

UGANDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS SCORE CARD REPORT

2011/12

**Strengthening the Local Government
System to Improve Public Service Delivery,
Accountability and Governance**



**Godber Tumushabe
Eugene Gerald Ssemakula
Jonas Mbabazi**

Published by ACODE

P. O. Box 29836, Kampala

Email: library@acode-u.org, acode@acode-u.org

Website: <http://www.acode-u.org>

Citation:

Tumushabe, Godber., Ssemakula, E.; and Mbabazi, J., (2012). Strengthening the Local Government System to Improve Public Service Delivery Accountability and Governance ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 53, 2012. Kampala.

© ACODE 2012

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of the publisher. ACODE policy work is supported by generous donations and grants from bilateral donors and charitable foundations. The reproduction or use of this publication for academic or charitable purpose or for purposes of informing public policy is excluded from this general exemption.

ISBN 9789970070145

UGANDA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS SCORE CARD REPORT 2011/12

**Strengthening the Local Government System to
Improve Public Service Delivery, Accountability
and Governance**

**Godber Tumushabe
Eugene Gerald Ssemakula
Jonas Mbabazi**

ACODE Policy Research Series No. 53, 2012



Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment

Table of contents

iv
vi
ix

Researchers and Participating Organizations

List of Figures

Acknowledgements

01

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

03

CHAPTER TWO

Scope, Indicators and Methodology

09

CHAPTER THREE

Demographic Characteristics

13

CHAPTER FOUR

The Current State of Service Delivery in the Study Districts

27

CHAPTER FIVE

Budget Architecture

33

CHAPTER SIX

Score-Card Findings and Interpretation

45

CHAPTER SEVEN

Factors affecting performance

50
51
56

References

Publications in this Series

Annexes

Researchers and Participating Organizations

District	Lead Researcher	Researcher	Researcher
Amuru	Arthur Owor (Media Association of Northern Uganda)	Akena Walter (Choice FM, Gulu)	Oscord Mark Otile (Education for Peace and Prevention of Violence and HIV/AIDS -EPPOVHA)
Gulu		Odong Geoffrey (Gulu District NGO Forum)	Akera Steward (Concerned Parents Association (CPA)
Lira	Jonas Mbabazi (ACODE)	Patrick Akena (Min. of Gender (Based in Lira)	Benson Okello (Concerned Parents Association -CPA)
Agago		Owiny John Bosco (CESVI)	Ponsiano Bimeny (Agago District NGO Forum)
Nebbi	Kumakech James (CUWEDE)	Rupiny Robert Ronnie (NGO Forum Nebbi)	Okot Onegi George (Nebbi NGO Forum)
Moyo		Charles Mawadri (Moyo NGO Forum)	Drangwili Santos (Moyo NGO Forum)
Amuria	Ssemakula Eugene (ACODE)	Michael Epiangu (Amuria Child and Family Integrated Devp't Organization -ACFID)	Adolu Joseph (Amuria NGO Forum)
Soroti		Benson Ekwee (PAC Uganda, Soroti)	Paul Okiring (Teso Anti Corruption Coalition)
Tororo		Catherine Alwenyi (Independent Researcher)	Judith Nagginda (Independent Researcher)
Moroto	Caroline Adoch (ACODE)	Ngole Paul (Arelimok Community Initiative Moroto)	Adiaka Regina (Moroto – Nakapritit Religious leaders Initiative for Peace --MONALIP)
Nakapiripiriti		Dr. Mark Ilukol (Omaniman Community Development, Moroto)	Robert Emoiti (Youth Alliance in Karamoja)
Mbale	Egunyu Moses (Stanmore Foundation, Mbale)	Agrrey Mugalya (Bugisu Civil Society Network BUCINET)	
Bududa		Bogere Peter (Independent Researcher)	Khainza Aisha (Bugisu Civil Society Network-BUCINET)
Kamuli	Naomi Asimo (ACODE)	Leo. M. Waibi - (Independent Researcher)	George Dhenga (Red cross Kamuli branch)
Jinja		Kabasingwa Lillian (Independent researcher)	John Baptist Lusala (Environmental Conservation Effort, Jinja)
Mukono	Lillian Tamale (ACODE)	Kigoonya Deo (Mukono NGO Forum)	Viola Bwanika - Semyalo Uganda Rainwater Association
Mpigi		David Sempala (World Vision)	Luba Daniel Samuel (Kammengo ADP Mpigi Cluster)
Wakiso	Susan Namara (Independent Researcher)	Penny Kansiime (National Social Workers' Association of Uganda)	Martin Kikambuse (Independent Researcher)
Luweero		John Segujja (Coordinator, CODI, Luweero)	Musisi Christopher (World Vision Luweero)
Rukungiri	Natamba Edward (SOWIPA, Ntungamo)	Kahinda Catherine (Researcher HEPS Uganda)	Silver Sunday Muhwezi (Rukungiri Civil Society Forum)
Kanungu		Banobi Herbert (Kanungu NGO forum)	Kukundakwe Evelyne (Kanungu NGO Forum)
Ntungamo		Immaculate Asiimirwe	Enock Nimpamya

