



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(HANSARD)

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OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION - THIRD MEETING

WEDNESDAY, 22 JANUARY 2025





PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA  
IN THE PARLIAMENT OF UGANDA

Official Report of the Proceedings of Parliament

FOURTH SESSION - 3RD SITTING - THIRD MEETING

Wednesday, 22 January 2025

*Parliament met at 2.28 p.m. in Parliament House, Kampala.*

PRAYERS

*(The Deputy Speaker, Mr Thomas Tayebwa, in the Chair.)*

*The House was called to order.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, I welcome you to today's sitting. Matters of national importance. Yes, Hon. Tebandeke.

2.29

**MR CHARLES TEBANDEKE (NUP, Bbale County, Kayunga):** *(Mr Katusabe rose)*  
Thank you, Mr Speaker –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Just wait a little bit. Yes, point of procedure, Hon. Atkins?

**MR KATUSABE:** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker, Sir. I take the opportunity to wish you a very happy and prosperous new year.

Mr Speaker, on the 16<sup>th</sup> of January, Madam Speaker directed the Government to present a report on the abduction and incarceration of Dr Besigye. In that same sitting, the Deputy Attorney-General, who is in the House, committed before a global audience, and specifically, a national audience, that the Government, in the next sitting, which was

yesterday, would bring, for debate, a report on the abduction and incarceration of Dr Besigye.

Mr Speaker, Sir, like I have always said, that seat you occupy is a constitutional seat. Your word is the last word. We cannot turn this House into NAS – national advisory services. This is the Parliament of the Republic of Uganda. What we pronounce ourselves on is final.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my procedural issue is: I have scanned through today's Order Paper, but I do not see any commitment or report reflected on the Order Paper in regard to Dr Besigye's abduction and incarceration.

Mr Speaker, the problem with speaking and getting used to speaking is that the more you speak, the less the people remember what you spoke. If we do not attach value to this Parliament, nobody else is going to attach any value to it. We are not here to warm seats or feel good.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I kindly ask that you consider and explore the possibility of amending this Order Paper and demand that before the adjournment of today's sitting, the Government submits and presents a report on Dr Besigye's abduction and incarceration without fail – and that is non-negotiable, Mr Speaker. Thank you very much.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable member that is not how you conclude a submission in a session you are not chairing. To begin with, that is not a procedural matter.

A procedural matter has to do with the business we are handling. That is number one.

I would like Members to have this clarification: I do not want us to be taking shortcuts under procedure; let us not abuse that rule. The reason we issue the Order Paper early is for you to reach out to the presiding officer in case you have an issue. Why I am a bit late is because I have been meeting Members who had issues, asking me: “Why isn’t this issue on the Order Paper? Why isn’t...” That is why we issue the Order Paper early; we do not issue it on the Floor.

Therefore, honourable colleague, if you felt that this was an issue that must have been on the Order Paper, you should have reached out to me so that I could also consult if the report was ready and then I could be able to amend the Order Paper to include it.

Secondly, the Order Paper is not done by the Attorney-General or the minister, so, I do not want him to be accused. It is us who carry the responsibility.

However, I have taken note of your matter. Okay? I am going to consult with the Clerk to see if the response of the Attorney-General is ready and I give it space on the Order Paper at the appropriate time.

Isn’t it – you want to say something? Okay. I have – [Mr Katusabe: “Can we have -/- No, please, honourable member. You do not access a microphone without my permission. No, please! (Mr Katusabe rose\_) Hon. Katusabe, could you please, take your seat? Thank you.

Honourable colleagues, please, we have the rules that we use here, and some of you are senior legislators. So, let us not always push presiding officers to a certain - you know - direction. Okay? Yes, Hon. Attorney-General.

2.35

**THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL (Mr Jackson Kafuuzi):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I am glad that you are presiding over this House. In light of what Hon. Katusabe is

seeking, when he brought up that issue – one, I want to confess that I am not one of those who understand his English 100 per cent.

I wrote to the Clerk to Parliament on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January and requested that they give me the question exactly as he stated it, so that I could prepare a response. My letter is here, received on the 14<sup>th</sup> of January. So, I have not refused to respond, but I have not yet received the question in your language. Thank you, Sir. (Laughter)

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. (Hon. Ssewanyana rose\_) No, I do not have anyone on the Floor. (Laughter) Point of order applies when there is someone on the Floor.

I will cross-check with the Clerk to confirm whether there it is that the Attorney-General indeed wrote to him. This is because sometimes, indeed, people want to capture the real question the way it is. We usually volunteer to write and help them to get the question. Therefore, I am going to cross-check with the Clerk.

Clerk, please, ensure that you pick the question from the *Hansard* and send it to the Attorney-General.

Yes, Hon. Tebandeke.

**MR TEBANDEKE:** I rise on a matter of national importance. Mr Speaker, five of my villages in Kitimbwa Subcounty were subjected to vandalism. Electricity wires were stolen and some meter boxes were also taken away, leading to a total shutdown with related consequences.

My prayer is simple, Mr Speaker: I beg the Government to come to the rescue of the people to relieve them of the burden and to update us on the remedies put forward to avoid the occurrence of such a phenomenon.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Government? Hon. Bahati is standing in for the Chief Whip.

2.38

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES (INDUSTRY) (Mr David Bahati):** Mr Speaker, the Minister of Internal Affairs, will take up the matter.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let the Ministry of Internal Affairs link up with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development to see how we can restore the service and help the people. I know there is a campaign around that, Hon. Tebandeke, so I am going to ensure that indeed we follow up on that matter. Let us hear from Hon. Jackson Atima.

2.39

**MR JACKSON ATIMA (NRM, Arua Central Division, Arua):** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

I rise on a matter of national importance. The state of the road section from Nebbi to Arua City in areas like Kamukamu in Kuluva, Ochoko, Arevu, Bondo, and Olepi is such that it is now completely impassable. Many of my colleagues from that region have raised this issue on the Floor of this House, but no action has been taken.

Aware that the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) has been rationalised, I pray that the Ministry of Works and Transport undertakes immediate spot-filling to save motorists, travellers, and business communities to avert accidents and theft of cargo, as Government looks for a long-lasting solution.

We also implore the Government, especially the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to support the Uganda Police Force with new patrol vehicles to patrol those sections that I have mentioned because wrong elements now waylay trucks that move slowly with goods and steal those goods. Businessmen have lost a lot of money in compensating for the goods of their customers, especially traders like California Bus Company – they have lost a lot of money in compensation. We really need an action on this. Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. The same matter had been registered by Hon. Geoffrey Feta, so I hope it is well captured. Minister of Works and Transport - where are the ministers today?

2.41

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES (INDUSTRY) (Mr David Bahati):** Mr Speaker, some ministers are with the President in Busoga Region, but others are on their way coming.

On the issue of the roads, we have already gotten a request from the people of West Nile about this matter, especially in the context of traders. We are already attending to this matter. I will liaise with the honourable member to make sure this issue is resolved.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Tomorrow, during the Prime Minister's Time, let us update Members from West Nile on this issue. The minister responsible is not here so it does not help us to continue rotating around the matter. Hon. Akol?

2.42

**MR ANTHONY AKOL (FDC, Kilak North County, Amuru):** Mr Speaker, I rise on a matter of urgent national importance. The Government of Uganda enrolled a new curriculum for O'level four years ago. The first lot sat for their exams last year, and I think in about two weeks they might get the results.

Unfortunately, as I talk with you, I have interacted with the Minister of State for Higher Education - I think I called him on the 19<sup>th</sup> Day of December to find out if there is a new curriculum to cater for this new lot of people who sat their exams. Unfortunately, I have been made to know that they are talking about the Bleacher curriculum, but at the same time, the A'Level teachers that I interacted with have not been trained on how to handle, and they do not even have the syllabus now.

Mr Speaker, in my interaction with the Chairperson of the Committee on Education

and Sports, I found out that they also took this issue to the Ministry of Education and Sports and they told them that they have put the budget for this financial year. They have been saying that there has been no budget enable them prepare the new A'Level syllabus.

My concern is: four years ago, they were all aware that there is a need for this lot of students, after finishing O'level, to graduate to A'Level. You wonder how such an important issue was put among the unfunded priorities when the children were studying. I personally tried, because I have two boys who sat, to look for schools, even international schools in Uganda are now full because of this issue.

My prayer is that the Ministry of Education and Sports should bring to this Floor the way forward for those students who have now finished and are supposed to graduate to A'Level.

At the same time, something needs to be done now because we are going to lose this particular lot of students who have studied under the new curriculum because they do not have where to graduate to. There is no proper syllabus for this country. Thank you very much. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Let the Minister of Education and Sports update the House on this tomorrow. Yes, Hon. Obigah Rose.

2.46

**MS ROSE OBIGAH (NRM, Woman Representative, Terego):** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

I rise on a matter of national importance. Terego District has illegal gold mining activities going on in Odupi Sub-county, Okavu Parish in Onivu village, which has contaminated the entire Ore River. This is causing a lot of disturbance to the people. This river is shared by both Yumbe and Terego. These people do not have any document that allows them to do any mining and there is nothing that shows that they are legal miners.

My prayer is to request Government to give us an update on what is happening because these are Chinese who are based in Terego and crossing both Terego and Yumbe. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This should also be handled tomorrow during Prime Minister's Time. Clerk, please capture these issues. We will refer them to the ministers during Prime Minister's Time. We should get quick responses. I am trying to avoid statements, which will clog the Order Paper yet we are going into a very critical period of budgeting. Hon. Ababiku?

2.46

**MS JESCA ABABIKU (NRM, Woman Representative, Adjumani):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I rise on the increased deaths as a result of high spread of Hepatitis C in the Adjumani District. We have challenges associated with early testing because there are no have the reagents. The samples are brought to Kampala and each sample costs Shs 250,000.

The second challenge is about getting the treatment. A dose costs between Shs 1.8 million and 2 million. Therefore, many people are dying because they cannot afford these services.

My prayers are:

1. Let the reagents be taken to the district because this disease is manageable; it can be treated.
2. Let us have the medicines at the hospital so that people can be treated. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Minister of Health?

2.48

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH (PRIMARY HEALTH CARE) (Ms Margaret Muhanga):** Thank you very much, Hon. Ababiku, for your question. Yes, I know about hepatitis B, it is not only in Adjumani, but it is in many –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It is Hepatitis C.

**MS MARGARET MUHANGA:** We were in Egypt last year and we were promised a vaccine for Hepatitis C and they also found treatment for it. I will find out the details and bring a proper report here. We are already in touch with the Ministry for Health of Egypt, which is helping us with the fight against Hepatitis C.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you very much. Hon. Namugga.

2.49

**MS GORRETH NAMUGGA (NUP, Mawogoola County South, Ssembabule):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I have a very simplified but important matter in regard to regulated labour externalisation.

Mr Speaker, in December, not only on social media but in the newspapers, we saw cases of children and people working from abroad – the migrant workers - complaining about the situation that there is, especially in Saudi Arabia.

To be specific, we had a case of Prossy Nambalirwa, from Mawogoola County, Ssembabule District, who was stuck in Madinah in the hospital. I thank the embassy that they intervened and this girl was picked from Madinah and taken to Riyadh at the embassy. However, to date, she is stuck at the embassy because the company only managed to get an air ticket for Nambalirwa, but they could not get an air ticket for the embassy staff to escort her to Uganda.

The ministry says it has no money, but this is not the only case. We have so many cases of migrant workers who are stuck in other countries, inclusive of Saudi Arabia.

Mr Speaker, number one, my prayer is that the ministry should intervene immediately to ensure that Prossy Nambalirwa gets home as soon as possible so that she can get treatment.

Number two, the Labour Externalization Bill must be fast-tracked into law by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to ensure that the dynamics within this sector are managed and followed up.

The other prayer is that expanding the scope of the external employment management information system is vital in obtaining comprehensive labour externalisation data but currently this system does not cover all the areas that would help to bring this sector to order, and so, essential information is left out.

Mr Speaker, I implore this Parliament to get interested in what migrant workers go through in all the countries, not only in Saudi Arabia but the United Arab Emirates too. This matter has been on the Floor of Parliament several times, but the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development has remained adamant. A lot of taxes are picked from this sector. This should not only be a source of revenue to the country; the migrant workers should be protected. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable minister for gender? Okay, point of procedure from Hon. Dr Kamara.

**DR KAMARA:** Mr Speaker, the procedural matter I raise is that the Minister of Health has said that there is a vaccine for Hepatitis C, yet Hepatitis C does not have a vaccine.

Mr Speaker, this is on the *Hansard* yet it is wrong information. I do not know whether we are proceeding well with the Minister of Health giving us wrong information that there is a vaccine for Hepatitis C. I seek your guidance, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, I want you to make a comment on that because I do not know whether it is there or not.

**MS MUHANGA:** Sorry, Dr Kamara. I said that when we visited Egypt, they were trying to do tests on how they can find a vaccine for Hepatitis C. That is what I said. It is under manufacture or trial.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Dr Kamara wants a clear record, and it is that “There is no vaccine.” That is what the minister has said. However, some countries have made progress,

according to the information she has, and therefore, they are working with them to see whether indeed they can help us. Thank you.

Honourable minister for gender - sorry, honourable minister, your colleague, Dr Baryomunsi wanted to give us his expert advice as a doctor.

**DR BARYOMUNSI:** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Yes, before vaccines are declared for public use, they go through trials; it is a process. The trials usually start with the animal models. When you reach the clinical trials, they are tried on human beings. Therefore, the honourable minister is right to say that there are several clinical trials going on to test the efficacy and safety of the vaccines for Hepatitis C. I just wanted to confirm what the Minister of Health said.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you, honourable minister. Colleagues, the record is clear that there is no vaccine for Hepatitis C, so we do not need to add anything.

In the public gallery this afternoon, we have a delegation from the African Institute of Investigative Journalism and Friends of Zoka. They include Mr Solomon Serwanjja, the team leader; Mr Amanzuru William Leslie; and Mr Nwari John Bosco. These are the people who brought to the limelight so much, the issue of the depletion of Zoka Forest, last time when I commented on it. Last week, I received a report from the Army Commander for the Fourth Division telling me that they have indeed made very good progress in stopping charcoal burning around Zoka Forest.

You remember that I had assigned a committee - the committee chairperson for natural resources promised that at the end of this month, they will be going to Zoka Forest for fact-finding, and I told him to capture videos so that once he presents the report here we should be able to see the evidence very clearly.

We thank the team for the good work done in protecting our nature and please join me once again in welcoming them. Thank you.

Sorry, I had the honourable minister coming onto the Floor. We have interrupted her several times.

2.56

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DISABILITY AFFAIRS) (Ms Hellen Asamo):** Mr Speaker, first of all, I thank you and the honourable minister.

Maybe before I answer, Mr Speaker, you have made me sit three times, and I am not comfortable in this seat because I need armchair seats. My rights as a person – I am not as good as others who are very flexible; those who can jump, sit down, do this and A, B, C, D. Those are my rights and I request that I should be given something comfortable. In the Cabinet, you are aware that I am given a better chair than –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I sat in the Cabinet with her for nine months.

**MS ASAMO:** I am talking to the Deputy Speaker and he knows. That time, he was the Government Chief Whip and he fought for me to get a better chair on the other side.

I thank Hon, Namugga and I want to report that her complaint has about four areas but I want to inform the House that we are not adamant as a ministry. For that person to be moved to the embassy was the work of the ministry.

However, I am going to take whatever you have said to the right minister and ensure that we follow up on that particular lady to be brought back to Uganda. This is because it is the role of the company as per the agreement – *(Interjections)* - why don't you listen and I finish. You talked and finished when I was listening. If you make me sit down, I will not stand up again.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, the *Hansard* is going to be - because they do not know whom you are talking to. *(Laughter)*



**MS ASAMO:** You know, I am a senior Member of this House and I know that the rules say that we should listen to a Member when they are talking, then you can get up - just a few lessons.

You mentioned that the girl was taken to the embassy of Uganda and that is like a holding position. As a ministry, we are following up with the company to ensure that this girl is brought to Uganda since it is our role.

On the other issues that you have mentioned about the information system, I agree with you that we are all working in the right direction because these are citizens of Uganda. Due to labour issues, these children volunteered to go to those countries. I would like to say that the minister in charge of the docket will be informed and these issues will be answered - Mr Speaker - she has arrived and we work in partnership. I know what is in the labour sector but I think she has come. I will still whisper to her to answer that because you brought about four areas, some of which need us to go back to the law; the Externalisation of Labour Bill and information systems you have mentioned, which we try to put in to track where the girls are.

Of course, we must also understand that there are those ones who go through the porous borders, who are really not in our control. I thank you. Mr Speaker, the right person has come.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Unfortunately, she has no right information. Let me just handle it this way. Let me allow Hon. Namugga to specifically elaborate the issue of the lady only. The rest will be handled by the sectoral committee.

2.59

**MS GORRETH NAMUGGA (NUP, Mawogola County South, Ssembabule):** Mr Speaker, the lady I talked about has now spent two weeks at the embassy. The embassy claims that it has no money to bring her back. The Fabulous Recruitment Agency Ltd we talked about had an expired licence. The ministry said that they are no longer in control of the

company. Therefore, the embassy has no money to bring the lady back. What we want is confirmation and commitment that they are going to help this woman to come back home and get treatment. It is as simple as that.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** What is her name?

**MS NAMUGGA:** Her name is Nambalirwa Prossy. She has been stuck at the embassy for two weeks. She is sick and wants to come back home for medication.

We have the Riyadh Embassy in Saudi Arabia. We have an air ticket for Prossy Nambalirwa but your staff at the embassy wants us to pay them to escort her back because she is mentally deranged. Therefore, kindly help us to make a commitment when you are going to support your embassy to bring her back. We already have her ticket. We only want your commitment that you are paying for your staff a ticket to return her to Uganda.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister?

3.00

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR GENDER, LABOUR AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS) (Ms Esther Anyakun):** Mr Speaker, first of all, I wish you a Happy New Year. I would like my colleague to first of all thank us as a ministry, where we got the girl from and relocated her from where she was - this action was taken as soon as we got the news.

Right now, the girl is in the hands of the Government and she is still on treatment. She had fractures on both legs and that is why we ensured that she is in better condition to take a flight to come back home. I will be in Riyadh on Monday and I will come back with the girl. *(Applause)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Hon. Biraaro?

3.01

**MR EPHRAIM BIRAARO (NRM, Buhweju West County, Buhweju):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I rise on a matter of national concern regarding the failure by the Government to supply water to Nyakashaka Town Council. In 2004, the Government, through Amaizi-Marungi Project, procured a water source to supply water in this area of Nyakashaka and the population got excited about the promise.

In 2012, the Government again resumed but that first programme of Amaizi-Marungi failed. In 2012, the Government resumed the project under South Western Rural Water Project scheme. It also did not deliver.

Mr Speaker, in 2022, the Ministry of Water and Environment contracted a company called Azu to deliver water to Nyakashaka Town Council and that water was supposed to be delivered by February 2025, which is next month. People surrendered their properties for the project to move. However, to date, there is no water, task, work going on, and the contract is soon expiring; in two weeks to come.

Mr Speaker, my prayers are:

1. I request that the Ministry of Water and Environment steps in using a forced account approach, since all these contracts have failed to implement the project in Nyakashaka, Buhweju West; and
2. The Government should go to Nyakashaka to console the people and give them assurances about the promise that they will deliver water.

Thank you, Mr Speaker. I beg to move.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Government?

3.03

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES (INDUSTRY) (Mr David Bahati):** Mr Speaker, as I mentioned, while there are a number of ministers in the House, some of these

questions require sector ministries. Therefore, I request that tomorrow, the Minister of Water and Environment comes and makes a response to this House during the Prime Minister's Time.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Kyamuswa?

3.04

**MR MOSES KABUUSU (FDC, Kyamuswa County, Kalangala):** Mr Speaker, I also rise on a matter of urgent importance. The night that made yesterday, there were heavy and strong winds - in our language, we call them "Ensoke". They blew away houses, crops, animals and fishing boats.

Mr Speaker, the affected villages are Bubeke Fishing Village, Kande and Bulega of Bubeke Island in Bubeke all in Kalangala Subcounty. Over 50 homesteads or people who were living there were left homeless. The rains on the islands are very serious and a number of people have nowhere to settle.

Mr Speaker, my prayers are:

1. The Ministry of Disaster Preparedness visits and assess - but not only visiting - it should go with some immediate items to start with; food, relief, shelter and iron sheets;
2. It was formerly the Meteorological Authority but the department in that ministry should now carry out more research. With the climate change, even though the weather has changed on the lake. This is in order for them to give our people reliable information on how the climate has changed. This will help our people to prepare for that. It is possible; and
3. I pray that our people are also given some medication because the nature of life now they live requires urgent attention. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The islanders really need urgent support. Hon. Bahati, kindly liaise with Office of the Prime Minister so that indeed they are given support.

Hon. Asamo, I am sorry I forgot to respond to your request. It is your right and I know we are trying to make some adjustments on the seating arrangements, but at least the Clerk needs to return the chairs for the disabled and the elderly, which were in that corner. I am going to ensure that is done and when we do it, colleagues, we should respect that corner.

I also have people whose height can only allow sitting in business class, like Hon. Anthony Akol. That is why you saw him here. He said his legs cannot pass through - the 'buffalo' cannot easily - that is what he told me. We are going to see how we can adjust to those special seating arrangements.

For people with disabilities and the elderly, we shall work on that as well. Clerk, kindly take note. Sergeant-At-Arms, please take note of that and we address it urgently.

Wow, I am having - I do not know but today, the issues are really many. Some are very urgent - no, allow me to first finish my procedural issues here. Yes, Dr Bukenya, Hon. Dr Emmanuel Otaala, then Hon. Santa Alum.

3.07

**DR MICHAEL BUKENYA (NRM, Bukuya County, Kassanda):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. One of the key responsibilities of this Government, and which has been one of its key achievements, is ensuring the security of people and their property. However, in the last eight weeks, we have had increasing insecurity in Bukuya with panga-wielding men, popularly known as *Bijambiya* coming at night - we have had six incidents, one of which was fatal, but in the other five, the victims were hospitalised.

Mr Speaker, I want to thank the Police because with the minimal resources and personnel they managed to arrest some of these criminals and paraded a few of them in court. However, when you interact with the Police and with the community, you realise that there are very many who are still within and my prayer is that the Ministry of Internal Affairs intervenes and deploys vehicles, fuel, personnel, and technical expertise to help us crack the units of these

criminals such that the people of Bukuya can go back to their normal life. I thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Minister, for national guidance, can you guide the nation on such matters? What do we do?

3.09

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND NATIONAL GUIDANCE (Dr Chris Baryomunsi):** Thank you very much. I thank the honourable member for Bukuya for raising that concern and I will relay that information to the Minister of Internal Affairs so that action is taken by - he will link up with the honourable member and send the officers on the ground, and then the issue should be handled because much as it could be in Bukuya for now, there could be other similar incidents elsewhere. The minister will report back to Parliament next week.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The minister just needs to go on ground. They need to take action and as long as the MP tells me that it is okay, we do not need them to report back here. Thank you.

Hon. Bahati, you recall we talked about Kyamuswa, but Hon. Charles Matovu brought the issue of Bussi Island some time back and the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) for Wakiso did all that is necessary but they have not been helped. Please also include that to ensure those islanders are helped. Yes, Hon. Dr Emmanuel Otaala.

3.10

**DR EMMANUEL OTAALA (NRM, West Budama County South, Tororo):** Thank you, Mr Speaker, for the opportunity. I rise on a matter of national importance regarding Katerema Secondary School in Osia Sub County, West Budama South Constituency. That is the constituency that I represent. This school was initiated by the community though it was taken over by Government 20 years ago. I want to inform the House that this school, the structures were made out of poles and unbaked bricks and 20 years down the road, the poles

have been eaten up by termites, and now the buildings pose a danger to over 1,000 learners.

Mr Speaker, my prayer is that Government should visit this school and see the possibility of putting up new structures that will provide a conducive environment for learners but also that will uphold the lives of these learners. It is in a really dangerous situation and I am surprised that 20 years down the road, the Government has not ventured to put up the right structures in this school in accordance with the policy of at least one secondary school per subcounty. Katerema is the only secondary school in that subcounty. Mr Speaker, I beg to submit.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you, honourable colleague. This is for noting by the ministry and the Committee on Education and Sports when you are processing the MPS. Let us hear from Hon. Santa.

3.12

**MS SANTA ALUM (UPC, Woman Representative, Oyam):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I rise on an issue of national concern regarding the road from corner Aboke to Bobi.

Mr Speaker, this road was blocked and completely cut off at Oryema-Apat Swamp since July last year, arising from very serious floods which happened. UNRA started working on this road, but they eventually left. The road is still accessible yet there are so many people dying on this road. It is a very busy road, people try to cross it, people try to use it, there are so many people, more especially boda bodas who try to squeeze and use it. Mr Speaker, businesses have been interrupted and vehicles cannot use this road. People going to the hospital cannot use this road.

