowances, consultancy fee, Transport, conference package, procurements | N/A | Director, CPS |
|  | Follow up mechanisms for Parliamentary resolutions and decisions | Number of actions taken reports adopted |  Bi- annual action taken reports adopted | Citizens,MDAs | Through the Hansard, on request | Plenary sittings, compilation and tracking of the resolutions and recommendations, meetings | Office equipment and systems, software, human resources | N/A | Director Clerks, Director OLGB |
|  | Human resources developed and managed | Number of staff deployed | MP to Staff ratio of 1:2 achieved | MPs, citizens | Through deployment, on request | Recruitment, training, supervision, promotions | Salaries, office space, training, supervision | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  |  Parliamentary services automated | Proportion of Parliamentary business automated  | At least 50% of the Parliamentary business automated | MPs, Staff, Media,Citizens,Constituents | Registration | Procurements, benchmarking, workshop, meetings  | Equipment, licenses, software | N/A | Director ICT |
|  | Evidence use in Parliament | Number of requests for evidence  | All requests for evidence honoured | MPs, citizens | On request, the Hansard | Provision of research and analytical reports briefs, concepts, papers and fact sheets | Staff, allowances, transport, software | N/A | Deputy Clerk Parliamentary Affairs |
|  | Parliament administered and governed | Number of Parliamentary Commission meetings conducted | At least Six Commission meetings conducted annually | MPs, Staff, citizens | On request,  | meetings | Papers, allowances, board rooms | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |
|  | Parliament infrastructure and equipment developed and retooled | Number of projects approved and implemented in the planning cycle | At least 1 project approved & implemented in the planning cycle | MPs, Staff of Parliament, Citizens | On request | Planning, procurement, evaluation, meetings | Staff, finances, consultants and contractors | N/A | Clerk to Parliament |

# APPENDIX 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA 2025/26 – 2029/30

**VOTE CODE:104**

| **Result** | **Indicator** | **Baseline FY2023/24** | **Target FY2025/26** | **Target FY2026/27** | **Target FY2027/28** | **Target FY2028/29** | **Target FY2029/30** | **Data Source** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** Legislature, Oversight and Representation |
| **Programme Goal:** Efficient legislation, Representation and Accountability |
| **Vote Goal:** To strengthen legislation, representation and accountability for development and good governance |
| **Programme Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes** |
| **SPP Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes** |
| 1.1 Enhanced scrutiny and quality of Legislation | Proportion of Bills passed against Bills presented | 87 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 96 | 98 | Hansard/Uganda Gazette | Clerks | DLPS, DRS, DOOR |
| Proportion of legislation challenged in court within six months | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Parliamentary Commission annual reports | Litigation | DLPS |
| Proportion of Bills withdrawn against those presented | 12.5 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | Hansard | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
| **Strategic Intervention 1:** Develop and upgrade legislative tracking systems |
| 1.1.1 Legislative tracking system upgraded | Number of modules introduced in the Legislative Tracking System | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | Annual reports of Parliament | Clerks/ICT | DLPS, OLGB, DRS, PBO |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Design and develop new modules for the system (petitions, audit recommendation, committee hearings, resolutions, submitted action-taken reports, questions, loans and motions) |   |  | 0.24 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0. 13 | Annual reports of Parliament | Clerks/ICT | DLPS, OLGB, DRS, PBO |
| Train MPs and staff as end users of the system |  |  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.025 | Annual reports of Parliament |  |  |
| **Strategic Intervention 2:** Ratify international treaties |
| 1.1.2 International treaties Domesticated | Proportion of treaties ratified against those presented in Parliament | 80 | 85 | 90 | 92 | 95 | 100 | Hansard/Uganda Gazette | Clerks | Clerks, DOOR, DLPS and DLPS |
| **Vote Activities** |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Process international treaties presented to Parliament (hold plenary sittings, committee meetings and undertake study visits) |   |   | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.9 |   Hansard/Uganda Gazette | Clerks | Clerks, DOOR, DLPS and DLPS |
| **Strategic Intervention 3:** Fast track legislative business at plenary and committee level |
| 1.1.3 Legislations enacted | Number of plenary sittings held | 35 | 38 |  42 |  42 |  42 |  38 | PC annual reports | Clerks |  DOOR, DLPS |
| Number of committee meetings held | 429 |  459 |  489 |  540 |  550 |  560 | PC annual reports | Clerks |  DLPS, DRS, PBO, Litigation |
| Number of study visits undertaken |  25 |  44 |  44 |  44 |  44 |  44 | PC annual reports |  Clerks |  DLPS, DRS, PBO, Litigation |