District	Lead Researcher	Researcher	Researcher
Mbarara	Dr. Arthur Bainomugisha (ACODE)	Gershom Matsiko (Mbarara NGO Forum)	Rodney Kyankaaga (Independent Researcher)
Kabarole	Dr. Kenneth Mukalazi (ACODE)	Angella Byangwa (Rwenzori Anti Corruption Coalition -RAC)	Victoria Businge Namugga (Rwenzori Anti Corruption Coalition -RAC)
Hoima	Dorothy Massa	Robert Byaruhanga (AFIEGO, Hoima)	Robert Rukahemura (Radio Hoima)
Buliisa		Asiku Micah (CODECA, Hoima)	Kajura Richard (LACWADO, Buliisa)

Task Group Members

No	Name	Title
	Dr. Denis Muhangi	Lecturer - Makerere University
	Gertrude Gamwera	Sec. General - ULGA
	Frank Nyakaana	DGF - DANIDA
	Charles Kiberu Nsubuga	Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Ssembabule District Local Government
	Arthur Larok	Director Programs Country Director, Action Aid Uganda
	Nobert Mao	President General, DP/ Former LC V Chairman – Gulu
	Robert Ssentamu	Afro - Barometer
	Prof. Mwambutya Ndebesa	Lecturer, Makerere University
	Mpimbaza Hashaka	Resident City Commissioner-Kampala
	Emily Akullu	Deputy RDC Moroto
	Swizen Kinga	Assistant Commissioner, Ministry of Local Government
	John Mary Luwakanya	Chairperson- Mpigi District Local Government
	Mr. Andrew Odongo	Chairman, Uganda District Council Speakers Association (UDICOSA) and Speaker, Soroti District Local Government
	Mr. James Kunobwa	Speaker Mukono District Local Government
	Annet Musika	Councilor -Jinja District Local Government
	Santa Okot	Councilor -Gulu District Local Government
	Nelson Kirenda	CAO- Ntungamo District Local Government
	Hon. Raphael Magyezi	Member of Parliament (Former SG – ULGA)
	Godber Tumushabe	Executive Director, ACODE (Resource Person)

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Map of Uganda Showing Assessed Districts
- Figure 2: Organs and responsibilities of Local Governments
- Figure 3: Organs of the district local government system
- Figure 4: Participants in the FDG discussions by gender
- Figure 5: Population Growth Trends (a)
- Figure 6: Population Growth Trends (b)
- Figure 7: Population trends in the 26 districts disaggregated by gender
- Figure 8: Banana Market in Mbarara
- Figure 9: Percentage of Pupils repeating classes
- Figure 10: Pupils of Primary 3 at Acwikoti Primary School, Adekokwok Sub-County, Lira District
- Figure 11: A classroom block at Kibaya Mixed Primary School – Nyakayojo Sub-County, Mbarara District
- Figure 12: A Classroom Block at Bujengwe Primary School, Kayonza Sub-County, Kanungu District
- Figure 13: Patewo Primary School, Paya Sub-County, Tororo District
- Figure 14: Figure 2: The only classroom block at Mpanga SDA primary school, Itojo Sub-county, Ntungamo District
- Figure 15: An Artificial Shelter used as a Urinal for Girls at Senda Primary School, Kirewa Sub-County, Tororo District
- Figure 16: Percentage of children passing in Grade 1 in PLE (2007-2011) a
- Figure 17: Percentage of children passing in Grade 1 in PLE (2007-2011) b
- Figure 18: A newly constructed maternity at Muduuma HC III, Muduma Subcounty, Mpigi District
- Figure 19: Overcrowding at Rugyeyo HC III in Rugyeyo Sub County, Kanungu District
- Figure 20: Ogur HC IV, Lira District
- Figure 21: Grounded Ambulance at Kituti HCIII, Hoima District 37
- Figure 22: Kalongo Agago Road