Finally, Mr Speaker, we are soon returning children to school. However, there are some children who use this road to cross to the other side. My prayer, Mr Speaker, to the Ministry of Works and Transport, since UNRA does not exist anymore, is: can we see Ministry of Works and Transport come to our rescue because this is a pertinent road; we have suffered enough. I

would like the response from the Ministry of Works and Transport. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Let the Minister respond tomorrow during maters of national importance and Prime Minister's Time in form of an oral answer not a statement. Other issues, I will handle them tomorrow. Next item.

Colleagues, today I have handled eleven questions. I want us to save some time. Tomorrow we shall handle as many as possible.

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER ON  
CELEBRATIONS TO MARK THE 39<sup>TH</sup>  
NRM/A VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY  
ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, I think there is a culture that is cropping up in this House, which has to stop. I have - let me first help you on this, honourable colleagues - 17 matters, which have been recorded in my office and none of them is from Hon. Betty Aol. I have been in office seated and MPs have come, we have discussed matters and have booked space.

We agreed that, that is how we use this procedure in order to control - if you cannot come to my office to tell me that you have an urgent question and others come, whom will I give priority? I will give priority to the one who will come. Whether a matter is urgent or not, I attend to you up to 1.50 p.m. I will be in office waiting to receive your matters. I request you to always do that to make work easy for both of us. Next item

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER ON  
CELEBRATIONS TO MARK THE 39<sup>TH</sup>  
NRM/A VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY  
ON 26<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025

3.16

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY AND METROPOLITAN AFFAIRS (Mr Kabuye Kyofatogabye):** Mr Speaker and honourable members -

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, please be on the microphone.

**MR KYOFATOGABYE:** Mr Speaker and Members, Happy New Year. Mr Speaker, allow me to rise to make a statement on behalf of the Minister for Presidency regarding the forthcoming 39<sup>th</sup> NRM/A Victory Day Anniversary Celebrations, which will take place on Sunday, 26 January 2025.

The Cabinet, on 3 September 1987, directed that the 26<sup>th</sup> of January be gazetted as a public holiday. It is upon this background, Mr Speaker, that the Nation, on 26 January 2025, will celebrate the 39<sup>th</sup> National Resistance Movement/Army (NRM/A) Victory Day Anniversary. The anniversary celebration is an opportunity to remind our young generation of the sacrifices made by Ugandans to cause change that ushered in the peace and socio-economic transformation that is prevailing in Uganda today.

Mr Speaker, over the last 39 years, Uganda has witnessed socio-economic indicators never seen before, guided by the correct philosophy, ideology and strategy of the NRM Government, which enabled the economy and society of Uganda to go through five phases since 1986.

These are:

- i. The minimum economic recovery phase of restoring aspects of the small, colonial enclave money economy of the 3Cs (Cotton, Coffee and Copper) and the 3Ts (Tea, Tobacco and Tourism);
- ii. Expanding that enclave with more production of coffee, tea and others;
- iii. The diversification of the enclave economy by commercialising the production of bananas, cassava, milk, fruits, palm oil, cocoa, fish, beef, etc.;
- iv. Adding value to some of these raw materials such as cotton, fruits, milk, tea, timber, sugar, etc.; and
- v. The last phase, where we are now, Mr Speaker, is the knowledge economy, through the production of vaccines, the auto-mobile industry, etc.

These measures have enabled the economy to grow from \$1.5 billion in 1986, to now \$55 billion by foreign exchange method and \$180.29 billion by public-private partnership method, which we intend to grow to \$550 billion through the 10-fold growth strategy over the next 10 years.

Presently, Mr Speaker, at \$1,182 per capita, Uganda has entered the lower middle-income status.

Mr Speaker, all those phases have been supported by improved infrastructure, such as motorable roads and border-to-border connectivity. For example, currently, someone can comfortably travel from Kisoro to Koboko. We are now flying the Cranes in the skies – mention the electricity supplied. In short, the development of our economy is unstoppable.

Mr Speaker, with the rollout of many poverty alleviation initiatives in the country, namely; the four-acre model for smallholder farmers, Emyooga, Parish Development Model, and the Youth Livelihood Programme, among others, many of our people in the rural setting will definitely join the monetary economy and, thus, the outcomes of growth are shared by all.

Mr Speaker, the theme for the 39<sup>th</sup> NRM/A Victory Day anniversary celebration is: “39 Years of NRM/A: Salutation to those who re-sanctified our homeland.”

Mr Speaker, the above theme reminds all of us about the brave men and women who stood up for those who could not stand up for themselves at a time of political turmoil in this country. *(Applause)* We are talking about 39 years of re-sanctifying our country, which is, indeed, worth celebrating.

Mr Speaker, this year’s celebrations will be held on Sunday, 26 January 2025, like I said, at Mubende National Teachers’ College, Mubende District.

Mr Speaker, the chief guest during this anniversary celebration will be His Excellency, Gen. (Rtd) Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the

President of Republic of Uganda, who will be joined by all of you. *(Applause)*

Mr Speaker, a lot of preparatory activities are ongoing, but allow me to extend appreciation to the honourable members of Parliament and local leaders from Mubende District and the greater Mubende for participating in the preparatory meetings, and I am certain that the function will be a success.

Mr Speaker, a lot of preparatory activities have been taking place, including eye care medical camp which is running from today to the 24<sup>th</sup>. Publicity programmes have been done. A synopsis regarding the anniversary celebrations has been prepared by the Uganda Media Centre in liaison with the Office of the President and it has been shared with all Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), to enhance publicity by our various media partners.

As a way of informing Members and the general public about the celebrations, a press conference by the minister in charge of the presidency was held this morning at Uganda Media Centre.

Mr Speaker, all the above was achieved because of the will and divine mercy of God, and, indeed, we have prepared and planned prayers and the programme is here, as follows:

- i) On Friday, 24 January 2025, we shall hold prayers in all mosques;
- ii) On Saturday, 25 January 2025, we shall hold prayers in all Seventh-Day Adventist churches; and
- iii) On Sunday, 26 January 2025, we shall hold prayers in all the other churches.

Mr Speaker, as always, His Excellency, the President on D-Day, will award medals to 61 distinguished individuals in honour of the extraordinary roles they have performed in Uganda.

I, therefore, take this opportunity to invite you and Members of Parliament - please, find cards in your pigeonholes to attend this celebration, which is worth attending.

Mr Speaker, on the issue of securing the place, the place is 100 per cent secured by the Uganda Police Force, assisted by sister agencies. I beg to submit. *(Applause)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. The Leader of the Opposition, do you want to respond first? Honourable colleagues, I am going to allow four from NRM, two from the Opposition, and two from the independents. Yes, so that we go to other programmes.

On the NRM side, I am allowing the Member from Mubende – Hon. Kabanda – Hon. Sarah Opendi, Hon. Kangwagye and – I need Hon. Feta also to represent - from the independents, I will pick Dr Byakatonda and my sister from Lamwo. From the Opposition, I am picking the Leader of the Opposition and the Woman MP for Luweero.

If time allows, I will see if I can be more flexible but each one has three minutes.

3.27

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (Mr Joel Ssenyonyi):** Mr Speaker, in 1985, there were chaos in our country. My parents were dating. In January 1986, the National Resistance Army (NRA) took power, and there was tranquillity at the time. My parents eventually gave birth to me in December 1986 - that very year.

Mr Speaker, my parents had a debate about the name to give me. They debate whether to name me “Yoweri” in memory of the man who led the war to bring tranquillity to our country. But as they had further debate about it, they decided to give me the English version of the name “Yoweri” and that is how I got to be called “Joel”.

When I look back at the 39 years of the man after whom I was named, I get disturbed. I get disgruntled and think that the hero after whom I was named has become a shadow of his past.

I have a little book, among other books in my house, called “The Ten-Point Programme”. I encourage especially Members of the NRM to

read that book because I am sure many of you have not read it; you just hear about it. Please get a copy of that book; it is a very small book. You can read it in even 30 minutes if you are a fast reader but just know it is an amazing book.

Mr Speaker, point number seven of the ten points is on the elimination of corruption and misuse of power. If I am to use just that yardstick - if I had more time, I would go over all the ten points but I will just dwell on number seven - elimination of corruption and misuse of power.

We lose over Shs 10 trillion to corruption every year under the NRM Government that promised to eliminate corruption. I hope that you score yourselves and see how you are doing today. By the way, the report of Shs 10 trillion is your Government report. If it was my assessment, you would say, “LOP, you are just making these things up”. I hope that you assess yourselves.

On misuse of power, Mr Speaker, there was a time, when I was in the media, and some research was done among the citizenry and each time that research was done, the question was, “Are you more confident of the police or UPDF?” Each time that research was done, the citizens would say that they were more confident about the UPDF. They prided themselves more in the UPDF. That is the army that brought this regime into power. I do not know whether, if that research was done today, a similar response would come from the citizenry.

There are some officers of the UPDF, both senior and junior, who respect the rule of law and whom we salute and acknowledge. But Mr Speaker, there are some senior and junior UPDF officers who totally disregard the law. We see some of them threatening to behead leaders or hang others in this country. They call some of their colleagues “buffoons” - their fellow senior officers in uniform. I hope that you can score yourselves on the misuse of power that is held by some of these senior officers.

Finally, Mr Speaker, the Court Martial, which was introduced by this regime to discipline serving military officers, has become another example of misuse of power. Civilians are arraigned before this court – *(Applause)* - persecuted in a manner so wanton. They can be denied bail for four years and more.

Respectable leaders in this country like Dr Col. Kizza Besigye, who fought to bring this regime to power, are now being persecuted under the Court Martial. I hope that this regime can make a good assessment of itself, 39 years down the road. Hopefully, you can be ashamed of certain things, the same way you are celebrating some things. It is okay to celebrate certain things but I hope you can say, “This is shameful; we need to do better”. Thank you. *(Applause)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Yes, Hon. Kabanda.

3.32

**MR DAVID KABANDA (NRM, Kasambya County, Mubende):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I would like to thank the minister for his statement. First, the Leader of the Opposition has said that he is disgruntled, but as a member of the National Resistance Movement and our colleagues this side, we are content with the National Resistance Movement Government. *(Applause)*

Mr Speaker, allow me to thank His Excellency, the President, the Minister for the Presidency and Cabinet for allowing us to host these celebrations in Mubende. Thank you so much.

You all remember that the liberation war started from my constituency that is Kabamba, where we have Kabamba I and Kabamba II. Mubende District, having made such a huge contribution, had never hosted any celebrations. We thank His Excellency, the President, for accepting to host these celebrations in our district. We are so grateful. *(Applause)*

Mr Speaker, Mubende District has been and will continue supporting the NRM Government because of the many achievements that we have received from this Government. We

are very grateful for the contribution that the Government has given to the people of Mubende.

For those who do not know, Mubende is one of those districts that have benefited a lot from this Government. I must inform the Leader of the Opposition that Mubende hosts the regional referral hospital for greater Mubende and it is a contribution to the people of Mubende. The Government would have chosen to take it to another district.

Mr Speaker, the Government of Uganda –  
(*Member timed out.*)

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Conclude, honourable member. As the area MP, I give you extra time.

**MR DAVID KABANDA:** Thank you. Recently, we signed a contract with Tecnovia Company to tarmac a road from Lusalira-Kasambya-Nkonge-Sembabule, where Kabamba is and we are very grateful for that, as the people of Mubende. (*Applause*)

As we talk now - I know most of you will be coming to Mubende – you will see the road from Mityana up to Kasambya is under reconstruction by Energo Company Limited. (*Applause*)

The road from Mubende, Kakumiro up to Hoima was tarmacked by the NRM Government. You can cross from Gulu, go to Masindi, go to Hoima, and come up to Mubende without passing through Kampala.

The Government is now going to work on a road that I have just mentioned. So, you will be able to connect from all parts of the country through Mubende without driving on a murrum road. That is a contribution by the National Resistance Movement.

Lastly, Mr Speaker, I want to join the minister and the Government in inviting you to Mubende on Sunday, the 26<sup>th</sup> of January. Come and sleep there so that our hotels can get visitors. Come and eat our food - (*Member timed out.*)

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you, Hon Kabanda; we shall be joining you in Mubende for the celebration. Hon. Nancy Acora?

3.39

**MS NANCY ACORA (Independent, Woman Representative, Lamwo):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the minister for presenting the achievements of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government in the 39 years of its rule. As the NRM Government has made progress in securing the future of this nation, we want to attest that so many things have happened for the citizens of this country.

Moving forward, as we dream of marking the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary, I want to implore us, especially the President of the Republic of Uganda, to consider - apart from the Parish Development Model (PDM) programmes that have successfully been embraced by the citizens in this country, there is a lot more that we also have to do, especially supporting and establishing the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), which are in all the 146 districts of this country.

When you look at my colleagues, the Women Members of Parliament and the directly elected Members of Parliament, there are many village groups that we are empowering in the villages; so we need, as the NRM Government, to embrace and add to what colleagues and those people who have already started doing things on their own.

Otherwise, citizens know what the Government has done through the good leadership and the stewardship of the NRM Government. When we talk about issues of corruption, it starts with you, whether you are in the Opposition or the NRM.

If you are on the Opposition side, what have you done to fight the corruption scandals in this country? It is all our role to fight corruption and do what we preach. I beg to submit and wish you a very happy 39<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

I want to implore, especially my sisters and brothers who belong to the National Unity



Platform (NUP). The NRM Government has done many things; even when you wake up to shout and abuse it, the Government has given you freedom of speech. You can demonstrate wherever you want to demonstrate; the Government has given you all the power because power belongs to the people of this country. It is high time you also joined the ruling party and we moved together – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, here we are expressing opinions; so an opinion can be - no, that is a line for the Independents, so she is seated in the right place.

3.41

**MS SARAH OPENDI (NRM, Woman Representative, Tororo):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the minister for his statement and acknowledge that we have made steady progress in this country and we, as women - unlike before the 1995 Constitution, we had very few women in the political spaces and the boardrooms. We want to commend the NRM Government for enacting a new Constitution and ensuring inclusion.

The honourable minister, in his submission, did talk about the infrastructural development; we must acknowledge that, indeed, the NRM Government has made progress in increasing the kilometres of paved roads in this country. Currently, we speak of over 6,000 kilometres; we would have loved to have more but because of constrained resources, we are unable to. With steady progress, we shall ensure that we have more paved roads.

However, with these paved roads, we need to transition away from road transport into railway transport. And I want to thank His Excellency, the President that on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, he commissioned the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway in Tororo District. That is something, Mr Speaker that we are all waiting for. The construction is supposed to start in Tororo by a Turkish company, Yapi Merkezi.

However, when the President came to commission this project, we needed to have

ensured that there was a clear right of way and that we did not have hurdles that would stop the construction of this long-awaited Standard Gauge Railway, something that would help us move away from relying on road transport, especially for transporting our goods. There are many road accidents today on our roads, partially because of the many vehicles - the trucks - everybody is on the road.

However, Mr Speaker, in order for us to move on with this project, we have something; allow me to raise this. We have a school called Morukatipe View Primary School in Tororo that is around the community where this Standard Gauge Railway is supposed to start the construction of the –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please conclude with that.

**MS OPENDI:** The Government released money to relocate this school. Money was paid to the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) Engineering Brigade and Tororo Municipal Council. It is one year down the road and the technical people have been moving in circles regarding the procurement of the land. When the President came, they stopped us from raising this. The Minister of Works and Transport and the Attorney-General all said they were going to handle this matter.

The Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Authority (PPDA) has already given guidance to the Tororo Municipal Council to proceed and procure land within the community. They advertised for anybody who has land and we had people outside the community area applying to provide land. We need land in this very community. The land has been identified and given by the community.

The Tororo Municipal Council is still dragging its feet. The schools are to open on the 4th of February and by now we would have had classrooms constructed. This is a primary school; they are being told to move to another location. Imagine children of Primary One walking long distances to another school?

I want to appeal to the Minister for the Presidency, the Attorney-General - the Minister for Economic Monitoring was in my district in March, and she found this challenge. To date, the problem has not been resolved. The Minister for Local Government, can you deal with your Town Clerk? They are being motivated, it seems – to get some “*Njawulo*” which they have failed.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Hon. Sarah, the point has been noted. I hope they take note of it and they respond. Hon. Nabukenya Brenda? Colleagues, I have already picked people to speak; so kindly –

3.47

**MS BRENDA NABUKENYA (NUP, Woman Representative, Luwero):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I have heard the statement and I want to speak on behalf of the people of Luwero and maybe the Greater Luwero Districts. First of all, I do not think it is necessary to have the celebrations. You can take stock in your Cabinet meetings and also make a statement here. The funds you are using to celebrate can be used to do one big project. (*Applause*) That is one way of accounting to the people, instead of spending funds in celebrations.

Mr Speaker, I want to inform this august House that we have several places where the skulls of our people are deposited. They are in dilapidated structures without covers. If you go to Nsambwe in my district, Ndejje Town Council, Wabusana in Kikyusa Subcounty or Butuntumula, you can even cry.

The National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government has stayed in power for 39 years but the occupation in the Luwero District is 44 years. Nothing has been done to better the places where the skulls of our people are. Now, you are going to Mubende to celebrate 44 years. What for?

Mr Speaker, we need to talk about this because we need to better what is happening. Most people are not compensated. I was a Member of the Ninth Parliament, and I raised this

matter. I was told by the then Prime Minister that a sitting government does not pay for rebel activities but the Government and the rebels are the same people. Even in this same Parliament, I raised this matter during the Prime Minister’s Time because our people are poor. I was given the same answer. I am wondering why the NRM Government is going to celebrate –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please, let us listen to our colleague.

**MS NABUKENYA:** Why are you going to slaughter cows and cook rice when people are demanding five or 20 cows or 30 goats? That money can be used to compensate our people. It is very unfortunate that you think it is all well; it is not.

Mr Speaker, we demanded a food processing industry because our people supported the rebel group thinking that we would have a better country. That we would see a peaceful change of power from one person to another – (*Member timed out.*)

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable member, conclude.

**MS NABUKENYA:** Our people died in vain; I must tell you that. We wanted democracy, to see the rule of law and empower our people economically. However, you can see all the boda boda riders. When you take stock, you will realise that they come from Bulemezi because they are a generation that died or that did not go to school.

Instead of taking stock and empowering our people, you are going to sit in tents and dance when our people are in a boda boda economy. This is not fair to those who lost their people and all those who were involved in the war. You need to account to us and also make sure you better the economics of our areas. Imagine demanding for a food processing industry 40 years down the road? We have not got it. Even the roads. Now, you are telling us to come and join you. We can never join you because our people died in vain.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Specifically, on issues of Hon. Brenda, the minister in charge of Luweero Affairs is here. Honourable minister, at the end, I will request you to respond to those issues.

3.51

**DR ABDULHU BYAKATONDA (Independent, Workers Representative):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I commend the minister for the statement. Echoing the words of one scholar, Washington Nick, he said; “Success has got so many godfathers whereas failure is an orphan.” The achievements brought about by the gallant sons of Uganda have shown a lot of results. However, I would like to urge that we could actually look at profiling the circumstances – *(Interjections)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, let us listen to one another. Let us have sanity.

**DR BYAKATONDA:** My appeal is that we could profile the successes and the pending issues. For example, recently, they have come up with a programme to have pre-activities. They are normally building amenities like health centres. That has spoken volumes, and members of the communities appreciate that.

Recently, I was in Kalangala. I found the Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF) building a maternity facility. In Kibuku, they had a maternity facility in a place called Kadama, Kirika and in a number of other districts; Budaka and many other places. Therefore, I urge that we have maybe, a two-week activity, for example, tree planting, so that the masses understand the importance of the revolutionaries and what has been achieved.

Mr Speaker, when you talk of pledges, recently the Government compensated the war claimants under the co-operatives. This was quite a substantial amount of money.

Therefore, honourable minister, the Government should profile the successes and pending issues so that we can be able to conclude on this. Like Oliver Twist puts it, we

are asking for more. Otherwise, I would like to congratulate the President, the team and all of us for reaching this day. Thank you.

3.53

**MR STEPHEN KANGWAGYE (Independent, Bukanga County, Isingiro):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. Allow me also to add my voice to commend the minister for his elaborate statement. Martin Luther King had this to say: “The right is right even though the majority says it is wrong.” As long as it is right, you can easily touch, feel or taste it because it is right.

I want to base on this statement - I have seen my brother, Hon. Ssenyonyi - the Leader of the Opposition - indeed appreciating that if it were not for the National Resistance Movement, he would not be in existence as of today. *(Laughter)* It is only this Government that immunised him and has given him a conducive environment to go to school. It is only this Government that has given him security – *(Interjections)* – I need to be protected.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Point of order.

**MR SSENYONYI:** Mr Speaker, I thought that as I was speaking, Hon. Kangwagye, among others, were very attentive. I have discovered that he was not. For the honourable colleague to say that I exist because of the NRM is shameful, problematic, and makes me apoplectic.

Mr Speaker, are we soon going to begin to thank the NRM for the rising of the sun? That we should also thank them for the oxygen that we breathe. I think my colleague needs to withdraw that very problematic statement that I exist because of the NRM. I hope that he will be smart enough to do that.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. I think I did not get it that way. I mean, what Hon. Kangwagye said is really not what Hon. Joel said. The only thing I got from what Hon. Joel said is that if it were not for Mr Museveni, he would not have a name because he is named after “Yoweri”. *(Laughter)* I do not know if I also got that wrong – you said you were named after Yoweri – okay. Hon. Joel has said

that even without President Yoweri Museveni, he would still have a name. I had thought he would not have, at least, a Christian name. Hon. Kangwagye?

**MR KANGWAGYE:** Thank you, Mr Speaker –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** For the comfort of a Member. He says you are claiming he is only alive because of NRM yet he knows even without NRM, he would be alive.

**MR KANGWAGYE:** I concur with you, Mr Speaker, and withdraw. However, I wanted him also to get me well –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** But do not withdraw his name - Joel.

**MR KANGWAGYE:** Of course, I cannot do that. Mr Speaker, to emphasise my point, it is very clear and well-known in the world that Uganda is peaceful to the extent that we have exported peace to our neighbouring countries. It is well-recorded and registered; you know that your sons and daughters are in various countries exporting peace and they have tried so hard to make sure that other countries are at peace.

Mr Speaker, I would like to inform this august House that it is only and only in this country and only the NRM Government that has managed to take money to the *Wanainchi*. We have given people money under the Parish Development Model (PDM) programme.

Mr Speaker, you can hardly find it anywhere else, and if there is any person who wants to challenge me on that then we can discuss it. Otherwise, it is only this government, through this Parliament, that has made it clear for every person in this country to be in the money economy, and we did it. That attribute itself should go back to the NRM as an achievement.

Thirdly, Mr Speaker, it is quite hard – we the Banyankole have a saying that “Those who do not want to know the power, influence, and the sacrifices of their parents are the very ones to

say that it has happened/occurred because ‘I know it’”.

Let me tell you, it is those people – your brothers and sisters – who woke up one morning and said; “Enough is enough; let us go and bring peace to Ugandans,” and they did it. It is hard for us to sit here and say “No, the government has not done anything.”

We need to continue celebrating this and telling the Ugandans that the Government has done a lot. Take the example of Isingiro; we never had water, but as I speak today, we have water in Isingiro. We never had access roads, not even a single tarmac road, and we had no peace, but we got them because of the NRM - (*Member timed out.*)

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Hon. Feta?

3.59

**MR GEOFFREY FETA (NRM, Ayivu Division East, Arua):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I join in thanking the minister for the report and confirming that it is important we celebrate the 39 years of NRM in power.

In West Nile, by 1986, Arua Town had been reduced into ruins. Similarly, Koboko Town had been totally destroyed. We could not access Kampala. For us to come to Kampala, it took a week or two. When we are marking 39 years of peace and stability, West Nile stands with Uganda to celebrate. (*Applause*)

Two, the education policies the NRM Government has brought; granting access to education universally for primary, secondary, and the public university policies that have created 11 public universities in this country. We now have 49 universities in Uganda that anybody can access. We can say education policies have been improved by the NRM Government, and it is proper to celebrate 39 years.

In the health sector, we have health centres II and III. We also have health centres IV which has been elevated from health centres III and

many Ugandans access services from them. For us as West Nile, we have Yumbe Regional Referral Hospital in addition to Arua Regional Referral Hospital; for this, we can say “Thank you.” Let us celebrate.

We also have improvements in the road infrastructure, although we are not satisfied. There were governments here—For instance, the Uganda People’s Congress (UPC) Government was in power twice; it did not tarmac the road from Karuma-Arua to Koboko. It was later tarmacked by the NRM government. The same UPC Government that was in power twice did not connect West Nile to the national grid. We were connected to national grid just the other day. Therefore, when we are celebrating 39 years in power, we have a right to celebrate.

However, we have the following concerns; I disagree with the minister on the issue of a smooth ride from Kampala to Koboko because between Olwiyo and Pakwach, the road is depleted; Nebbi and Arua, the road is depleted. These roads were done 200-

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Conclude, honourable member.

