

OFFICE OF THE
LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

**RESPONSE FROM THE OPPOSITION ON THE ACTION TAKEN REPORT FROM THE PRIME
MINISTER (MAY 2021-MAY 2022)**

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FOR: LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

The Opposition has scrutinized the Action Taken Report (May- 2021 to May 2022) submitted to Parliament by the Prime Minister as per rule 220 in regard to the Parliamentary Resolutions made in the First Session of the 11th Parliament.

In a period of one year, this Parliament has passed many resolutions and recommendations. It was noted that whereas, this Parliament has pronounced its on very issues of national importance, the executive arm of government has not responded to all of them, and where an attempt has been made it has remained wanting. This points to government laxity in implementing Parliament's decision. A summary of what and how the government has responded to people's calls (Parliament represents people), is indicative of government impunity, responsiveness and lack of respect for government institutions.

On the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2019 and the Anti-Pornography Act, 2014, Implementation of the Penal Code Act intended to protect both girls and boy-child against all forms of child abuse.

On the Resolution of Parliament urging the Government to immediately stop cattle rustling and restore peace, security and stability in the subregions of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja, Bugisu and Sebei.

The Action reports did not report on the Gross human rights abuses, yet On 05th October, 2021 following the ruling of the Deputy Speaker, we handed over a list of the missing citizens to the Minister of Security who subsequently undertook to act upon it but to date the following persons who were abducted by security operatives are still missing and have not been arraigned before any Court for trial.

The Government is urged to cause the expeditious free and fair trial of the suspects where there is sufficient evidence of criminality. This remained on paper because many youths are still rotting in jails without trial and evidence. It was resolved that victims of torture and human rights violations be compensated, this however is yet to be effected. The Government was also to compensate all persons who are acquitted after spending many years on remand. This resolution has been ignored too. In the same line, the UHRC Tribunals should dispose of all matters that are now before it and report to the House within 6 months. Much as the commissioners were appointed, they have not done much to effect this resolution.

Agriculture being the backbone of our economy, government is required to expedite the formulation of the Agricultural Extension Bill to address the problems of extension services in the Agricultural sector in the country, establish an



Agricultural Bank. On top of fast-tracking the finalization of the National Irrigation Master Plan.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

This response to the Action Taken Report from the Prime Minister is made basing on the piecemeal response of the OPM towards the resolutions made by this August House. We responded to what the Minister tabled in addition to the very pressing areas where we need urgent action and reporting. Matters of urgency cannot wait until the OPM decides to report at will. We considered it important to for instance bring out the tourism, trade and industry given the sorry state of our economy. We felt we want urgent action and reporting on the many issues reported about that sector in this report.

We also find the reporting of the OPM on the Action Taken Report wanting as it has numerous gaps that this response outlines for urgent action. There is a general observation of government not being in hurry to solve the basic necessities of life. The response to the Prime Minister's Office outlines areas where this office didn't address in time and many people lost their life especially in the disaster areas of this country.

The office of the Leader of the Opposition is reminding the Executive arm of government to carry out its mandate of service delivery to the citizens taking into care the quality and quantity, time of delivery and consistence of service delivery.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS RESPONSE ON THE ACTION TAKEN REPORT ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE 11TH PARLIAMENT, MAY 2021 TO MAY 2022

(I) On the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act, 2019 and the Anti-Pornography Act, 2014

The Trafficking in Persons Act, 2019:

The Report does not indicate the statistics on how the law is being implemented in terms of those charged and/or convicted under the law. We also expected a study on whether the law in its current state is the most appropriate remedy to the vice.

The Anti-Pornography Act, 2014:

Whether we can explore the amendment to redefine the term 'Pornography' under The Anti-pornography Act 2014 to align it with the constitution.

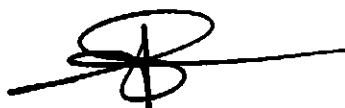
(ii) Implementation of the Penal Code Act intended to protect both the girls and boy-child against all forms of child abuse.

The figures presented lack a trend analysis to show whether there have been a decline or increase in cases of child abuse over a given period of time. This would enable us to know whether the law is working or not, and also explore a need to come up with another intervention.

(iii) On the Resolution of Parliament urging the Government to immediately stop cattle rustling and restore peace, security and stability in the subregions of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja, Bugisu and Sebei.

The report did not indicate the following aspects yet they are very crucial in this process;

The number of claimants /victims identified and the estimation of funds needed to compensate the people.



Secondly, there is no indication for steps taken to compensate for the lives and other property lost to the cattle rustlers is not covered. Is there any compensation planned for the victims?

Matters left out;

There are pertinent issues we have raised over time to which the Government has committed to respond but to date, we are still lacking a substantive step taken to address them;

Gross human rights abuses

On 04th August 2021, in our response to the State of the Nation Address, the Leader of the Opposition highlighted how security operatives committed gross human rights violations and atrocities including but not limited to enforced disappearances, torture, suppression, repression, incarcerations, maim and elimination or killing of people opposed or perceived to be opposed to the sitting regime. We enumerated citizens who were abducted by security operatives, and to date are still held incommunicado.

