



ACTION TAKEN REPORT

ON BUSINESS FROM THE 4TH SESSION OF THE 11TH PARLIAMENT



Compiled by:

THE OFFICE OF THE LEADER OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS IN PARLIAMENT

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ACTION TAKEN ON PENDING BUSINESS FROM THE 4TH SESSION OF THE 11TH PARLIAMENT

No.	MINISTRY	BUSINESS	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	Government's plan to introduce alternative energy sources to reduce dependence on wood fuel and curb deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the new Energy Policy and Fourth Development Plan 2026-2030 (NDP IV), government has updated the targets, to increase adoption to clean cooking to 50%, in addition to other inter-linked goals such as increasing electricity access from 57% to 80%. Under the Electricity Access Scaleup Project, government has a target to provide alternative clean cooking technologies to about 1.66 million Ugandans (353,000 households) and 600 public institutions, through supply-side and demand-side subsidies. Government has committed to achieving universal access to clean cooking through a diversified portfolio of improved, clean and modern cooking solutions including improved Biomass Cook Stoves, promotion of energy wood lots for production of "green" sustainably produced charcoal, briquettes, pellets, biogas, bioethanol, LPG and electric cooking. Government in partnership with development partners, through projects like the "Green Charcoal Project", the Modern Biomass for Rural Development", the Project on Restoration of Livelihood in Northern Uganda (PRELNOR), Sustainable Charcoal Value Chain, among others, has over the last decade: Disseminated more than 1.65 million domestic improved biomass stoves and 1500 institutional improved cookstoves and, disseminated over 350 efficient charcoal production Casamance kilns-these are 20-25% more efficient than our traditional charcoal kilns. Under the biogas technology, since 2010, the Ministry has disseminated over 10,000 domestic and 50 institutional biogas systems for cooking. Government intends to increase this to 35,000 domestic and 500 institutional/commercial systems over the next 10 years. Under the biogas technology, about 10,000 households have been supported to adopt ethanol for cooking, which is produced by a local company, Bukona Agro Processors in Nwoya district, established by GoU in partnership with the Private Sector. This factory also assembles ethanol stoves, with current capacity at a rate of 5,000 stoves per month. Under electricity for cooking, government is promoting use of novel technologies that support cooking with electricity such as Electric Pressure Cookers (EPCs). Over 20,000 EPCs are already in use today deployed over the last 3-5 years. Under the National Electric Cooking Strategy, the target is to increase uptake from 1.4% today to 20%.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government is also promoting increased uptake for LPG through dissemination of 1 million free kits (cylinder and double stove) and related regional distribution and storage infrastructure. The target is to increase uptake from 4% today to 20% by 2030. Additionally, as part of government's Oil and Gas interventions in the Albertine, we intend to produce over 110,000 tons of avoided unflared gas, which will support up to 1.2 million households. Under electricity for cooking, government is promoting use of novel technologies that support cooking with electricity such as Electric Pressure Cookers (EPCs). Over 20,000 EPCs are already in use today deployed over the last 3-5 years. Under the National Electric Cooking Strategy, the target is to increase uptake from 1.4% today to 20%. To promote and support local content, the Ministry supported the establishment of the Uganda National Alliance on Clean Cooking (UNACC), an association that brings together more than 120 MSMEs in the clean cooking sector. Out of this structure, the Ministry last year supported over 30 companies to enhance briquette manufacturing capacity and product certification. Government has an opportunity to tap carbon financing through the sale of carbon credits particularly now that government has finalised the National Climate Change Regulations for Carbon Markets. Revenue from carbon credits can be ploughed back into country and buy-down the cost of appliances and support in addressing the major barrier of the high upfront/acquisition cost. Recognising the critical importance for sensitising our people and raising awareness and knowledge sharing on the alternative clean cooking solutions, we are intensifying efforts and government recently launched a National Awareness and Behavioral Change Campaign on Clean Cooking, to reach all the corners of this country. The Ministry already wrote to the Rt Hon. Speaker to hold a demonstration at Parliament and sensitise honorable members as key change agents. The Ministry recently established a Clean Cooking Unit which will coordinate all these efforts across government and partners, and ensure that we are effectively and efficiently progressing on the ambitious targets.
2.	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	The alleged killing of a community member around Mt. Elgon National Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry reported the matter to the Inspector General of Police on 30th January, 2025 to follow up and investigate. Since the matter was being investigated by the Uganda Police Force, a superior body in criminal investigations, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) halted the internal disciplinary process awaiting findings and recommendations from Police, which is yet to share the investigations report. The Ministry together with UWA and other partners operating in the Sebei sub-region will continue to engage local leaders and communities, promote dialogue and related interventions aimed at securing long-term collaboration and co-existence between communities and park management.