**MR FETA:** Mr Speaker, as Government, we need to address the issue of quality. These roads were done by the NRM; they are depleted within the time when the NRM is there. We need to improve on supervision for quality. We still have districts like Obongi in West Nile that do not have access to electricity. We have issues with rural connectivity; also Nebbi-Jukia-Vurra Road still has issues. We have those key issues.

Therefore, as we celebrate, we want the NRM Government to take note that we will continue to support it, but these issues we have mentioned should be given attention to.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Minister for Luwero.

4.03

**THE MINISTER OF STATE, OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER (LUWERO TRIANGLE AND RWENZORI REGION)**

**(Ms Alice Kaboyo):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. Hon. Brenda Nabukenya raised three issues about Luweero: The monuments – they are 33 in number, and right now the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities is renovating them. They have so far renovated 18, and we are continuing.

She talked about compensation. You all know that since this Government came into power, compensation started immediately. Buses and lorries were given in Luweero – *(Interjection)* – No.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, you are the one on the Floor; make your submission and do not respond to anyone from the sides.

**MS KABOYO:** Since 2009, in Luweero, our ministry has paid *kasiimo* to 85,000 people but compensation cannot go on forever.

Issue number three was about the food processing industry. As you know, Hon. Nabukenya, this economy is private-led. *(Interjection)* Yes, it is a private-led economy and let me educate you, madam – *(Interjection)* – We have 102 small, medium, and large scale industries in Luwero alone – *(Interjection)* – I can give you more information but this noise. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleagues, these are issues – as you know, there are topics that you can have on the Floor, where you would never have a convergence of minds. You can never. I expect them to be vibrant and hot.

Therefore, the issues that are very critical, like the ones raised by Hon. Brenda Nabukenya, and responded to by the minister – we are now going into the budgeting process, in which the sectoral committees are going to engage deeply with honourable members.

Therefore, as Members from the concerned areas, ensure that you follow up at the sectoral committee level. We cannot set a debate for such issues on the Floor.

Hon. Kyofa? Just do a summary; you do not need to go issue by issue.

**MR KYOFATOGABYE:** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank you, Members, for all your observations, comments, and supplements and also for enriching my statement. I, therefore, take this opportunity to invite all of us to attend the NRM celebrations in Mubende. *(Laughter)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Next item.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON  
HEALTH ON THE OVERSIGHT VISIT TO  
ASSESS THE STATUS OF ABATTOIRS/  
SLAUGHTER FACILITIES IN UGANDA

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, as the committee chairperson comes, this was an assignment to the committee. Therefore, it is not a field report as provided for under rule 34, where he should just lay. It is a report from an assignment on the Floor, to visit abattoirs.

I think, Hon. Nakimwero, you are the one who raised the issue and we assigned it to the committee. So, committee chairperson, read your report, but, kindly, do a summary of it. Then, I will allow a debate of 30 minutes.

4.08

**THE CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON HEALTH (Dr Joseph Ruyonga):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. Before I present the report, I would like to lay the minutes for the trip and also to lay the report, titled: "Report of the Committee on Health on the Oversight Visit to Assess the Status of Abattoirs/ Slaughter Facilities in Uganda."

Mr Speaker, this is a very sensitive topic. All of us eat meat and, sometimes, we do not know where it comes from. I am going to be a bit brief because the report is a bit large.

During the plenary sitting of 13 February 2024, Hon. Christine Kaaya Nakimwero, the District Woman Member of Parliament for Kiboga, raised concerns about the deplorable conditions observed in district, city, municipal and town council abattoirs.

The concern raised by the honourable member about the status of abattoirs included:

1. Lack of toilets, and for those that had toilets, they were not clean;
2. Lack of proper drainage and, therefore, presenting foul smell, making it unconducive for people residing near the abattoirs;
3. Not having water facilities and supply, which compromises the sanitation and safety of meat and other products;
4. Lack of power supply, which affects automation and lighting facilities;
5. Bushy and unhealthy surroundings of the abattoirs.

The Rt Hon. Speaker referred the matter to the Committee on Health, with instructions –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, go to the observations and recommendations.

**DR RUYONGA:** We can go to Page 20 of the report, which is on the general observations on the status of abattoirs. We start with functionality and suitability of the infrastructure.

I am not going to read everything; I will just summarise.

The committee established that there are no standard designs of abattoirs/slaughterhouses in the country. It was noted that most of the local governments construct poorly designed infrastructure which do not meet the basic public health requirements, which compromises hygiene and sanitary conditions. All the facilities visited had variations – some were old, some new, some moderate, and some small.

Only 12 (63 per cent) of the 19 facilities visited had standing structures - Masaka, Mbarara, Fort

Portal, Masindi, Hoima, Jinja, Iganga, Mbale, Lira, Soroti, City Abattoir and Kalerwe. With the exception of the new facility in Hoima, the rest of the structures were in poor condition manifested by the poor wall conditions, poor roofs and floors, and lacking tiles and terrazzo.

Generally, the features of the facilities visited fall short of the characterisation of a modern abattoir. With the exception of the new facility under construction, that is, Kyentale Ward in Hoima City, nearly all the facilities visited had poor equipment and infrastructure establishment, which is typical of local and traditional slaughterhouses, with old-fashioned means of operation.

A modern abattoir should have at least automated systems such as cold rooms for storage, pulleys for hoisting carcasses, reliable water and electricity as opposed to manual operations, which cause delays and compromise the meat quality. Abattoirs can be a source of zoonotic diseases, that is, diseases transmitted from animals to humans, and may expose workers to harmful pathogens.

We go to the recommendations.

- i. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) should develop standard designs for the slaughter facilities at different levels, that will also cater for various categories of livestock.
- ii. The Government should construct more slaughterhouses and equip them with the necessary facilities. Throughout the oversight visits, the majority of the facilities were privately-owned, while the few government facilities were under the public-private partnership.
- iii. The Government should also undertake renovations and expansion of the dilapidated slaughterhouses to ensure that they comply with the required standards.
- iv. Also, the Government should equip the slaughterhouses with modern equipment for meat handling and processing. This

includes equipment for cold storage, hoisting, laboratory, and transportation.

- v. The Government should provide incentives to abattoir owners to upgrade their infrastructure.
- vi. The district, municipal, and city authorities should ensure that the tenders for the slaughterhouses provide for the tenderer to operate and maintain the facility.
- vii. The Government should establish a public health and veterinary laboratory in line with the “One Health Approach” in the slaughterhouses to support slaughterhouses in examining the carcasses, organs, testing of drug residues, meat handlers, and other necessary tests.
- viii. The Ministry of Local Government’s approvals of new administrative units, for example, town councils, municipalities, cities and districts, should be premised on the availability of designated locations for abattoirs and environmentally-sensitive enterprises.

Let us now go to functionality. We looked at utilities and one of them was water. Most of our cities do not have running tap water. Some are not connected to the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. Some facilities such as Mbarara City and Soroti City abattoirs had water harvesting tanks. The Fort Portal facility had reserve water tanks, while others such as Jinja had extra water facilities such as boreholes. The rest such as Masaka Pig Slaughter Space, and Hoima City Abattoir, depend on water ferried using jerrycans.

Some of those with connections reported intermittent connection breakdowns, for instance, in Masaka City Abattoir, where the staff reported using jerrycans when the National Water and Sewerage Corporation water is off.

Other facilities such as Jinja City Abattoir, had been disconnected by National Water and Sewerage Corporation due to accumulated arrears.

For electricity, the committee noted that out of all facilities visited, about 21 per cent were connected to the national power grid. These include Masaka City Abattoir, Mbarara City Modern Abattoir, Kibimba City Council Abattoir, Kalerwe City Abattoir and Jinja. The majority of the facilities were operating without power services because of a lack of connection to the power grid, while others such as Mbale City abattoir were disconnected due to unpaid power bills.

#### Sanitary Facilities

The major sanitation facility was VIP latrines. Out of the 19 facilities visited, only 9 (that is 47 per cent) had VIP latrines. The condition of the latrines, however, was very poor, manifested by lack water supply, dilapidated structures, smelly and many lacked demarcations for the male and female staff.

Some facilities such as the Hoima City abattoir did not have a latrine facility while others such as City Abattoir, Kalerwe, and Mukono had a shared facility with the market vendors.

#### Functionality of the waste management and disposal processes

The facilities visited lacked proper waste disposal systems.

By the nature of their operations, slaughterhouses generate a lot of solid and liquid waste such as rumen, dung, blood, and condemned internal organs, among others.

The poor disposal poses significant environmental concerns such as pollution, operational hygiene and sanitary conditions in and around the slaughter facilities.

#### Waste segregation and storage

With the exception of the Mbarara new City Abattoir, nearly all the facilities lacked a waste storage management system. What was common in all the facilities was that the waste was cast in open spaces but segregated according to type. For example, Masaka and

Mbarara city abattoirs had segregated spaces for keeping hooves and cow dung. In Mbarara, the segregated liquid was, for instance, channelled into a fish pond which was built for the purpose of consuming waste from the abattoir while the excess was channelled into the lagoon.

#### Disposal

Only 3 (16 per cent) of the facilities visited had drainage systems. Some of the facilities which had drainage systems and lagoons to which liquid waste was disposed include Masaka City abattoir, Mbarara City modern abattoir, Jinja City abattoir and the Pork Master Ricks in Masaka.

The drainage systems for other facilities were in a poor status. The City Abattoir drainage runs into Nakivubo Channel while the drainage systems of Masaka, Kalerwe, Masindi were stagnant and visibly too old to provide appropriate drainage which caused stench and pollution.

#### Availability of incinerators and records

The majority of the facilities had no functional incinerators to destroy condemned internal body organs, carcasses, and condemned animals unfit for human consumption. Only Iganga Municipal abattoir, KCCA, and Kalerwe had small incinerators which were visibly less functional and inadequate. Considering the huge traffic of cattle, especially at the City Abattoir, the need for a modern and functioning incinerator is important for taking care of the condemned animals and inedible carcasses.

Other facilities such as Iganga, Lira, and Mbale destroyed solid waste and condemned parts by burning, causing unnecessary environmental pollution.

#### Lagoons

The slaughtering process involves bleeding, skinning, dressing, and postmortem inspection. At this stage blood, urine, faecal matter, and other secretions are produced. Inadequate



sanitary and hygiene conditions can lead to direct meat contamination and further expose the workers to various diseases and antibiotic-resistant strains of bacteria.

Improper waste disposal and non-compliant effluent discharge can further result in water and air pollution and water-borne diseases. Slaughterhouses can, therefore, impact public health and environmental health.

During the oversight, the committee observed that some facilities had lagoons into which they disposed of the wastewater. That is Lira, Masaka, Mbarara, and Masaka pig slaughter facilities, Fort Portal, Iganga and Mukono. Others such as the City Abattoir and Kalerwe did not have a natural lagoon, hence disposing their liquid waste into Nakivubo Channel and Kalerwe swamps, respectively.

The cases of Kalerwe, Masindi, Masaka and Hoima were worse because the drainage had stagnated. The drainage areas were visibly very dirty and stained with black material. The Masindi Municipal abattoir drainage was blocked; therefore, all liquid waste had stagnated. The stagnated waste and water emits a bad smell and is also a breeding area for maggots, which were evident, and a constant presence of houseflies.

#### Recommendations

- (i) The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) should come up with dedicated standards for waste management for the different levels of slaughterhouses.
- (ii) All the facilities should have functional incinerators for the destruction of both animals and carcasses unfit for human consumption.
- (iii) The operators of the slaughterhouses should invest in value addition so that they add value to some of the by-products like animal hides, skins, and milk. This will facilitate sustainable utilisation of slaughterhouse waste and the challenge of solid and effluent waste management

will be managed. This can take the form of processing solid waste such as cow dung into farm manure and others such as inedible carcasses for fish ponds, while the blood can commercially be processed into chicken feeds.

- (iv) District, city, and municipal authorities should provide information, education, and communication (IEC) materials to guide the personnel on the dos and don'ts of waste disposal and handling of liquid and solid waste from abattoirs.
- (v) NEMA should constantly conduct environmental impact assessments before construction and develop sustainable practices that minimise habitat disruption.

#### Environmental concerns

The committee notes that Section 9 of the National Environment Act (NEA), Cap 181 stipulates NEMA as the principal agency in Uganda for regulating, monitoring, supervising, and coordinating all activities relating to the environment.

Specifically, the establishment of abattoirs is regulated by the Authority under Section 113, Schedule 5(7)(f) of the NEA, which provides for activities and slaughterhouses to undertake an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) before the commencement of their activities.

Therefore, NEMA has a key role to play in ensuring that abattoirs operate in a healthy environment and that they do not negatively impact the environment.

The committee was informed that as of September 2024, only 21 abattoirs in different locations had conducted and submitted to the Authority, ESIA for consideration of decision. The ESIA identify potential significant environmental and social impacts of abattoirs/slaughterhouses and how these impacts can be mitigated to prevent or minimise harm to the environment.

## Recommendations

- i) NEMA and local authorities such as District, City, and Municipal Health and Environmental Offices should conduct constant monitoring and supervision to ensure that all guidelines concerning waste collection, treatment, and disposal in slabs, slaughterhouses, and abattoirs are implemented.
- ii) Baseline and continuous environmental and social impact assessment should be a prerequisite for licensing and continued operation of the abattoirs/slaughterhouses.
- iii) Abattoirs/slaughterhouses should be far away from inhabited places to avoid complaints about noise and smell. They should also be located near water, electricity, and sewage supply, and also should have adequate partitions between the clean and the dirty sections, and far away from pollution, for example, of industries.
- iv) Availability and the competence of the human resources. Most of the abattoirs do not have enough human resources, if you go down on that section. In principle, every slaughterhouse must have at least a veterinary inspector and a health official to ensure the protocols of meat production and processing are followed. However, nearly all the slaughterhouses we visited had only one veterinary officer, who only visits in the morning hours when they are slaughtering, and the same person has to oversee all other facilities in the location.

## We can go to recommendations

The district local governments should recruit veterinary extension staff to facilitate meat inspection services in various local governments.

Then, the Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and Local Government should provide the requisite training to equip

extension workers with knowledge on the risk-based meat inspection that directly has a bearing on production of quality and safe meat and meat products.

The availability, and compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions – those are many. You can read through that. We can go to the section on public health meat rules – Okay, that is the same thing.

## Traceability

What we noticed is that some laws that would help regulate this sector are outdated. Some of these include the Cattle Trading Act of 1943, The Hides and Skins Act of 1962, the Animal Diseases Act of the year 2000. This is worsened by the absence of hides and skins policy and a national livestock and livestock products traceability system. The absence of a robust traceability system complicates the tracking of products and their quality throughout the entire value chain. Consequently, this fails to guarantee the quality, transparency –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Conclude. The whole report will be captured on the *Hansard*.

*(The report is hereto attached as an appendix.)*

**DR RUYONGA:** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. The report was uploaded. Members will be able to read through it.

In conclusion, the committee observed the deteriorating state, unhygienic and unsanitary conditions in nearly all major slaughterhouse facilities. Many facilities operate without proper licences or fail to adhere to the hygiene practices. The majority of the facilities operate without constant water supply, neither are they working under power supply and automation. Nearly all slaughterhouses in the country do not have diagnostic services, yet some of the animals' conditions require instant diagnosis to improve on the safety of the meat. The lack of such facilities poses significant health risks to the public.

Therefore, there should be effective regulation between the various government bodies and local authorities to ensure proper functioning and management of slaughterhouses. Overall recommendation is the general overhaul of the existing slaughterhouses into modern abattoirs with functioning systems which guarantee safety of Ugandans.

Mr Speaker, I beg to report. Thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you, chairperson, for the good job. Colleagues, in the Public Gallery this afternoon, we have a delegation from the Christian Voice, an Advocacy Group based in the United Kingdom. They include Mr Stephen Green, Mrs Judith Green, Ms Afoyomungu Prisca Ongan, and Ms Iranyibutse Heroine. They have come to observe proceedings of this House. Once again, join me in welcoming them. *(Applause)*

The debate opens now, starting with Hon. Nakimwero, who raised the issue, followed by Hon. Judith Alyek.

4.31

**MS CHRISTINE KAAYA (NUP, Woman Representative, Kiboga):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the committee for the good work done.

Following the Auditor-General's report, waste management was cited as one of the loopholes in the management systems, and that only 37 per cent of the four million tonnes of waste is collected. Municipalities are also at 50 per cent and cities are at 34.4 per cent, and I see that the observation here is in line with what the committee has found out, and what I had found out in my shadow ministry movements.

Mr Speaker, I read the report and I see that there is something that is not being mainstreamed, especially on the management of the revenue. They have identified that the tenderers are only concerned with picking money from these people, but the functionality and all the challenges associated with abattoirs is not of their concern, and that needs collective effort. This is because the private sector in the

activity, keeps demanding good services from the tenderers. However, if the tenderers are not concerned with what happens, and seeing to it that the fees generated contribute to the change of the environment, it is very alarming.

There are regulations that some cities and districts have come up with, but most of the districts do not have district ordinances to guide especially on the time of slaughtering. This is because in the cattle corridors, the slaughtering part, if they allowed to do it in the night, is what has increased the cattle theft in our areas.

The issue of confusing some of the live animals sold at the abattoirs is also another safety-improving initiative. Somebody brings an animal as if he is going to sell it, yet he has stolen it, and in order to kill evidence, they immediately slaughter it. We should separate the animal markets from the abattoirs. This has to come from the local governments, because they always cite that they have no space to have the animal markets. The moment they are combined; the theft will increase.

Mr Speaker, yes, we belong to different religious denominations, but I see that the amount of pork eaten in Uganda – from research – is more than the amount of beef eaten in Uganda. However, you can imagine that from their findings, it was only two districts that had pig slaughtering areas. This one is a challenge, meaning that many of the pigs are slaughtered in funny places, which needs to be worked on. The same applies to poultry and goats.

Mr Speaker, they have brought it out clearly that from the abattoirs they visited, only 21 per cent had electricity, and 31 per cent had the water. 41 per cent had VIP – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable member, I still have a big part of the Order Paper today. Please conclude.

**MS KAAYA:** I am trying to conclude. The functionality of waste management is almost at zero because all that they visited did not have drainage systems, waste segregation points, and clogging of waste water is a challenge.

Mr Speaker, I am very grateful to the committee, but I would request that at least a Member who raises such an issue - I come from Kiboga; I have town councils. You could have visited at least one town council to appreciate the issue by an honourable member. I beg next time that you consider it.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** That is very right. Honourable colleagues, I am going to give you two minutes each so that we can pick – Hon. Judith Alyek and Hon. Wandwasi. I will pick Hon. Najjuma, Hon. Ssewanyana, and the Mukono and Kampala Members. I am going to give as many of you as possible, but let us be quick so that we accommodate many Members.

4.36

**MS JUDITH ALYEK (NRM, Woman Representative, Kole):** Thank you, Mr Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I thank the honourable member who presented this report on the status of our abattoirs in the country. This has been a representative sample for all the abattoirs in this country.

The poor hygienic and sanitary conditions of the abattoirs lead to contamination of our meat. Whoever eats meat, just know that all these existing abattoirs in Uganda are already in a very sorry state. They have poor hygiene. They are contaminating the meat that is taken to the market. We have to make stringent rules on how to protect the public.

Mr Speaker, recently we amended the Public Health Act, Cap 281. We have to enforce the law on these abattoirs. We have the law enforcers and the public health workers. I do not know whether they are not facilitated and that is why they are not doing their work diligently. The law is there for the structures of the abattoir and for how it can be operated, the personnel who are supposed to work in the abattoir, the laboratory equipment which is supposed to be in the abattoirs, and many others that are already entailed in the law.

Mr Speaker, we have to rise up at once because this is meat for public consumption. There is no – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleagues, I told you – You know, she is my playmate in golf. In golf a ball can go anywhere. Therefore, for my own security, I will allow her to conclude.

**MS ALYEK:** Mr Speaker, thank you so much for adding me one minute. We know there are zoonotic diseases that can be transmitted to human beings. We have tuberculosis, cysticercus bovis, which is the tapeworm of the cows. This is because bovis are cows. This is a disease that can be transmitted and it is tapeworm. We have cysticercus cellulosae, which is transmitted from the pork that the honourable member talked about. Therefore, if we do not have those diagnostic services, diseases such as the ones I have mentioned, including anthrax, cannot be easily diagnosed.

I, therefore, recommend the following:

1. Diagnostic services are to be at the abattoirs.
2. The Minister of Health comes up with stringent regulations on the operations of the abattoirs.

Mr Speaker, can I conclude? Thank you. I want to conclude by saying that we have our laws that must be implemented. Let us also facilitate the environmental health officers very well so that they do their work. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Hon. Pacuto, did you have a procedural issue?

**MS AVUR:** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I would like to appreciate the committee chairperson and the Members who have already made their comments on this report.

I am a bit uncomfortable because we export beef as a country. I implore Members that the report is very clear; let it be sent to the ministries responsible. This is because it is very sensitive for our economy so that the recommendations can be acted upon.

Mr Speaker, I beg to submit.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleagues, from what I have read in the report, it has shown me that I have been eating filth, rot, and all that. I am even going to be cautious of eating meat in your homes because we just pick from somewhere. These are things we cannot cover-up. Why do we cover them up here?

Secondly, the meat of this grade cannot be exported. Who and where will it be exported? It cannot be. Therefore, it is a problem that we are consuming locally. Let us tackle it head-on and expose it. Maybe it can be tackled – Really, on what people are consuming and putting in their stock? I thought the meat we had was clean. I hear people going to *Lufula* but this report has shown me a big problem, which we must come up with and address.

Therefore, Hon. Pacuto, there is nothing to cover up here. Let us come clean and demand for action from the Government. I had allowed Hon. Wandwasi.

4.42

**MR ROBERT WANDWASI (NRM, Bungokho County South, Mbale):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. Whereas I agree with the committee's report that the chairman has ably submitted, I feel it was more urban-based, covering town councils and districts. Knowing very well that we have a large community in the rural areas, I wish the report should have covered districts, subcounties, and parishes. Perhaps to advise the district to pass ordinances and then down to the sub-counties to pass by-laws. That would – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Kindly switch on your microphone, honourable member. I will allow the honourable members I have already picked.

**MR WANDWASI:** Mr Speaker, quite often when you move through these rural communities, you get these people – they just pick tree branches, dirty leaves and they slaughter animals, and yet we are the ones who are consuming the meat in the communities. How I wish they extended their

recommendations to include even the by-laws and ordinances at the district levels.

Secondly, Mr Speaker, the report should have also included the slaughter hours to curb the issue of theft in the communities. You rise up in the morning, you find an animal has already been slaughtered and distributed. At least if they had specified the time for the cow to be slaughtered for meat in the community, it would curb rampant theft in the communities. The slaughtered animal cannot be identified by the owner. The moment the legs and the head are removed, the owner cannot identify whether that is the animal he or she lost. This is because it will just be purely meat. Therefore, hours should have been specified in the report. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. On that, I want to protect the chairman, especially on reaching rural areas. We could not have that budget and time. It would be – but even do we have abattoirs in those remote rural areas? I know in my village, the other animal which my sister from Kyotera and I like – we slaughter it by massaging and hitting it with a hammer and it dies and you enjoy the meat. I picked Hon. Betty Aol and Hon. Allan Ssewanyana.

4.45

**MS BETTY AOL (FDC, Woman Representative, Gulu City):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is good we are discussing this. Generally speaking, we also need a national law. Probably this was decentralised – the abattoir – to the cities, districts, and municipalities, but they have to have by-laws. Accordingly, some districts, like Kampala City, have very good bylaws. I do not know if we can interest all the cities and the districts to borrow from them - or the Solicitor-General could take responsibility for all the local governments to take the bylaws of Kampala city for abattoirs.

I have not heard the name of Gulu City, but it has, I think, the worst abattoir. The worst. If you go there, you will completely say no to meat but we do not talk about it so that those who can eat it. However, it is also unfair to us-

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable, we have just come back from Gulu for our Parliamentary session and we enjoyed meat-

**MS AOL:** Yes, you enjoyed it, but if you see the abattoir, they are in a deplorable state, it is very bad. So - *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Conclude, honourable. Let us do strictly two minutes, honourable.

**MSAOL:** Nationally, we can think of a national law to regulate them, but also, locally, these people can borrow from others. Otherwise, we cannot talk about the disease because with the disease, I think the laws are there, but it is the abattoirs which have a gap. Thank you.

4.48

**MR ALLAN SSEWANYANA (NUP, Makindye Division West, Kampala):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the chairperson and the committee for a very elaborate report about the management of abattoirs, especially on health.

Mr Speaker, we have a very big problem which has not been mentioned in the report; the problem is about management issues in these abattoirs, and specifically, in the city here. We have had these problems for such a long time. It is because of these management issues that some problems like the ones mentioned in the committee report that come from-because nobody knows whose responsibility it is, especially on waste management and the abattoirs in the city.