On 05th October, 2021 following the ruling of the Deputy Speaker, we handed over a list of the missing citizens to the Minister of Security who subsequently undertook to act upon it but to date, the following persons who were abducted by security operatives are still missing and have not been arraigned before any Court for trial:

1. *Kasumba George who was arrested from Kasaali Town Council, Kyotera on 19th January, 2021. He was arrested together with 18 others who were dropped in Kyotera on 22nd March, 2021;*
2. *Mbabazi Moses was picked by armed gunmen from Kisekka Market on 07th December, 2020.*
3. *Wangolo Shafic of Kyebando;*
4. *Nalumoso Vincent picked from Bugolobi Market on the 01st December, 2020.*
5. *Kibalama John Bosco who was picked from Kumukaaga, Gayaza Road on 3rd June 2019.*
6. *Muhammad Kanatta picked from Walusubi village, Namawojolo, Mukono.*
7. *Ssempija Yudah picked from Kabembe village, Kyampisi Sub County, Mukono North, Mukono District.*
8. *And many others*

The Security Operatives have instead continued abducting more people and, worse still, torturing those arrested while in detention.

I reiterate our demand to Government to give us a full account of all people who have been abducted by the State since the 2021 general elections to date.

We further demand;

- a) The Government is to cause the expeditious free and fair trial of the suspects where there is sufficient evidence of criminality. This remained on paper because many youths are still rotting in jails without trial and evidence.
- b) It was resolved that victims of torture and human rights violations be compensated, this however is yet to be effected.
- c) Government to compensate all persons who are acquitted after spending many years on remand. This resolution has been ignored too.
- d) The UHRC Tribunals should dispose of all matters that are now before it and report to the House within 6 months. Much as the commissioners were appointed, they have not done much to effect this resolution.

2.2 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRY, AND FISHERIES.

Whereas it was resolved that to deter raids and ease the monitoring, tracking, and recovery of any raided or stolen livestock, the government brand tag all livestock in Teso, Lango, Sebei, Bugisu, and Karamoja sub-regions.

- a) **No progressive report from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is available on the status of the program implementation.**
- b) **A legal regime wasn't prioritized in the process of designing this program and this will affect its implementation.**
- c) **In September 2004, the president announced the re-launch of the disarmament exercise of all cattle rustlers an exercise that is still being conducted by the Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF). The exercise saw a re-launch of the second phase in July 2021, especially in the Karamoja sub-region.**

- ***Every day people continue losing lives and property. We need a brief on the compensation program for the people who lost lives and livestock and account for the excesses committed to people affected due to the deployment of security forces.***

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' or 'B' shape with a horizontal line extending to the right.

2.2.1 AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICES

The Committee was concerned that the recruitment of extension workers stagnated at approximately 77%¹. The staff establishment in Local Governments provides for 8,698 extension staff of which 3,790 are filled; (2,772 at the sub-county level) and thus a staffing gap of 4,908 extension workers.

Currently, there are 2,182 sub-counties; implying an average of 1 extension worker per sub-county against a requirement of 2-3 (to take care of crops, livestock, and fisheries where applicable). In FY 2022/23; one of the funding pressures is the recruitment of 1,000 extension workers.

Alternative;

The government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries should expedite the formulation of the Agricultural Extension Bill to address the problems of extension services in the Agricultural sector in the country.

2.2.2 AGRICULTURE FINANCING AND INSURANCE

The Committee noted with concern that the Agriculture Credit Facility created in 2009 to increase access to credit in the agriculture sector has not directly targeted smallholder farmers². Most small-holder farmers are not aware of the scheme while others are not able to meet the prerequisite of obtaining such loans; many lack collateral security, and many don't have titled land among others.

Alternative;

Government in Consultation with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should establish an Agricultural Bank. Whereas a motion Urging government was moved by Hon Atim Agnes Apea to Establish an Agricultural Bank to address issues of farmers. A progressive report on the Agriculture Bank establishment is needed urgently.

2.2.3 WATER FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION:

The Committee noted that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries jointly with the Ministry of Water and Environment developed the

¹ Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit/Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

² <https://www.bou.or.ug/bou/bouwebsite/bouwebsitecontent/AgriculturalCreditFacility/ACF-Reports-2020/2021/Mar/ACF-Progress-report-as-at-31.03.2021.pdf>

Irrigation strategies with clear mandates for each sector where the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries takes lead in all the on-Farm water and irrigation infrastructure development³.

Whereas the Department of Agriculture Mechanization embarked on the procurement of specialized and Heavy Earth Moving Equipment and machinery sets to equip all the 19 Zonal Agricultural mechanization Centers in the country, there has been limited access to the service and the use of the equipment for the construction of water harvesting and storage facilities for irrigation, livestock, and fish is to a few lucky farmers of which many are regime loyalists.

In the Financial year 2022/2023, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries budgeted 28 billion for water facility construction equipment, and only 08bn was provided in the MTEF and for small-scale irrigation. But with the intensive need for water for production without an approved National Irrigation Master Plan to support the assessment of water for production needs, the volume of water available for production, the nature, and the type of soil that need irrigation is a blunder.

Alternative:

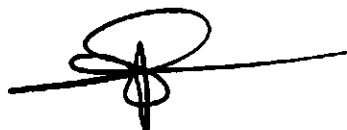
The government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries, and Fisheries together with the Ministry of Water and Environment should fast-track the finalization of the National Irrigation Master Plan to effectively guide the assessment of water for production needs across the country for mass and continued production of enough food both for consumption and market to improve the welfare of our people.

