

Vote:104 Parliamentary Commission

VI: Vote Overview

(i) Snapshot of Medium Term Budget Allocations

Table V1.1: Overview of Vote Expenditures

Billion Uganda Shillings	FY2018/19 Outturn	FY2019/20		FY2020/21 Proposed Budget	MTEF Budget Projections			
		Approved Budget	Spent by End Sep		2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Recurrent Wage	88.044	86.933	22.043	86.933	86.933	86.933	86.933	86.933
Non Wage	436.029	535.155	155.404	515.155	618.186	741.823	890.188	1,068.225
Devt. GoU	43.982	65.691	1.135	65.691	65.691	65.691	65.691	65.691
Ext. Fin.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
GoU Total	568.056	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849
Total GoU+Ext Fin (MTEF)	568.056	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849
<i>A.I.A Total</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Grand Total	568.056	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849

(ii) Vote Strategic Objective

- i. To enact legislation for equitable and sustainable development given that Parliament is defined as an enabling sector for the successful implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), policies and strategies and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ii. To strengthen the institutional capacity to deliver effectively and efficiently
- iii. To increase public involvement and participation by all in Parliamentary Business in fulfillment of its mission of being people centered.
- iv. Strengthen Parliamentary Accountability and Scrutiny by ensuring effective oversight on the actions of the Executive
- v. Effective participation in international engagements in line with Article 123(1) of the Constitution of Uganda empowers the President to make treaties between Uganda and any other country or international organization in respect to any matter
- vi. To improve the work environment by Increasing the physical space, facilities and equipment in Parliament Building

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V2: Past Vote Performance and Medium Term Plans

Performance for Previous Year FY 2018/19

The legislature sector implements its activities in line with its Constitutional mandate, the National Development Plan, the Sector Strategic Plan, the MRM manifesto, the Sustainable Development Goals among the main planning frameworks.

One of the NDPII objectives for the legislature sector was to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the enactment of legislation on any matter for peace, order, development and good governance of Uganda. This is one of the sector mandates as outlined in the Constitution. In view of the above objective, the sector performed as follows, during the FY2018/19:

Passed 26 (Twenty six) Bills against the planned 20 Bills. These Bills include, The Mental Health Bill, 2014; The Excise Duty (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2018; The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2017; The Supplementary Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 2017; Excise Duty (Amendment) (No.2) Bill, 2018; The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2017; The Supplementary Appropriation Bill (No. 2), 2017; The National Environment Bill, 2017; The Sugar Bill, 2016; The Investment Code Bill, 2017; The Tax Procedures Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018; The Genetic Engineering Regulatory Bill, 2018; The Civil Aviation Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2017; The Human Rights (Enforcement) Bill, 2015; The Security Interest in Movable Property Bill, 2018; The Indigenous and Complementary Medicine Bill, 2015; The Uganda Wildlife Bill, 2017 and The Minimum Wages Bill, 2015. The above laws were passed to enable full realization of National Development Plan (NDPII) objectives as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the various sectors etc.

Under the oversight and representation functions of Parliament and in line with NDPII sector objective three of improving citizen Participation and contribution in promoting the rule of law, transparency and accountability in the provision of services to achieve equitable and sustainable development; the following achievements were registered:

45 committee reports were debated by Parliament and adopted against the annual planned 50 committee reports; 52 of the planned 40 resolutions on motions were passed; 51 of the planned 60 ministerial statement and other statements were presented to the House and debated, 142 oversight field visits were undertaken. 1,672 committee meetings were held against the planned 1,500 meetings, 148 drafted and questions for oral answers responded to in Plenary against the planned 120 questions.