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		Plans for the prompt repatriation of cultural Artifacts and Ancient Works held in the Royal Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry is developing a National Policy on Restitution to implement the Museums and Monuments Act, 2023, that empowers the government of Uganda to return artefacts outside Uganda. At the global level, the Ministry has participated at the UNESECO meetings on Restitution or Return of cultural artefacts in Ethiopia and South Africa and these have been approved through UNESCO Conventions (1979 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of the Cultural Property and, UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects). The Ministry further budgeted for funds in this financial year 2025/2026 to make arrangements for returning more cultural artefacts, "Royal Throne Stool", drum and a set of amakondere (trumps), royal dish, and the crown headdress, the milk pot, spears, belonging to the Omukama Cwa II Kabalega dated 1894. The Ministry is renovating the National Museum with well-equipped storage so that all returned are conserved and displayed to the public to learn about our past history and culture.
3.	Ministry of Health	The status of availability of blood in hospitals	<p>The shortage of blood can have devastating consequences, particularly for patients requiring emergency surgeries or transfusions. To address this issue, the Ministry is implementing a multi-faceted approach, leveraging community outreach programs, blood collection centers, and strategic planning;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community outreach programs: The Ministry has intensified community outreach programs to encourage voluntary blood donation. Partnerships with local organisations, schools, and places of worship have been instrumental in organising blood drives and raising awareness about the importance of blood donation. Blood collection centers and strategic planning: Our blood collection centers are equipped with resources and staff to collect, test, and distribute blood efficiently. Uganda Blood Transfusion Services (UBTS) is playing a crucial role in strengthening the community resource program and ensuring that all hospitals have access to safe and adequate blood supplies. We are also collaborating with hospitals to forecast blood requirements, manage inventory and implement emergency response plans to address unexpected shortages. Nationwide effort: While our initial efforts are focused on the central region, regional blood banks across the country are also implementing similar strategies to boost blood collection. Hospitals are being encouraged to mobilise communities around them to boost blood collection, and UBTS is scaling up its emergency plans to address critical needs.



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		The introduction of the Malaria vaccine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing for malaria vaccination: Government is exploring a combination of domestic revenue, external funding and alternative sources of funding for malaria vaccine while ensuring that other immunisation services and malaria prevention interventions are not affected. The Ministry proposes the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ensure government fulfills co-financing obligations for vaccine introduction and scale-up, ii. Support alternative financing models to reduce donor dependency, iii. Allocate adequate resources in the national budget for malaria prevention. • Equity in malaria vaccine deployment: The initial roll-out will prioritise high burden districts, but we must consider vulnerable communities, including fishing communities, urban slums, refugees, and pastoralists • Demand Generation for the malaria vaccine: The Ministry appeals to all Members of Parliament to use all possible forms of communication and community engagement to allay anxiety, combat myths and rumors surrounding the vaccine. • The Ministry would like to reiterate that the introduction of malaria vaccine is a historic milestone in Uganda's fight against malaria. This additional tool will save lives, improve child health outcomes, and reduce the burden of malaria on families and the economy. However, the success of this initiative depends on strong political will, sustained financing and public trust. • The Ministry of Health sent the National Rapid Response Team on the 24th January 2025 to support the district of Lamwo to control the outbreak.
		Cholera outbreak in Lamwo District Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Health delivered emergency medicines and medical supplies through the National Medical Stores. Additional assortment of Infection Control and Prevention (IPC) supplies have been sent to the district from UNICEF and World Food Program (WFP). • The Cholera Treatment Unit (CTU) was established at Agoro Health Centre and case management is ongoing. • Enhanced surveillance is ongoing through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cholera active case search using community case definitions. Suspects (alerts) are referred to the health facility for screening, ii. Contact tracing, follow up and administration of chemoprophylaxis to all contacts of confirmed cholera cases, iii. Sample collection, packaging transportation and testing to confirm the diseases among the suspect cases and samples are sent to CPHL for testing. iv. Cholera screening heightened at the border point of entry (POEs) at Agoro, Madi Opei, Aweno-olwiyo, Ngomoromo and Waligo.