2.2.4 INADEQUATE AND LOW PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET ACCESS.

Price fluctuations amongst agricultural products have not only been harmful to consumers but have also affected producers. Generally, poor farmers across the country do not have enough investment capital to sustain such unpredictability. This has resulted in suboptimal investment decisions and compromised production in the long term in the Country. The low prices realized from agricultural output amongst our farmers raised fear by United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization reports as often blamed on discrimination against the farm sector, especially as a result of low state-regulated prices, poor quality output from farms, limited absorption to technology, the high cost of Agricultural inputs among others⁴. Accordingly, it is argued that agricultural prices should be raised to offer

³ Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries-Micro Scale Irrigation Programs

⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization, the Future of food and Agriculture ,trends and Challenges



producers incentives to expand production and wage increases in other sectors of the economy

Alternative;

Government should identify and promote Uganda's diaspora as centers of market access for Uganda's Agricultural products in the nations where they are residents. Government should support and promote foreign missions to carry out a pivotal role in marketing Ugandan products.

Government through an act of parliament should provide for a legal regime that facilitates contractual farming and agricultural products price stabilization to empower farmers and promote farming as a wealth and job creation tool.

The government through an act of parliament should establish a National Food Regulatory Agency to control and regulate issues of food quality and food safety that are critical for market access. Government and the banking sector should develop a guarantee system for exporters of Agricultural Products to ease market access in the international markets.

2.3 MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT.

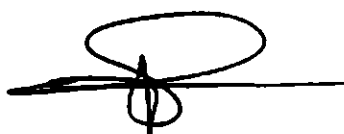
Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
16/12/2021	To urge Government to strengthen efforts for promoting road safety in Uganda.			
	1. The government increases funding for the road safety programmes and activities, specifically the	The Ministry is working with MoFPED to identify additional funding of UGX. 20 billion per year for a period of 5 years for road	No evidence. Hence not complied.	In the Financial Year 2022/2023, the Ministry budget for this item and had a funding gap of Shs 30.6 billion after an allocation of only Shs 2 billion out of the required Shs 32.6 billion.

Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	Department of Traffic and Road Safety of the Ministry of Works and Transport and the directorate of Traffic Police for human resource and equipment.	safety programmes and activities Ministry has finalized a Multi-Agency National Road Action Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26		<p>Parliament recommended on Wednesday, 20 April 2022 that the required sum of Shs 32.6 billion be provided in the budget for Financial Year 2022/2023 to cater for Road Safety interventions but only 4 billion was approved. Hence limited implementation of the intended activities.</p> <p>The country has continued to witness high numbers of road crashes and resultant deaths. Therefore, activities aimed at ensuring road safety in Uganda today must be treated as a matter of urgency and prioritised.</p>
	2. The Ministry of Works and Transport reducing the Speed Limit for Urban areas, high built up areas and school zones from	After the Enactment of the Road Act 2019, the global Action plan came in 2020, which necessitated the change of the speed limit	Partially complied	The existing laws, rules and regulations governing road safety and the transport sector in general are considerably adequate; their enforcement is weak and inconsistent



Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	50km/Hr to 30km/hr.	from 50 to 30 kphr. We commenced the domestication of this action plan but were intercepted by the Covid-19 restrictions. We have however commenced the regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) to inform the formulation of the regulation by January 2022		
	3. The Ministry reduces the Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) from the current 0.08mg/100ml to 0.05mg/100ml for the general drivers, 0.02mg/100ml for young and novice drivers and	Regulations have been reviewed in accordance with the World Health Organization. The draft regulations were submitted to Solicitor General for clearance	Partially complied though slow progress	It is true that the final draft of the Appeals (Tribunal) (Procedure) Regulations 2020 was forwarded to the Solicitor General (SG) for final drafting. It is reported that consultations are still ongoing on the suitable composition and structure of the Appeals Tribunal which was supposed

Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	commercial drivers			to be done by the fiscal year ended 2021/22
	4. The Ministry of Works and Transport liaison with other relevant agencies such as UNBS considers setting acceptable standards for helmets, seatbelts and child restraints to be allowed on the Market	<p>The Standard on helmet and seat belts is already in Use. MoWT together with UNBS and other stakeholders including Civil Society Organisations are reviewing the Standards on helmets and seat belts.</p> <p>The Ministry is also developing the standard on child restraints</p>	No evidence found to support compliance claim	Sensitization on Road safety including the Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998 (Amendment) Act 2020 is paramount.



Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	5. The Uganda Police Force strengthens the enforcement on road safety laws and regulations	No Action was highlighted	Not complied	Like earlier mentioned, the existing laws, rules and regulations governing road safety and the transport sector in general are considerably adequate; their enforcement is weak and inconsistent.
	6. The Ministry of Works and Transport, Ministry of Health and Uganda Police Force should work concerted to improve the collection and management of road crash data	<p>The terms of reference for consultancy services for the completion of the development and operationalization of the National Road crash Database were finalized in consultation with key Stakeholders including UNRA, MoH, UPF and KCCA.</p> <p>The process of procuring the consultant is ongoing</p>	Partially complied	It was noted that So far only 0.5bn has been released in the third quarter of the FY 2021/22 and the funds were used for to paying outstanding commitments for the Road Crash database system, sensitization on Road safety including the Traffic and Road Safety Act 1998 (Amendment) Act 2020. The poor releases have affected implementation of these outputs as outlined

Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	7. Government strengthens measures to curb corruption between traffic offenders and the law enforcers on the roads	<p>We are continuing to Prosecute the culprits</p> <p>We are working with the anticorruption agencies to sensitize the public not to bribe</p> <p>Police is procuring body cameras</p> <p>Cameras on the road have assisted us in identifying the culprits in addition to being a deterrent</p>	No evidence for compliance	At least we should be able to know the number of culprits prosecuted as per the action taken from December 2021 to date
12/05/2022	To urge Government to urgently operationalize the Road Fund			
	1. The Ministry responsible for finance should operationalize the Road Fund in accordance with section	No Action taken was given	Not complied	There are no regulations in place to date to operationalize Uganda Road Fund as a Second-Generation Fund despite Parliament's constant reiterations



Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	49 of the Act by the end of the Financial Year 2021/2022			to that effect that MoFPED expedite the process of formulating regulations for the operations of the URF Act, 2008 as required by section 49 of the Act. No adherence to this effect to date.
	2. The Minister responsible for Finance should ensure that funds collected by the Uganda Revenue Authority as road user charges are remitted directly to the fund as stipulated in section 21(3) of the Act	No action taken was given	Not complied	The MoFPED has deliberately refused to initiate amendments for the harmonization of section 14 of the Uganda Revenue Authority Act with Article 153(2) (a) of the Constitution, the URF Act and Section 30(1) of the PFMA. These exclude clearly from the consolidated fund, revenues for other monies that are payable by or under an Act of Parliament, into some other fund established for a specific purpose, such as the Road Fund.

Date	Resolution/Recommendation adopted by Parliament	Reported Action taken by the Ministry	Compliance	Response by the LOP
	3. The Minister presents to Parliament the Regulations made under section 49 of the Act by June 2022.	No action taken was given	Not complied	<p>No regulations even after the expiry of the due date of June 2022.</p> <p>Failure to operationalize the Fund as a second-generation Fund has culminated into a huge backlog of road maintenance with only 55%⁵ of the total road maintenance needs met. This translates into diminishing life span and ultimate results into loss on investment because of failure to adequate maintenance of roads</p>

2.4 MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE.

The table below shows the Response to the resolution and Action Taken by government.

Title	Resolution	Action Taken	Response (LOP)
Decline in ethical and Moral Values	Rein (restrict) in Media: Tvs, radios, print news	Enforcement of Media Standards by Media Council, UCC, enactment of	<p><i>Restricting media from its work doesn't improve ethical and moral values.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rather the people we lead learn by examples</i>

⁵ Parliament of Uganda, 2019. Report of the Sectoral Committee on Physical Infrastructure on the Ministerial Policy Statements and Budget Estimates for the FY 2019/2020



		Computer Misuse Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make everybody accountable for his/her bad acts • Impunity of some people must stop • People learn and behave by examples from those who lead them. • Enactment & late on amending the Computer Misuse Act is no remedy to moral decay in the country.
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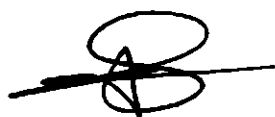
This parliament has made lots of resolutions OR recommendations as per rule 220 of the rules of procedure to improve the performance of the ICT sector being the fulcrum of development in Uganda⁶. Unfortunately, below are some of the resolutions passed by this parliament but no action has been taken to that effect.

The table below shows resolutions passed by this Parliament but no action has been taken.

s/n	Resolution/recommendation	Date	Response from Lop
1	Parliament has on several occasions resolved to operationalize the establishment of the UCC Tribunal.	MPS FY 2022/23	<p>The enactment of Computer Misuse Act 2013 provided for the operationalization of the UCC Tribunal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine years since then no action has been done to that effect.
2	A resolution to deploy wi-fi hotspots to cover the fifty (50) sites across the country.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government operationalize this and tell the public the EXACT hotspots with free wi-fi hotspots.
3	A resolution to extend the broadband ICT Infrastructure countrywide to all government entities and implement last mile connectivity to key areas.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government harmonize the two warring parties namely; NITA-U and Ministry of ICT) in the loan implementation to extend the broadband ICT Infrastructure.

⁶ ICT committee report on MPS FY 2022/23

4	A recommendation was made to legally disengage Signet from UBC by creating it as an independent company fully owned by the government with its own mandate, deliverables, board, and secretariat different from UBC.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government complies with this recommendation given the different roles played by UBC and Signet
5	Resolved that Rural electrification Authority fast track rural electrification across the country to improve ICT penetration proposed by National Planning Authority.	2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loan passed by this Parliament to that effect be utilized for that purpose well



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT.

N.B The report by the Prime Minister indicates one resolution under the Ministry of Water and Environment. However, the details are not provided.

Resolution	Date of the Resolution	Action taken by Prime Minister	Level of compliance	Response by LoP
Motion Urging Government to operationalise the Tree Fund to facilitate the promotion of tree planting and growing at national and Local level	12th May, 2022 ⁷	1	100% ⁸	Tree Fund has not been operationalized. Given the importance of trees in combating the effects of climate change, the Tree fund should be operationalized immediately as Parliament resolved.