| Number of private members’ Bills drafted | 5 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 10 | PC annual reports | DPLS | Clerks, DRS |
| 1.1.4 Bills enacted within 45 days | Proportion of Bills passed within 45 days against those presented | 62 | 85 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 | Bill tracking system | Clerks  |  DRS and DLPS |
| Proportion of Committee reports on Bills adopted | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 70 | 65 | SONA Reports  | Clerks  | CPS, and DOOR |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Hold plenary sittings to enact legislation   |   |   | 171.59 | 195.42 | 219.25 | 238.78 | 269.02 | Hansard | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
| Hold committee sittings |   |   | 4.18 | 4.43 | 4.11 | 4.1 | 3.92 | Hansard | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
| Produce committee reports on Bills |   |   | 0.61 | 0.7 | 0.74 | 0.61 | 0.57 | Hansard | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
| 1.1.5 Collaboration between legislative actors enhanced | Proportion of recommendations adopted from the collaborative engagements | 12 | 16 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | PC annual reports | DLPS | CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Hold meeting with actors on relevant legislative matters |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | PC Annual reports | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
| 1.1.6 Legislative reviews and updates conducted | Number of pre and post legislative study reports produced | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | PC annual reports | DLPS | DRS and PBO |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Conduct pre and post legislative studies |   |   | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.52 |   | Clerks | DLPS, DOOR |
|  **Strategic Intervention 4:** Strengthen citizen participation in legislative processes |
| 1.1.7 Citizen participation in the legislative process strengthened | Number of CSO engaged in legislative processes annually | 10 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 40 | 50 | Dept Reports | CPS |  DLPS and Clerks |
| Parliament - Citizen consultation and engagement framework developed and reviewed | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Dept Reports | Clerks  | CPS |
| Proportion of the Citizenry engaging Parliament using the digital Platform  | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | 90 | 95 | Dept Reports | CPA |  ICT, CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Develop a citizen consultation and engagement framework on legislative processes  |   |   | 10.25 | 0 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 |   |   |   |
| Conduct Committee Meetings to consider and incorporate citizens views on the proposed legislation |   |   | 1.05 | 0.98 | 1.23 | 1.4 | 1.05 |   |  CPS |  Clerks |
| Operationalise the Parliament-CSO cooperation engagement framework for Civil Society Organisations to participate in Parliamentary processes  |   |   | 0.2 | 0.27 | 0.47 | 0.53 | 0.67 |   |  CPS |  Clerks |
| Develop information, Education and communication and promotional materials |  |  | 0.45 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.42 | 0.38 |  | CPA |  ICT, CPS |
| Roll out Parliamentary digital platforms for public participation (Parliament App, Web TV, social media platforms) |  |  | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.2 |  | CPA |  ICT, CPS |
| **Programme Objective 2: To strengthen oversight and budget alignment to the NDP** |
| **SPP objective 2: To strengthen oversight role of Parliament and improve budget alignment to the NDP** |
| 2.1 Improved budget credibility | Proportion of entities whose Budgets are compliant to gender and equity requirements  | 67 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 77 | 80 | Annual G&E Certificate  | PBO | Clerks |
| Proportion of entities whose annual budgets are aligned to the NDPIV | 71 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 85 | Certificate of Compliance with NDP | PBO | Clerks, DRS, DLPS |
| No. of oversight budget implementation reports prepared | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | PBO | Clerks, DRS, DLPS |
| No. of budget analysis reports presented on the floor of Parliament. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | PBO | Clerks, DRS, DLPS |
| 2.2 Improved compliance with accountability rules and regulations | Proportion of MDAs with unqualified audit opinion | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | Annual OAG Report  | Research Services | Clerks |
| **Strategic Intervention 1:** Strengthen the capacity of Parliament and local councils to scrutinize and approve budgets. |
| 2.1.1 Capacity of Parliament in budgeting process strengthened | Number of capacity building programmes for Parliament in Budgeting process conducted | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | Dept Reports | PBO | CPS and HR |
| Proportion of budget allocations aligned to the NDP | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Parliament Annual Report | PBO | Clerks, DRS |