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitisation/awareness on cholera prevention through mobile public address system moving in all the villages within the affected sub-counties, community engagement meetings, house to house awareness through Village Health Teams (VHTs) and Local Councils, Radio talk shows and spots via local FM radios. Improvement in water, sanitation and hygiene access: Water quality testing and analysis is ongoing. Stringent measures instituted at all the unsafe water points e.g. along the rivers to prevent community members to collect water from such places, clean up exercise are ongoing in the most affected villages of Lopulingi A, Central West and Tumanum A&B. Distribution of chlorine tablets, hygiene promotion are also ongoing. The cholera outbreak is under control. As of 28th January 2025, there have not been any new cases reported and no admissions currently in the Agoro Cholera Treatment Unit (CTU). All the cases were managed well and discharged with no health facility deaths. The Ministry of Health will continue to monitor this outbreak and support the district to build capacity for prevention and response to diseases using the One-Health Approach.
		Statement on Mpox disease in the country	<p>As of 25th February 2025, there were 3,556 cumulative Mpox cases with 200 active cases. The Ministry of Health, supported by the World Health Organisation (WHO) actively engaged in surveillance, vaccination campaigns, and public education to curb the outbreak.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Health is also working closely with the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs, other City Authorities and all the local governments to sensitise the population and create awareness up to the grassroot level on prevention. The Ministry of Health has administered 10,000 doses of the MVA-BN vaccine in Kampala City (Makindye and Kawempe Divisions).
		Statement on health care service delivery in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effect of USAID funding cuts and Uganda's HIV response: The suspension of USAID funding effective 20th January 2025 has significantly impacted Uganda's HIV/AIDS programs. To address this crisis, an additional Ugx. 480 billion is required to bridge the funding gap and sustain essential services. The Ministry of Health prepared a Cabinet Memorandum to brief Cabinet on this issue and acquire the Executive guidance on how to source for resources to bridge the gaps in funding. Ministry of Health is also engaging with international and local stakeholders to mobilise resources and ensure continuity of HIV/AIDS interventions. Addressing drug theft in government health facilities; The persistent issue in government facilities, undermines healthcare delivery and public trust. The Ministry has implemented several measures to combat this malpractice;





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technological interventions; Implementation of tracking systems by the National Medical Stores (NMS) to monitor drug administration and usage, aiming to prevent diversion and ensure that medications reach the intended recipients. ii. Community engagement: Sensitising the public to report suspicious activities related to drug theft and promoting community oversight in healthcare facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of healthcare facilities in Nebbi and Zombo districts: In response to inquiries to Hon. Biyika Lawrence Songa regarding the establishment of a district hospital in the border districts of Nebbi and Zombo, the following updates are provided; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Progress on new hospital construction; Government has recognised the need for a district in this region. Feasibility studies and site assessments are being conducted, and plans are underway to secure funding and commence construction in this financial year, FY 2025/2026. ii. Support for Holy Family Missionary Hospital: Given the critical role of Holy Family Hospital Nyapea in providing healthcare services to the people of Zombo district and neighboring areas, the Ministry acknowledges the urgent need for infrastructure improvements. In 2019, assessments condemned key facilities, including the outpatient department and maternity ward. The Ministry of Health is exploring interim support measures, such as the feasibility of allocating funds for renovations and deploying medical personnel to bolster the hospital's capacity while plans for a new district hospital are being finalised. • Renovation status of Bundibugyo hospital: Bundibugyo Hospital is currently facing challenges related to congestion, dilapidated infrastructure, outdated equipment, and understaffing. The Ministry of Health has prioritised the renovation of this facility and has developed a comprehensive plan that includes; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Infrastructure rehabilitation: Upgrading existing buildings to meet current healthcare standards and expanding facilities to reduce patient congestion; ii. Procuring and installing modern medical equipment to enhance diagnostic and treatment capabilities; iii. Recruiting additional healthcare professionals and providing continuous training to improve service delivery. It is to be noted that implementation of these plans is contingent upon the availability of funds. The Ministry of Health is actively seeking financial support from government allocations to expedite the renovation process and address the pressing needs of Bundibugyo hospital.