2.6. Ministry of Tourism, trade and industry.

⁷ Parliament of Uganda, Hansard of 12th May 2022

⁸ Prime Minister report on Actions taken by government on resolutions of the 11th parliament from May 2021 to May 2022

Action taken by this ministry were not reported upon despite this House making resolutions to it. We are reminding government to report on the actions taken upon the following resolutions of parliament in this sector.

2.6.1 MOU BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA AND UGANDA VINCI COFFEE COMPANY LIMITED

On the 18th May 2022, this house adopted the Report of the Sectoral Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on the Investigation of the alleged unfair terms in the MoU between Government of Uganda and Uganda Vinci Coffee Company Limited with the following recommendations. However the Prime Minister has not reported about actions taken on the six recommendations in the report.

1. The Government is directed to terminate this Agreement and report to Parliament, within 6 months from the date of this report;
2. Upon termination, Government should regularize its relationship with Uganda Vinci Coffee Company Limited through proper due diligence, due process and proper stakeholder consultation before any further business can proceed. Thus initiating fresh negotiations.
3. Government should consider extending appropriate incentives to the already existing 47 local companies that are doing value addition.
4. Government should fast track the capitalization of UDC to enable the Corporation to invest in soluble coffee plants.
5. There is urgent need for a Competition Law to promote vigorous competition and prevent anti-competitive business practices.
6. The officials who committed Government to such illegalities should be penalized as a deterrent mechanism to stop similar occurrences in future.

2.6.2 RESOLUTIONS PASSED ON FUEL CRISIS

On the 3rd February 2022, this house adopted the Report of the Sectoral Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on the fuel crisis in the country. However the Prime Minister has not reported about actions taken on the seven recommendations in the report.

1. The joint venture agreement between UNOC and the Consortium should be terminated with immediate effect since the second addendum to the agreement is a fundamental deviation from the mandate of UNOC under the Petroleum Supply Act, 2003.
2. Termination of the Joint Venture Agreement between the Consortium and UNOC, Government should urgently prioritize and avail the necessary financial resources to UNOC to procure fuel for the strategic reserve as well



as development of the necessary water transport infrastructure on lake Victoria which would save fuel transport companies 30 shillings per litre using water transport as opposed to road transport.

3. Government should fast track the Consumer protection law
4. Government should fast track the construction of the Kampala storage terminal which is to store about 60 million liters of fuel as this would treat the issue of the obsolete oil reserve in Jinja
5. Government should expand the road infrastructure at the border for safety especially at the current highly populated border towns where fuel trucks park in long queues and to improve traffic flow of the Cargo trucks in and out of the Country especially in instances where they are transporting perishable or highly inflammable products like fuel.
6. The committee recommends that Government purchases and installs a second scanner at all boarder points to mitigate the economic impact of any seemingly unforeseen related crisis.
7. The Government should implement all its directives harmoniously in consultation with all relevant Ministries/Agencies and take into consideration the impact assessment so as to mitigate the challenges.

2.6.3 RESOLUTIONS ON SOROTI FRUIT FACTORY

On the 9th March 2022, this house adopted the Report of the Sectoral Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on the alleged mismanagement of Soroti Fruits Limited. However the Prime Minister has not reported about actions taken on the recommendations in the report.

- 1. Teso Farmers' Cooperative Union refunds, to all the farmers, the money amounting to 200,000 that was charged per pump or be prosecuted for extortion, obtaining money by false pretense, corrupted, theft among others.**
- 2. The supply of fruits be opened up to other organized farmer groups and individuals to eliminate the monopoly of TEFCU.**
- 3. The committee recommends that a fully constituted board of 5 members to be appointed with immediate effect as opposed to the current interim board consisting of 3 members who have served over 2 years on interim basis.**
- 4. The IGG should investigate the CEO (Ndawula Douglas) and the entire management of SOFTE for possible inflation of the cost of operations and other related expenditures in FY 2020/21. For instance, the public relations and advertisement costs incurred Ugx 722 million to generate annual sales of Ugx 818 million. This implies he spends about Ugx 60 million every month to generate Ugx 68 million.**

5. Government should immediately avail the factory with funds to purchase a weighbridge which has cost the farmers enormous losses as the current system takes two (2) hours to offload a ten (10) ton truck, two (2) extra hours to do the sorting and manually weigh using ten (10) staff therefore farmers whose produce go bad as a result of this delay are forced to dispose their produce at their own cost.
6. Government should provide the factory with funds to procure an orange fruit processing line for the processing of oranges which are predominantly grown by farmers in the Teso sub-region
7. UDC should terminate the contract between UDC and TEFCU where a shareholder gifted another shareholder with a contract to monopolize and supply fruits.
8. The enforcement of separation of power so that there is a clear distinction between the management of UDC and TEFCU in order to foster good corporate governance as stated in the shareholder agreement.
9. A forensic audit into the management and execution of the contracts for provision of perimeter wall and road works, services and supplies to SOFTE.
10. The 20% shares in SOFTE allegedly owned by TEFCU be opened up other farmer cooperatives and unions in Teso sub-region for subscription and acquisition of interest in the company.
11. Ministry of Agriculture should provide genuine pesticides to citrus fruit farmers, provide advisory services and research focusing on disease and pest control and more improved varieties
12. All the staff starting with the CEO should have their contracts reviewed and given performance contracts so as to attain the strategic objectives of the establishment.
13. The project manager (Masiko Jude Benda) in charge of the contract for completion of a perimeter wall and construction of marrum road be investigated with a view of prosecution on allegation of causing financial loss.
14. NAADs should carry out a census in regards to the seedlings they have distributed throughout the country with the view of ascertaining the impact of NAADs contribution to the agricultural sector.
15. The Auditor General should carry out a value for money audit into the management of Soroti Fruits Factory and report back to Parliament.