Furthermore, The construction works for the New Chamber are on-going, with reported slow progress. This is to report that the slow progress was caused by the need to acquire the CHOGM Monument Park and the Defunct Section of Apollo Kaggwa Road to allow for working space during execution of the works and enhance security and environmental facilities for the New Chamber Project and the prolonged approval process to relocate the High Pressure Water Mains works by the Sub-Contractor, Messrs Smart General Services Limited beyond the original/ planned completion time. This relocation works, though completed affected the progress of the major works which had already reached an advanced stage. It is important to point out that this new Chamber, once completed will have adequate facilities to cater for the needs of people living with disabilities like ramps etc.

To further enhance the working environment for Members and staff of Parliament continues to maintain the breast feeding facility, which is well equipped with kitchen, sleeping area, breast feeding room and a bathroom. This makes it easier for breast feeding MPs and staff to perform their duties and at the same time attend/ nurture their children. For example, a connecting bridge costing 40m was constructed with ramps to allow breast feeding mothers who are physically challenged to access the facility with ease (by use of wheel chairs).

In an effort to achieve the NDPII vote objective 4 of improving collaboration and networking amongst development institutions, during the FY 2018/19, the sector participated in 12 (Twelve) international Parliamentary fora to which its affiliated.

These International Parliamentary Associations include; IPU, African Parliamentary Union, CPA, CPA, Africa Region, Society of Clerks, Parliamentary Union on OIC Member States, African Parliamentary Union (APU), EAC-APC Association, SoCATT. All these aim at resolving various challenges faced by partner states like Human rights issues, improving visibility of women, insecurity, governance Trade and other gender and equity issues.

Parliament also hosted the following conferences in the financial year 2018/2019:

- i) The 2019 Commonwealth Youth inclusion – regional conference was hosted by Parliament under the theme “advancing Youth Political participation and Leadership in Africa”, where a number of issues affecting full participation of the Youth in political Leadership across region were articulated to inform future policy making decisions in the region.
- ii) Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians East Africa Sub Regional Sensitization Workshop, 3rd General Meeting & Conference of the African Organizations of Public Accounts Committees, 3rd Parliament Week event and Commonwealth Youth Inclusion Conference.
- iii) In the same period, Parliament was able to successfully hold its Third Annual Parliament week, in which the public was given an opportunity to access the precincts of Parliament and engage with Members of Parliament. The theme of the week was “Championing accountability to improve service delivery”. During this week, a number of activities were held including a sitting of Public Parliament where members of the Public had an opportunity to hold a debate in the Parliamentary Chambers in which several resolutions were made, a fundraising walk led by the Rt. Hon. Speaker to further raise funds to support the establishment of the community centre for people living with albinism, interdenominational ecumenical prayers; meet your MP sessions; Ministries and departmental exhibitions.

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Performance as of BFP FY 2019/20 (Performance as of BFP)

During the first quarter of FY 2019/20, the following business was disposed of by Parliament: Seven Bills were passed against the annual planned 20 Bills; 8 Committee Reports debated and adopted by Parliament against the planned 50; 19 Resolutions on motions passed against the annual 60, planned for the year; 29 Ministerial statements presented to parliament were debated; 28 oversight Field Visits against the planned 38 for quarter one were carried out and 409 questions for oral answers responded against the annual planned of 120 questions..

The progress on the construction project currently stands at 28% which is below the planned progress. This is on account of delayed approval and acquisition of the CHODGM Monument Park to allow working space (Erection of the Crane) and shifting of the water mains. The sector continues to engage the contractor to devise ways of speeding up the project in line with the submitted workplan

The sector successfully organized the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary International Conference in line with the sector strategic objective of strengthening collaboration and networking amongst development institutions and finally, the annual government contribution to the East African Legislative Assembly remitted (11Bn) was remitted in quarter one.

FY 2020/21 Planned Outputs

The Legislature Sector will directly contribute to the Governance and Security Programme, in the NDP III. However, the sector will indirectly contribute to other programmes in the NDP III, through enhanced legislation, representation, oversight and budgeting functions.