| Percentage of budgets passed within statutory timelines | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Parliament Annual Report | PBO | Clerks, DRS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Conduct training needs assessment for MPs and staff in budget scrutiny and analysis  |  |  | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.16 | Parliament Annual Report | PBO | CPS and HR |
|  Train Members of Parliament in budget scrutiny  |   |   | 2.9 | 3.86 | 2.9 | 2.41 | 1.45 |   Parliament Annual Report |  CPS |  PBO and HR |
| Train staff of Parliament in budget analysis |  |  | 2.18 | 2.19 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | Parliament Annual Report |  CPS |  PBO and HR |
| Sensitize Members of Parliament on Gender and Equity budgeting and planning compliance assessment checklist |   |   | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 |   Parliament Annual Report |  CPS |  HR |
| Sensitize Members of Parliament on NDP V |  |  | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.5 | Parliament Annual Report |  CPS |  PBO  |
| Sensitise Members of Parliament on the charter of fiscal responsibility |  |  | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | Parliament Annual Report | PBO | CPS, Clerks, DRS |
| Conduct Parliamentary Committee field visits |  |  | 28.68 | 21.72 | 22.475 | 23.187 | 21.606 | Parliament Annual Report | Clerks | CPS |
| Facilitate International exchanges on best practices |  |  | 20.21 | 22.3 | 21.96 | 19.76 | 19.76 | Parliament Annual Report | Finance | Clerks |
| *conduct Bi-Annual workshops and seminars on the National budget* |  |  | 0.6 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.66 | Parliament Annual Report | PBO | CPS and Clerks |
| *Develop and implement analytical frameworks for performance of the economy* |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Budget Neutral  | PBO | Clerks |
|  Strategic intervention 2: Strengthen mechanisms for Parliamentary and local council oversight function |
| 2.1.2 Parliamentary oversight function strengthened  | Number of plenary sittings held | 50 | 55 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 55 | Dept Reports | Clerks  | DOOR |
| Number of committee meetings conducted | 643 |  673 |  703 |  730 |  740 |  750 | Dept Reports | Clerks  |  PBO, DRS |
| Proportion of the Committee oversight field visit reports adopted | 85 | 80 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 95 | Dept Reports | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
| Opposition response to Address on the State of the Nation | 1 |  1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | Dept Reports | LOP |   |
| Number of constitutional and statutory reports considered and disposed of |  5 | 10  |  10 |  10 |  10 |  10 | Dept Reports | Clerks |  DRS, PBO |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Hold Committee Meetings and Plenary sittings  |   |   | 71.49 | 76.26 | 81.03 | 85.03 | 97.26 |  Hansard | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
| Conduct Oversight Field visits  |   |   | 14.98 | 15.88 | 16.83 | 17.84 | 17.84 |   Parliament Annual Report | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
|  Prepare action-taken report as provided for in the rules |   |   | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |   | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
| Consider petitions submitted to Parliament |  |  | 0.58 | 0.68 | 0.85 | 0.75 | 0.54 | Hansard | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
| Scrutinize the Certificate of compliance of the national budget to the NDP and debate and adopt committee reports  |  |  | 4.667 | 4.838 | 4.838 | 4.708 | 4.3 | Hansard | Clerks  | DLPS, Finance, DRS and DOOR |
| 2.1.3 Improved consideration of Audit Reports by Accountability Committees | Proportion of audited entities in OAG report considered by the Public Accountability Committees within six months  | 60 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 95 | Dept Reports | Clerks  | DOOR and OLOGB |
| Proportion of value for money audit reports considered against those submitted  | 40 | 50 | 58 | 60 | 65 | 70 | Hansard/Uganda Gazette | Clerks | DOOR, CPS, OLOGB |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Provide technical support to accountability committees during discussion of audit reports. |   |   | 0.6 | 0.66 | 0.78 | 0.7 | 0.66 |   |   |   |
|  Hold sensitization engagements on the findings and results in the annual report of the Auditor-General |   |   | 0.4 | 0.64 | 0.96 | 1.2 | 0.96 |   |   |   |
| Hold sensitization engagements on the findings and results in the annual report of the Auditor General |   |   | 0.4 | 0.64 | 0.96 | 1.2 | 0.96 |  |  |   |
| **Strategic Intervention 3:** Develop a system to monitor budget implementation and compliance. |
| 2..1.4 Budget implementation and compliance monitoring system developed | Budget implementation and compliance monitoring system in place | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Dept Reports | PBO | ICT and CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Design and develop a budget implementation and compliance monitoring system |   |   | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0.12 | 0 |   | PBO | ICT and CPS |
|  Training the users of the budget implementation and compliance monitoring system |   |   |  0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |    | PBO | ICT and CPS |
| **Strategic Intervention 4:** Strengthen follow-up mechanisms for budgetary actions |