16. The second schedule of the Uganda Development Corporation Act, 2016 is amended to list all entities and undertakings in which the Government interest is held by Uganda Development Corporation.

17. The nomenclature of the shareholders in Soroti Fruits limited should be clarified to avoid any ambiguity in prescribing for liabilities and assets of the Company as well as understanding the actual subscribers to the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company.

18. In order to grow the Company and ensure that Soroti Fruits factory meets the demand of the farmers; all the shareholders should make their fair contribution towards the capitalization and administration costs of the Company.

19. SOFTE should be given funds to procure a fully mechanized packaging line to improve efficiency and effectiveness of production.

20. The various officers; Ms Nanziri F, Ms Namagembe E and Ms Nantongo H, from the office of the Solicitor General who cleared the contracts in contention that are believed to have caused financial loss, be investigated with a view of prosecution.

2.6.4 RESOLUTIONS ON BUSH FIRES AND HUMAN WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.

On the 12th April 2022, this house adopted the Report of the Sectoral Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on Bushfires and Human-Wildlife Conflicts in Queen Elizabeth National Park. However the Prime Minister has not reported about actions taken on the over ten recommendations in the report.

1. The committee recommends that the UWA Act, 2019 be amended to incorporate the current dynamics in the various conservation areas including compensation for damages caused by fires originating from the protected areas.
2. The committee recommends that UWA fast tracks the review of the compensation regulations and policy in order to operationalize the compensation scheme.
3. The committee recommends that NEMA fast tracks the implementation of Environment Social Impact Assessment for all investments inside and around the protected areas and also enforce adherence especially on facilities outside and around the protected areas.
4. The committee recommends that no facility should be constructed within or around the protected areas without NEMA ESIA certification.

5. The committee recommends that funds be provided to UWA to procure firefighting equipment and have them within the vicinity of every national park in order to mitigate the risks associated with fires
6. The committee recommends that NEMA conducts regular inspections and enforce compliance to the environmental Management plan related to protected areas including but not limited to waste management and fires.
7. The tourism Police in conjunction with UWA should regularly conduct security and safety sensitization of the neighboring communities of the lodge/hotel owners and inspections of the tourism facilities and sites to ensure that standards are maintained.
8. The management of all tourism facilities within and around the protected areas should install CCTV cameras facing the park to record activities and occurrences in and around the facility. In addition, equipment to enable firefighters such as a fire hydrant should be installed to enable adequate response to fire incidents.
9. All facilities nearing the park should have a 200m fire buffer provided by UWA and jointly maintained by UWA and the investors. This would deter fire ingress into these facilities that are near the park in case of a fire outbreak or other such casualties.
10. Furthermore, materials used in the construction of the facilities near the park should be treated or laced with other fire-resistant materials.
11. All facilities should have a well maintained access roads from the main road for safety management and sufficient separation of facilities to allow for fire engines to maneuver within the facility.
12. All proprietors of the tourism facilities within and around the protected areas must have all their facilities comprehensively insured at any given time without which they should not operate.
13. The government should plan ahead on the growing population to avoid having negative impact on the protected areas
14. UWA should complete the construction of the electric fence in the shortest time possible within the next financial year.
15. After a critical observation, analysis and findings from the reports presented to the committee by the various stakeholders including UWA, Uganda Police force and the aggrieved parties, the committee therefore



recommends that government assess the total loss value incurred by Parkview safari lodge be shared between UWA and Park View Safari Lodge equally.

2.6.5 RESOLUTIONS TO BUILDING A MORE RESILIENT SECTOR POST COVID-19

On the 7th September 2021, this house adopted the Report of the Sectoral Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industry on building a more resilient sector: lessons learnt from a socio-economic impact assessment of the covid-19 pandemic on the tourism, trade and industry sectors. However the Prime Minister has not reported about actions taken on the over twenty recommendations in the report.

1. Operationalization of the Tourism Development Levy
2. A review of all the existing taxes, fees and licences that are specific t to the tourism sector, with a view to harmonize them.
3. Affordable Accommodation and Transportation for Domestic Tourists
 - I. Uganda wildlife Authority should encourage investors to provide affordable transportation and accommodation options for domestic tourists.
 - II. The Minister of Works and Transport should FastTrack the expansion of Entebbe international Airport and upgrading of regional aerodromes t0 respond to the challenging needs of travelers in light of the COVID-19 Pandemic.
4. The Committee recommends that Government increases budget subventions to tourism sector MDAs to enable them remain afloat.
5. Committee recommends that Local Governments suspend payment by landlords of 50% of the property tax payable per year. In tum, the landlords will forego rent that is demanded from tenants for 1 (one) month of lockdown. The exemption will apply to: arcades, shopping malls, bars, night clubs, sports betting clubs and health clubs.
6. The Committee recommends that, for those taxi drivers and boda-boda riders whose driving permits expired during the lockdown, the Minister of Works and Transport should extend the period of their renewal for 6 (six) months.
7. The Committee recommends that the Uganda Revenue Authority and local authorities maintain pre-lockdown license lees for a period of 1 (one) year, to allow traders time to recuperate and or recover from the economic shocks they suffered during the pandemic.
8. The Minister of Works and Transport should strengthen the capacity of the Uganda Railways Corporation so that railway transport is a reliable and cheaper option should be strengthened to ease transportation of business cargo.