At a higher level, the sector will contribute directly towards objective 5 of NDP III, namely – strengthen the role of the state in development. However, the sector will also indirectly contribute to the other four objectives by facilitating the establishment and implementation of policy, legal and budgetary frameworks

The Parliamentary Commission plans to further strengthen the representative role of MPs. Effective representation is one of the key functions of the legislature. The sector has noted among other things, inadequate appreciation of multiparty democracy that has led to friction among the individual Members of Parliament, their political parties and the electorate. Therefore, as an intervention, Parliament will continue to Sensitize Members of Parliament and the public on the concept of multiparty democracy and the role of an MP.

Parliament will further develop mechanisms for strengthening the party whipping system in Parliament to improve Members' attendance in plenary sittings and Committee meetings as well as the debating process during plenary with the eventual of enhancing effective representation of citizens' interests.

The Sector plans, during the FY 2020/21 to further improve the legislative process in Parliament to ensure enhanced scrutiny and quality of legislation. The Commission in a number of reviews has noted Low response of the public to bill consultation process during consideration of bills. Stakeholders are invited through newspaper adverts to give their input on the bill. However, the adverts attract a lower response than anticipated, hence a lower involvement of the Public in the business before Parliament.

Therefore the Vote plans to establish a national consultation framework for Parliament to apply in identifying and involving all relevant stakeholders during bills analysis. This is aimed at improving the quality of legislation.

In an effort to attain improved quality and effectiveness of parliamentary oversight over the Executive, Parliament plans to strengthen the liaison unit in Parliament under the leadership of the Leader of Government Business to bridge the gap between Parliament, the Executive and the Public. This is intended to minimize delays and/or inadequate responses from the cabinet/MDAs to the questions and concerns raised by members during plenary and committee meetings.

Furthermore, the entity plans to undertake evidence-based oversight. In order to achieve this, the vote intends to develop a resource strategy and tools for supporting evidence-based oversight, and an established and a clear framework for the executive to report to Parliament on International engagements including Protocols given the Inadequate information on the implementation of the international protocol which makes it challenging for Parliament to oversee Government's commitments and/ or activities carried out at international level.

Strengthening Parliament to effectively play its role in the national budget processes for proper implementation of NDPIII priorities, is another area for consideration during the FY 2020/21 and over the medium term. This will be achieved through Strengthening the capacity of MPs and Staff to appreciate the emerging PFM reforms for the implementation of the NDPIII and handling new emerging areas such as Oil and Gas, Loan financing modalities and Resource mobilization which calls for Realignment of annual capacity building programmes for MPs and Staff along emerging reforms.

Inadequate work/Chamber space, office accommodation for MPs and staff (Committee rooms and Conferences) is challenge the sector continues to face , until the construction of the chamber is completed. This constrains Members in the course of performing their duties. As an intervention therefore, the vote will continue Fast track completion of the new chambers and acquisition of additional office space to accommodate the increasing number of MPs

In the same FY, the Parliamentary Commission plans to hold 40 public hearings during the processing of legislation (Bills) and oversight visits across the country, carry out School and community outreach programs to create awareness on the functions of Parliament and the role of members of Parliament. These activities are in line with the vote objective three (3) of improving citizen participation and contribution in promoting rule of law, Transparency and accountability in the provision of services to achieve equitable and sustainable Development

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Hold 1,500 committee meetings (which are open to the public) in processing bills, petitions and accountability issues

In an effort to further improve inclusive participation of the citizens in Parliamentary activities, the sector plans to carry out the following activities; National inter school debate annual (children Parliament) with participants drawn from all regions of the country, an activity estimated to cost UGX.45m.