- Figure 23: Improvised Bridge in Kanungu
- Figure 24: Impassable Community Access Road (Kikugi) in Kakiri Sub
County, Wakiso District
- Figure 25: Central Government transfers to Local governments
- Figure 26: Composition of transfers to Local Governments (2011/12)
- Figure 27: Composition of Wage Recurrent Expenditure
- Figure 28: Priority areas for Development Grants to Districts
- Figure 29: Funding Gap for selected Local Governments (FY 2010/11)
- Figure 30: Local revenue as a percentage of Budget for selected
Local Governments
- Figure 31: Gender composition of councilors participating in the 2011/12
Score Card
- Figure 32: Councilors participating in the score card disaggregated
by political party affiliation
- Figure 33: Level of education for councilors
- Figure 34: Relationship between Education and Council Performance 51
- Figure 35: Legislative Representation
- Figure 36: Accountability to Citizens
- Figure 37: Performance of local councils with respect to the Planning
and Budgeting
- Figure 38: District council's performance in monitoring service delivery
- Figure 39: Performance of councilors
- Figure 40: Average Performance of special interest groups
- Figure 41: Political Party Affiliation of Local Council Speakers

List of Tables

Table 1:	Selection Criteria for the 26 Districts for FY 2011/12
Table 2:	Population and representation in the 26 Districts
Table 3:	Physical Infrastructure in Schools
Table 4:	Shows the state of service delivery infrastructure and utilisation
Table 5:	Trends in Latrine Coverage
Table 6:	Water Golden Indicators
Table 7:	Performance of District Chairpersons
Table 8:	Political Party Affiliation of Chairpersons
Table 9:	Performance of Speakers

Acknowledgements

ACODE is grateful to the Deepening Democracy Programme (DDP) for the continued financial support that makes these assessments possible. In the same vein, we are indebted to the following DDP contributing partners: Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. We owe a special debt of gratitude to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whose generous support for ACODE's Citizens' Budget Tracking and Information Centre (CBTIC) allowed us to complete the budget analysis for this report. Likewise, the Think Tank Initiative (TTI), which provides core funding for ACODE, allowed us to employ and train the cadre of researchers and data collectors that we deployed throughout the target districts. Indeed, an initiative of this magnitude would not be possible without the support from this group of committed donors. We are also especially grateful for the ongoing partnership with the Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA), which provided extremely useful contacts, information, and data, all of which was invaluable in validating our fieldwork data.

ACODE is indebted to the expert task group, district research teams, technical staff, and councilors from the 26 districts for their steadfast support and cooperation during the assessment. In addition, we remain grateful to the various community members in the sub-counties who offered their time to participate in the sub-county-level Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). We also wish to acknowledge the insights we garnered from the various officials and authorities at the central government level who provided information and clarifications on a wide range of issues. We are grateful to our colleagues at ACODE who reviewed and provided comments on the draft report.

We are confident that the findings and recommendations will go a long way to improve the workings of the district councils, and hence lead to improved service delivery and better governance.

Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment

List of Acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DEC	District Executive Committee
DGF	Democratic Governance Facility
DP	Democratic Party
FDC	Forum for Democratic Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LC	Local Council
LG	Local Government
LGSCI	Local Government Score-card Initiative
LLG	Lower Local Government
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NPPA	National Priority Programme Areas
NRM	National Resistance Movement
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
ULGA	Uganda Local Government Association

Executive Summary

The Uganda Local Government Councils Score Card is a tool that assesses the performance of elected leaders at the district level. Since its launching in 2009, three assessments have been conducted including the current one for the financial year 2011/2012. The current score card is unique in one particular respect. It covers the first year in office for the officials who were elected in 2011 for a five year term of office. The score card can therefore be used by the leaders to benchmark how they are delivering in their mandate to improve public service delivery, promote accountability and strengthen the foundation for good governance.