9. Enact and enforce a law on consumer protection.
10. Develop a completion policy and enact a law on completion.
11. Enact and implement a law on local content.
12. The Committee recommends that UNCCI be restructured, strengthened and revived in order to support it to be at the forefront of lobbying on behalf of the business community.
13. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with the Ministry of Trade, industry and Cooperatives prioritizes the deployment of commercial attaches to the foreign embassies and missions. This will assist Uganda in promoting her tourism and trade interests abroad.
14. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Trade, industry and Cooperatives should support the pursuance of a long-term import substitution policy. It is proposed that local manufactures are supported through reduction of taxes on raw materials and that the Ministries transmit industrial knowledge to the population, to encourage Ugandans to engage in manufacturing. That way, Uganda will not have to be too dependent on imports, which proved not to be reliable enough during the pandemic.
15. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Health prioritizes mass vaccination of the workforce and the entire population that is eligible, up to at least 22 million people, to prevent the economy from having to be put through another lockdown.
16. The committee recommends that government should review the relevant laws to introduce an interest rate capping law as it is done in Kenya, in order to enforce the Central Bank's monetary policy interventions.
17. Development institutions such as UDC and UDB must put in place flexible arrangements for credit access that include smaller businesses and informal sector that would otherwise not benefit under the existing criteria. The use of movable property as security as regulated by the Security interest in Movable Property Act, 2019 for example, should be fully operationalized to foster access to credit by MSMEs. This will help minimize the risk that stimulus aggravates economic disparities.
18. The Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development is urged to adopt risk-sharing strategies like provision of credit guarantees to increase MSMEs' access by lowering the amount of collateral that an MSME needs to pledge to receive a loan. A credit guarantee scheme would allow for higher- risk borrowers to access credit. Uganda could borrow a leaf from Kenya which has set up a credit guarantee scheme to ensure access to credit by SMEs in the current pandemic crisis.
19. The Auditor General should audit the management of economic stimulus relief funds to ascertain the bottlenecks in the disbursement of funds, and provide recommendations.



20. Government should come up with a legal framework containing specific guidelines and procedures for economic stimulus packages.
21. As pledged by the Minister for Finance, the responsible Ministers for finance, trade and East African Community Affairs should renegotiate with the Council of Ministers under the existing legal framework and revise the Legal Notice to remove determination of import duty for textiles in kilograms. In the interim, the Minister should make official communication requesting the Council of Ministers to suspend the implementation of Legal Notices EAC/118/2021 and EAC/118/2021 that changed the transactional value to apply a duty rate of 350/o or USD 3.0/kg whichever is higher for one year, as negotiations are underway.
22. Waive/suspend the Excise Duty tax on internet and VAT for at least 6 (six) months or for the duration for which the country is in partial or full lockdown.
23. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should extend the waiver of VAT on accommodation in Kampala and up country hotels to 30th June 2022 to enable them recover sufficiently.
24. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should extend the waiver of interest and penalties on VAT to 30th June 2022 set out under Section 40(c) of the Tax Procedures Code Act, 2014.
25. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should review Section 38 of the Tax Procedures Code Act so that penalties and interest are recognized principle with principal tax at the time of payment.

2.7 PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE.

Response to Action Point on the Resolution of Parliament urging Government to immediately stop cattle rustling and restore peace, security and stability in the sub-regions of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja, Bugisu and Sebei

Title	Resolution	Action	Lops Response
Resolution of Parliament urging Government to immediately stop cattle rustling and restore peace, security and	Government, in accordance with Objective XXIII of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM).	The Office of the Prime Minister under the Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management provided	Food Security Limited financing for Disaster risk response and management for Local Governments Absence of disaster response coordination among Government agencies and other humanitarian actors Limited capacity of Disaster Risk Response and Management structures Negligence and unnecessary delay to act by the Police and other Forces The lack of Early Warning Systems