Kampala Capital City Authority has been trying to make by-laws, to manage the abattoirs around the city, but such ordinances which have been passed by the city authority have been ignored and not enforced by the city management because the politicians have been guiding so.

Therefore, such problems have led to issues of health management, but again, we have to thank the current managers of these abattoirs, at least they have tried. These people have not

been getting resources and enough training, as mentioned by the report. However, somehow, people have been getting very good meat, and the people have not been dying because of bad meat from abattoirs. At least we must thank them as we yearn for improvement, Mr Speaker. Thank you, sir.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I think it is our bodies being resilient-*(Laughter)*- have you seen these mad people who are moving around, do they get stomach problems as a result of whatever they eat? They have resilient stomachs. I think we have resiliency - *(Laughter)* - let me do Mukono, then I do Najjuma. I still have you guys. Colleagues, you want to leave me here? We are still together. For better, for worse.

4.50

**MS HANIFA NABUKEERA (NUP, Woman Representative, Mukono):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the committee for having visited Mukono and you saw how pathetic the place was. To me, I want to talk about the laws;

We should also, before giving a license to these abattoir owners, let us first go and investigate the area and see whether the guidelines or the requirements that are needed for one to have an abattoir are in place and they are followed.

Municipal councils and NEMA should do routine check-ups to see that the abattoirs are in good condition. With that, we will prevent all this that we are saying. I thank the committee for having visited the area.

4.51

**MS SARAH NAJJUMA (NRM, Woman Representative, Nakaseke):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. I thank the Chairperson for the report and the Members of that committee. I have two issues, some said there are no abattoirs upcountry, but the President commissioned an abattoir in my district on 2 July 2016, but it is not functioning up to now. I request the committee to take note of that and all the other abattoirs that are not functioning because if they do not meet the standards, then why were they commissioned when they were constructed using taxpayers' money?

Secondly, what confuses me, Mr Speaker, the meat that goes to the market is always stamped. Who does the stamping, and how do they do it? Do they just stamp without checking the hygiene? Maybe there is corruption tendency during the check-up. That should also be taken note of. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Let me pick our veterinary doctor- You are an electrician, Hon. Joel Leku. Joel you deal in electricity - only cooking.

4.53

**DR ABRAHAM ISAMAT (NRM, Kaping County, Ngora):** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker and colleagues. I want to thank colleagues for the concerns that they have raised as far as this issue of public health and meat hygiene is concerned.

In the first case, I want to say that these are case studies that have been done in various parts of Uganda, and in a way, they have informed us of what is prevailing in our country.

It is very important to understand that we are not only discussing about abattoirs, but we are also discussing about slaughter slabs. At the district level, most of those places where animals are slaughtered are slaughter slabs, but at a higher level, we have the abattoirs, just like the way we have the city of Abattoir, but it is very clear that when you move around, conditions are almost the same. They pose a very big threat to the public health and then even to environmental health.

I have been doing an inspection of meat for many years and someone is asking, how does the stamp come about? The stamp comes from the technical person, who is a veterinary officer who has done the inspection.

Mr Speaker, just like colleagues have shown concern on this particular - *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let us take advantage of the expert advice.

**DR ISAMAT:** There are several aspects that we can discuss as far as animals are concerned. I am so interested in this one, is because of the lack of attention that has not been given to all these places we are talking about. Indeed, when colleagues suggest that there be a policy that can be adhered to if we are to improve on the standards. Look at the people who are selling the meat and those who are preparing it to be brought to the butchers and other places. First of all, these people need to be tested. The medical people are supposed to issue certificates, which certificates should be hung in the butchers where the meat is sold.

Look at the places where the animals are being slaughtered. Have they been qualified by those in authority? In the process of bringing the meat to the places where it is sold, who are those people bringing the meat? Have they been tested? Has the equipment they are using been licensed? Those are all aspects.

So, this issue that we are discussing requires a lot of time for us to understand it fully and then come up with more recommendations that we shall add to what is in the report. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Hon. Nyakikongoro?

4.57

**MS ROSEMARY NYAKIKONGORO (NRM, Woman Representative, Sheema):** Thank you so much, Mr Speaker. I thank the committee for bringing out these issues. When the report was read, I was wondering whether we are safe, especially for us meat eaters.

I am wondering - I do not know whether it was captured. The condemned meat – the one that these people handle and find that it is not suitable for consumption: how do they manage it? Isn't this the meat that finds itself back to the community and they just "enjoy" it? When you are talking about these abattoirs in urban centres, the rural areas are worse because the services that you are talking about do not reach there.

In fact, when the speaker said we should talk about these things, maybe it can create an opportunity for the country to put up stringent measures to ensure that, finally, we have access to clean and good meat.

The way we handle our food in Uganda is really terrible. It is not only the meat. You go to the markets. You know, sometimes someone buys fish and carries it – it picks all the faeces on the road. It is terrible. And, for fish, you cannot boil it the way you boil meat. You just end up getting diseases. No wonder people are struggling with different ailments.

My question, Mr Speaker, is one. We are talking of veterinary doctors, the Ministry of Water and Environment, and NEMA, but who is the focal person to ensure that – *(Member timed out.)*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You see, that is the problem of asking long questions. So, conclude your question.

**MS NYAKIKONGORO:** Thank you, for your guidance. The long question wanted to bring all those stakeholders on board -

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, you are making it longer. *(Laughter)*

**MS NYAKIKONGORO:** Maybe that is why there is confusion on who is responsible for ensuring that we have clean meat fit for consumption. I thank you.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now, honourable colleagues, these issues that we are talking about, there are two things that I have been told. One, I was told that when you get fresh fish tie it on the front of your car, and drive from Masaka up to Mitooma, where you have to do around 60 kilometres of dust – I am told you are just collecting all the waste, all the faeces, the bitumen, the wires and everything onto the fish. And, even if you cook - that is what I see many people doing as if it is fashionable. Then, they host us, and we eat.

Number two, on the issue of condemned meat, I also got a bad story that most of this minced meat is condemned meat. This is the meat, I am told, they use in the samosas, in sausages - that is what I was told; I do not have evidence – but, because it is crushed, you will not know. Yeah!

Even these calves – I am told these guys do not leave behind anything. They just put it in, mince it – for us who own dogs, that is the one they would give; minced meat is the cheapest for dogs. Then, for these people who make samosas and sausages, that is what they go and - So, because of that, I do not take those sausages and samosas and all that. *(Laughter)* I have shared the story that I heard.

Engineer?

5.01

**MR RONALD BALIMWEZO (NUP, Nakawa Division East, Kampala City):**

Thank you, Mr Speaker. We cannot talk about slaughterhouses without talking about the inputs and outputs. The way these animals are transported is terrible, and this has a negative effect on the welfare, to begin with, of the animal, but also the quality of meat. So, it is important that we think about that. We need proper guidelines on the transportation of livestock. We also need to sensitise the transporters because some of them are ignorant.

One time I stopped them and told them to remove some of the cows when I was still a mayor and they were ignorant. They started abusing me until I called the police and they were told to remove all the animals from the car.

Then, I would like to know whether we have a legal framework for the pig slaughterhouses. If we do not, then, we need, perhaps, to formulate one and also enforce it.

The other one is on the standards. We have Uganda National Bureau of Standards that is in charge of enforcing standards. We do not know whether it does its role. Those are the few areas that I want the committee to handle.



**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Naluyima and, then, Mbale.

5.03

**MS BETTY NALUYIMA (NUP, Woman Representative, Wakiso):** Thank you so much, Mr Speaker. As we handle this matter, we should look at the different categories of the problems involved, much as we are now looking at the end supply of the matter of slaughterhouses and abattoirs. When you look at the committee's findings - first of all, the information I wanted to bring out is that as someone who has been in local government for over 15 years before I could come here, it already represents what even the subcounties and town councils are going through.

I also want to bring out the fact that as we recommend that the local governments should be able to supervise or inspect daily, it is not possible when we do not have any veterinary services or veterinary extension workers in these local governments. The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development cannot get funds to ensure that these people are there. At least in our public service and local government committee, we have found that out several times. The fact that we do not have staff to do for us this inspection, we shall continue saying this.

Also, Mr Speaker, some time back we talked about the matter of ensuring that at least utilities - their funds - should be conditioned as they are sent to local governments.

If we do not have running water that is supposed to be provided for a given abattoir, yet that abattoir is a government facility, it is problematic. That also reflects at times why even hospitals - areas such as Mulago - can have no electricity and water.

So, it is high time we looked further into these matters to see where the critical problems are and answer them. I thank you.

5.05

**MR KARIM MASABA (Independent, Industrial Division, Mbale City):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. Before I comment on the report,

I want to take this opportunity to thank you very much for your recent visit to Mbale City Industrial Park. It has been a few weeks since your visit and I can confirm that there has been progress, because the welfare of most of our people working there has slightly improved. One of the bridges that connects the community to the industrial park, I can confirm, was constructed - the Chinese have constructed it.

The community, mainly the employees who are working around the industrial park, now has access to the park. So, thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

About the report, I want to thank the chairperson and the entire committee for the very good report. One of the issues that you have noted concerns the land being prone to land grabbers, specifically in Mbale City. When you look at the land in Mbale, it is not fenced and they do not have a title. I expected that one of your recommendations would be for the Government to find ways of titling and fencing off this land to protect it from land grabbers.

This should be one of the key things because when you look at one of the pictures, you have shown that one of the dogs killed a goat and if our people were not good, they would have probably sold that meat to us, the people. So, once we fence off this facility, it will prevent such scenarios or circumstances where even dogs have access to the slaughterhouse, which is quite dangerous to the community.

The second issue concerns electricity that was cut off, mainly in Mbale. We need to come up with a permanent solution. When you look at most of the Government facilities, including the central markets and other facilities, they are facing challenges to do with electricity.

In conclusion, now that Umeme is being taken over, the Government needs to come up with a proper plan on how to subsidise mainly electricity and water for most of these facilities to enable them to continue running effectively. Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleagues, Hon. Masaba, with

colleagues from Bugisu, hosted me – Hon. Richard Wanda, the Chairman of Bugisu Parliamentary Forum - they hosted me for two days in Mbale and we did great work, where I went beyond my duty as a Deputy Speaker and engaged the proprietors of Mbale Industrial Park. We had a lot of problems and by the time we left, we had solved like 90 per cent. *(Applause)*

We found that the workers were using nearly Shs 4,000 every day on transport from their homes to the park and back, yet these people could construct a small bridge and gate that would connect them by only 400 metres to the city. It had been a bone of contention, so we managed to engage with the proprietor and like he has said, it has now been constructed. I received many messages from the young people in Mbale. *(Applause)*

They also wanted a showroom because the products are manufactured in Mbale, but the people come to buy them in Kampala. Mr Zhang has briefed me that he is going to put up - I think they have already started; it is under construction. He is going to put up a showroom in Mbale for all products, so that the community can benefit.

The other issue was that the youth wanted to have a workshop. Let us say you have brought all these investors, but as young people who have our own small businesses, we do not have anyone to help us. When we engaged with him, he agreed to build a workshop for them on one acre, equip it for free and they use it. Also the facilitation – *(Hon. Masaba rose)* - Yes?

**MR MASABA:** Thank you, Mr Speaker. On the issue of the Skilling Centre, I would like to confirm that it is almost complete as well because he has been very fast. It is about 1,000 square metres on about an acre to teach the youth practical skills and all that, and they promised to equip it. Thank you very much.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleagues, you can see. As long as you are not going to bring me meat from the abattoir, you can host me in your areas - *(Laughter)* - and we will discuss. Where we

are able to, we go in and intervene using our positions for the betterment of our community.

I would like to thank you, MPs from Bugisu. It was a great two days in Bugisu. Thank you, Chairman of Bugisu Parliamentary Forum. Hon. Okupa?

5.10

**MR ELIJAH OKUPA (Independent, Kasilo County, Serere):** Thank you, Mr Speaker, for the wonderful work that you did there. Listening to the chairman read the report, I kept wondering whether we have abattoirs in Uganda or we just have slaughterhouses or slaughter slabs. It is a big problem.

I would like to hear from the chairman and the committee following Dr. Isamat and Hon. Nyakikongoro's issues about the stamps. I am wondering because I have not heard where they disposed of the carcass. If you ever found out, how many carcasses were disposed of in Kampala or Mbarara in a year? Definitely, they should have been able to detect some animals with problems or which were sick. Do you have that record?

Two, I do not know of any slaughterhouse in Uganda that has slaughter machines because you always see people fighting with animals. They tie them, put them down and slaughter them. Do we have slaughter machines in any of these abattoirs here? *(Laughter)*

I also want to find out whether you ever visited - because we are trying to benchmark. The only place could maybe be Quality Cuts. I do not know whether you visited Quality Cuts here to find out whether there is anything to learn from them or if it is just a name.

Talking about public health, the other issue is on the places where they sell this meat, just within Kampala here. Mr Speaker, when you hosted the Speakers' conference here, we took a team to the Equator crossing. As we were getting back, because of the jam in Kyengera, we decided to use Kasanje Road to get to Entebbe Road via Nakawuka. My Lord! They were shocked at the way our meat is being displayed. There was too much dust on that

road and there was meat all over. They said, “Is this the meat we are eating in Uganda? How can this be?” *(Laughter)*

So, can these local governments help us to deal with this type of meat? It is not even about money, but they can be very strict on how the meat is displayed and where it can be sold. Not any person should be able to sell meat. Like the doctor said, they should be tested to know whether they are healthy enough to handle the meat.

Finally, Mr Speaker, to the Ministry of Local Government, what has taken you this long to amend these laws of 1943 and 1953 which are still on our shelves? We should have done this by yesterday.

Mr Speaker, I would like to thank you and the committee, but there is a lot that needs to be done.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues, I have this loan request which is very direct that we must handle. I see we are all agreeing; we are not disagreeing with the committee. In fact, we are not even debating. We are only emphasising what the committee has brought. I request that we conclude this, so that we handle this critical item.

I think I should start with the ministers. Minister of Health, then the Minister of Local Government. These abattoirs fall under local governments.

5.13

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH (PRIMARY HEALTH CARE)**

**(Ms Margaret Muhanga):** Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Indeed, the issue cuts across about three or four ministries, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Local Government.

You will recall that we recently had issues - I think it was last year - with Kenya over aflatoxins in our food. We really need our extension workers to reach out to the communities and teach them post-harvest handling.

In this matter, I also want to emphasise that I have been to a butcher shop. You pass by a butcher shop and there are too many flies. It is not only where they slaughter from, but even where they are selling from and I did not see this issue coming out. You pass by a butcher shop and there is a swarm of flies around the meat you are going to buy.

Clearly, we need to work together with the local governments and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) because even the public health law states that these animals should be slaughtered in very clean environments, but also the way they are transported.

I agree with Hon. Balimwezo that even the way they are transported is insane. These animals have rights, by the way. I saw one veterinary officer; I think he had a gun. He pulled it at people who were transporting cows. They had tied the cows' horns and legs were out, and they were really suffering. We need to also talk to transporters. It is an issue that cuts across. This one will now go to the Ministry of Works and Transport. They are in charge of transport. Somebody should not take cows just like that. By the time –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, to save time, would it be proper that this report we refer it - I do not know if you can guide us better on whether we should refer it to the Minister for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries to coordinate other ministries. Dr Isamat, who is responsible? Because you are in charge of your district, which ministry should be responsible for this directly?

**DR ISAMAT:** It is the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let us not waste any more time on this. Let us agree to refer this – it is beyond abattoirs because at abattoirs, there are veterinary officers who should be there. Then the licensing process is under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF).

However, what we are saying is simple, it cuts across ministries. We can get a focal minister. Honourable minister for Local Government, do you think it should be – we refer it to local government or agriculture can handle it better? Let us see since they are here and health comes in.

**MS RUSOKE:** Mr Speaker, this is an inter-ministerial matter. There is where local government has a mandate, health and veterinary. At the district level, the district veterinary officer is the focal person in charge, but we, as the Ministry of Local Government, are in charge of guiding our councils to maintain and rehabilitate all the abattoirs. Our policy is that they should be rented out like the markets; we sell out the markets and the money should rightly go to renovating and making of the abattoirs to the standards.

What most local governments are doing, and that is what we are fighting now, like Hon Opendi was saying - transfer your town clerk. Do not wait for anything to appear on the Floor of Parliament; even when we go for oversight roles, we should make sure we touch every corner of service delivery. That is why when –

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We put it under local government? Honourable minister, who recruits the veterinary officers and where do they report? The staff of local government -

**MS RUSOKE:** Veterinary officers are under the supervision of the local government, but the tax expenditure is the problem. Most councils are not that transparent.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable minister, even councils are under you. Let us refer the matter to the Ministry of Local Government, and you coordinate with other ministries; since you have administrative power in every corner.

**MS RUSOKE:** I promise we shall do the needful.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable colleagues - chairperson these are straightforward issues instead Members have

appreciated you. I now put the question that the report of the committee on the oversight is to assess the status of Abattoirs/Slaughter facilities in Uganda be adopted.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Report adopted.*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Chairperson, thank you very much; this is an eye-opener. These are reports which are very clear eye-openers and a job well done. Honourable minister, how many months do you think you need to update this House on action being taken? Honourable minister, before we die, how many months can we –

**MS RUSOKE:** A month, Mr Speaker.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** One month?

**MS RUSOKE:** Yes, my colleagues are all with me.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Then you update us on what action you are taking. Next item and thank you Hon. Nakimwero for raising this critical issue.

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION OF  
PARLIAMENT TO APPROVE THE  
ADDENDUM TO THE PROPOSAL TO  
BORROW UP TO SPECIAL DRAWING  
RIGHTS (SDR) 374.8 MILLION  
(EQUIVALENT TO \$518 MILLION)  
AND RECEIVE A GRANT OF SPECIAL  
DRAWING RIGHTS (SDR) \$34 MILLION  
(EQUIVALENT TO \$48 MILLION) FROM  
THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD  
BANK GROUP AND BORROW UP TO  
EURO 40 MILLION (EQUIVALENT  
TO \$42.66 MILLION) FROM AGENCE  
FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT  
(AFD) TO FINANCE THE GREATER  
KAMPALA METROPOLITAN AREA BAND  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Honourable chairperson, this is a straightforward matter, do not take much of our time because it is

an addendum on the loan we had already approved, and most of the money, the grant is even higher than the one we are borrowing, so do a summary of it and Members decide its fate. Minister for Finance?

5.21

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (GENERAL DUTIES)**

**(Mr Henry Musasizi):** Thank you, Mr Speaker. In line with Article 159 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Sections 36 and 39 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2015 and Rule 155 of the Parliamentary Rules of Procedure, I beg to move a motion for a resolution of Parliament to approve the addendum to Government to borrow up to special drawing rights \$374.8 million, (equivalent of \$518 million) and receive a grant of special drawing rights (SDR) 34.8 million (equivalent to \$48 million) from the International Development Association of the World Bank Group, and borrow up to Euro 40 million (equivalent of \$42.66 million) from AFD to finance the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program. I beg to move.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Is the motion seconded? Afande Nekesa, Afande Alanyo, Minister for water, Member for Kampala, Engineer Balimwezo, Hon. Naluyima Ethel, honourable member for Mukono, Makindye Hon. Ssewanyana, I am trying to see if there are Members of Parliament (MPs) from Kampala who are not seconding it. Hon. Haji Siraji, Hon. Tibasimwa, Minister for local government, Minister of State for Luweero, Labour Youth, nearly the whole House. Honourable Minister, do you want to give a summary justifying your motion?

**MR MUSASIZI:** Mr Speaker, the summary of the project is as follows:

The objectives and the benefits of the project.

1. The program design is intended to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Kampala City and Metropolitan Affairs,

KCCA, and eight greater Kampala metropolitan area local governments to deliver coordinated and programmatic infrastructure and services to make Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area an engine of transformation and driver of Uganda's economy.

2. The program will contribute to the National Development Plan IV and the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Economic Development Strategy of 2022/2030 that provides a framework for strategic and prioritised engagements to address identified challenges in the GKMA. Specifically, the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area strategy highlights objectives:

- i) Competitive economic infrastructure,
- ii) Conservation and protection of the environment assets,
- iii) Business support to the informal sector,
- iv) Unique centre for tourism and
- v) Effective city and local government service delivery to which the program is aligned.

**Cost and financing**

The cost is Euros 40 million, an equivalent of \$42.66 million, as I mentioned earlier. The maturity period is 25 years, including a grace period of seven years. The interest rate is variable with six months Euribor -0.24 per cent as at 24 September 2024. This runs for the next eight months. The appraisal fee is calculated at 0.5 per cent of the total amount of the facility.

Mr Speaker, with this justification, I presented the same loan to the Committee on National Economy. I am aware they have done an analysis of their own and they can support me in justifying this motion further. I submit.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Chairperson, Committee on National Economy? I hope I captured the name of the *afande* very well, Dr Jennifer Alanyo. I sometimes call you "Alanyo" but I have remembered very well – Maj. Dr Jennifer Alanyo – oh, Lieutenant Colonel now? The

problem is that these people get ranks but they do not call us for celebration - (*Laughter*) - at least we have meat, we can survive with it even if it has problems. Congratulations. I had forgotten. Sometimes, I am not updated - Lt Col. Jennifer Alanyo.

5.27

**THE CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL ECONOMY (Mr Bosco Ikojo):**

Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. I beg to lay the report of the Committee on National Economy on the addendum to the proposal to borrow up to Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 374.8 million (equivalent to \$518 million) and receive a grant of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 34.8 million (equivalent to \$48 million) from the International Development Association of the World Bank Group and borrow up to Euro 40 million (equivalent to \$42.66 million) from The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to finance the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Programme (GKMA-UDP).

Mr Speaker, I beg to lay the report and minutes of the committee while processing the loan.

In the Plenary Sitting held on 19 December 2024, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development presented to Parliament an Addendum to the proposal by the Government to borrow up to Special Drawing Rights that I have already mentioned. This was referred to the Committee on National Economy.

The committee held a meeting and received submissions from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Kampala and Metropolitan Affairs. As you know, on 2 May 2024, Parliament approved this borrowing.

The financing for this project was approved by AFD Board on 14 December 2022 and the Government of Uganda was given up to 13 August 2023 to sign the financing. According to the prevailing finance market rates, the financing terms and conditions of AFD were valid for eight months from the date of the

board approval, and thereafter, revised every six months.

Based on this, the Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development was not able to sign the financing with AFD within the eight months due to the protracted negotiations on the contentious clauses in the draft financing agreement, which have now been resolved.

In the communication dated 30 July 2024, AFD informed the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development of the new interest rate of six months Euribor - 0.24, which is valid until 22 March 2025.

Mr Speaker, I am not going through the financing terms of the loan since the minister has already stated it.

The status of the implementation

Following the approval of the loan last year, the project is under implementation, and accordingly, there is steady progress in the civil works in all the nine entities that are under the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. By the end of the first quarter of this financial year, Kira Municipality and Mukono Municipality had started implementation works of the flagship projects with a total length of 29.74 kilometres as per the table above.

The additional road projects were advertised as at the end of September 2024. The programme had advertised 13 lots of road projects, which total up to around 81.25 kilometres from the six entities, namely: Wakiso Local Government, Mpigi District Local Government, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipality, Nansana and Entebbe Municipality.

These entities were grouped into three clusters based on the proximity and experience to handle the infrastructure projects. The details of these clusters are indicated in the table.

The committee, during the interaction with the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs, informed the committee

that the consultancy services for the civil works and environmental and social safeguards supervision to these projects had already been advertised and put in place.

The committee observations

The committee made an observation based on the market. The committee noted that the interest rates of most multinational lenders keep fluctuating. It further notes that a lot of time in the loan approval process is lost before it comes to Parliament as required by law. Further delays occur during negotiations between the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and the lender.

The committee recommends that the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development should always fast-track the loan acquisition process to avoid the ever-changing interest rates.

Inconvenience in the city

The committee notes that the ongoing works in and around Kampala have increased inconvenience in terms of heavy traffic, especially during the rush hours and dust to both road users and roadside businesses. The Ministry for Kampala acknowledges the inconvenience and requests the general public to bear with them since Kampala City is now a construction site.

The committee urges the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs to appeal to the contractors to ensure application of water during the day to limit dust, maximise the use of night time and weekend schedules in order to minimise inconveniences while maintaining timely delivery of the project.

In conclusion, Mr Speaker, following the justification for the revision of the interest rate, the committee recommends that \$ 518 million from the International Development Association of the World Bank and 40 million Euros equivalent to Shs 42.66 million from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to finance the Greater Kampala Metropolitan

Area Urban Development project at a revised interest rate of six-months Euribor -0.24 be approved by this august House. I beg to move.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. Honourable colleague, this is an addendum; we had already approved the loan.

**MR SSENKYONYI:** Mr Speaker, I know you have said that this is straightforward- it is more of a caution. I am a Member of Parliament from Kampala, which should excite me, but I would be more interested in seeing the Government having its hands on these projects.