The 2011/12 score card report builds on the previous reports for the financial year 2008/09 and 2009/10. Those reports highlighted the challenges facing local government councils and councilors across the districts that were covered by the assessment. The number of districts covered by the current assessment was increased from the previous 20 to 26. However, the same challenges remain in spite of the many positive developments that have been put in place by Government. Most importantly, service delivery has considerably deteriorated and there is no visible improvement particularly at specific service delivery units. Cases of overcrowded classrooms, children studying under trees, health centres with no Health personnel staff or functioning ambulances and many others are apparent from the fieldwork.

Building on the previous reports, the current score card report highlights a number of factors that affect the performance of local government councils. These include:

- Limited capacity to demand for upward accountability
- Low consciousness of power and authority
- Failure to take follow up action arising out of poor record keeping.
- High levels of corruption
- Internal conflicts within the councils

These factors are considered internal to the local government councils themselves and could be solved on a case-by-case basis depending on the leadership of the councils. However, there are a number of exogenous factors which can only be addressed through a series of policy, constitutional, legislative and administrative reforms. The following factors fall under this category:

- Varying education levels of councilors
- Unmet expectations

- The problem and structure of funding for local governments
- The continuous creation of districts and other administrative units without corresponding funding commitments
- The rolling back of decentralization through recentralization
- The lack of clarity between local government councils and municipalities
- Low levels of civic awareness
- Low capacity of councilors and other local political leaders

All in all, one of the main conclusions from the 2011/2012 assessment is that local government councils are taking key lessons from the score card and are beginning to apply them in their day-to-day operations and functioning. For example, the recording of council minutes has tremendously improved ever since the matter was raised in the first report in 2009. The score card is facilitating learning across and beyond the districts covered by the assessment. The report concludes that changed budget architecture that enables local government to receive funding directly from the consolidated fund in order for them to have financial capacity to respond to service delivery crises is a key prerequisite to an effective local government system.

CHAPTER 01

Introduction

The adoption of the decentralization policy built around the local government system in 1992 was a major milestone in Uganda's democratization and economic development agenda. The policy, building on the broad-based political ideology of the National Resistance Movement (NRM), sought to put citizens at the centre of the development and governance process in the country. The theoretical underpinning of the decentralization policy was that, through elected local representatives, citizens would participate in the design of local development programmes, be able to demand for better service delivery outcomes, hold their leaders accountable, and thereby participate in improving governance. Since 1992, considerable progress has been made in realizing the objectives of decentralization as articulated in the Decentralisation Policy of 1992, the Local Government Act, 1997 (as amended) and the principles set out in the 1995 Constitution.¹

At the heart of the decentralization policy is the local government system based on district councils and their constituent organs – largely civil servants and elected officials who are vested with the primary responsibility to direct the affairs of their respective local governments. Theoretically, the elected officials are responsible for planning, budgeting, legislating and generally overseeing the implementation of local and national policies and developing programmes. In 2009, the Local Government Councils Score Card Initiative (LGCSCI)² was launched as an evidence-based tool that assesses how local government elected leaders perform their mandates as stipulated under the Local Government Act. The Initiative seeks to reconstruct the relationship between citizens and government by providing information on the performance of local government councils as a strategy to build an effective accountability

1 The Constitution of Uganda, 1995 (as amended)

2 The Initiative was launched in 2009 with the assessment covering 10 district councils. The second assessment covering the financial year 2009/10 was conducted in 20 districts. The third assessment covering the financial year 2011/12 is covering 26 districts.

relationship between citizens and elected leaders.

This report is the third in the series of assessments conducted in since 2009. The first Score-Card conducted in fiscal year 2008/09, covered 10 local governments³, the, second score-card (2009/10) covered 20 districts⁴ where as the third score card assessment (2011/12) covers 26 districts.⁵

This Report is organized in seven sections. Section 2, which follows this introduction, describes the methodology used in the assessment, while Section 3 gives a contextualisation of the population in the 26 Districts by analysing the demographic and economic status. In Section 4, The state of service delivery across the 26 districts is analysed while Section 5 puts emphasis on the analysis of the budget and revenue architecture for Local Governments highlighting its' implications on public service delivery. It is argued that the failure by local governments to respond to public service delivery deficiencies is rooted in this architecture which inhibits local governments across country from responding to the service delivery needs of the citizens. Section 6 contains an analysis of the 2011/12 score card performance while section 7 examines the factors affecting the performance of local government councils and offers recommendations to address the current challenges.