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4.	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	The progress of the Joint Programme of Youth Livelihood and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On poor budget performance: The Ministry entered into MoUs with development partners such as GIZ to partly support women groups engaged in the greening sector through business and skills development initiatives • Natural and man-made calamities including COVID 19: Rescheduling of the loans and refinancing of the projects to ensure continuity and repayments. So far, the programme has rescheduled over 7,800 women and 14,000 youth groups and refinanced 118 women and 79 youth groups. • Poor attitude of some beneficiaries: Engagement of the beneficiaries through continuous advocacy and sensitisation, intensive guidance and follow-up during technical support supervisions and capacity building. According to financial half year performance report (2024/2025), over 795 women and 497 youth groups have been reached in training and 131 women and 121 youth groups in technical support. • Negative political statements especially on repayments: Intensive advocacy and sensitisation of the beneficiaries and political actors. So far, the Ministry has conducted stakeholder engagement meetings in at least 96 LGs targeting both technical and political leaders. • Inadequate guidance and support to beneficiaries by LGs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Involving women and youth councils to integrate monitoring of women/youth groups in to their programs, ii. Consistency in providing institutional funds to LGs at least on a quarterly basis. The ministry released 800m to 177 LGs including KCCA, iii. Working closely with specialised agencies such as Uganda Industrial Research Institute (UIRI), Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) and Uganda Registration Services Bureau (URSB) to provide specialised services for growth and sustainability of enterprises, iv. Strengthening marketing linkage for women products, through linkages of especially women groups to various markets within and outside the country. One such linkage is with 50 million Speak, an African Development Bank aiming to link 50 million women entrepreneurs across the continent and beyond.
5.	Ministry of Internal Affairs	The shooting incident of Police Constable, Mukebezi Robert by Corporal Mango Bashir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Police Constable was shot by Corporal Mango Bashir, who acted on his own without instructions. The Corporal after the shooting, jumped onto the boda boda and fled the scene. He has since deserted the army and a hunt has been and remains on to arrest him and arraign him before the courts of law. But the effort has not been successful yet.



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		Piracy on Lake Victoria, Ndyabana sub-county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buvuma main islands is the zonal marine detach; with others situated in Namugombe, Samba and Liibu islands. Each detach has marine officers, deployed with one canoe and facilitating equipment. These detaches carry out surveillance and patrols on the water while providing security to the fishing community. Ndyabana sub-county in Buvuma reported a spike in piracy, robbery and theft cases in December, 2024 by both the territorial police and Marine Police of the area. Both the Marine and Territorial Police heightened operations between 23rd and 27th December, 2024. During these operations, a number of suspects were arrested and detained at Buvuma CPS. Some stolen property like boat engines, fishing nets and fuel in jerrycans were recovered and kept in Police custody. In Ndyabana island, four suspects were arrested by the fishing community but were rescued by Police as the community subjected them to mob justice. These were taken for treatment in Buvuma HC IV and later Jinja Referra Hospital. They were later handed over to Buvuma CPS Vide Ref: CRM 008/2025. Three suspects were charged under BVM CRB 278/2024 for processing suspected stolen property. They were later released on police bond after failing to obtain statements from the witnesses rendering the files incomplete. Recommendations; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to increase police coverage (detaches) on all islands and other water bodies in Uganda, There is need to increase marine infrastructure and facilities at different detaches, Marine police require an increase in facilitation in terms of vessels, fuel, rations so that they are able to intensify the patrols and surveillance, Community policing strategies should also be enhanced to involve the communities in fighting crime on the waters, The Fisheries Department should share the gazette landing sites to enable the police eliminate the illegal ones, Joint efforts should be made by all stakeholders and involve local communities more on marine safety matters and, Increased synergies of the different government agencies.
6.	Ministry of Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs	The status of solid waste/garbage management in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kiteezi Landfill update; as we await decommissioning, drainage improvement and waste slope stabilisation was done to mitigate potential waste collapse. Given the urgency of de-commissioning, Jospong group of companies was requested to start works pending conclusion of contracts. The preliminary works of decommissioning started at the end of December, 2024 with further geological studies, development of decommissioning designs and site lay out plan. The designs are under review by the KCCA technical team.