| 2.1.5 Follow up mechanisms for budgetary actions strengthened | Proportion of budget related recommendations acted upon by the Executive | N/A | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | Dept Reports | PBO | OAG and CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prepare report on the harmonised recommendations of Parliament on the Ministerial Policy Statements |   |   | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |   |  Clerks |   |
| Track and document actions on budget related recommendations |   |   | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |   |  Clerks |   |
|  **Strategic Intervention 5:** Institute measures for collaborative budget decision making and monitoring among stakeholders |
| 2.1.6 Collaborative budget decision making and monitoring strengthened | Number of alternative policy statements presented | 20 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Dept Reports | LOP |   |
| Opposition response to the budget speech | 1 |  1 |  1 |  1 |  1 |  1 | Dept Reports | LOP |   |
| No. of technical engagements held for every budget cycle | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Dept Reports | PBO | Clerks, CPS, DRS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Prepare alternative policy statements |   |   |  0.114 |  0.118 |  0.110 |  0.185 |  0.188 |  |  LOP |   |
|  Prepare Opposition response to the budget speech |   |   |  0.024 |  0.026 |  0.028 |  0.022 |  0.024 |   |  LOP |   |
| Hold public engagements for every budget cycle |   |   |  0.599 |  0.599 |  0.6 |  0.61 |  0.599 |   |  PBO |   |
| 2.1.7 Citizen consultation and engagement framework on budget processes developed and reviewed | Citizen consultation and engagement framework on budget process in place  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Dept Reports | CPS | CPS, PBO, Office of the Clerk |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Develop Citizen consultation and engagement framework on budget process |   |   | 0 |  0.22 |  0 |  0.150 |  0 |   |  PBO |   |
|  Conduct citizen consultative meetings. |   |   |  0.4 |  0.4 |  0.4 |  0.4 |  0.4 |   |  PBO |  CPS |
| **Programme Objective 3: To enhance effectiveness of representation at all levels** |
| **SPP Objective 3: To enhance effectiveness of representation.** |
| 3.1 Improved participation of MPs in Parliamentary sittings | Average attendance of sittings by MPs | 60% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% | 85% | Parliamentary Commission annual Reports  | Clerk |  ICT |
| 3.2 Strengthened regional and international representation and collaboration | Number of legislative reports from regional and international delegations tabled | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Parliamentary Commission annual Reports  | Office of the Clerk |  Clerk |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Strategic Intervention 1:** Strengthen the whipping mechanisms for both plenary and committees |
| 3.1.1 Improved attendance of Members of Parliament in plenary and committees | Average attendance of plenary sittings by MPs | 60% | 65% | 70% | 75% | 80% | 85% | Dept Reports | Clerks  | Office of the Clerk, OLGB and OLOP |
| Average attendance rate of Committee meetings by MPs | 65% | 70% | 80% | 85% | 88% | 90% | Dept Reports | Clerks  | OLOGB, CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Hold plenary sittings |   |   | 292.112 | 327.629 | 361.793 | 392.889 | 452.806 |   |  Clerks | Speaker/ Deputy Speaker, Office of the Clerk, OLGB and OLOP |
| Hold committee sittings |   |   | 7.07 | 7.13 | 8.81 | 8.63 | 8.9 |   |  Clerks |  Office of the Clerk, OLGB and OLOP |
| Track attendance of MPs in plenary and Committees |   |   | 1.79 | 2.47 | 2.58 | 2.25 | 2.15 |   |  Clerks |  ICT |
| 3.1.2 Attendance of Members of Parliament in Local Council meetings | Average attendance of local government Council meetings by MPs | 15% | 25% | 30% | 40% | 45% | 50% | MoLG Statistical Abstract | CPS | DCPA |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Track average attendance of local government Council meetings by MPs |   |   |  0.024 |  0.026 |  0.028 |  0.022 |  0.024 |   |   |   |
| **Strategic Intervention 2:** Strengthen engagements between Parliament, local councils and the citizens |
| 3.1.3 Improved engagements between Parliament, local councils and the citizens | Number of outreach engagements carried out | 60 | 80 | 120 | 140 | 145 | 150 | Dept Reports | CPA | Office of the Speaker/ Deputy Speaker/ LOP, CPS,  |
| Number of Regional Parliamentary sittings held | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dept Reports | Clerks  | All Depts |
| Number of national delegations visiting Parliament | 65 | 70 | 72 | 72 | 70 | 65 | Dept Reports | CPA | Office of the Clerk |
| Public engagement framework developed | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Dept Reports | CPA | CPS, DRS, Office of the Clerk |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Hold public outreach programmes |   |   | 4.52 | 6.78 | 7.91 | 8.2 | 8.48 |   | CPA | Office of the Speaker/ Deputy Speaker/ LOP, CPS,  |
| Hold regional Parliamentary sittings |  |  | 4 | 4.24 | 4.24 | 4.24 | 4.24 |  | Clerks  | All Depts |
| Host visiting delegations in Parliament |   |   | 3.65 | 3.98 | 3.98 | 3.87 | 3.6 |   | CPA | Office of the Clerk |