3 The 2008/9 assessment focused on the districts of Amuria, Amuru, Hoima, Kampala, Kamuli, Luwero, Mbale, Moroto, Nebbi, and Ntungamo. See Tumushabe, G., et al. (2010). Uganda Local Government Councils Score-card Report 2008/09: A comparative Analysis of Findings and Recommendations for Action. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 32, 2010. Kampala.

4 The districts of Soroti, Gulu, Buliisa, Mpigi, Jinja, Mukono, Bududa, Nakapiripiriti, Moyo and Rukungiri were added to the 2009/10 assessment. See Tumushabe, Godber., Muyomba, L. T. ; and Ssemakula, E., (2011). Uganda Local Government Councils Score-card Report 2009/2010: Political Accountability, Representation and the State of Service Delivery. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 42, 2011. Kampala.

5 The financial year 2010/11 was skipped to start with the financial year 2011/12 which is the first year for the 5-year term of office for the current local governments. The districts of Agago, Kanungu, Kabarole, Mbarara, Lira, Wakiso and Tororo were included in this round of assessment.

CHAPTER 02

Scope, Indicators and Methodology

2.1 Scope of the Assessment

The 2011/12 assessment covered 26 districts selected from all the regions of Uganda. Districts included in the assessment were purposively selected based on the criteria set out in Table 1.

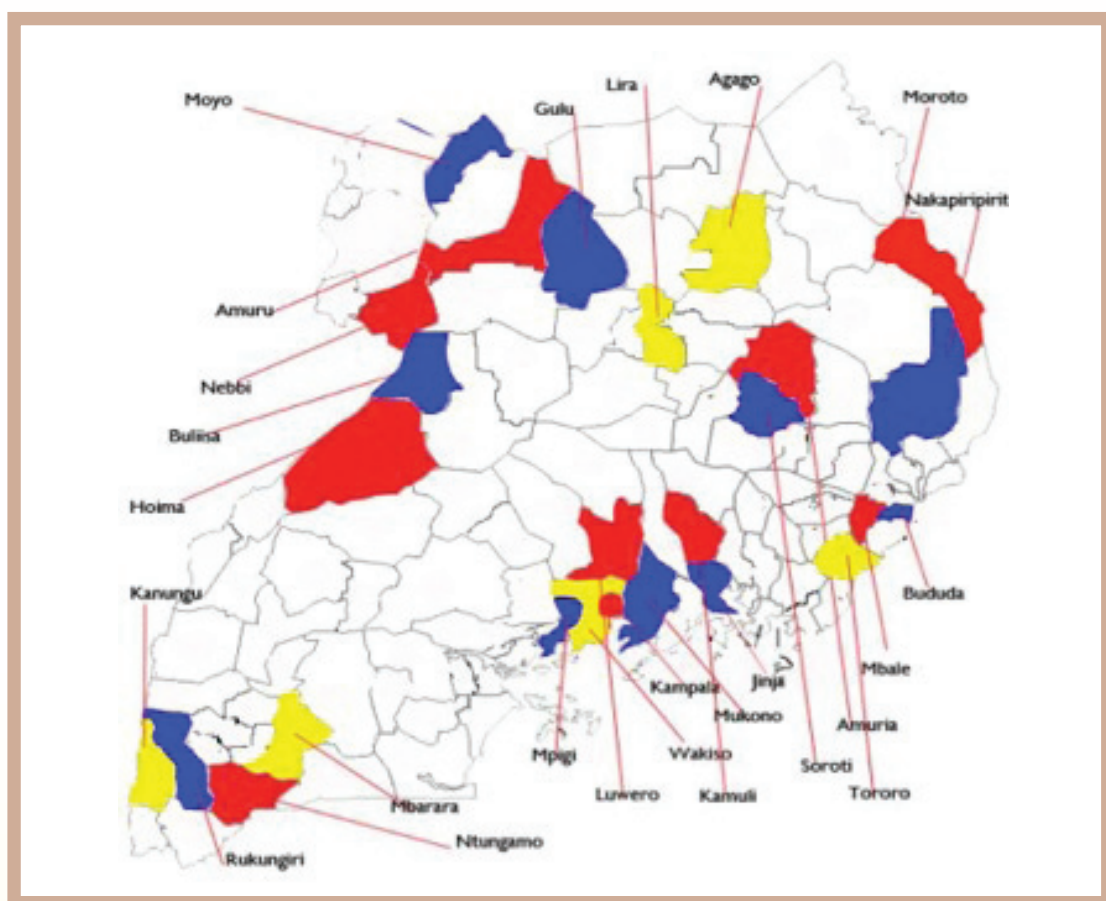
Table 1: Selection Criteria for the 26 Districts for FY 2011/12