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			<p>The community was engaged and warned against further potential risks at Kiteezi and security requested to keep the site out of reach of the community. The community has continued to stay in the buffer area irrespective of the various warnings and engagement. No compensation of the affected households has been done pending completion of valuation of the property of the affected persons by the Chief Government Valuer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency action to secure Kampala Capital City from a potential public health crisis: To alleviate the likely public health crisis that could emerge in the city and the entire GKMA, KCCA sought for a 5-acre parcel of land in Buyala, Mpigi district to act as an immediate remedy for evacuating waste from the city. • Procurement of land for a waste management facility: The procurement process of 230 acres of land in Bujuuko for a waste management facility was undertaken. However, along the way, numerous litigations relating to land emerged, hence halting the process until their final disposal. • Offer of an alternative piece of land by NFA: Two meetings, chaired by the Hon. Minister of Water and Environment, were held on 3rd and 6th January 2025 with officials from various government agencies (NFA, Mpigi district, NEMA and KCCA). The goal of the meetings was to identify a suitable alternative land that would support KCCA for immediate waste disposal. The team identified and inspected a site at Kagezi zone, Luvumbula parish, Kiringete sub-county, Mpigi district that was unanimously dropped for being in a wetland and backfilled by a contractor of Mpigi Express Highway. A second site was identified in Kifu Central Forestry Reserve (CFR) in Mukono district. This site was found to be suitable for the purpose, pending clearance of some salient potential encumbrances. KCCA wrote to the Executive Director, NFA seeking for details and documentation relating to the land before the two parties can sign a Memorandum of Understanding
7.	Ministry of Local Government	Parishes that are not receiving the Parish Revolving Fund under PDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parishes were not capitalised under PDM due to the fact that they did not participate in the 2018 elections for Village and Parish Executive Committees. These parishes don't have duly constituted Parish Development Committees (PDC), including PDC chairpersons. In the whole country, there are 127 parishes/wards that are not capitalised due to the same reason of not having PDCs. While these were duly created, they were to be effective in the years after the LC I and LC II elections of 2018. • Ordinarily, interim elections would have been carried out after these parishes became effective. However, this was affected by the Repeal of Sections 180-187 of the Local Governments Act, Cap 138 which provided for Interim Elections. Accordingly, this process will be concluded after the next LC I and LC II elections.