Parliament will also hold the Annual School and community outreach programs to create awareness on the functions of Parliament and the role of members of Parliament, this activity is estimated to cost 180m and also organize a public Parliament that will involve holding a discussion between Parliament and the Civil society/ Public drawn across the country without marginalization

Carry out 140 Committee oversight field visits to assess the performance/impact of various government programmes being implemented by the various government agencies across the country (e.g. Youth, Elderly, PWDs, Children, Women etc) and the level of service delivery

Organize an annual Health week where the Public will be invited to access Parliament and also benefit from the general medical checkups. This activity is in line with the Parliamentary Commission HIV/AIDS Policy where staff living with HIV/AIDS are offered support without discrimination. This activity is expected to cost UGX. 105m based on previous year's attendance and Participation.

Parliament plans also hold the Fifth Parliament week where the public is invited to interact with the legislators. During this process, the public is offered an opportunity to debate on topical issues and with a balanced choice of participants. establish a Parliament – Civil Society cooperation through developing, maintaining and updating the framework for civil society engagement and also Ensure that the SDGs is mainstreamed in sector plans by Cascading SDGs goals and targets relevant to each committee.

Medium Term Plans

Its important to note that the Legislature Sector will directly contribute to the Governance and Security Programme, in the NDP III. However, the sector will indirectly contribute to other programmes in the NDP III, through enhanced legislation, representation, oversight and budgeting functions in line with its mandate

Therefore, during the FY 2020/21 and over the mmedium term, the vote will pursue the following plans:

Fast track completion of the new chambers and acquisition of additional office space to accommodate the increasing number of MPs to secure adequate work space, office accommodation for MPs and staff (Committee rooms and Conferences) which constrains members and staff in course of performing their duties.

Enhance ICT infrastructure, Internet Usage, Website Management, E-mail management, Software acquisition and maintenance and ICT training of MPs and staff. In addition, carry out digitization of all Parliamentary Information for easier storage, access and transmission, consequently attaining enhanced public access to Information and increase Automation of Parliamentary systems and processes.

Develop a resource strategy and tools for supporting evidence-based oversight.

Realign the capacity building programmes for MPs and Staff along emerging reforms, for example in areas such as Oil and Gas, Loan financing modalities and resource mobilization

The outcomes of these interventions are enormous and include but not limited to effective representation of citizens' interests; Improved quality of legislation; Improved quality and effectiveness of parliamentary oversight, Enhanced quality of Parliamentary engagement with the budget process and financial management, Enhanced knowledge and skills of MPs and staff to operate effectively in a multiparty environment and Increased accessibility of information to Members, staff and the public through use of ICT among others. All these will well-articulated in the sector strategic plan 2020/21 – 2024/25.

Efficiency of Vote Budget Allocations

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The Parliamentary Commission implements its budget in line with the planned activities / workplans. The major priority areas both in the FY 2020/21 and over the medium term include; expediting the construction works of the New chamber to save on the recurrent expenditure of renting additional offices for Members; strengthen the oversight and increase public participation in all Parliamentary business to achieve equitable development. These oversight activities are conducted to ensure that government programmes are all-embracing in terms of implementation. The vote will further achieve this through conducting public hearings and outreach programmes .

The rest of the budget will be spent on Members emoluments, facilitation of the office of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, the Parliamentary Commission Secretariat, Office of the leader of Government Business, The Leader of the Opposition and lastly, on activities of other Departments of the service. This is intended to achieve;improved legislative process in Parliament for enhanced scrutiny and quality of legislation,improved quality and effectiveness of parliamentary oversight and enhanced knowledge and skills of MPs and staff to operate effectively in a multiparty environment among others.

The Parliamentary Commission will continue to employ through its departments, stringent internal controls during budget implementation for proper accountability and improved efficiency. In addition, Parliament plans to acquire more furniture,office equipment and all the necessary tools for the current and expected 26 new members of Parliament,for them to effectively and efficiently deliver on their mandate

Vote Investment Plans

The Parliamentary Commission continues to face a challenge of inadequate Chamber and Office space for Members of Parliament. Provisionally, the vote continues to rent additional office space for Members until the construction of the new chamber with more offices and committee space is completed.