We have a lot of project delays. Many times- I will give an example, towards the end of 2023, as I was wrapping up my tour of duty as the Chairperson Committee on Public Accounts (Commissions, Statutory Authorities and State Enterprises), I tabled a report here on behalf of COSASE when we interrogated the workers of KCCA.

One of our findings was inflating the costs of construction per kilometre. That is a report that we unanimously adopted. Therefore, all of these things concern me. Yes, we can get excited; we are getting this money to construct these roads. However, regarding the scope, timeliness, and cost of these roads, I am hoping that we can have a good appraisal at the end of the day and that we shall be ticking all those boxes as a caution.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. The Chairperson Committee on National Economy, I am going to assign you with your team to go and look at the progress of these projects because I have an issue, they have created the picture as if we are not funding Kampala.

In 2018 - Hon. Musasizi, I do not remember, but I think it is 2018. I do not know whom I had on the Committee on National Economy in the 10<sup>th</sup> Parliament. We passed a loan from the African Development Bank (ADB), which was around \$215 million for Kampala. I think the procurement was just concluded recently- you were the mayor at that time you even hosted us when we moved around honourable.

**MR BALIMWEZO:** Yes, Mr Speaker. You approved a loan of \$288 million

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It included the buses -

**MR BALIMWEZO:** \$288 million and about 50 eco-friendly buses. The government was to commit \$11 million but did not. Therefore, the project is ongoing. The challenge is that they put it in lots, and one lot had about six roads, and the contractor has no capacity, so there are delays in the delivery of such projects. The Old Port Bell Road and Spring Road are in one lot. The projects are ongoing but are very slow.

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Thank you. I am raising this because I remember at that time, we moved around the entire Kampala up to Lungujja, Munyonyo, Port bell, and Ntinda. First, look at that over \$200 million. This is over \$600 million.

Therefore, that is why at the burial of the mother of the acting head of Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), I told the Lord Mayor that we have given you close to Shs 3 trillion since 2018.

The problem is what the LOP has said, the implementation. If you go and check on the implementation of the loan of 2018 when we are being bastardised every day that we have not given money to Kampala you feel a lot of pain.

I hope the new leadership in Kampala looks at this issue. The fight for tenders has to stop. That business of tenderpreneurs coming and fighting for how long and the blocking tenders going everywhere has to stop, and they start implementing. We cannot have over Shs 3 trillion being given and we are trashed on the road that Members of Parliament are not appropriating money for infrastructure in Kampala. Some of us feel pain.

I agree with LOP. The Committee on National Economy, kindly go to the field; number one, because I know these other accountability committees are going to be busy now - look at

the physical progress of the work done. Those that have not finished procurement, you tell us and they answer questions as to why they cannot complete performance since 2018, with all this money. We wash our hands clean before the public.

Members of Parliament from Kampala, you are being accused as if you have not lobbied for Kampala, yet you have done your part. The government is accused. This needs to stop.

I now put the question that the motion to approve the addendum to the proposal to borrow up Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 374.8 million, equivalent to \$518 million and receive a grant of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 34.8 million, equivalent to \$48 million from the International Development Association of the World Bank Group and borrow up to Euro 40 million equivalent the \$42.66 million from the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) to finance the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area Urban Development Program (GKMA-UDP) be adopted.

*(Question put and agreed to.)*

*Motion adopted.*

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The loan request is approved. Honourable minister for finance, go conclude the process and finish the work.

*(The House rose at 5.43 p.m. and adjourned until Thursday, 23 January 2025 at 2.00 p.m.)*



Clerk

~~Pse place on the  
Order paper  
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13 DEC 2024



**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH ON THE OVERSIGHT VISIT TO  
ASSESS THE STATUS OF ABATTOIRS/SLAUGHTER FACILITIES IN  
UGANDA**

**OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO PARLIAMENT  
NOVEMBER 2024**

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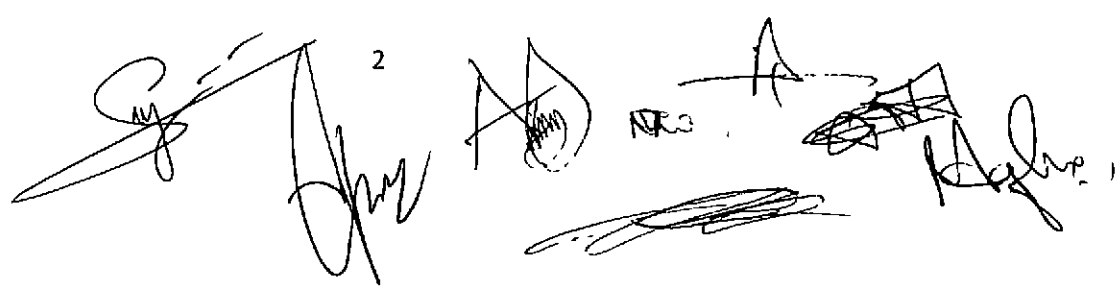
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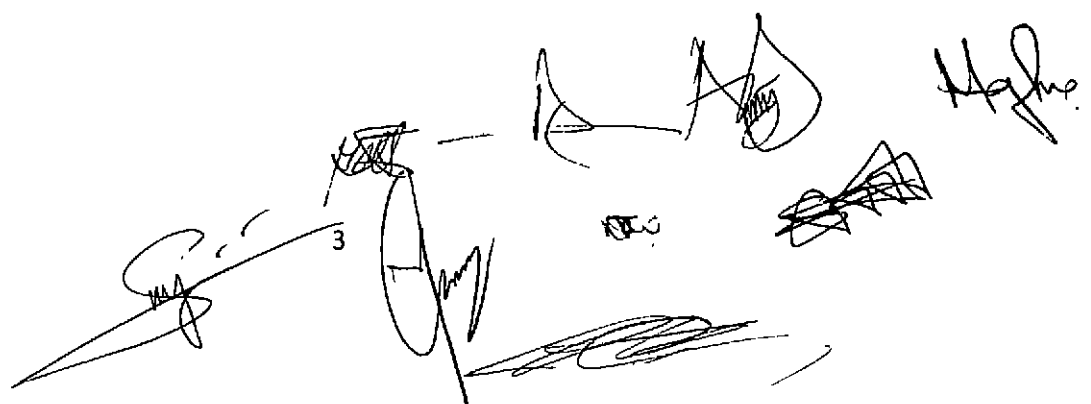
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## 1 INTRODUCTION:

During the Plenary Sitting of 13<sup>th</sup> February, 2024, Hon. Christine Kaaya Nakimwero (DWR Kiboga), raised concerns about the deplorable conditions observed in District, City, Municipal, and Town Council abattoirs.

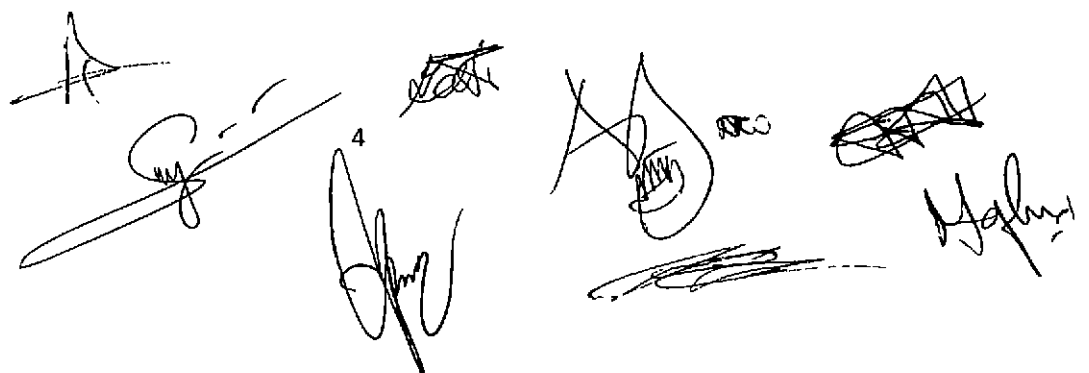
**The concerns raised by the Hon. Member about the status of abattoirs included;**

- a) Lack of toilets and those that have toilets, they are not clean,
- b) Lack of proper drainage and therefore present foul smell making it unconducive for people residing near the abattoirs.
- c) Not having water facilities and supply which compromises the sanitation and safety of meat and other products.
- a) Lack of power supply, which affects automation and lighting facilities.
- b) Bushy and unhealthy surrounding of the abattoirs.

The Rt. Hon. Speaker referred the matter to the Committee on Health with instructions to undertake oversight visits to abattoirs to investigate the concerns raised and subsequently report back to the House.

Pursuant to Rule 199 (1) and (2), of the Rules of Procedure of Parliament, the Committee on Health conducted oversight visit from 13<sup>th</sup> May to 17<sup>th</sup> May 2024 to selected Districts, Cities and Municipalities. The abattoirs were purposely selected based on their representativeness to the prevailing slaughter procedures/practices, inspection and hygienic practices and geographic location.

This report therefore, presents the key findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Health. The findings and the recommendations of the Committee mainly hinged on the health aspects, sanitation, meat production processes and health issues embedded in the general value chain.



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## 2 TERMS OF REFERENCE:

The General Objective of the oversight was to assess the general status of abattoirs/ slaughter houses in the country.

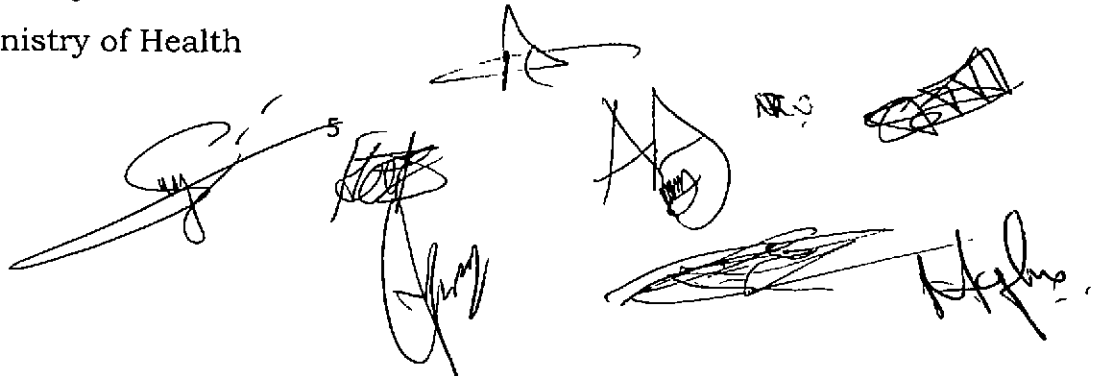
### The Specific Objectives included:

- i. To assess the functionality and suitability of the facilities' infrastructure.
- ii. To establish functionality of utilities (water, electricity, sanitary facilities).
- iii. To establish the functionality of the waste management and disposal processes; level of sanitation and hygiene, waste disposal and management.
- iv. To assess the availability and competences of the human resources.
- v. To determine the availability and compliance to the legal and regulatory provisions.
- vi. To establish the quality assurance processes followed by abattoirs

## 3 METHODOLOGY:

### In execution of the Instruction, the Committee;

- a) Constituted regional teams.
- b) Developed a structured observation checklist that was used to obtain information about key parameters in the selected abattoirs/ slaughter houses.
- c) Conducted oversight visits to slaughter facilities in selected districts and cities that included; Mukono, Jinja, Iganga, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Gulu, Mbarara, Masaka, Fort portal, Hoima, Masindi and Kampala.
- d) held meetings with stakeholders such as District, Municipal and City Veterinary Officers, facility owners, traders and workers to obtain detailed information about the operations of the slaughter facilities.
- e) Held meetings at Parliament with:
  - i. Ministry of Water and Environment
  - ii. Ministry of Health

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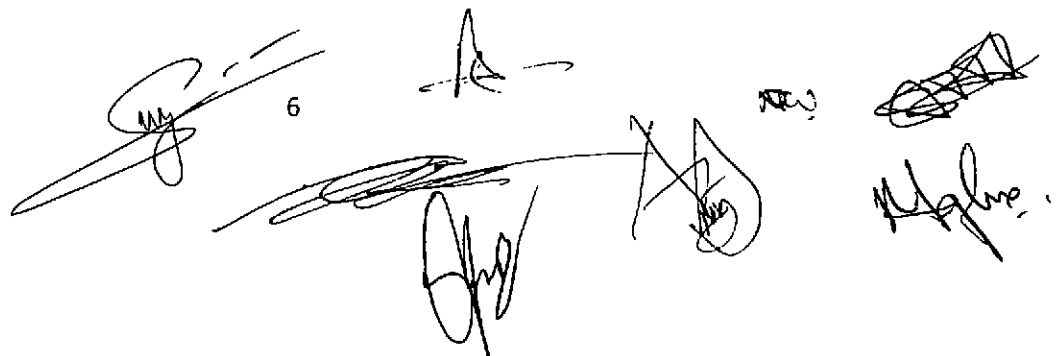
- iii. Ministry of Local Government
- iv. Ministry of Lands, Housing And Urban Development
- v. Ministry for Kampala Capital and Metropolitan Affairs
- vi. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- vii. National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)

#### **4 STANDARDS OF AN ABATTOIR/SLAUGHTER HOUSES**

For the purposes of this report abattoir and slaughter house shall be used interchangeably. Slaughter houses are facilities where animals are slaughtered for meat. Prior to slaughter, the animals have to be inspected through an ante mortem process to identify and isolate diseased and unhealthy animals. They are then held for a prescribed period to reduce on the stress which can affect the meat quality but also allows for emptying of the gut. Inadequate ante mortem inspection can lead to risks of zoonotic diseases such as rift valley fever, anthrax, brucellosis, foot and mouth, tuberculosis, among others spreading and affecting the producers, workers and consumers.

Improper compliance to holding times can also affect the quality of the meat and further noncompliance to drug withdrawal times can lead to drug residues such as antibiotics in meat products which can contribute to drug resistance.

The slaughtering process involves bleeding, skinning, dressing/evisceration and post mortem inspection. At this stage blood, urine, fecal matter and other secretions are produced. Inadequate sanitary and hygiene conditions can lead to direct meat contamination. This may expose the workers to various diseases and antibiotics resistant strains of bacteria. This is because slaughter houses have common pathogens that impact public health such as salmonella, Escherichia coli, brucellosis, and tapeworms, among others.



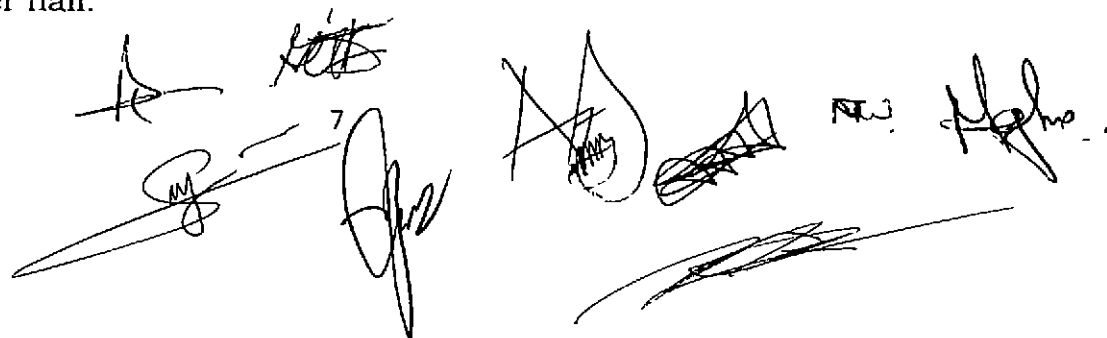
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Abattoirs play an important role because they are the source of meat sold in butchers and markets across the country. This means that any compromise in their working standards affects the quality of meat supplied and consumed country wide, thereby affecting people's health. Some abattoirs process meat for export both regionally and internationally, this means that the overall environment and health situation which affects the meat quality has a direct impact on trade. Furthermore, improper waste disposal and non-compliant effluent discharge can result in water and air pollution and water borne diseases. Slaughter houses can therefore impact public health and environmental health where inadequate standards are in place.

#### 4.1 Standard requirements of an abattoir/slaughter house:

- a) **Site:** The site should be far away from residential places to avoid complaints about noise and smell. It should be located near water, electricity, and sewerage supply. It should have adequate partitions between the clean and dirty sections and away from sources of pollution for example of industries.
- b) **Water:** They should have constant water supply.
- c) **Power:** They should have reliable electricity supply.
- d) **Ventilation:** They should have adequate ventilation to allow proper air flow.
- e) **Structure:** The floor should be hard, non-slippery, non-toxic, easy to clean, drained and disinfected. The walls should be smooth, durable, of impermeable material and covered by tiles to a height of at least 3 meters from the floor.
- f) **Drainage:** The drainage should be of slop floor to gutter direction for a (traditional abattoir) and rapid elimination of the waste material to treatment plants for disposal.
- g) **Slaughter space:** Every animal species should have a designated slaughter hall.

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- h) **Veterinary Laboratory:** Should have a veterinary laboratory for diagnosing and confirming the suspicious infected animals and carcasses to maintain public health measures.
- i) **Condemned meat room:** This is for keeping the carcass and organs unfit for consumption until they are disposed of.
- j) **Incinerator:** For disposal of condemned animals, carcass and organs.
- k) **Human resource:** To provide professional and support services.
- l) **Equipment:** To facilitate the process of meat handling and meat processing.

## 5 CATEGORIZATION OF ABATTOIRS/SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Abattoirs can be categorized as General or according to size.

General categorization- according to the processes carried out

- a) **Traditional Abattoir:** This is the old fashioned category (tend to be operated in unhygienic and unregulated conditions).
- b) **Modern Abattoir:** This operates with automated facilities to produce meat but does not process or package the meat products.
- c) **Factory:** This is a modern automatic abattoir. It starts with slaughtering food animals and ends with ready to eat packaged meat products.

### 5.1 Categorization of Abattoirs/Slaughter houses according to size:

- a) **Small size:** sitting on 1 to 2 acres of land and dealing with about 30,000 animal units per year.
- b) **Medium size:** sitting on 2 to 4 acres, dealing in 50,000 animals per year.
- c) **Large:** sittings on 4 to 6 acres and dealing in 100,000 animal units per year.
- d) Abattoirs can also be classified on the basis of tonnes of live weight killed per day. This classification includes Large (above 70 tonnes), Medium (15-70 tones) and Small (below 15 tonnes).

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## 6 FINDINGS:

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), animals are slaughtered in different spaces, namely:

- a) Slaughter slabs: there are 1,003 slaughter slabs spread in 93 districts.
- b) Slaughter houses: Central (23), Eastern (7), Northern (7), Western (7) and Karamoja (1).

Table 1: Distribution of Slaughter Facilities in the country

Region	Specie (cattle)	Swine	Poultry
Central	6	5	12
Eastern	2	3	2
Western	3	1	3
Northern	2	2	3
Karamoja	1	0	0

Source: MAAIF

The findings of the oversight are provided according to regions and the details for the abattoirs are provided on a case-by-case for each facility in the district, municipality and city visited.

This section of the report presents findings of the oversight visit to abattoirs/slaughter houses where nine cities and four district local government were covered. These included; Masaka City, Mbarara City, Fort Portal City, Hoima City, Masindi District, Jinja, Mbale, Lira and Kampala City.

### 6.1 Masaka City

In Masaka, the Committee visited the Masaka City Abattoir and Masaka City Pork Slaughter house.

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**a) Masaka City Abattoir:**

Masaka City Abattoir facility is located in Kirumba Katwe in Katwe-Butego Division of Masaka City. The facility was constructed by the colonial government and its current infrastructure establishment is visibly old. The facility sits on an approximate land area of 2.5 Acres and it serves the entire Masaka City, slaughtering 25 to 30 cattle and 12 to 15 goats per day.

Generally, the Masaka City Abattoir was not in a good state and falls short of the requirements for a modern abattoir, characterized by lack of automation, old walls, small size and needs to be improved through refurbishing, repair of broken systems and at least a complete overhaul to a modern city abattoir.

The poor circumstances of the Masaka slaughter house are attributed to;

- i. Lack of commitment by the Masaka City leadership towards improving the facility. According to information obtained, the Tenderer pays at least 2.3 million shillings per month, making it one of the revenue sources yet poorly cared for.
- ii. Lack of designated funding to develop the facility. The Committee noted that the Masaka City facility generates local revenue, which is sent to the central treasury but the facility is allocated nearly nothing for capital development.

**b) Masaka Pork Slaughter House: The Pork Master Ricks**

The Masaka City Pork Slaughter house is a government facility, gazetted for pork business. The structure was incomplete, the Committee was informed that this is due to lack of funding which was initially done under the public private partnership. Due to the incomplete structure, the facility currently operates under a small shade erected using poles and a few iron sheets.



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**Recommendations**

**Masaka City authorities should expedite the completion of the Pork Master Ricks to achieve at least, the modest standards of a modern slaughter house.**

**6.2 Mbarara City**

Mbarara City has four slaughter house facilities but only two facilities (a private and a government owned facility) were visited by the Committee.

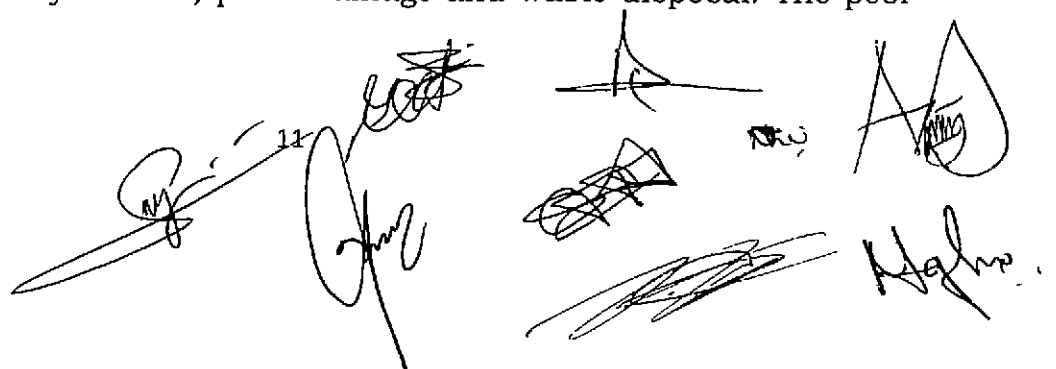
**a) Mbarara City Modern Abattoir:**

The Mbarara Modern Abattoir is a Private establishment and is currently the major service provider for slaughter house services to Mbarara City. It slaughters between 20 to 30 cattle and about 30 goats daily and employs between 80 to 100 workers. The facility was generally in a good condition and manifests characteristics of a fair to good abattoir house structure. The good conditions of the facility were attributed to the proper management by the facility owners.

The Managers of the facility informed the Committee that people are hesitant to bring animals to the abattoir because of fees and costs involved, a farmer is charged 8,000 Ugx per cattle. Notwithstanding the costs involved per animal, the culture of non-use of the abattoir by some farmers was seen as dangerous because it exposes the public to consumption of meat from unknown sources and standards.

**b) Kakoba Slaughter House**

The Kakoba slaughter house is the only government facility located in Kakoba Division in Mbarara City. The facility is small but sits on an approximate land size of 10 acres. The facility was generally in very bad state surrounded by bushes, poor drainage and waste disposal. The poor



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condition of the facility is worsened by the general surrounding, which is also the area for city garbage disposal.

**6.3 Fort Portal City:**

Fort Portal City has four slaughter facilities. These facilities are located in Kabundaire, Kitumba, Kachwamba and Kisenyi. The Committee visited two facilities; Kibimba City Council Slaughter House and Kitumba Slaughter House.

**a) Kibimba City Council Abattoir**

Kibimba City Council Abattoir is a government facility operated by the Fort Portal City Council. It is the major slaughter house service provider for Fort Portal City and slaughters between 8 to 15 cattle and 10 to 15 goats per day. The facility was generally clean but operates in an old structure which needs total overhaul. The facility lacked proper outside sanitation, with facilities such as the pit latrines constructed next to the main slaughter house. The structure and its services are generally poor, which needs both renovation and expansion.

**b) Kitumba Slaughter House**

Kitumba Slaughter house is a small private facility that operates on a public private partnership. The facility slaughters 1 to 3 cattle and about 6 goats per day. At the time of oversight visit; 11.00am, the facility had slaughtered only 4 goats. The facility operates in a very small place which is occupied by both residences and businesses, without spaces for examination, isolation and waiting area. The Committee was informed that the animals not slaughtered are taken out for grazing.

**Recommendations: Kitumba Slaughter house should be relocated because it is currently located in both a residential and business area. Relocating the facility will enable its refurbishment into a modern abattoir and address the public health challenges of lack of drainage and waste.**



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#### 6.4 Hoima city

Hoima City has two slaughter facilities; an old slaughter house located in Kiryateete East Division and the second under construction in Hoima West Division.