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalisation of the 127 parishes/wards will be effected when PDCs are constituted, after elections of LC I and LC II chairpersons.
8.	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance	Update on SIM card Registration.	<p>The Uganda Communications Commission (UCC) is actively implementing various mechanisms and initiatives to ensure compliance with the Regulation of Interception of Communications Regulations (RICA) 2023, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer awareness and sensitisation: The Commission is conducting a nationwide campaign to raise awareness about the RICA 2023. This campaign is aimed at educating citizens on the potential risks associated with SIM card transfers, identity fraud, and related issues. Short code *197#: To enable consumers to easily check the registration status of their SIM cards, the Commission introduced a toll-free short code, *197#. This service allows users to verify whether their SIM card is properly registered with their NIN as well as identity if there are other SIM cards registered under their NINs but in possession by other individuals. SIM card ownership monitoring; The Commission continues to monitor SIM card ownership to ensure that individuals don't exceed the limit of 10 SIM cards per person, as per the regulations. This limitation of SIM card ownership per individual mitigates potential fraudulent transactions particularly in the digital financial services sector. Mandatory identification at cash in and cash out by customers at mobile money agent locations: To address the ongoing concerns related to registration and user/holder of SIM cards, the Commission has severally proposed to Bank of Uganda to enforce mandatory biometric identification of customers at mobile money agent locations for all cash in and cash out transactions. This will ensure that customers regularise their registration of their SIM cards or they would not be able to transact financially. Bank of Uganda has currently set a threshold of Ugx 1 million for cash in and cash out transactions requiring physical identification at agent locations, although this current directive is not effectively monitored. BOU effecting this mandatory biometric identification will ensure that the registered SIM cards are in the hands of the rightful user but it will also go a long way in curbing financial crimes taking place within the mobile money environment.
9.	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Government plans on creating Qadhi courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The question of implementing article 129(1)(d) of the Constitution dates to the year 2000. At that time, Cabinet, by Minute 425 (CT 2000), approved the proposal to introduce Qadhi Courts as subordinate courts in Uganda. Cabinet further directed the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to consult the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development on the financial implications and to report back to Cabinet.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, Cabinet considered the Administration of Muslim Personal Law Bill, 2009, and, by Cabinet Minute 110 (CT 2009), resolved that the Bill be renamed The Qadhis Courts Bill and that further consultations be carried out with stakeholders, particularly the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council, the Judiciary and the District Qadhis. Cabinet also directed the Attorney General to address matters relating to the scope of Sharia law to be applied, the qualifications of Qadhis and the financial implications of establishing Qadhis courts in the context of the Muslim Personal Law Bill, 2009. Following the directives, the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Uganda Law Reform Commission conducted consultations, including during the review of the Domestic Relations Bill. The findings from the consultations revealed that the Muslim community preferred stand alone legislation to regulate Muslim marriage, divorce, inheritance and guardianship under article 129(1)(d) of the Constitution. Considering the findings of the consultations, the Administration of Muslim Personal Law Bill was reviewed and redrafted as the Qadhis Courts Bill, incorporating proposals from the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council to ensure that the legislation reflects the needs and aspirations of the Muslim community while remaining consistent with the Constitution. The finalisation of the Qadhis Courts Bill has been delayed by the need to reconcile the aspirations of the Muslim community while remaining consistent with the Constitution and also by the review of the financial implications of establishing a new subordinate system of courts. That notwithstanding, government undertakes to brief Parliament on a regular basis on the progress of the Bill. Once the Bill is finalised, it will be presented to Cabinet for consideration and thereafter to Parliament for debate and enactment.
10.	Ministry of Education and Sports	Findings of the Education Policy Review Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Education Policy Review Commission was constituted by the Ministry of Education and Sports in May 2021. It was tasked with looking into the state of Uganda's education sector with the aim of proposing reforms to synchronise it with the current global and national needs. On Tuesday, 4th February 2025, the Commission presented its report to the Minister of Education and Sports. As requested by the Rt Hon. Speaker during the plenary sitting on 11th February, the Ministry of Education and Sports will now develop a White Paper based on the Commission's findings. This White Paper will then be presented to Parliament for consideration in accordance with the Commission of Inquiry Act.





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		On children who are unable to attend school due to lack of National Identification Numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not true that children are required to have National Identification Numbers (NINs) in order to access schools. It is important to recall that at the time the Education Management Information System (EMIS) was launched, it was mandatory for learners to have NINs in order to access the system. However, it became apparent that this was limiting registration since most of the learners did not have access to these NINs. The Ministry therefore waived this requirement and it is now possible to register on EMIS without it.
		On concerns regarding SUMMA Construction Company's practice of mandatory HIV tests for casual employees, which led to termination of those who tested positive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of Education and Sports alongside the National Council of Sports closely supervises the operations of contractors at all its sites including Hoima City stadium. We have continued to sensitise all stakeholders on workplace policies that promote inclusion and are non-tolerant to discrimination in any form. Our contractors have fully complied with these requirements.
		On Government's failure to establish a seed school in Bukimbiri County, as part of its policy to establish one seed school in each sub-county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is indeed true that Government is working towards the establishment of a seed secondary school in all our sub counties. Through the Uganda Government Inter Fiscal Transfer Project (UGIFT) and the Uganda Secondary Education Expansion Project (USEEP), government has made several milestones in efforts to achieve this goal. Not only is USEEP constructing seed schools in sub counties without, but the project also has a grant component which is focusing on establishing 61 schools in refugee hosting districts. All sub counties without seed schools including Bukimbiri will be considered in subsequent interventions which are dependent on the availability of funding.
		On the new Secondary Ordinary Level (O' level) curriculum whose first cohort sat for the Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) examinations in 2024 and the lack of clarity on the corresponding Advanced Level (A' level) curriculum, insufficient teacher training and the absence of a syllabus for the A' level curriculum, and the omission of funding for its implementation in the FY 2024/25 budget.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliament approved a supplementary budget of UGX. 7.1bn for the review of the A level curriculum. The corresponding Advanced Secondary Curriculum for 29 subjects, was developed and shared with schools. The curriculum is competency based, and it adopted learner centered inquiry-based methodologies with emphasis on project-based learning just like the lower secondary curriculum. The curriculum further emphasises formative assessment. The Centre adopted a blended approach to teacher training by using online and face to face methods. So far 9349 teachers have been trained online, while the Centre plans to start the face-to-face training of Master Trainers on 5th April 2025 and thereafter these will train the teachers across the country.