| Develop a framework for regular engagement between Parliament, Local Councils, and the citizens. |   |   | 0.25 | 0 | 0.25 | 0 | 0 |   | CPA | CPS, DRS, Office of the Clerk |
| **Strategic Intervention 3:** Participate in regional and international fora |
| 3.1.4 Improved participation in regional and international fora  | Number of regional and international engagement reports tabled | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dept Reports | Office of the Clerk | CPA, Office of the Speaker |
| Number of national, regional and international bodies that Parliament Subscribes to | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Dept Reports | Office of the Clerk | Finance, Office of the Speaker, CPA |
| Membership and subscription fees to regional and international bodies paid | 12 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Dept Reports | Office of the Clerk |  Finance, CPA |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Foster bilateral and multilateral engagements |   |   | 23.21 | 24.61 | 24.61 | 24.61 | 24.61 |   | Office of the Clerk |  Finance, CPA |
| Attend regional and international membership meetings |   |   | 14.61 | 14.61 | 14.61 | 14.61 | 14.61 |   | Office of the Clerk |  Finance, CPA |
| Pay membership and subscription fees to regional and international bodies |   |   | 3.49 | 3.49 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |   | Office of the Clerk |  Finance, CPA |
| **Programme Objective 4: To strengthen institutional capacity for Legislation, oversight and representation** |
| **SPP Objective 4: To strengthen institutional capacity of Parliament to undertake Legislation, oversight and representation** |
| **4.1:** Enhanced infrastructure for legislative, oversight, and representative functions. | Proportion of Committee business disposed as referred by plenary | 75 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 85 | 90 | Parliament Annual Report | Clerks | Office of the Clerk, Speaker and D/Speaker |
|  | Proportion of Parliament Commission recommendation targets adopted | 47 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 | Parliament Annual Report | CPS | Office of the Clerk |
| **Strategic Intervention 1:** Develop Physical infrastructure for programme operations |
| 4.1.1 Completion of the new Chambers for Parliament | Level of completion of the new Chambers for Parliament | 44% | 60% | 70% | 80% | 90% | 100% | Project Report | SAA | Finance, Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| Proportion of the new chamber equipped with furniture | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5% | 20% | Department Reports | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Expedite construction and payment of verified and Certified works on the New Chamber (Project) |   |   | 45.37 | 32.2 | 48.02 | 32.2 | 42.2 |   | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
|  Procure furniture and Fittings for the Chamber, Committee and offices for the New Chambers Office building |   |   | 11.5 | 6.5 | 10.5 | 8.5 | 12.57 |   | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| 4.1.2 Construction of office building for Parliament | level of completion of the new office building for Parliament | 0 | 1% | 5% | 20% | 30% | 50% | Project Report | SAA | Finance |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Conduct feasibility studies  |  |  | 2 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 |  | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| Design Building plans  |   |   | 10 | 20.2 | 17.22 | 15.2 | 8.2 |   | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| Engage Consultancy services  |  |  | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.2 |  | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| Facilitate Contracts Management Committee (CMT) Meetings  |  |  | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 |  | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| Undertake civil works for the Construction of the Office block  |   |   | 0 | 0 | 72.2 | 85 | 97.2 |  | SAA,  |  Office of the Clerk, Finance |
| 4.1.3 Offices equipped and furnished | Proportion of offices furnished with necessary equipment | 15% | 35% | 50% | 60% | 65% | 70% | Parliamentary Commission quarterly Reports  | SAA | Finance |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Purchase of furniture  |  |  | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 3.5 |  |  |  |
| Purchase of electrical equipment |  |  | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 |  | SAA |  |
| 4.1.4 Parliament Museum established | % completion of museum collection |  10 |  15 |  20 |  30 |  40 |  50 | Dept Reports | Library |   |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Collect the required artefacts for the Museum |   |   | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 | 0.108 |   | Library | ICT |
|  Design and furnish the museum |   |   |  0.11 |  0.12 |  0.11 |  0.13 |  0.14 |    | Library | ICT |
| **Strategic Intervention 2:** Develop and upgrade digital infrastructure for Parliament operations. |
| 4.1.5 Enhanced ICT infrastructure | ICT policy in place | 0 |   |  1 |   |   |   |   | ICT |   |
| Proportion of Parliamentary documents accessed on KOHA system | 75 |  80 |  85 |  90 |  95 |  100 | Dept Reports | Library | ICT |