##### a) Slaughter House in Kiryateete East

This facility is located in Hoima East Division and it is both the major and oldest slaughter house which serves as the City's main abattoir/ slaughter house. It is a government facility operating under a Public Private Partnership establishment through a tender system. This facility was condemned in 2006 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries but remains operational. The Committee observed that the facility was by and large in a sorry state and recommended authorities to complete the new structure and immediately condemn the current facility.

##### b) Hoima City Modern Abattoir - Kyentale Ward

This is a new facility located in Kyentale Ward, Hoima West Division, 8km from the city. It is valued at Shs. 2 billion and construction started in 2023 with funding from the World Bank Group under the Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development [USMID]. At the time of the visit, it was at about 85% complete.

The Committee observed that the structure is a fitting description of a standard abattoir, worth of a city status. The infrastructure; drainage system, waste management system, cold storage rooms, inspection halls, incinerator and utilities meet the prescribed standards and regulations by the MAAIF.

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## **Recommendations**

- i. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and the City authorities should work towards the expeditious completion of the new facility.*
- ii. The slaughter House in Kiryateete East should be closed immediately the new facility is completed and starts operation.*

### **6.5 Masindi District**

The Masindi Abattoir is located along Masindi-Kafu Road. The structure is in a poor state, with cracks on the slaughter slab, stained walls with a lot of decay, poor drainage and waste disposal. At the time of the oversight, 5.00p.m, it had rained and therefore the place was clogged with water and smelly hides. Generally there is need to overhaul the structure to achieve public health standards of clean meat and a modern municipal abattoir.

### **6.6 Mukono District**

The Committee visited one slaughter house in Mukono; Kamme Valley Slaughter House. Kamme Valley Slaughter House is a privately owned slaughter house that operates in a government owned market known as Kamme Market in Mukono Municipality. It is the main and biggest slaughter house in Mukono District. Mukono District has about five other privately owned slaughter slabs in the five sub counties.

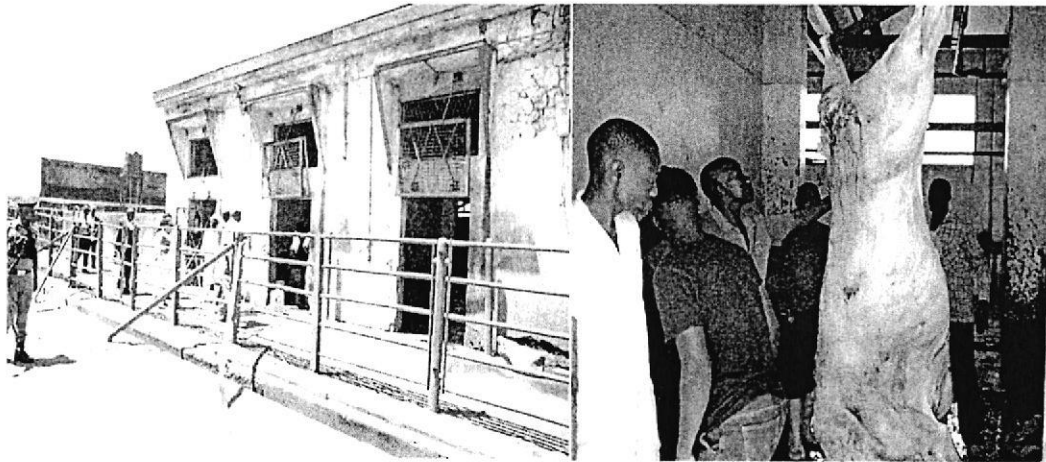
### **6.7 Jinja City**

The Committee visited the Jinja City abattoir which is a government facility located in Jinja Southern Division. There are four privately owned slaughter slabs in Jinja City. The Jinja City abattoir was constructed around 1950, hence quite colonial and in dilapidated state. As seen in Fig. 1, the abattoir was under renovation by the city council at the time of the committee visit.

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Figure 1: The Structure of Jinja Slaughter house



The abattoir receives animals from different parts of the country, especially Teso and Karamoja regions but after the long distance, there is no designated holding area for them to rest for the required twenty-four hours before slaughter. The practice at the facility is that animals arrive in the evenings and are slaughtered the next morning. The part that was formerly designated as a holding space was rented to food vendors.

### **Recommendations**

**Government should re-centralize the slaughter services in Jinja City in order to ease supervision and regulation.**

### **6.8 Iganga Municipality**

The Iganga slaughter house was opened on 1<sup>st</sup> November 1995 as a donation by the Austrian Government. It is managed by Iganga Municipal Council but was tendered to private investors known as Iganga Cattle United Traders Association. This facility is located far away from town therefore the meat has to be transported mostly on motorcycles which exposes it to contamination.

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## 6.9 Mbale City

The Mbale City abattoir is a government facility operated by an independent contractor contracted by the city council on a yearly basis. It is the major slaughter house in Mbale City. The Committee noted that the facility operates alongside many illegal small slaughter pens that are not regulated. The Committee was informed that in spite of it being a government facility, the land on which it is located is not titled and not fenced which leads to land conflicts.

*Figure 2: Goat killed and eaten by a stray dog*



*Figure 3: Meat processing in a dirty space*



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Figure 4: Holding area of Mbale City Abattoir



#### 6.10 Soroti City Council

Soroti City has two abattoirs which are operated by a private entity contracted by Soroti City Council. These two facilities are the major slaughter house service providers for Soroti City. Soroti City has a slaughter facility for pigs. The Committee was informed that the city council resolved to open up a pig slaughter point in order to regulate the hygiene of pork slaughtered in the region since many pork joints are being opened in the area.

#### 6.11 Lira City

Lira City has two major abattoirs, but Lira City Abattoir is the biggest. It is managed by a private entity contracted by Lira City Council. The Lira Cattle Traders Association that runs the abattoir helps the city council to raise some minimal tax.

#### 6.12 Kampala Capital City

Kampala City has five major Abattoirs/slaughter houses, these are; City Abattoir, Nsooba, Kishita, Wambizzi and Wankululu which are privately

managed. These abattoirs/slaughter houses slaughter cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and camel. There is no designated facility for poultry dressing.

*Table 2: Summary of Kampala City abattoirs by location*

<b>Abattoir</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Sheep and goats</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Camels</b>
City abattoir	Central	18,537	4,493	0	0
Nsooba and Kishita	Kawempe	18,634	9,802	0	0
Wambizzi	Lubaga	0	0	976	0
Wankululukuku	Lubaga	135	0	0	346

The Committee visited three abattoirs/slaughter houses, namely the City Abattoir (KCCA), Nsooba and Kishita.

#### **6.12.1 City /KCCA Abattoir**

The KCCA abattoir/slaughter house was established in 1935, it was leased to a businessman Hassan Basajjabalaba in 2011 for 49 years. His management lasted 10 years then wrangles with traders led to his exit. Since then the facility has been changing management. Following a Presidential Directive, in 2022, the facility is currently managed by KCCA under the Directorate of Gender Community Services and production (DGCS&P) with presence of the Directorate of Public Health and Environment. The Committee was informed that the slaughter house slaughters between 250 to 400 animals daily depending on the season.

At the time of takeover by KCCA, there was a utility outstanding bill amounting to 600million. The Committee was informed that the bill was cleared by the current management and the facility currently makes prompt payment of bills. It was reported that the daily water expenses stand at UGX2.5million while the monthly bills exceed shs.25million.

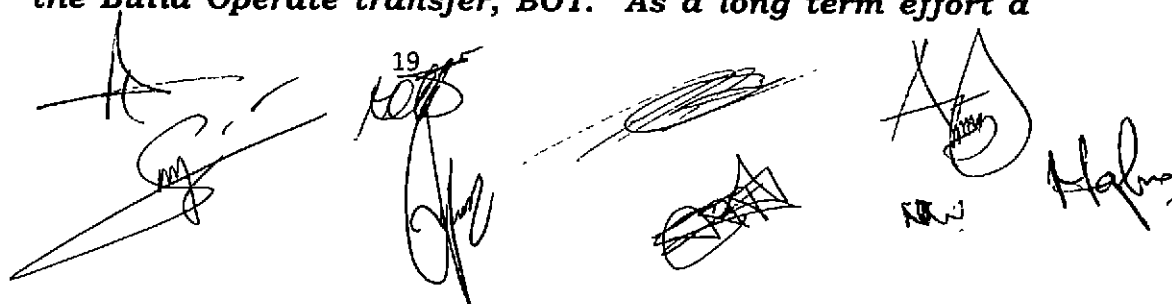
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KCCA oversees the licensing and regulation of the facilities. The facilities are regulated by standards set by KCCA and the Ministry of Health. The DGCS&P is represented by a market master and market administrator who are permanently stationed at the facility.

- 1) **Ownership:** The City abattoir is not fully managed by KCCA due to unsolved ownership issues which gives traders lee way to collect money and run the abattoir.
- 2) **Hygiene and Sanitation Standards:** Generally the facility's cleanliness was lacking because the facility has several business running concurrently within the abattoir facility making it hard to maintain cleanliness.
- 3) **Animal Trading:** The Facility also operates as a market for animals, animals are brought at the abattoir to be sold and not for slaughter. The Committee leant that it was due to profit driven traders that lead them to set up permanent stalls at the abattoir.
- 4) **Holding place of confiscated animals:** The Committee established that animals found loitering within the city are confiscated and taken to the KCCA abattoir, some of the animals are calves. The Committee noted that the confiscated animals lead to strain on the already overcrowded facility.

**Recommendations:**

- i. **Government should take the necessary steps to get full control of the abattoir in order to execute proper meat handling procedures and revenue collection. The frequent changes have led to confusion and inefficiencies.**
- ii. **Mandatory inspections should be re-enforced by KCCA Veterinary health officials, and offenders must face strict penalties.**
- iii. **The city abattoir should urgently be redeveloped through the Build Operate transfer, BOT. As a long term effort a**

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*more suitable and standard abattoir should be built to meet international standards of export for Kampala.*

- iv. *KCCA should provide tenders to operate and maintain the abattoirs and not only limit them to revenue collection to enable maintenance of the facilities.*

## **6.13 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATUS OF ABATTOIRS:**

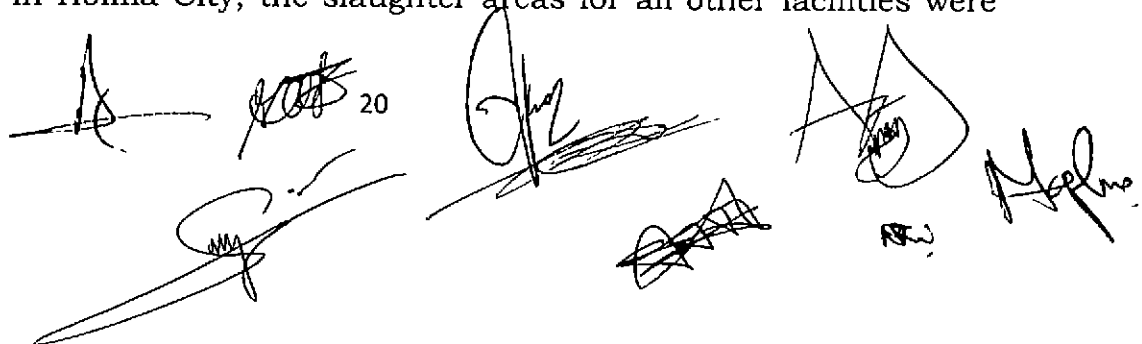
### **6.13.1 Functionality and suitability of the Infrastructure:**

The Committee established that there are no standard designs of abattoirs/slaughter houses in the country. It was noted that most local governments construct poorly designed infrastructure which do not meet the basic public health requirements which compromise the hygiene and sanitary conditions of the facilities. All the facilities visited had variations; some old, some new, some moderate and some small.

The facilities are either owned by government, privately owned or tendered out. Most of the facilities visited slaughter at least 10 to 30 cattle and about 10 to 15 goats per day. Taken together, the number of animals handled by the facilities selected in the five regions fall in the category of small size abattoirs which sit on an average of 1-2 acres of land and handle up to 30,000 animal units per year.

Only 12 (63%) of the 19 facilities visited had standing structures; (Masaka, Mbarara, Fort Portal, Masindi, Hoima, Jinja, Iganga, Mbale, Lira, Soroti, City abattoir and Kalerwe). With exception of the new facility in Hoima, the rest of the structures were in a poor condition manifested by poor wall conditions, poor roofs, floors and lacking tiles and terrazzo.

All the facilities had slaughter spaces, however, with the exception of the new facility in Hoima City, the slaughter areas for all other facilities were



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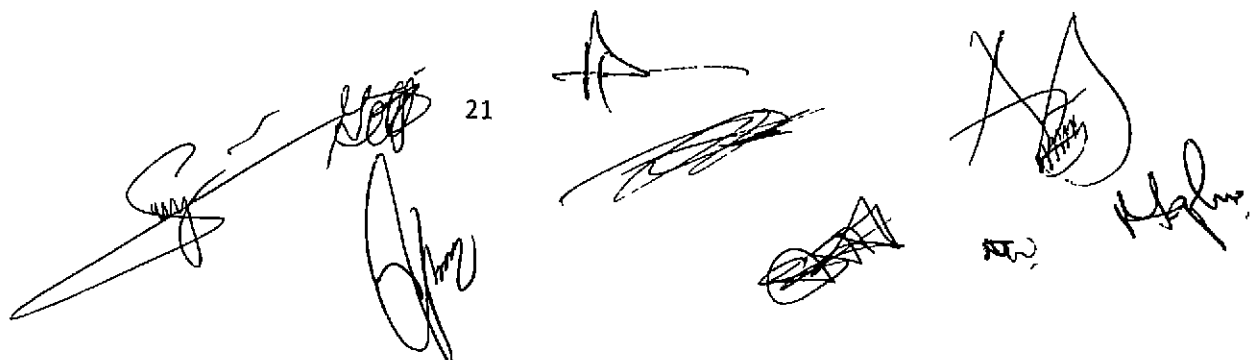
below the standards of a modern abattoir. Taken together, only 21 percent of the facilities had identifiable slaughter spaces, namely Masaka and Mbarara (Central and Western Uganda), Jinja and Iganga (Eastern Uganda) City abattoir in Kampala. However, the slaughter spaces were very small, lacked concrete and hard slabs.

Generally, the features of the facilities visited fall short of the characterization of a modern abattoir. With exception of the new facility under construction; Kyentale Ward in Hoima City, nearly all the facilities visited had poor equipment and infrastructure establishment which is typical of local and traditional slaughter houses with old fashion means of operation. A modern city abattoir should have at least automated systems such as cold rooms for storage, pulleys for hoisting carcass, reliable water and electricity as opposed to the manual operations which cause delays and compromise the meat quality.

Further, a modern facility should have a laboratory for testing animal health and the meat products. This includes diagnosing and confirming the suspicious cases to maintain public health measures. In the current form of the abattoirs, animals and the carcass are examined on the basis of physical characteristics which may not be sufficient to make empirical conclusions. A mini veterinary laboratory will be vital for diagnosing blood and meat to confirm the suspicious cases and maintain public health measures. Abattoirs can be a source of zoonotic diseases (diseases transmitted from animals to humans) and may expose workers to harmful pathogens.

Further, none of the slaughter houses had specific structures for birds (poultry) and goats and only few had slaughter structures for pigs, these were in Masaka (Pork Master Ricks) Soroti and Mukono Municipality, but all had small shelters with roofs erected on poles.

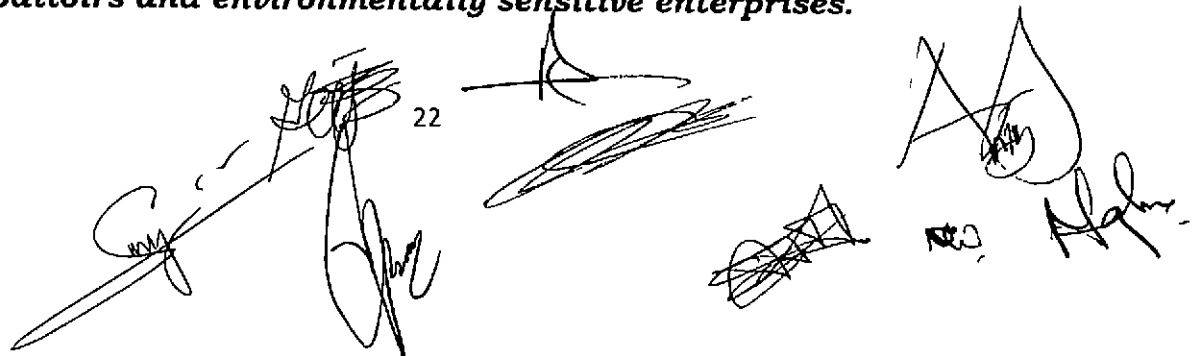
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**Recommendations:**

- i. **Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) should develop standard designs for slaughter facilities at the different levels that will also cater for the various categories of livestock.**
- ii. **Government should construct more slaughter houses and equip them with necessary facilities. Throughout the oversight visit, majority of the facilities were privately owned while the few government facilities were under the Public Private Partnership.**
- iii. **Government should undertake renovations and expansion of the dilapidated slaughter houses to ensure they comply with the required standards.**
- iv. **Government should equip the slaughter houses with modern equipment for meat handling and processing. This includes equipment for cold storage, hoisting, laboratory and transportation.**
- v. **Government should provide incentives to abattoir owners to upgrade their infrastructure.**
- vi. **The District, Municipal and City authorities should ensure that tenders for the slaughter houses provide for the tenderer to operate and maintain the facility.**
- vii. **Government should establish a public health and veterinary laboratory in line with one health approach in the slaughter houses to support the slaughter houses' examination of carcass, organs, testing of drug residues, meat handlers and other necessary tests.**
- viii. **Ministry of Local Government's approvals of new administrative units for example, town councils, municipalities, cities, districts should be premised on availability of designated locations for abattoirs and environmentally sensitive enterprises.**

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### 6.13.2 Functionality of Utilities

The utilities under this section included water, electricity and sanitary facilities such as ventilated improved pit latrines (VIPs).

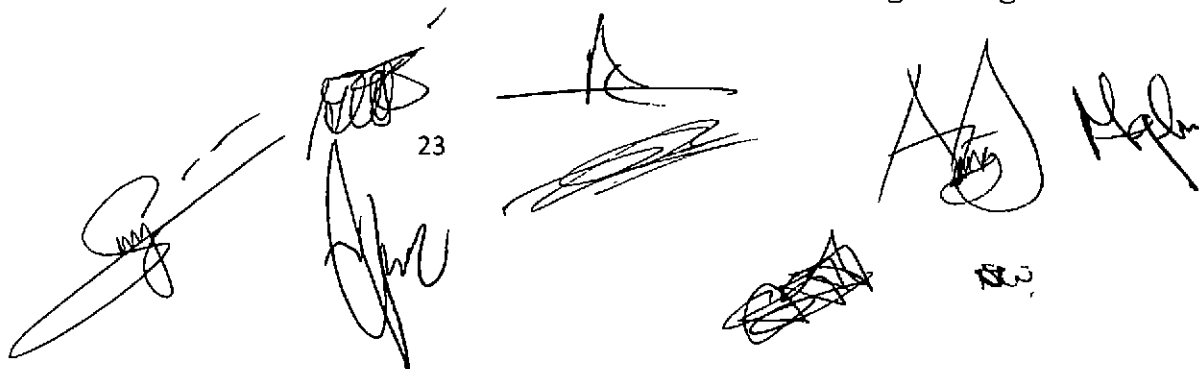
#### 6.13.2.1 Water

Of all the facilities visited, only 6 (31%) had running (tap) water, connected to the NWSC. Some of the facilities such as Mbarara city and Soroti abattoir had water harvest tanks, Fort Portal facility had reserve water tanks while others such as Jinja had extra water facilities such as borehole. The rest such as the Masaka Pig slaughter space, Hoima City Abattoir depend on water ferried using jerricans. Some of those with water connections reported intermittent connection breakdowns, for instance, in Masaka City Abattoir, where the staff reported using jerricans when the NWSC water is off. Other facilities such as Jinja City abattoir had been disconnected by the NWSC due to accumulated arrears for water bills.

#### 6.13.2.2 Electricity

The Committee noted that out of all the facilities visited about 21 percent were connected to the national power grid. These include Masaka City Abattoir, Mbarara City Modern Abattoir, Kibimba City Council Abattoir, Kalerwe, City Abattoir, City Abattoir and Jinja. Majority of the facilities were operating without power services because of lack of connection to the power grid while others such as Mbale City abattoir were disconnected due to unpaid power bills.

The Committee observed that the lack of power connection stifles the functionality of the facilities especially during late and early morning hours where the staff are compelled to use alternative lighting facilities such as torches. The situation is made worse during busy seasons such as holidays which require slaughtering more animals than usual. The slaughtering of



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animals at night against existing provisional laws and regulations jeopardizes the safety of the meat products.

### **6.13.2.3 Sanitary Facilities**

The major sanitation facility was VIP latrines. Out of the 19 facilities visited, only 9 (47%) had VIP latrines. The conditions of the latrines however, was poor, manifested by lack water supply, dilapidated structures, smelly and many lacked demarcations for the male and female staff.

Some facilities such as the Hoima City abattoir did not have the latrine facility while others such as City Abattoir, Kalerwe and Mukono had a shared facility with the market vendors. The latrine at Kalerwe had a huge crack underground posing a risk to users.

### **6.13.3 Functionality of the waste management and disposal processes.**

The facilities visited lacked a proper waste disposal systems. By nature of their operations, slaughter houses generate a lot of solid and liquid waste such as rumen, blood, dung, blood, condemned internal organs, cow dung, among others. It is concerning that these are improperly disposed. The poor disposal poses significant environmental concerns such as pollution, operational hygiene and sanitary conditions in and around the slaughter facilities.

#### **6.13.3.1 Waste segregation and storage**

With the exception of the Mbarara new city abattoir, nearly all the facilities lacked a waste storage management system. What was common in all the facilities is that the waste was cast in open spaces but segregated according to types. For example, Masaka and Mbarara city abattoirs had segregated space for keeping hooves and cow dung. In Mbarara, the segregated liquid was, for instance channeled into a fish pond which was built for the purpose of consuming waste from the abattoir while the excess were channeled into the lagoon.

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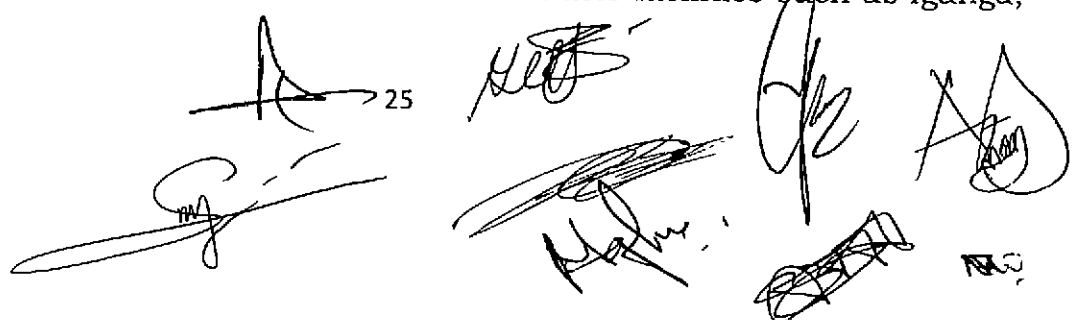
### 6.13.3.2 Disposal

Only 3 (16%) of the facilities visited had drainage systems. Some of the facilities which had drainage system and lagoons to which liquid waste was disposed include Masaka City Abattoir, Mbarara City Modern Abattoir, Jinja City abattoir, The Pork Master Ricks in Masaka. The drainage systems for other facilities were in a poor status. The City Abattoir drainage runs into Nakivubo channel while drainage system of Masaka, Kalerwe, Masindi were stagnant and visibly old to provide appropriate drainage which caused stench and pollution.

The solid waste such as cow dung, hooves, skins and hides, horns and inedible meat parts were dumped in open spaces. With exception of cow dung which was reportedly collected by farmers for processing manure for banana plantations, the rest of the solid waste was poorly attended too due to lack of disposal management systems. In this case, the use of cow-dung by farmers is arguably the most sustainable means of disposing it off and reducing the magnitude of the problem. Further, other facilities openly burn the solid waste such as horns and other inedible meat and other solid waste. During the oversight visit to Iganga Slaughter House, horns were being burnt and this causes a lot of pollution accompanied by a very irritable smell.

### 6.14 Availability of incinerators and records

Majority of the facilities had no functional incinerators to destroy condemned internal body organs, carcass and condemned animals unfit for human consumption. Only Iganga Municipal abattoir, KCCA and Kalerwe had small incinerators which were visibly less functional and inadequate. Considering the huge traffic of cattle especially at the City Abattoir, the need for a modern and functioning incinerator is important for taking care of the condemned animals and inedible carcass. Other facilities such as Iganga,



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Lira and Mbale destroyed solid waste and condemned parts by burning, causing unnecessary environmental pollution.