Criteria	District
Regional balance	Eastern Region: Mbale, Bududa, Jinja Kamuli and Tororo Western Region: Ntungamo, Rukungiri, Buliisa, Mbarara, Hoima and Kanungu Central Region: Wakiso, Mukono, Mpigi and Luwero Northern Region: Gulu Amuru, Agago and Lira West Nile: Nebbi and Moyo North Eastern Region: Amuria, Soroti, Nakapiripirit and Moroto
Duration of Existence	In existence by 1986: Moroto, Mbale, Kamuli, Nebbi, Hoima, Luwero, Mukono, Moyo, Mpigi, Rukungiri, Jinja, Soroti, Tororo, Mbarara, Kabarole, Lira In existence after 1986: Ntungamo, Amuria, Bududa, Buliisa, Amuru, Nakapiripirit, Agago, Kanungu,
Perceived Model Districts	Luwero, Ntungamo, Kabarole
Marginalized by geopolitical reasons	Hard to reach / civil conflicts : Moroto, Nakapiripirit Civil Conflict- LRA conflict: Amuru, Gulu, Lira: Civil Conflict-LRA Conflict, cattle rustling and prone to weather vagaries: Amuria, Soroti: Civil Conflict- NRA liberation Struggle (1981-1986) Luwero:
Influence in region	Large population and with municipality Mbarara, Lira, Wakiso, Tororo, Moroto, Gulu, Soroti, Hoima

All the districts included in the first and second assessments were automatically included in the 2011/12 assessments⁶. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the selected 26 districts across the country.

⁶ Kampala City Council (KCC) which was replaced by the Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) was dropped from the assesment given its special status as an authority

Figure 1: Map of Uganda Showing Assessed Districts



2.2 Indicators and Scores

The Local Government Councils Score-Card is a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators that assess the performance of local government councils in Uganda. The indicators are designed to measure the extent to which district local government councils and their respective organs perform their responsibilities and functions as set out in the Constitution and the Local Government Act. The first set of indicators was developed in 2009⁷.

These were modified after the first assessment in 2010 and further modified after the second assessment in early 2011⁸. The current set of indicators used for the 2011/12 assessment therefore benefitted from the reviews and feedback in these two previous assessments⁹. The

7 Tumushabe, Godber, et al (2010). Monitoring and Assessing the Performance of Local Government Councils in Uganda: Background, Methodology and Score-card. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 31, 2010. Kampala.