| Proportion of Parliamentary Committees furnished with recording and broadcasting equipment |  15 |  15 |  25 | 35 |  45 |  60 | Dept Reports | DOOR  |   |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Update the ICT Policy  |   |   |  0 |  0.24 |  0 |  0 |  0 |   |   ICT |   |
| Develop and implement a 10 year ICT Investment Master Plan. |  |  | 0 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0 |  | ICT |  |
| Prepare and upload documents on KOHA System  |   |   |  0.11 |  0.125 |  0.114 |  0.116 |  0.141 |   | Library | ICT |
| Procure recording and broadcasting equipment for Committees  |   |   |  0 | 10.2 |  5.4 |  2.9 |  3 |   |   DOOR |  Finance |
| 4.1.7 Reliable data centres and network infrastructure and security systems developed | Average uptime of network infrastructure | 90% | 92% | 94% | 95% | 97% | 99% | Dept Reports | ICT |   |
| Fault tolerance and redundancy levels | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Parliamentary Commission annual reports | ICT |   |
| *Digital Performance management systems updated integrated and developed* | Number of automated Performance Management systems developed  | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | ICT, PBO, DRS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Implement e- Parliament Project |   | 1 | 0 | 3.11 | 19.05 | 39.38 |  14.872 |   |   ICT |   |
|  Develop and maintain security systems and equipment |   |   |  5.32 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 1.5 |   |   ICT |   |
| *M&E system developed, integrated and automated* |  |  | 0 | 0.4 | 0.15 | 0 | 0.08 |  | CPS |  |
| *Research services systems updated and integrated*  |  |  | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0.11 |  | DRS |  |
| *Stakeholder engagement systems developed, integrated and developed* |  | 0 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.13 | 0 | 0.128 |  | CPS |  |
| *Develop and implement macro-economic Modules.* |  | 0 | 0.16 | 1.55 | 0.42 | 0.12 | 0.16 |  | PBO |  |
| *Digitalization of Committee attendance*  |  |  | 0.22 | 1.5 | 0.25 | 0 | 0.15 |  | ICT | Clerks |
|  Integration of ICT systems |   |   |  2.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |   |  ICT |   |
| Training of the users on ICT systems |  |  | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |  | ICT | CPS, HR |
| **Strategic Intervention 3:** Strengthen the capacity of Members of Parliament to undertake their mandate |
| 4.1.8 Members of Parliament inducted | Number of MPs inducted | 529 | 0 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | Clerks, Finance, Office of the Clerk |
| No. of Committees inducted  | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | Clerks, Office of the Clerk |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Induction and orientation of MPs |   | 6.29 | 6.86 | 5.14 | 4.57 | 4 | 6.29 |   |  CPS |  Office of the Clerk |
| Training needs assessment for MPs conducted |  |  | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |  | CPS | Clerks, Office of the Clerk |
| Undertake knowledge sharing and best practices. |   | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |   |  Office of the Clerk |   |
|  4.1.9 Training of MPs conducted |  Number of training programmes for MPs conducted  | 10 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 25 | 10 | Dept Reports | CPS | Clerks |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Conduct trainings for Members of Parliament |   |   |  1.65 |  0.75 |  0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 |   | CPS | Clerks |
| *Develop standardized training modules for building capacity of MPS, staff and local councils* |  |  | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 |  | CPS | Clerks, HR |
| 4.1.10 Training of staff of Parliament conducted | Training needs assessment for MPs conducted | 320 | 220 | 240 | 180 | 160 | 140 | Dept Reports | HR  | All Departments |
| Number of individual trainings for Parliamentary staff conducted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of group trainings for Parliamentary staff conducted | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dept Reports | CPS | HR, All Departments |
| Number of staff that have undertaken training in Legislative drafting  | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Dept Reports | DLPS | CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Train staff of Parliament |   |   | 6.29 | 6.86 | 5.14 | 4.57 | 4 |   |   |   |
| Undertake knowledge sharing and best practices. |   |   | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |   |  Office of the Clerk |   |
| 4.1.11 Staff of Parliament recruited to replace those retiring | No. of staff recruited |  | 12 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 10 | Dept Reports | HR  | All Departments |
| 4.1.12 SDG desk for Parliament operationalized |  |  |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | All Departments |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Carry out recruitment process  |   |   |  0.015 |  0.015 |  0.015 |  0.015 |  0.015 |   |  HR |   |
| *Develop and operationalize guidelines for Parliament committees to track SDGs* |  |  | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0 | 0 | 0.12 |  | CPS |  |
| *Conduct bi-annual Parliamentary seminars on SDGs* |  |  | 0.6 | 0.62 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.62 |  | CPS |  |