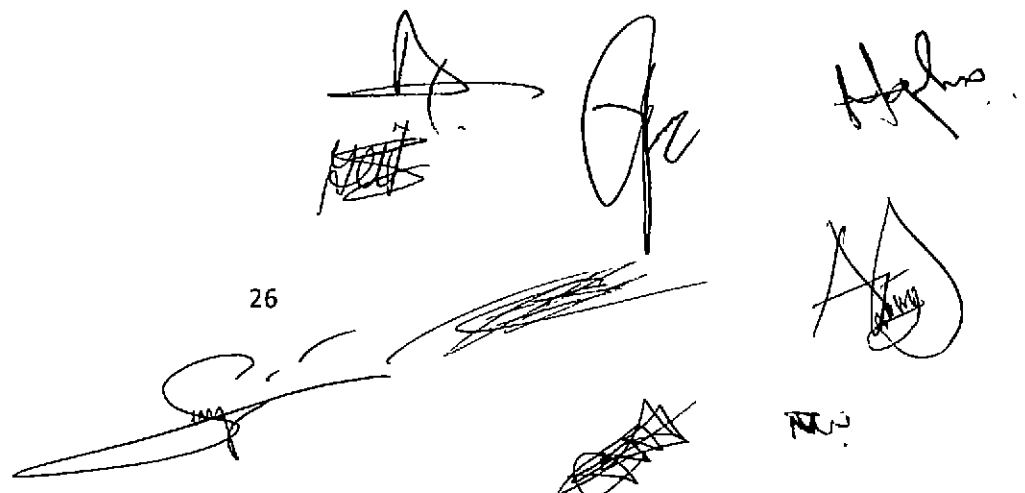
### 6.15 Lagoons

The slaughtering process involves bleeding, skinning, dressing/evisceration and post mortem inspection. At this stage blood, urine, fecal matter and other secretions are produced. Inadequate sanitary and hygiene conditions can lead to direct meat contamination but further expose the workers to various diseases and antibiotics resistant strains of bacteria.

Improper waste disposal and non-compliant effluent discharge can further result in water and air pollution and water borne diseases. Slaughter houses can therefore impact public health and environmental health.

During the oversight, the Committee observed that some facilities had lagoons into which they disposed the wastewater (Lira, Masaka, Mbarara, Masaka Pig slaughter facility, Fort Portal, Iganga and Mukono). Others such as the City Abattoir and Kalerwe did not have a natural lagoon, hence disposing their liquid waste into Nakivubo channel and Kalerwe swamps respectively. The cases of Kalerwe, Masindi, Masaka and Hoima were worse because the drainage had stagnated. The drainage areas were visible very dirty and stained with black material. The Masindi Municipal abattoir drainage was blocked therefore all liquid waste had stagnated. The stagnated waste and water emits a bad smell and is also a breeding area for maggots, which were evident and constant presence of houseflies.

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In order to improve the functionality of the waste management and disposal processes the Committee recommends as follows:

- i. *NEMA should come up with dedicated standards for waste management for the different levels of slaughter houses.*
- ii. *All the facilities should have functional incinerators for destruction of both animals and carcass unfit for human consumption.*
- iii. *The operators of the slaughter houses should invest in value addition so that they add value to some of the by-products like the animal hides and skin and milk, this will facilitate sustainable utilization of slaughterhouse waste and the challenge of solid and effluent waste management will be managed. This can take the form of processing solid waste such as cow dung into farm manure and others such as inedible carcass for fish pond while the blood can commercially processed into chicken feeds.*
- iv. *Districts, Cities and Municipal authorities should provide Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials to guide the personnel on the 'dos' and 'dents' of waste disposal and handling of liquid and solid waste from abattoirs.*
- v. *NEMA should constantly conduct environment impact assessments before construction and develop sustainable practices that minimize habitat disruption.*

#### **6.16 Environmental concern**

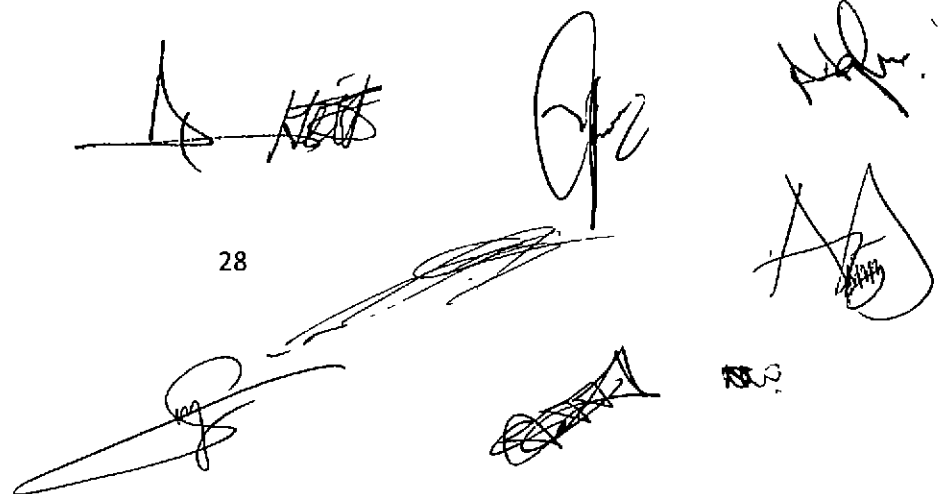
The Committee notes that Section 9 of the National Environment Act (NEA), Cap 181 stipulates NEMA as the principal agency in Uganda for regulating, monitoring, supervising and coordinating all activities relating to the environment.

Specifically the establishment of abattoirs is regulated by the Authority under section 113, schedule 5(7)(f) of the NEA which provides for activities and slaughter houses to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) before commencement of their activities. Therefore NEMA has a key role to play in ensuring that abattoirs operate in a healthy environment and that they do not negatively impact the environment.

The Committee was informed that as at September, 2024, only 21 abattoirs in different locations had conducted and submitted to the Authority, ESIA's for consideration of decision. The ESIA's identify potential significant environmental and social impacts of abattoirs/slaughter houses and how these impacts can be mitigated to prevent or minimize harm to the environment – **see annex 1.**

NEMA also regulates the operations of abattoirs through environmental audits. These are compliance audits submitted by the facilities and enforcement audits conducted by the Authority as stipulated in the National Environment (Audits) Regulations, 2020. These determine how well the approved operations of abattoirs/slaughter houses are performing in conserving the environment and its resources.

The Committee notes that the minimal submission by abattoir operators means that most of the facilities are operating in total disregard to this regulation, hence operating without ESIA's which affects effective operation and management of the environment. Furthermore, the Committee learnt that slaughter slabs and makeshift slaughter places think they are too small to be regulated therefore they operate without regard to existing laws and regulations.



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## Recommendations

- i. ***NEMA and local authorities such as District, City and Municipal Health and Environmental Offices should conduct constant monitoring and supervision to ensure that all guidelines concerning waste collection, treatment and disposal in slabs, slaughter houses and abattoirs are implemented.***
- ii. ***Baseline and continuous Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) should be a prerequisite for licensing and continued operation of the abattoirs/slaughter houses.***
- iii. ***Abattoirs/Slaughter Houses should be far away from inhabited places to avoid complaints about noise and smell. They should also be located near to water, electricity, and sewerage supply and also should have adequate partitions between the clean and dirty sections and far away from pollution for example of industries.***

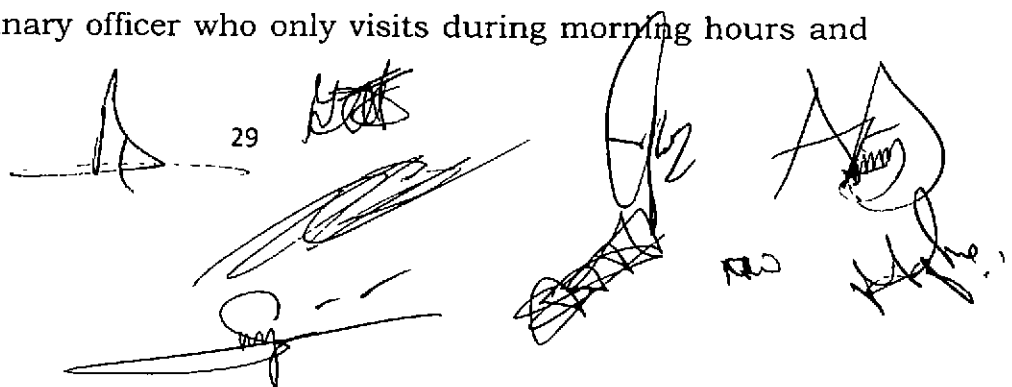
### 6.17 Availability and competences of the human resources

The Committee noted that there is inadequate staffing levels both at the center and at the local governments which affect the effective and efficient delivery of inspection and regulatory services.

The Committee was informed that in spite of all the regulations in place by NEMA, it has to work in collaboration with town councils, municipalities and cities whose environmental departments are not adequately resourced to deliver on their respective mandates.

In principle, every slaughter house must have at least Veterinary Inspector and a Health Official to ensure the protocols of meat production and processing are followed. However, nearly all the Slaughter houses visited had only one Veterinary officer who only visits during morning hours and

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the same person has to oversee all the facilities in their location. The lack of present and fulltime supervision by technical staff was attributed to lack of adequate staffing at the local council authorities. The matter is worsened by lack of logistical support in terms of office space and transport facilities to enable the staff reach all Facilities.

**Recommendations:**

- i. District local governments should recruit veterinary extension staff to facilitate meat inspection services in various local governments.**
- ii. MAAIF and Local governments should provide the requisite training to equip extension workers with knowledge on risk based meat inspection that directly has a bearing on the production of quality and safe meat and meat products.**

**6.18 Availability and compliance to the legal and regulatory provisions.**

The Committee noted that there are several laws governing management of abattoirs and meat production, however, the existing laws and regulations focus on animal diseases and movement leaving out the vital aspects of meat management, production, processing and transportation. A case in point is the Anima (Prevention of Cruelty) and the Animal Diseases Act, with the exception of the Kampala City Meat Ordinance which was enacted by the KCCA to regulate meat production.

The Committee noted that although Public Health (Meat) Rules, Statutory Instrument 281—18 clearly guides on how meat should be handled in terms of licensing of butcheries, marking of meat, examination of animals and carcasses, packaging, transportation, among others, these regulations were not adhered to by all the slaughter houses visited by the Committee hence not meeting food safety.

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The Committee notes that most of the current laws, regulations, guidelines and policies were enacted long ago and are now outdated hence they do not meet the current trends for abattoirs/ slaughter houses and meat handling fit for human consumption.

The Committee further observed that every MDA for example, MAAIF, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Local Government has set up a legal framework and standards which confuse the public at some extent.

**Legal Framework:**

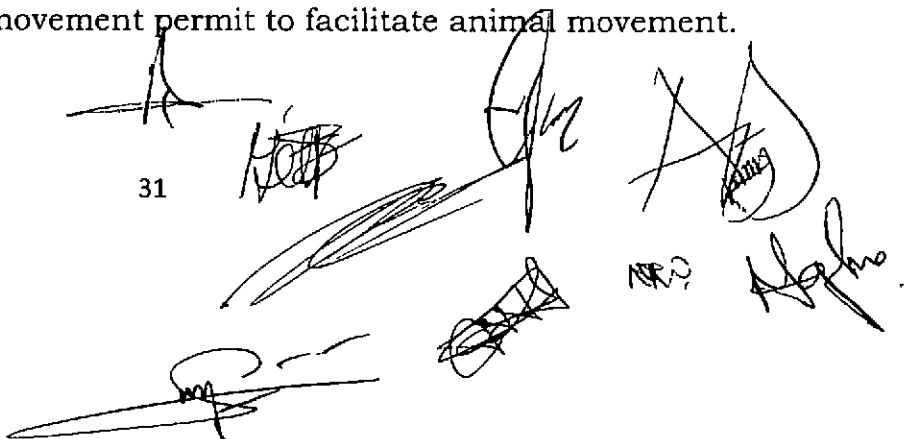
The Committee notes that animal health, welfare, trade and movement in Uganda are guided and regulated by the following legislations, standards and manuals;

**6.19 Animal Diseases Act, Cap. 48**

This is the main Act which provides for the regulation of animal handling and transportation in order to prevent and control diseases of animals. The main provisions in this Act regulating animal handling and transportation include the following:

- i. Obliges animal owners or handlers to report any diseased animal in their possession to the nearest veterinary officer.
- ii. Prohibits movement of animals from, through and into infected areas.
- iii. Prohibits movement of animals without a veterinary health certificate from the District Veterinary officer (DVO) of the district of origin.
- iv. Prohibits the movement of animals at night.
- v. Gives powers to Veterinary officers to inspect animals, establishments, vessels, yards and any other place where there is an animal, to verify health and welfare status.
- vi. Gives powers to veterinary officers to inspect and issue a veterinary health certificate/movement permit to facilitate animal movement.

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- vii. Designates stock routes to be observed while transporting animals through the country.

### **6.20 The Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Act, Cap. 49**

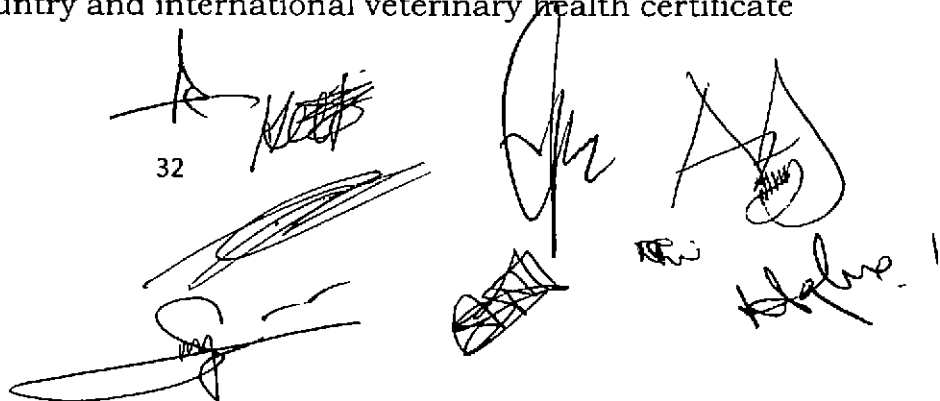
This is the primary Act which provides for the prevention of cruelty to animals and ensures animal welfare; the main provisions in this Act include the following:

- i. Defines cruelty and prescribes penalties against cruelty to animals.
- ii. Empowers authorized officers to conduct emergency slaughter of animals injured during transportation.
- iii. Prescribes penalties for persons who allow diseased animals to be at large in public places.
- iv. Gives powers to Courts of law to order the destruction of diseased animals which are at large in public places.

### **6.21 Cattle Traders Act, Cap. 52**

This is s an Act, which provides for the regulation of cattle trading within Uganda. The highlights of the Act which guides animal handling and transportation include the following:

- i. Makes it mandatory for traders to obtain an annual license to trade in animals, meat, horns and other products other than milk.
- ii. Makes it mandatory for exporters to obtain a cattle exporters' license from the Commissioner for Animal Health to export animals, meat, meat byproducts, horns, and other animal products other than milk.
- iii. Declares the whole country as an export area.
- iv. Empowers the Commissioner to issue Cattle traders' license and Cattle Exporters' license.
- v. Gives powers to the Commissioner to print and issue veterinary health certificates for the inter-sub county, inter-district and interstate animal movement and import permits for animals and animal products to be brought into the country and international veterinary health certificate for export.

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**US 733:2019, Handling and transportation of slaughter animals — Requirements:**

This is the main UNBS standard on handling and transportation of slaughter animals and main highlights of the standard includes:

- i. Sets standards of designs for animal transportation vehicles and vessels;
- ii. Standardizes loading densities for different species of animals;
- iii. Standardizes journey hours.

**6.22 Veterinary Technical Manual for Animal Movement Control in Uganda (2019):**

- i. Guides veterinarians and animal transporters on laws, regulations and procedures to be followed while transporting animals;
- ii. Guides on procedures for inspection and certification of animals and animal products.

**6.23 Public Health (Meat) Rules -Statutory Instrument 281—18**

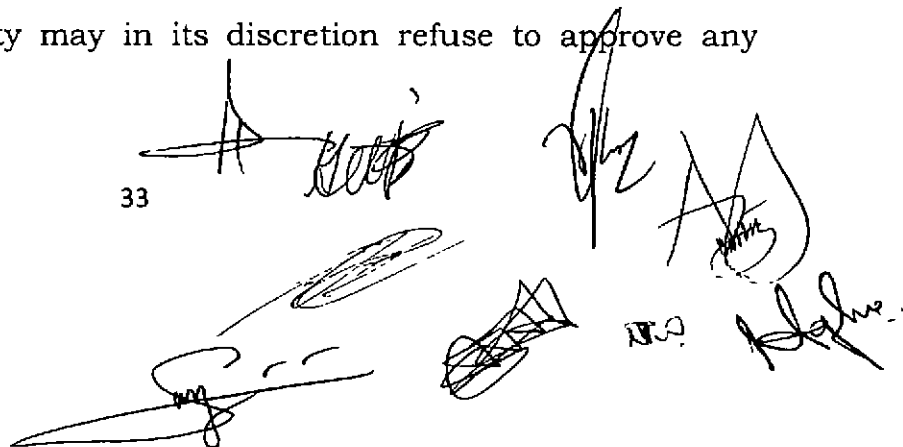
This is the main regulation set out by the Public Health Act Cap. 310

**Animals prohibited in slaughterhouses.** No animal other than an animal intended for slaughter shall be allowed in a slaughterhouse.

**Examination of animals and carcasses.** Any animal intended for slaughter in a slaughterhouse may at any time be examined by an authorized officer, who may, if he or she is of the opinion that the animal is diseased, forbid the slaughtering of it.

**Marking of meat.** The authority may approve and authorize the use of marks of inspection.

**Conveyance of meat.** No meat intended for sale as food for humans shall be conveyed in any vehicle unless the vehicle has been approved in writing by the authority; the authority may in its discretion refuse to approve any

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vehicle which is not covered and which has no proper provision for preventing the meat being exposed to contamination.

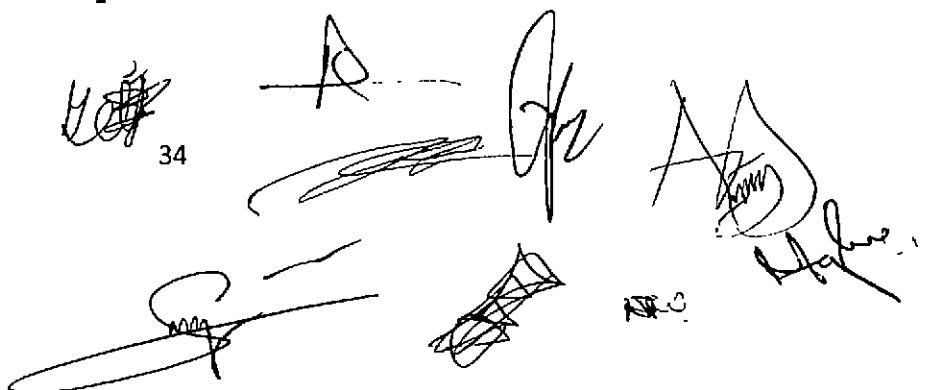
#### **6.24 Traceability**

The Committee notes that some laws that would help regulate the sector are outdated, some of these include; the Cattle Trading Act [1943], the Hides and Skins Act [1962], the Animal Diseases Act [2000]. This is worsened by the absence of the Hides and Skins Policy and a national livestock and livestock products traceability system. The absence of a robust traceability system complicates the tracking of products and their quality throughout the entire value chain. Consequently, this fails to guarantee the quality, transparency, value chain sustainability and penetration into external markets that prioritize traceability.

The absence of a traceability law has partly led to the weak implementation of regional and international agreements, which continue to affect trade. Uganda's trade in livestock products has been partially affected by mistrust in her capacity to produce certain livestock products such as dairy products. This has resulted in measures like the banning of fresh and processed milk exports from Uganda by Kenya. Besides, Uganda's certificates for milk exports are not recognized in countries such as Morocco and Zambia. Therefore, having a robust livestock traceability system is critical for transforming Uganda's livestock sector and economy. Traceability is central in meeting food safety, transparency, value chain sustainability and external market penetration demand.

#### **Recommendations**

- i. The existing policies on meat handling and abattoir operations should be reviewed to update them to suite the current situation.**



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- ii. *The Attorney General should work with the relevant MDAs to review, aligns and harmonize the laws and ordinances on slaughter houses, animals and animal products. The laws should provide for stricter penalties for non-compliance with health and safety regulations.*
- iii. *Meat inspection processes should be strengthened by providing a movement permit for meat as a mandatory document to show the details of the abattoir, the veterinary inspector and the meat shop where the meat is going, violation of this should attract penalties.*
- iv. *The Public Health (Meat) Rules Statutory Instrument should be amended to provide for meat transportation standards for moving meat from slaughter houses to meat shops.*
- v. *Animal movement permits should be provided at the entry of every abattoir showing the origin and health status of all animals before they are permitted into the abattoirs.*
- vi. *The responsible authorities must create a database for monitoring licensed operators to ensure strict enforcement of licensing requirements for all meat handlers from slaughter facilities to meat shops.*

**6.25 To establish the quality assurance processes**

The Committee observed lapses in quality assurance processes which compromises the quality of meat, some of the lapses included;

- a) Nearly all the facilities visited did not have a recognized license to operate as slaughter houses. As such, in some places, animals were slaughtered outside the designated and known slaughter houses, which raises questions on the quality of the meat on the market. The illegal operation of slaughter houses affect the district, City and

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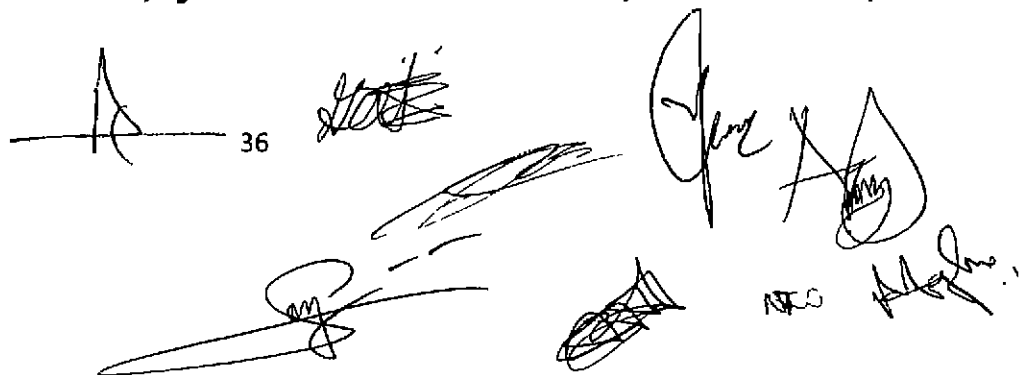
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Municipal authorizes' efforts to supervise and inspect the meat and it byproducts.

- b) Not enough time is given to animals to rest before they are slaughtered this is partly because some slaughter houses did not have holding areas. Therefore animals were slaughtered as soon as they were delivered at the facility. Slaughtering stressed animals affects the quality of meat.
- c) There were no mechanisms for detecting animals under medication creating a risk of drug residues in the meat products. There were some animals that did not appear healthy in some facilities.
- d) There was poor or no record keeping at the facilities. The facilities that kept records, the nature of the records did not provide all the required information about the animals like; origin, health status, pregnancy status, number of animals incinerated etc.
- e) Some facilities were operating as animal market where traders buy animals like the city Abattoir.
- f) In some districts like Mbale, the Committee observed that stamps were being forged, there were over four different stamps being used to permit meat for public consumption.
- g) Animals were being slaughtered, prepared and transported in a non-hygienic nature. For example, meat was being transported on people's backs, motor cycles and private vehicles which have not been approved by the authorities in charge.