The construction works for the new chamber are ongoing with various activity completion levels as reported above, and the contractor has been cautioned to make up with the lost time during the diversion of the main drainage line and this additional work had not been considered during the initial processes of the project.

The MTEF allocated to the sector for Capital development for FY 2020/21 is UGX.65.691Bn. In this regard, the Parliamentary Commission has allocated UGX.63.506Bn for the on-going works on construction of the new chamber (based on the expected amount of work for 12 months as forecast by the contractor), This is also due to the need to fast-track the construction project to ensure that a conducive working environment is availed to Members Parliament to effectively and efficiently perform their legislation, representation and oversight functions as stipulated in the NDPII objectives.

In addition, UGX. 1Bn will be spent on assorted office furniture for the Members currently occupying Queens Chamber, UGX.1.185Bn has been allocated for procurement of assorted machinery and ICT items for MPs and staff.

Major Expenditure Allocations in the Vote for FY 2020/21

The largest portion of the Commission budget is applied on the salary, allowances, medical cover, travel abroad, and committee work (oversight activities) of 459 Members of 10th Parliament. These activities take over 75% of the recurrent budget allocation. In addition, the vote incurs expenditure on the Staff of the Service, namely, salary and allowances, medical cover, training and also payment for utilities like water, electricity and telecommunication.

The Parliamentary Commission plans to spend a total of UGX. 65.691Bn, which is the MTEF for FY 2020/21 under the Development budget to expedite the construction works of the new chamber and also procure assorted ICT equipment and furniture (furnishing) of the 366 Offices for Members of Parliament housed at queen's chambers

Finally, the balance on the recurrent budget is planned to cater for pension contributions for both Members of Parliament and staff; Annual subscriptions to the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA), subscription to International Parliamentary Associations (like IPU, African Parliamentary Union, CPA, CPA Africa Region, Society of Clerks, and Parliamentary Union on OIC among others). A provision has been made to cater for the offices of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Office of the Leader of government business ,Parliamentary Commission Secretariat, the Leader of the Opposition and finally to the Parliamentary Support Programmes

V3: PROGRAMME OUTCOMES, OUTCOME INDICATORS AND PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATION

Table V3.1: Programme Outcome and Outcome Indicators

Programme :	51 Parliament
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Programme Objective :

I. Enacted legislation for equitable and sustainable development, Through Timely enactment of legislation, strengthen oversight role of Parliament and mainstream cross-cutting issues in development plans and programmes.

II. Strengthened the institutional capacity to deliver effectively and Build strong institutional mechanisms for delivery of services to Members and staff

III. Increased Public involvement and participation in the business of Parliament by increasing public awareness on the role of Members and the mandate of Parliament

IV. Strengthened Parliamentary Accountability and Scrutiny through budgeting and reporting, monitoring systems for public expenditure

V. Effective participation in international engagements

VI. Improved working environment for Members and Staff of Parliament through, increasing the physical space, establishing a “Green” Parliament including waste management strategy; and Review of the Occupational Health and Safety measures.

Responsible Officer: SPEAKER

Programme Outcome: Improved Legislation, accountability, representation, democracy and good Governance for Sustainable Development

Sector Outcomes contributed to by the Programme Outcome

1. Effective participation in international engagements
2. Increased public involvement and participation in parliamentary business
3. Strengthened institutional capacity of Parliament to undertake its constitutional Mandate effectively and efficiently.
4. Strengthened parliamentary accountability and scrutiny

Programme Performance Indicators (Output)	Performance Targets				
	2019/20 Plan	2019/20 Q1 Actual	2020/21 Target	2021/22 Target	2022/23 Target
• Number of committee oversight and parliamentary outreach activities conducted	150	28	140	145	150
• Percentage of laws enacted and applied	100%	90%	100%	100%	100%