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		<p>a. On concerns about the new secondary Advanced Level curriculum, questioning whether teachers were adequately prepared and whether sufficient reading materials were available.</p> <p>b. On the curriculum changes and any challenges that may need to be addressed, preferably before the release of the Ordinary Level results</p> <p>c. On the crisis faced by about 425 street children relocated to three schools in Masulita during the city clean-up for international conferences in January 2024. With the withdrawal of several charity organisations which provided assistance, the children faced severe shortages of essential supplies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no change in the knowledge concepts of the curriculum at A level save for the change in the methods of teaching and assessment which emphasise learner centeredness, competency-based learning and criterion referenced assessment respectively. Teachers have been advised to use the same reading materials that they have been using because they are still relevant and appropriate. There was no need to procure new reading materials. Other changes in the curriculum were; the removal of repetitions, redundant concepts, outdated knowledge, the knowledge that had been transferred to O' Level to match the level of learners, and bringing on board knowledge that had been shelved from O' Level during the Lower Secondary Curriculum review, to be integrated in the A' Level curriculum. The Ministry of Education and Sports has Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards which must be met by schools if they are to operate boarding sections (Indicator 12 and Sanitation – Health and Sanitation and Boarding Facilities). This is meant to secure the safety, security and health of the Learners in Schools. In order to implement these requirements, the Ministry developed compliance guidelines and a checklist for all boarding facilities in schools and institutions. In the event that a school would like to operate a Boarding Section, it must follow the guidelines that the Ministry has disseminated. The school must meet the requirements for operation of a Boarding Section. All schools receiving capitation grants under the Universal Education Program are expected to operate as day schools. The spirit of Universal Education is to increase access to education, especially for the disadvantaged children. According to their design, Government constructs a minimum of seven classrooms for primary and four for secondary plus a science laboratory, ICT Block and a Multipurpose Hall. There is no provision for boarding facilities.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools are allowed to operate a Boarding Section after they have been given permission by the Permanent Secretary. They are expected to write to the Permanent Secretary using the provided Application Forms which are forwarded by the respective Local Governments. The Permanent Secretary then requests the Directorate of Education Standards (DES) to carry out a Compliance Inspection and depending on the findings, the Directorate of Education Standards (DES) provides guidance. If the school meets the requirements, the Permanent Secretary issues a Certificate of Authority to operate a Boarding Facility. It is only after acquisition of this permission that the school is allowed to operate a Boarding Section.
		<p>d. On the need to exempt Karamoja from government policy against boarding schools to support the children's education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry recognises the unique challenges for areas such as Karamoja, Island communities and areas prone to disasters. With support from our Partners, some boarding facilities have been provided in these areas.
		<p>On some secondary school science teachers refusing promotions to higher administrative positions due to a salary reduction from that of scientists to that of administrators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Uganda in July 2022 (Financial Year 2022/2023) undertook salary enhancement for public officers in a phased manner. The salary increment was accorded to the following different categories. The implementation of this decision commenced on 1st July, 2022 under schedule 4-A and schedule 4-B of Circular Standing Instruction No.1 of 2022. The salaries for Head teachers and Deputy Head Teachers in Secondary Schools were maintained as Salary Scale U1E – LWR and U2 – LWR respectively. This meant that they were categorised as administrative positions and the salary scale for Head Teachers and their Deputies who are scientists was not enhanced. The Ministry of Education and Sports undertook several engagements on enhancement of these salaries with the Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda Professional Science Teachers' Union as well as the Association of Head Teachers of Uganda. These engagements climaxed with a Cabinet Directive for the enhancement of salaries for Head Teachers and Deputy Head Teachers who are scientists. On 19th November 2024, the Ministry of Public Service issued an Addendum to Circular Standing Instruction No.14 of 2024 - Revised Schedules 4-A and 5 of Salary Structure for FY 2024-2025 confirming this position.