| *Participate in international exchanges on SDGs* |  |  | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.55 | 1.52 | 1.62 |  | Office of the Clerk | CPS |
| *Evaluate Parliament’s contribution on implementation of SDGs* |  |  | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.14 |  | CPS | Office of the Clerk |
| 4.1.13 Institutional development of Parliament | Number of Members equipped with ICT equipment  | 0 | 600 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dept Reports | ICT | Finance |
| Number of Parliament offices fully equipped | 20 | 80 | 200 | 300 | 150 | 150 | Dept Reports | DSAA | Finance |
| Number of Vehicles procured | 0 | 33 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 12 | Dept Reports | ATL |   |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Procure and equip MPs with i-pads |   |   | 4.21 | 0.55 | 0 | 0.5 | 8 |   |  ICT |  Finance |
| Procure and equip staff with office equipment |   |   | 0.9 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 |   |  Finance |  All Departments |
| Procure and equip offices with computers |   |   | 0.32 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |   |  ICT |  Finance |
| Purchase of vehicles |  |  | 18.15 | 8.8 | 5.5 | 2.75 | 6.6 |  | ATL | Finance |
| *Equip the Parliamentary Museum* |  |  | 0.150 | 0.122 | 0.133 | 0.166 | 0.151 |  | Library | Finance |
| 4.1.14 Parliamentary Commission strategic plan for FY2030/31-2034/35 developed | Approved Parliamentary Commission strategic plan for FY2030/31-2034/35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Dept Reports | CPS |  |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Develop Parliamentary Commission strategic plan for FY2030/31-2034/35 |   |   |   |   |   |   |  0.3 |   |  CPS |   |
|  Annual departmental and committee retreats |   |   |  4.2 |  4.11 |  4.11 |  4.11 |  4.2 |   |  Finance |  All Departments |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| **Strategic Intervention 4:** Strengthen the production and utilization of evidence for Parliamentary business |
| 4.1.15 Evidence based decision making strengthened | Data production and development Systems automated and maintained | 0 |  0 |  1 |  2 |  3 |  5 | Dept Reports | ICT | CPS, Clerks, Research Services |
| Number of studies undertaken by Parliament  | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Dept Reports | Research Services | PBO, Clerks and Finance |
| Number of partner institutions engaged | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Dept Reports |  CPS | Research Services, Clerk |
| Proportion of legal advisories adopted by Parliament. | 40 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 75 | 80 | PC annual reports | DLCS | HR |
|  | Number of institutional reviews | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
|  Undertake field studies |   |   | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 |   |  DRS |   |
| Disseminate study reports produced to committees and MPs  |   |   | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 |   |  DRS |   |
| Provide access to up-to-date data and analytical tools. |  |  | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | DRS |  |
| Initiate partnerships and collaborations with academic, research institutions and think tanks |   |   | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |   |  CPS |   |
| Conduct institutional reviews (structural and policies) |  |  | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.55 |  | CPS | All Departments |
| *Preparation and dissemination of policy briefs* |  |  | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.15 |  | CPS |  |
| *Conduct two comprehensive policy studies per year* |  |  | 0.171 | 0.169 | 0.170 | 0.172 | 0.176 |  | CPS |  |
| *Develop a Data Collection, analysis and management System for the Department of research services* |  |  | 0.05 | 0.35 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.11 |  | DRS |  |
| *Develop and implement a Communication Policy for the Parliament of Uganda.* |  |  | 0.06 | 0.062 | 0 | 0 | 0.07 |  | CPA |  |
| *Develop and implement a Comprehensive Communication Action Plan for Parliament.* |  |  | 0.03 | 0.032 | 0.033 | 0.032 | 0.031 |  | CPA |  |
| **Strategic Intervention 5:** Strengthen the M&E unit of Parliament and Programme Secretariat |
| 4.1.16 Enhance M&E reporting system | Monitoring and Evaluation System automated | 0 |  0 |  1 |  0 |  0 |  0 | Dept Reports | ICT | CPS |
| Number of quarterly and semi-annual M&E reports produced |  0 |  4 |  4 |  4 |  4 |  4 | Dept Reports | CPS |   |
| Annual performance report of the Commission prepared | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Dept Reports | CPS |   |
| Parliament Statistical Plan developed | 1 |  1 |  0 | 0  | 0  |  1 | Dept Reports | CPS |   |
|  | Legacy report prepared | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | DRS, DLS, Clerks |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Produce quarterly and semi-annual M&E reports |  |  |  0.2 |  0.21 |  0.22 |  0.22 |  0.23 |   |  CPS |   |
| Acquire M&E integrated system  |   |   |  0 |  0.1 |  0 | 0 | 0 |   |  CPS |   |
| Prepare Annual performance report of the Parliamentary Commission |   |   |  0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |   |  CPS |   |
| Develop Parliament Statistical Plan |  |  | 0.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.09 |  | CPS |  |