Table V3.2: Past Expenditure Outturns and Medium Term Projections by Programme

Billion Uganda shillings	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	MTEF Budget Projections			
	Outturn	Approved Budget	Spent By End Q1	Proposed Budget	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Vote :104 Parliamentary Commission								
51 Parliament	567.904	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849
Total for the Vote	567.904	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849

V4: SUBPROGRAMME PAST EXPENDITURE OUTTURNS AND PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Table V4.1: Past Expenditure Outturns and Medium Term Projections by SubProgramme

Billion Uganda shillings	2018/19	2019/20		2020/21	Medium Term Projections			
	Outturn	Approved Budget	Spent By End Sep	Proposed Budget	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
<i>Programme: 51 Parliament</i>								

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01 Headquarters	103.595	120.613	36.046	120.613	130.613	150.613	150.613	250.613
02 Members of Parliament	350.198	420.199	125.813	399.641	437.672	480.795	594.159	587.712
03 Office of the Speaker	3.574	3.778	1.046	3.778	5.778	7.778	7.778	10.778
0355 Rehabilitation of Parliament	43.982	65.691	1.135	65.691	65.691	65.691	65.691	65.691
04 Office of the Deputy Speaker	2.392	2.514	0.558	2.514	4.514	6.514	6.514	10.514
05 Parliamentary Commission Secretariat	5.604	5.938	1.176	5.938	7.938	9.938	9.938	15.938
06 Leader of the Opposition	2.590	2.791	0.621	2.791	4.791	6.791	6.791	9.791
07 Department of Clerks	0.938	1.604	0.466	1.604	3.604	5.604	5.604	9.604
08 Department of Finance and Administration	1.364	1.484	0.482	1.484	3.484	5.484	5.484	10.484
09 Department of Library and Research	0.950	1.243	0.196	1.243	4.243	6.243	6.243	10.243
10 Department of Legal and Legislative Services	1.417	1.647	0.384	0.800	4.647	8.568	8.568	9.647
11 Department of Sergeant-At-Arms	4.344	4.568	0.911	4.568	6.568	6.619	6.619	10.568
12 Department of Official Report	1.863	2.062	0.375	2.619	4.619	5.206	5.206	10.619
13 Parliamentary Budget Office	0.995	1.206	0.248	1.206	3.206	3.870	3.870	15.206
14 Planning and Development Coordination Office	0.744	0.870	0.127	0.870	1.870	6.859	6.859	7.870
15 Information and Communications Technology	2.486	2.859	0.413	2.859	4.859	6.654	6.654	9.859
16 Human Resources Department	1.451	1.654	0.205	1.654	3.654	10.246	20.246	9.654
17 Public Relations Office	6.033	6.246	1.261	6.246	8.246	5.376	5.376	18.246
18 Office of the Clerk to Parliament	2.393	1.376	0.322	1.376	2.376	4.769	4.769	8.376
19 Internal Audit	0.433	0.769	0.223	0.769	1.769	6.209	6.209	8.769
20 Parliamentary Research Services	1.895	2.209	0.391	2.209	4.209	8.161	8.161	9.209
21 Administration and Transport Logistics	3.863	5.161	1.005	5.161	7.161	8.161	8.161	12.161
22 Committee Affairs	23.597	27.480	4.502	27.480	40.480	55.480	80.480	90.480
23 Office of the Leader of Government Business	1.354	1.425	0.475	1.425	4.425	6.425	6.425	9.425
24 Institute of Parliamentary Studies	0.000	2.393	0.203	2.393	4.393	6.393	6.393	9.393
25 Litigation and Compliance	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.847	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total For the Programme : 51	568.056	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849
Total for the Vote :104	568.056	687.779	178.582	667.779	770.810	894.447	1,042.812	1,220.849

N / A

Table V4.3: Major Capital Investment (Capital Purchases outputs over 0.5Billion)