No.	MINISTRY	BUSINESS	ACTION TAKEN
		<p>On concerns about teachers abandoning UNEB marking centers due to lack of funds, despite Parliament appropriating the necessary resources; and of allegations of security personnel pressuring the teachers to continue working or be replaced by untrained teachers.</p> <p>The House passed a motion urging Government to formulate a policy on free compulsory boarding school education for the Karamojong sub-region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Head Teachers and Deputy Head Teachers who are scientists, who were appointed and accepted the jobs had their salary increment activated in December 2024. • Marking of exams started on December 13, 2024 across 14 centres. It involved 7,000 examiners tasked with marking scripts for both the New Lower Secondary Curriculum (NLSC) and the Transitional/Old Curriculum. However, challenges arose when some Physics and Agriculture examiners refused to begin marking, citing dissatisfaction with their payment rates. • Despite UNEB's efforts to resolve the issue and explain the adjustments made within its available resources, approximately 100 Physics examiners and 59 Agriculture examiners left their respective centres. • However, this setback was managed and on Tuesday, February 11, 2025, the Ministry released the results for Uganda Certificate of Education candidates who sat for their exams in 2024. • The Ministry of Education and Sports recognises the unique challenges for areas such as Karamoja, Island communities and areas prone to disasters. • With support from partners, some boarding facilities have been provided in these areas. This is despite our policy against the provision of boarding facilities in Universal Primary and Secondary Education Schools. • Further to this, the Ministry is now endeavoring to provide for boarding facilities in all seed schools that are being constructed in Karamoja.



No.	MINISTRY	BUSINESS	ACTION TAKEN
		A petition on the low net enrolment and completion rates in primary and secondary schools, and challenges in accessing tertiary and university education in Northern Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low net enrolment and completion rates are among the challenges the Ministry continues to face. To mitigate this, a number of interventions have been put in place; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. We continue engaging parents and guardians to ensure that they understand that education is a shared responsibility that cannot be delivered only by schools. Through making a contribution to scholastic materials and meals, these parents play a key role in increasing net enrolment and completion rates. ii. We are developing a school feeding policy to advance the provision of meals in schools. Research has shown that providing such meals has a tremendous impact on completion of the school cycle by our learners. iii. The Ministry supports Local Government Education Officers to enhance their capacity in delivering their mandate which includes monitoring compliance with standards in schools. This ensures the maintenance of a conducive environment that supports our enrollment and completion rates. iv. The Ministry is also playing a critical coordination role among the Education Development Partners to ensure coordinated support and efficient resource utilisation to improve on the delivery of education. v. We also carry out monitoring and support supervision of UPE and USE implementation. vi. The Ministry also licenses and registers private schools to enhance access to education. • On the matter of access to tertiary and university education in Northern Uganda, we would like to draw the attention of members to the following government interventions; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As part of our plans to establish a university in each of the initial 18 regions that constituted Uganda, Government has opened Lira University, Gulu University and Muni University all in the Northern part of the Country. The Higher Education Students Financing Board currently provides opportunities for our able but needy students to access funding for selected disciplines in higher education. ii. The Ministry has continued to implement the District Quota System that provides opportunities for the brightest students from all districts to gain access to university education. iii. There are numerous opportunities available in Technical Vocational Education and Training for our learners to advance in their studies.

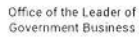




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