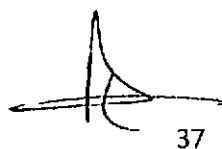
**Recommendations:**

- i. ***Regular veterinary inspections should be mandated to ascertain the health of animals before slaughter. Inadequate ante mortem can lead to risks of zoonotic diseases such as rift valley fever, anthrax, brucellosis, foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis,***

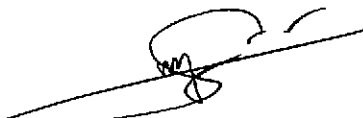
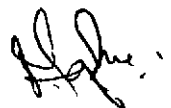
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*among others. These diseases can easily spread and affect the producers, workers and consumers.*

- ii. Abattoirs should be equipped with proper holding and slaughter facilities. Adhering to the prescribed holding period reduces stress which can affect the meat quality and also allows for emptying of the gut and allows for drug withdrawal times because noncompliance to drug withdrawal times leads to drug residues such as antibiotics in meat products which can contribute to drug resistance.*
- iii. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries should follow up the matter of stamps to ensure that all stamps are authentic.*
- iv. Laws on humane slaughter practices should be enforced to ensure that animals are handled with care, reducing stress levels that may affect meat quality.*
- v. District, City and Municipal councils should ensure that all abattoirs/slaughter houses operate with valid license, which is renewable every year as per the law so that record keeping, sanitary conditions and the quality of meat is inspected by the responsible veterinary officer.*
- vi. The responsible Authorities must ensure strict enforcement of licensing requirements for all meat handlers from slaughter facilities to meat shops for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and chicken. This can be done by creating a database for monitoring licensed operators.*
- vii. District, City and Municipal veterinary officers should do daily inspection and supervision to ensure that the quality of the meat from the slaughter houses is fit and approved for human consumption, using a recognized stamp.*



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- viii. **MAAIF should promote meat transportation vessels and refrigerated tracks to improve meat hygiene and minimize environmental contamination of the meat.**
- ix. **Slaughter houses should maintain proper records of daily, weekly and monthly operations of each facility. This should include but not limited to the number of animals received, those slaughtered, condemned animals and those incinerated.**

### **6.26 Revenue collection and Management**

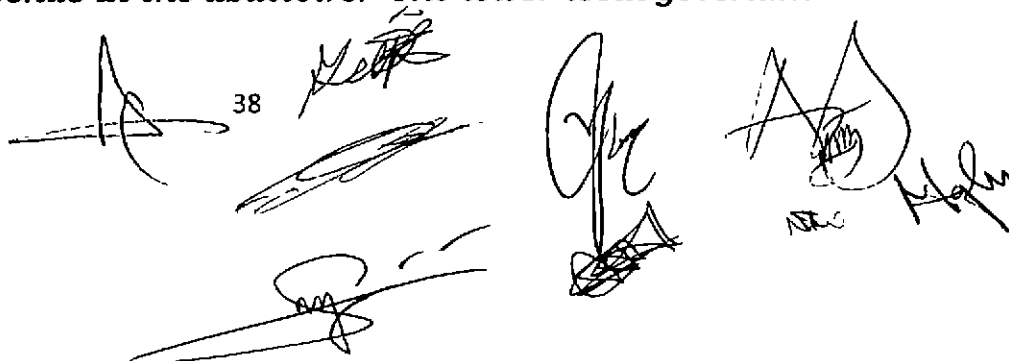
The Committee noted that there is a lot of mismanagement in collection of revenue at the slaughter houses in spite of the existence of the Integrated Revenue Administration Systems (IRAS). It was noted that the lower local governments are not managing the collection of revenue from the abattoirs whereas in some abattoirs inspecting and putting to book the officers who are collecting this revenue but not remitting it. The revenue collected at these facilities can be used for operational purposes like maintaining the facilities, payment of utilities, renovation etc.

The Committee further notes that the ban on exportation of unprocessed hides and skin has resulted in a drastic drop in the prices resulting in losses to traders. Previously, the cost of a kilogram of hides was at 3500/= per kilo, currently it's at 500/= and skin was at 10,000/= per kilo, but has reduced to 1000/= due to the government policy. Some of the money that was previously earned from skins and hides was contributing to revenue for the facilities.

#### **Recommendations:**

- i. **The responsible agencies should ensure that the Integrated Revenue Administration Systems (IRAS) is followed while collecting revenue at the abattoirs. The lower local governments**

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The bottom of the page contains several handwritten signatures and initials in black ink. On the left, there is a signature that appears to be 'A'. To its right is the number '38'. Further right are several other signatures, including one that looks like 'M. K. M.', another that is more stylized, and one that includes the letters 'N.C.' and 'M. K. M.'.

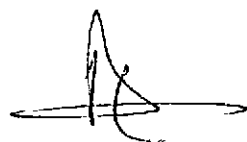
*should ensure that the system is well managed, they should put in place systems of inspecting the collection and those found culpable of misusing the revenues collected should be penalized.*

- ii. *The Ministry of Local Government should develop guidelines on tendering of slabs, slaughter houses and abattoirs to provide for contracts to collect revenue, operate and maintain the facilities.*
- iii. *MoFPED should increase budgetary support to the local and central authorities' inspection and regulatory teams to enable them adequately inspect the meat to ensure that only healthy meat is sold to consumers.*
- iv. *Government should intervene in the trade of hides and skins in order to stabilize the prices.*

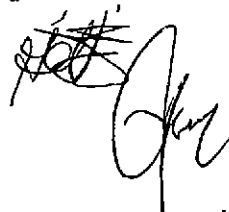
## **7 CONCLUSION:**

**In conclusion;** generally the committee observed the deteriorating state, unhygienic and unsanitary conditions in nearly all our major slaughter house facilities. Many facilities operate without proper licenses or fail to adhere to hygiene practices. Majority of the facilities operate without constant water supply, neither are they working under power supply and automation. Nearly all our slaughter houses in the country do not have diagnostic services yet some of the animal conditions require instant diagnosis to improve the safety of meat. The lack of such facilities pose significant health risks to the public. Therefore, there should be effective regulation between the various government bodies and local authorities to ensure proper functioning and management of slaughter houses. Overall recommendation is the general overhaul of the existing slaughter houses into modern abattoirs with functioning systems which guarantee the safety of Ugandans.


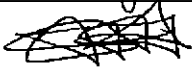
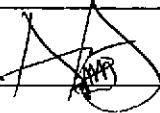




***Rt. Hon. Speaker and hon. Members, I beg to report***




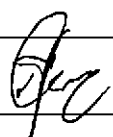
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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH ON THE OVERSIGHT VISIT  
TO ASSESS THE STATUS OF ABATTOIRS/SLAUGHTER FACILITIES IN  
THE COUNTRY**

No	Name	Constituency	Party	Signature
1	Hon. Dr. Ruyonga Joseph	Hoima West	NRM	
2	Hon. Dr. Opio Acuti Samuel	Kole South <del>North</del>	Ind	
3	Hon. Bebona Babungi Josephine	Bundibugyo	NRM	
4	Hon. Laker Sharon Balmoyi	DWR-Gulu	NRM	
5	Hon. Isaac Otingiw	Padyere	NRM	
6	Hon. Nebanda Andiru Florence	DWR-Butaleja	NRM	
8	Hon. Kayagi Sarah Netalisire	DWR-Namisindwa	NRM	
9	Hon. Rutahigwa Elisa	Rukungiri	NRM	
10	Hon. Ayebare Margaret	DWR-Mbarara	NRM	
11	Hon. Dr. George Didi Bhoka	Obongi	NRM	
12	Hon. Chelain Betty Louke	DWR-Amudat	NRM	
13	Hon. Sekyanzi Benard Kirya	Budyobo	NRM	
14	Hon. Dr. Ninkusiima John Paul	Ibanda South	NRM	
15	Hon. Nandagire Christine Ndiwalana	Bukomansimbi North	NUP	
16	Hon. Dr. Kagabo Twaha Mzee	Bukoto South	NUP	
17	Hon. Dr. Kamara Nicholas Thadus	Kabale Municipality	FDC	
18	Hon. Dr. Batuwa Timothy	Jinja West	FDC	



19	Hon. Dr. Lulume Bayiga Micheal	Buikwe South	DP	
20	Hon. Auma Kenny	DWR Kwania	UPC	
21	Hon. Zawedde Victorious	DWR Nakasongola	Ind	
22	Hon. Mukhaye Miriam	DWR Mbale	Ind	
23	Hon. Nantaba Idah Erios	DWR Kayunga	Ind	
24	Hon. Col. Dr. Nekesa Victoria	UPDF		
25	Hon. Kamateneti Joselyine	DWR Ntungamo	NRM	

Annex 1

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS FROM ABATTOIRS/SLAUGHTER-HOUSES**

No	Impact identified	Consequence of the impact	Mitigation measures
<b>Negative impacts of Slaughter houses/Abattoirs</b>			
1	<b>Water Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wastewater from abattoirs can contain blood, fat, and other organic materials, leading to contamination of local water sources.</li> <li>• Toxic algal blooms and chemical contamination added to existing pollution can destroy entire ecosystems</li> <li>• Wastewater also contains insoluble organic and inorganic particles polluting waterways</li> <li>• slaughterhouses discharge to public wastewater treatment plants without treating waste, worsening overflow at treatment plants</li> </ul>	Implement advanced wastewater treatment systems to ensure that all effluents meet environmental regulations before discharge
2	<b>Air Pollution</b>	Emissions from abattoirs can include ammonia, methane, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs), contributing to air quality issues and respiratory problems in nearby communities.	Use air scrubbing technologies and effective ventilation systems to reduce emissions. Regular monitoring can help ensure compliance with air quality standards.
3	<b>Odor Pollution</b>	Strong odors from processing animals can affect the quality of life for nearby residents.	Implement odor control technologies, such as bio filters and proper waste management

			practices, to minimize odor release.
4	<b>Waste Management Issues</b>	Improper disposal of solid waste (e.g., bones, offal) can lead to environmental degradation and attract pests.	Establish comprehensive waste management protocols, including recycling and safe disposal of by-products.
5	<b>Public Health Risks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abattoirs can be sources of zoonotic diseases (diseases transmitted from animals to humans) and may expose workers to harmful pathogens.</li> <li>• Slaughterhouse wastewater can contain antibiotic-resistant strains of E. coli, fueling the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria</li> <li>• slaughterhouses often dump wastewater directly into rivers and streams.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce strict hygiene and safety standards, provide adequate training for workers, and conduct regular health checks</li> </ul>
6	<b>Biodiversity Loss</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The establishment of abattoirs can lead to habitat destruction and reduced biodiversity in surrounding areas.</li> <li>• Direct disposal of pollutants to toxic runoff and water usage, slaughterhouses are significantly impairing our streams and rivers further endangering aquatic wildlife.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct environmental impact assessments before construction, and develop sustainable practices that minimize habitat disruption.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and testing of waste water discharges that meet national standards for discharge to environment.</li> </ul>
7	<b>Enforcement of laws is</b>	People sneaking to slaughter the animals at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prosecution and fining of</li> </ul>

	<b>weak by Urban Authorities</b>	night against existing provisional laws and regulations and hence the environmental health and safety of neighboring communities are put in jeopardy.	<p>offenders in the utility courts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct of environmental enforcement audits</li> <li>• More funding needed by the Authority to conduct regular compliance assistance to these facilities.</li> </ul>
8	<b>Soil Contamination</b>	Improper disposal of waste can lead to soil contamination with pathogens, heavy metals, and chemicals, affecting local agriculture and ecosystems.	Utilize composting techniques for organic waste and implement regular soil testing to monitor contamination levels. Ensure compliance with regulations for land application of waste
9	<b>Noise Pollution</b>	Abattoirs can generate significant noise from machinery, animal handling, and transportation, disturbing nearby communities.	Use noise-reduction technologies and design facilities with sound barriers. Limit operational hours to reduce nighttime disturbances.
10	<b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</b>	Abattoirs contribute to greenhouse gas emissions through animal waste and energy use, impacting climate change.	Implement energy-efficient practices, use renewable energy sources, and manage waste to minimize methane emissions.
11	<b>Food Safety Risks</b>	Poor hygiene and handling practices can lead to contamination of meat products, posing health risks to consumers and neighboring communities	Establish strict quality control measures, conduct regular inspections, and train staff on food safety protocols, including Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP).
12	<b>Community Displacement</b>	The establishment or expansion of abattoirs may lead to the displacement of local communities, affecting livelihoods and social structures.	Engage in community consultations prior to development, and create plans for compensating affected individuals or supporting community development initiatives.

13	<b>Impact on Local Wildlife</b>	Abattoirs may attract scavengers and pests, leading to increased competition for local wildlife and potential population imbalances.	Implement wildlife management plans to monitor and mitigate impacts, such as maintaining clean premises and reducing attractants at abattoirs
14	<b>Chemical Use</b>	The use of disinfectants and other chemicals in processing can pose risks to both workers and the environment if not managed properly.	Use eco-friendly cleaning agents, minimize chemical usage, and train staff on safe handling and disposal practices.
15	<b>Inefficient Resource Use</b>	Many abattoirs do not optimize resource use, leading to waste of water, energy, and feed.	Implement resource management strategies, such as water recycling systems, energy audits, and optimization of feed use.
<b>Positive impacts of Slaughter houses/Abattoirs</b>			
	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Consequence of the impact</b>	<b>Benefits</b>
1	<b>Food Production</b>	Abattoirs play a crucial role in the meat supply chain, providing a consistent source of protein for populations.	They help meet the dietary needs of communities, supporting food security.
2	<b>Economic Contributions</b>	Abattoirs create jobs in processing, transportation, and related industries.	They contribute to local economies through employment and the purchase of local goods and services.
3	<b>By-Product Utilization</b>	Many by-products from meat processing (e.g., hides, bones, offal) are valuable in various industries.	These by-products can be used for leather, pet food, and bioenergy, promoting resource efficiency.
4	<b>Support for Agriculture</b>	Abattoirs provide farmers with a market for livestock, helping to stabilize agricultural incomes.	This support encourages sustainable farming practices and animal husbandry
5	<b>Food Safety Standards</b>	Regulated abattoirs must adhere to strict food safety standards and inspections.	This oversight helps ensure that meat products are safe for consumption, reducing the risk of

			foodborne illnesses.
6	<b>Cultural Practices</b>	In many cultures, abattoirs are integral to traditional practices and rituals surrounding food preparation.	They support cultural heritage and community identity through the provision of culturally relevant food sources.
7	<b>Animal Welfare Improvements</b>	Well-regulated abattoirs can implement animal welfare practices that ensure humane treatment.	This can lead to improved conditions for animals compared to unregulated or poorly managed facilities.
8	<b>Research and Development</b>	Abattoirs can contribute to research in food science, veterinary medicine, and animal husbandry.	Innovations stemming from this research can enhance food safety, efficiency, and animal welfare.
9	<b>Local Food Systems</b>	Local abattoirs support regional food systems by processing meat closer to where animals are raised.	This can reduce transportation emissions and provide fresher products to local consumers.
10	<b>Sustainability Initiatives</b>	Many modern abattoirs are adopting sustainable practices to reduce their environmental footprint.	Initiatives like waste recycling, energy efficiency, and water conservation can help improve the sustainability of the meat industry

**LIST OF ABATTOIRS THAT HAVE SUBMITTED ESIAS TO NEMA**

<b>No</b>	<b>PROJECT NAME</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
<b>Abattoirs with ESIA Certificate of Approval</b>		
<b>1</b>	Abattoir along Ntenge Road in Kirehe	Plot 5, in Kirehe Cell, Ruti Ward, South Division, Mbarara City
<b>2</b>	Abattoir in Nankonge	Block 479-480, Plots 95 and 96 along Nsaggu-Nankonge Road in Nankonge Central Cell, Nankonge Ward, Kajjansi Town Council, Wakiso District
<b>3</b>	Piggery Abattoir in Nakiwaate	Nakiwaate Village, Nakanyonyi Parish, Nabbaale Sub-County, Nakifuma County, Mukono District
<b>4</b>	Abattoir in Ankole Ranching Scheme	Plot 60A,60,B1,60B2, Folio 6, Ankole Ranching Scheme, 7.Nyakahita B Village, Nyakahita Parish Nyakashashara Subcounty, Kiruhura District
<b>5</b>	Pig Abattoir in Kiti	Plot 2665, block 99, kiti B Zone, Wattuba Ward, Kasangati Town Council, Wakiso District
<b>6</b>	Abattoir in Nambi	Nambi Village, Kamengo County, Mpigi District
<b>7</b>	Abattoir at Bulera	Bulera East Kyantare Ward Mparo Division Hoima Municipality, Hoima District
<b>8</b>	Slaughter House	Dembe LC1 Zone, West Ward, Migeera Town Council, Nakasongola District
<b>9</b>	Slaughter House in Buseruka	Buseruka Sub-County
<b>10</b>	Chicken Broiler Processing Plant/ Slaughter House in Kigunga	Plot 376, Kigunga Village, Nyenje Parish, Goma Division, Mukono Municipality
<b>11</b>	Slaughter House	Kalerwe, Kawempe Division, Kampala City
<b>12</b>	Abattoir in Banda- Bugenderaddala	Plot 149, Block 2722, in Banda- Bugenderaddala Village, Kyabalogo Parish, Nakisunga Sub County, Mukono District
<b>13</b>	Abattoir in Kathero	Kathero Cell, Kambukamabwe Ward, Mpondwe Lhuribiha Town Council, Kasese District
<b>14</b>	Abattoir in Aringo	Aringo Rwot Village, Layibi Division, Gulu Municipality, Gulu District
<b>15</b>	Abattoir in Bugwere	Bugwere Cell, Industrial Division, Mbale Municipality, Mbale District
<b>16</b>	Abattoir	Tamula Ward, Bukedea Town Council
<b>17</b>	Livestock Resource Center and Abattoir	Plots 61,62, Block 794, Bulemezi, Buswagiro Estate

	Infrastructure	
<b>18</b>	Modern Slaughter House in Gulu	Wii-Layibi village, Techo Ward in Bardege- Layibi Division, Gulu City
<b>19</b>	Chicken Slaughter House and Feed Mill in Buyuki	Plot 44, Block 167, Buyuki Village, Nama Sub County
<b>20</b>	Slaughter House in Kibone	Kibone Village, Sanga Parish, Gombe Sub County
<b>21</b>	Poultry Slaughter House and Processing Plant	Plots 64,74 and 83, Block 265, Bumbajja Village, Kiyoola Parish, Nakisunga Sub- County

**END**



## Annex 2: Summary of the status of the abattoirs visited

S/N	Parameter	Findings
1	<b>Premises/structure</b> (Availability of facilities such as shade, dressing area, holding area, floor)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only <b>12 of (63%)</b> of the 19 facilities had standing structures. However, with exception of the new facility in Hoima, the rest of the structures were in a poor condition manifested by poor wall conditions, poor roofs, floors and lacking tiles and terrazzo.</li> </ul>
2	Slaughter Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All the facilities had slaughter spaces. However, with the exception of the new facility in Hoima City, the slaughter areas for all other facilities were below the standards of a modern abattoir. Taken together, there were only <b>4 (21%)</b> facilities with identifiable slaughter spaces, namely Masaka and Mbarara (Central and Western Uganda), Jinja and Iganga (Eastern Uganda) City abattoir in Kampala. However, the slaughter spaces were very small, lack of concrete and hard slabs.</li> </ul>
3	Level of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The major sanitation facility was VIP latrines. Out of the <b>19 facilities</b> visited, only <b>9 (47%)</b> had VIP latrines. However, the conditions of the latrines were poor, manifested by lack water supply, dilapidated structures, smelly and many lacked demarcations for the male and female staff.</li> </ul>
4	Waste Disposal and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With exception of the new Facility in Hoima City, no facility had an established waste disposal and management system. Very few facilities had</li> </ul>

		<p>incinerators to destroy condemned internal body organs, carcass and condemned animals, unfit for human consumption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some facilities like Masaka City Abattoir cow-dung is disposed on the open ground but fortunately, constantly picked by farmers for processing manure for banana plantations. The use of cow-dung by farmers is arguably, the most sustainable means of disposing it off and reducing the magnitude of the problem.</li> </ul>
5	Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Only 3 (16%)</b> of the facilities had drainage systems. Some of the facilities which had drainage system and lagoons to which liquid waste was disposed include Masaka City Abattoir, Mbarara City Modern Abattoir, Jinja City abattoir, The Pork Master Ricks in Masaka. The drainage systems for other facilities were in a poor status and some. Facilities such as Masaka City Abattoir, Hoima, Masindi Kalerwe had a full and stagnated lagoon, which caused uncomfortable smell.</li> </ul>
6	Water supply and availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 5 (26%) had running (tap) water, connected to the UNWSC. The rest such as the Masaka Pig slaughter space, Hoima City Abattoir depend on water ferried using jericans.</li> <li>• Some of the facilities with water connections reported intermittent connection and breakdowns. For instance, in Masaka City</li> </ul>

		Abattoir, sometimes the staff use jerricans when the NWSC water goes off.
7	Availability of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only of 4(21%) of the facilities were connected to the national power grid. These include Masaka City Abattoir, Mbarara City Modern Abattoir, Kibimba City Council Abattoir, Kalerwe, City Abattior and Jinja.</li> </ul>
8	PPEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was good use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) the staff at most facilities.</li> </ul>
9	Government - Public Health Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The facilities were supervised by District, City and Municipal Veterinary Officers which do the animal examination, carcass inspection and approval for public consumption.</li> </ul>
10	Processes at Facility, holding, isolation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Only 3 (16%)</b> of the 19 facilities had established processes from reception. These include Masaka and Mbarara, Jinja in, City Abattoir. Most of the facilities had no adequate holding areas for livestock and while some did not have separate spaces for holding cattle and goats and most did not isolation spaces.</li> </ul>
11	Equipment/mac hinery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With exception of the new facility (under construction), all the facilities visited lacked the required equipment for meat processing. For instance, none of them had a cold room for meat storage, functional pulleys for hoisting meat. All the activities at the facilities are manually done.</li> </ul>
12	ICEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None of the facilities had visible information, communication and education materials or signposts on the dos and don'ts at the facility.</li> </ul>

**Annex 3****QUARTERLY REPORT OF SLAUGHTERS FROM JUNE TO AUGUST 2024  
AROUND KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY**

DIVISION	ANIMAL SPECVIES			GRAND TOTAL
	BOVINE	GOATS AND SHEEP	PORCINE	
CENTRAL	18537	4493		23030
KAWEMPE	18634	9802		28436
LUBAGA			9746	9746
PORK FROM BUIKWE			118074.8k GS	118074.8Kgs
GRAND TOTAL	37171	4238	9746 and 118074.8 kgs	89648 animals and 118074.8 Kgs

**Annex 4**

**TOTAL FEMALES SLAUGHTERED: 17262** Females (Bovine, Goats and sheep)

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF CONDITIONS OBSERVED AT POST MORTEM  
AROUND KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY**

KCCA DIVISION	DISEASE SYMPTOM	ANIMAL SPECIES			Grand Total
		Bovine	Goats and Sheep	Swine	
<b>Central</b>					
	Abscess	134	45		179
	Black Liver	2	19		21
	Bruising	253	26		279
	Caseous Lymphadenitis	13	12		25
	CBPP	57	1		58
	CCPP	1	1		2
	Congestion	9	5		14
	Cysticercosis	2	123		135
	Dead on Arrival (DOA)	3			3
	Edema	10			10
	Emaciation	24			24
	Emphysema	191			191
	Fascioliasis	2151	87		2238
	Hemorrhages	16	1		17
	Hepaticization	22	1		23
	Hydatidosis	18	3		21
	Hydronephrosis	6			6

	Imperfect bleeding	35	2		37
	Lymphadenitis	2			2
	Mastitis		1		1
	Necrosis	100	16		116
	Tuberculosis	12	3		15
	Tumor	27	1		28
<b>Central Total</b>		<b>3088</b>	<b>347</b>		<b>3435</b>
Kawempe	Abscess	129	746		875
	Black Liver		22		22
	Bruising	227	547		774
	Caseous Lymphadenitis		42		42
	CBPP	41			41
	CCPP		13		13
	Cirrhosis	8			8
	Congestion	74	2		76
	Cysticercosis	1	3		4
	Dead on Arrival (DOA)	4	80		84
	Edema	2			2
	Emaciation	38	1872		1910
	Emphysema	47			47
	Fascioliasis	1642	1198		2840
	Fracture	2			2
	Hemorrhages	12			12
	Hepaticization		3		3
	Hydatidosis	1	100		101
	Imperfect bleeding	6			6

	Infarction	4			4
	Injection Abscess	1			1
	Lymphadenitis		25		25
	Necrosis	10	24		34
	Nephritis	18			18
	Pericarditis	1			1
	Tuberculosis	19	123		142
	Tumor	5	3		8
<b>Kawempe Total</b>		<b>2292</b>	<b>4802</b>		<b>7095</b>
<b>Lubaga</b>				<b>1099</b>	<b>1099</b>
	Abscess			141	141
	Actinobacillosis			2	2
	African Swine Fever			4	4
	Ascites			4	4
	Blue pork symptom			1	1
	Bruising			327	327
	Caseous Lymphadenitis			3	3
	Cirrhosis			12	12
	Congestion			5	5
	Contusion			2	2
	Cysticercosis			4	4
	Dead in carriage			2	2
	Dead on Arrival (DOA)			38	38
	Edema			1	1

	Emaciation			253	253
	Empyema thoracis			5	5
	Fascioliasis			4	4
	Fracture			50	50
	Imperfect bleeding			11	11
	Injection Abscess			30	30
	Jaundice/Icterus			4	4
	Mange			46	46
	Mastitis			1	1
	Milk spots			51	51
	Moribund			10	10
	Myocarditis			3	3
	Necrosis			1	1
	Pale soft exudative pork			75	75
	Pericarditis			2	2
	Pleurisy			2	2
	Pneumonia			1	1
	Sarcocysts			2	2
	Yellowing of teats			1	1
Lubaga Total				1099	1099
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5380</b>	<b>5150</b>	<b>1099</b>	<b>11629</b>