| Prepare Legacy report |  |  | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 |  | CPS |  |
| *Develop and implement guidelines for cascading the strategic plan by departments and committees of Parliament* |  |  | 0.11 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |  | CPS |  |
| *Conduct evaluation of services offered to Parliament of Uganda under framework contracts* |  |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.21 | 0.21 |  | CPS |  |
| *Develop and implement a Comprehensive M&E Policy for the Parliament of Uganda* |  |  | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.02 | 0 | 0.05 |  | CPS |  |
| *Conduct bi- annual seminars for institutional Policies* |  |  | 0.6 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.62 |  | CPS |  |
| *Compiling and disseminating the contribution of international engagements to improving administration and business of Parliament* |  |  | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |  | Clerks | CPS/ |
| *Conduct review of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda.* |  |  | 0.05 | 0.051 | 0.051 | 0.052 | 0.053 |  | Clerks | Office of the Clerk |
| *Profile all constituencies for Members of the 12th Parliament* |  |  | 0.6 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.62 |  | DRS | Office of the Clerk |
| *Conduct five Monitoring and Evaluation studies per year* |  |  | 0.2 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.22 | 0.22 |  | DRS | CPS |
| 4.1.17 Mid-term and End term Evaluation reports produced | Number of Evaluation reports produced |   |  4 |  4 |  4 |  4 |  4 | Dept Reports | CPS | Research Services |
| Number of programme performance reports produced | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dept Reports | CPS |   |
| 4.1.18 *Risk assessment and management institutionalized* | Number of potential risks assessed | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dept Reports | CPS | All Departments |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Produce programme performance reports |   |   |  0.23 |  0.235 |  0.238 |  0.239 |  0.238 |   |  CPS |   |
| *Conduct midterm Strategic Plan Review Workshops* |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| *Conduct End term evaluation of the Strategic Plan* |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |  | CPS |  |
| *Develop and implement institutional policies review and development guidelines* |  |  | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.11 |  | CPS |  |
| Develop and implement a risk management policy for the Parliament of Uganda. |  |  | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0.03 |  | CPS |  |
| Operationalize a Risk Management Desk. |  |  | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 | 0.018 |  | CPS |  |
| Develop and implement a Risk Management Action Plan |  |  | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |  | CPS |  |
| 4.1.19 LOR Programme review report produced | Number of PC performance reports produced | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Dept Reports | CPS |   |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Produce Quarterly LOR programme performance reports  |   |   |  0.020 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.023 |   |  CPS |   |
| Conduct annual programme review workshops  |   |   |  0.6 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.62 | 0.65 |   |  CPS |   |
| *Conduct midterm Programme Review Workshops* |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 |  | CPS |  |
| *Conduct End term evaluation of the Programme* |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 |  | CPS |  |
| Conduct mid-term review of the LOR programme |   |   |  0 |  0 |  0.8 |  0 |  0 |   |  CPS |   |
| 4.1.20 Parliament administered and governed | Number of Parliamentary commission meetings held | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | PC annual reports | Commission secretariat/office of the Speaker | CPS |
| **Vote Activities**  |  |  | **Budget FY2025/26** | **Budget FY2026/27** | **Budget FY2027/28** | **Budget FY2028/29** | **Budget FY2029/30** | **Off budget** | **Lead Department** | **Other Departments** |
| Coordinate PC meetings |  |  | 4.929 | 4.737 | 4.827 | 4.726 | 4.863 |  |  |  |
| Settle all Statutory Obligations and Administrative Operational Overheads (Wage, Gratuity. Ex-Gratia, NSSF/ Pension Contribution, Pension, Utilities, Rent / Staff Allowances |  |  | 292.09 | 298.22 | 308.58 | 318.76 | 339.72 |  | Finance |  |

1. page 115, Paragraph 343 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. page 106 paragraph 318 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. page 106, paragraph 318 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. page 84, paragraph 240 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. page 110, Paragraph 331 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. page 111 paragraph 335 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Project commenced on 30th June 2017 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Human Rights Commission(HRC), Equal Opportunity Commission, Inspectorate of Government(IG) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. PAP, (5) EALA (9), CPA, IPU, ACPEU, PUIC, PF-ICGLRAL, CSPOC, AU, APU [↑](#footnote-ref-9)