<p>stability in the sub-regions of Teso, Lango, Acholi, Karamoja, Bugisu and Sebei</p>	<p>immediately provides relief to the affected and displaced people in affected areas whose normal lives have been disrupted by the perpetual cattle raiders.</p>	<p>relief food to the affected persons in Karamoja, Teso, Acholi and Lango Subregions.</p> <p>In addition, livelihood of the people in Karamoja Subregion has been supported through procurement and distribution of 74,000 goats and 80,044 iron sheets (Distribution of iron sheets is ongoing).</p>	<p>Limited funding for the Contingencies Fund The areas also feature very low grass root disaster response capacity</p> <p>Policy consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main sources of Disaster Preparedness and Management financing are the National Budget and other financial or in-kind donations channeled mainly through the OPM. Parliament is compelled to budget at least 0.5% of the previous budget for the current year's contingencies. • Section 26(1) of the PFMA; 2015(As Amended) establishes the Contingencies Fund which is replenished with an amount equivalent to 0.5% of the appropriated annual budget of Government of the previous Financial Year. For the current FY 2022/23, Parliament out to have budgeted for contingencies to the tune of Shs. 244.121 billion, being equivalent to 0.5% of the appropriated budget for FY 2021/22. Unfortunately, during corrigenda, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development cut the provision to just Shs. 62.068 billion which puts emergency relief efforts in jeopardy. • Expedites the enactment a National Disaster Preparedness and Management Act to establish the Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Management Commission so as to operationalize Article 249 of the Constitution of the Republic Of Uganda, 1995 (As Amended) • Create a specific budget line for disaster interventions in all MDA's and District Local Governments in Disaster-Prone Areas.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Local Governments especially those with a higher vulnerability to disasters to allocate up to 10% of their local revenue towards disaster risk reduction and management. • Plan and implement a Storm Drainage Master Plan for Mbale City to manage storm water runoff, reduce storm water pollution, and protect and enhance the quality of life in areas affected by the drainage system. <p>Security, Peace and Stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is high proliferation and local possession of illegal arms coming in through the porous borders with Kenya and South Sudan along a supply chain that easily accesses Somalia and Ethiopia. • The sub regions in question have no permanent deployment of security forces • The ongoing disarmament programme • Cattle rustling has been commercialized and has involvement of some local leaders and individuals who closely coordinate with the cattle rustlers, security forces (UPDF) and illicit dealers of livestock within and outside the sub-region. • Strategic operations such as Operation Usalama Kwa Wote and disarmament are undermined by the absence of simultaneous disarmament operations in the neighbouring countries i.e South Sudan and Kenya which feed the continuity of trade in firearms
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Disaster Management

- **Forecasts late last year and early this year predicted food and agricultural income for most of Uganda and particularly Northern Uganda.**

- Rainfall has generally been erratic, with poor temporal and spatial distribution including periods of consecutive weeks of below-average rainfall, with **adverse impacts on crop and livestock production**.
- In most bimodal areas, households' food stocks have declining seasonally across the country and especially in the greater northern Uganda who obviously have exhausted stocks and become reliant on market purchases earlier than usual.
- Given the high global fuel prices and by extension the domestic fuel prices the increase in transportation costs has put additionally upward pressure on prices of food and non-food commodities.
- Famine builds up over time and it is not an overnight incident. Indeed, Hon Members have raised issues of this nature but government has not acted in time to arrest the worst.
- Government response has been slow in coming to the affected areas despite the current situation having been predicted.
- Take a case of Karamoja, the country and the world just woke up to deaths on social media, where was Government all along.
- Government should demonstrate that they are already implementing a plan to give immediate relief and that they will not sabotage efforts by benevolent individuals and organizations in this campaign to save Ugandans in need.
- Previously there was sabotage by state actors on relief contributed by individuals and organizations of good will in respect to the famine in Isingiro District.

Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunities

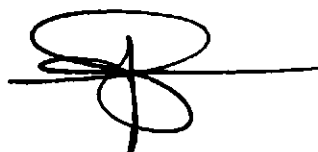
In Uganda, **41% of people live in poverty, and almost half of Uganda's population is under the age of 15**, representing one of the youngest populations in the world. **41% of people live on less than \$1.90/day.**⁹ Most of the Greater Northern part of Uganda is captured for Affirmative Action to realize equity in opportunity.

Absolute poverty is measured by the minimum amount of money required to meet basic needs (known as a poverty line). The international standard for measuring poverty is the extreme poverty line equivalent to US\$1.90 per person per day. Uganda's poverty line has been fixed at US\$0.88 to US\$1.04 since 1990.¹⁰

Unequal access to education can limit low-income children from realising their full capabilities. This is clearly a tragedy for reasons that extend far beyond mere economics, but by permanently reducing the productivity of a segment of society

⁹ opportunity.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda-facts-about-poverty

¹⁰ Observer, 8th June 2022



it can also retard economic growth. Only **53%** of children complete primary education.¹¹

Unequal access to labour markets is often seen between amply protected 'insiders' and unemployed or precariously employed 'outsiders'. An increase in income inequality will tend to most strongly affect those on the wrong side of this barrier, with hysteresis effects translating this into a permanent output loss. **76%** of the population lives in rural areas, and **73%** of the workforce is employed in agriculture.¹²

Unequal access to finance can prevent low-income people from entrepreneurship opportunities and human capital investment, with an obvious retarding impact on growth.

7 million Ugandans lack access to safe water and 28 million do not have access to improved sanitation facilities.¹³

Uganda's tax regime is regressive, with about two thirds of total revenues coming from indirect taxes, such as value-added tax and excise duty. The burden of consumption taxes is borne most by low-income earners.¹⁴

Policy Considerations

- Inclusive and accountable governance systems are in place to promote the rights of vulnerable people;
- Vulnerable and marginalized people are economically empowered and have resilient livelihoods;
- People vulnerable to crises are safe, secure, and resilient, and enjoy dignified lives
- Women and girls from vulnerable communities, are empowered, enjoy their rights and live in dignity.

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¹¹ opportunity.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda-facts-about-poverty

¹² Ibid

¹³ water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda/

¹⁴ Uganda OXFAM

¹⁵ opportunity.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda-facts-about-poverty

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¹⁷ opportunity.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda-facts-about-poverty

¹⁸ Ibid

¹⁹ water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda/

²⁰ Uganda OXFAM