FY 2019/20		FY 2020/21
Appr. Budget and Planned Outputs	Expenditures and Achievements by end Sep	Proposed Budget and Planned Outputs
Vote 104 Parliamentary Commission		
Programme : 51 Parliament		
Project : 0355 Rehabilitation of Parliament		
Output: 72 Government Buildings and Administrative Infrastructure		
50% completion level attained for the Chamber project	28% completion level of the Chamber Project attained	Over 50% completion level attained for the Chamber construction project project
Total Output Cost(Ushs Thousand):	62.506	63.506

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Gou Dev't:	62.506	0.734	63.506
Ext Fin:	0.000	0.000	0.000
A.I.A:	0.000	0.000	0.000
Output: 77 Purchase of Specialised Machinery & Equipment			
Assorted machinery procured for the Commission	Initiated Procurement Process for the assorted machinery completed	Assorted machinery procured for the Commission	
Total Output Cost(Ushs Thousand):	2.022	0.401	1.000
Gou Dev't:	2.022	0.401	1.000
Ext Fin:	0.000	0.000	0.000
A.I.A:	0.000	0.000	0.000
Output: 78 Purchase of Office and Residential Furniture and Fittings			
Assorted furniture procured for the 366 Members of Parliament	Initiated Procurement Process for the assorted furniture completed	Assorted furniture procured for the offices of the Members of Parliament	
Total Output Cost(Ushs Thousand):	1.164	0.000	1.185
Gou Dev't:	1.164	0.000	1.185
Ext Fin:	0.000	0.000	0.000
A.I.A:	0.000	0.000	0.000

V5: VOTE CHALLENGES FOR 2020/21 AND ADDITIONAL FUNDING REQUESTS

Vote Challenges for FY 2020/21

Inadequate work space and office accommodation for MPs and staff (Committee rooms and Conferences) which constrains them for the performance of their duties.

Inadequate ICT Services, to match the growing global trends in the ICT domain.

Limited human resource capacity for handling new emerging areas such as Oil and Gas, Loan financing modalities, Resource mobilization and PFM reforms.

Limited capacity of the MPs and Staff in appreciating and comprehending the continuously emerging Public Financial Management (PFM) reforms, targeting significantly the new 11th Parliament.

Low response of the public to bill consultation process: During consideration of bills, Parliament runs newspaper adverts inviting relevant stakeholders to give their input on the bill. However, the adverts attract a lower response than anticipated, hence a lower involvement of the Public in the business before Parliament

The need to further strengthen MPs whipping system to enhance Members' attendance at the plenary sittings and Committee meetings as well as the debating process during plenary.

Table V5.1: Additional Funding Requests

Additional requirements for funding and outputs in 2020/21	Justification of requirement for additional outputs and funding
Vote : 104 Parliamentary Commission	
Programme : 51 Parliament	
OutPut : 02 Standing Committee Services	

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Funding requirement US\$ Bn : 12.650	The need to enhance Committee oversight activities and benchmarking on various pieces of legislation in line with NDPIII sector objective of improving the quality and effectiveness of Parliamentary oversight
Output : 04 Parliamentarian Welfare and Emoluments	
Funding requirement US\$ Bn : 20.768	The funding requirement is intended to achieve effective representation of citizens' interests, improved inclusive legislative process and oversight as key constitutional mandate of Parliament.
Output : 05 Parliament Support Services	
Funding requirement US\$ Bn : 45.730	The above funding requirement is meant to to strengthen the institutional capacity of Parliament to independently undertake its constitutional mandate effectively and efficiently and Enhanced knowledge and skills of MPs and staff to operate effectively in a multiparty environment
Output : 51 Contribution to other Organizations	
Funding requirement US\$ Bn : 1.950	Parliament of Uganda on an annual basis remits money, as part of the Government of Uganda contribution to the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) - Arusha. This support is made by all Partner States to strengthen regional integration and at vote level it further strengthens collaboration and networking amongst regional Parliaments for effective legislation and oversight.