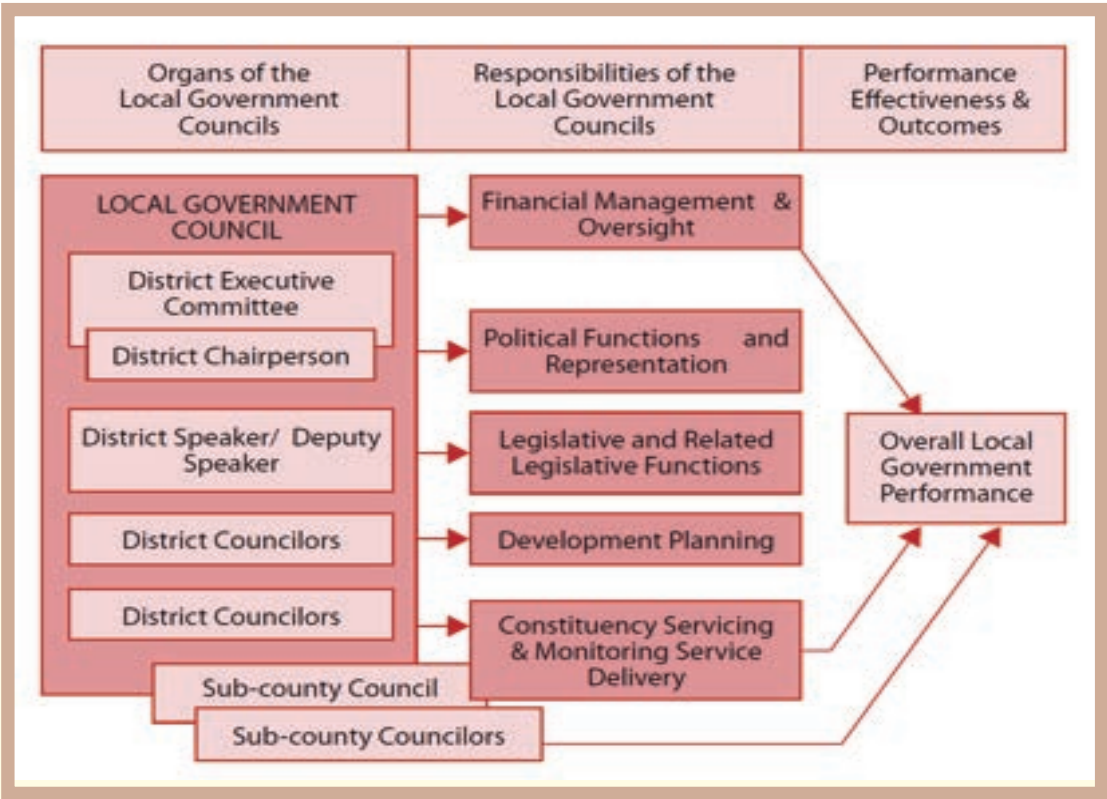
8 See Tumushabe, G, Muyomba, L.T., and Ssemakula E. (2011). Uganda Local Government Councils Score Card Report 2009/10: Political Accountability, Representation and the State of Service Delivery. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 42, 2011.

9 See Annex One for the Score card and indicators

revisions took into account the need to: increase the district sample size; align the score-card performance indicators with the quality of public service delivery; and the need to include indicators that assess the extent to which local government councils engage in national public policy issues, whether directly related to public service delivery, accountability, or general matters of governance.

There are two building blocks for the indicators that constitute the score card. These are: the organs of the local government system at the district level and the core responsibilities of local governments as set out in the Constitution and the Local Government Act¹⁰. The organs of the local government system at the district level are shown in Figure 2 below. The assessment focuses on the district council organs which are vested with considerable legislative, oversight and monitoring functions. These are: the councillor; the district council; the chairperson and the speaker. Leaders who are elected to occupy these offices make wide ranging promises to their voters. These promises include improvements in service delivery such as roads, education, health, agriculture and general public services. Besides, these organs control public resources including budget resources.

Figure 2: Organs and Responsibilities of Local Governments



10 See Section 30 of the Local Government Act 1997 (as amended)

Under the Local Government Act, each of the organs identified is vested with powers and responsibilities to be discharged for the proper running of the respective local governments. These functions are grouped into five categories. The district executive is not assessed because it is not a body corporate and its own performance is based on the quality of leadership of the district chairperson.

The Local Government Councils scorecard is premised on a theory of change that by providing data and information on the performance of local political leaders, citizens will demand for accountability and effective service delivery, and hence trigger a vertical spiral of demand up to the national level. An empowered citizenry will trigger the necessary reforms that are essential for creating a conducive environment in which the delivery of services is responsive to the majority of citizens. Consequently, beyond the scores of each organ of council, the assessment seeks to establish the causal-effect relationship between the performance record of Local Council political leaders on the one hand, and the quality of service delivery and accountability on the other.

2.3 Assessment Methodology

The process of conducting the assessment uses a variety of methods consistent with the goals and the theory of change of the score card. The following approaches were used in the process.

Multi-Stakeholder Task Group

The Multi-Stakeholder Task Group was comprised of individual experts and professionals from the public sector, civil society and academia. It provided oversight and guidance towards the revision of the assessment tool. The guidance was provided through working group sessions, informal and formal consultations between the research team and the Task Group members.

Multi-layered Research Team

Besides the Expert Task Group, the assessment was undertaken by a multi-layered research team of over 70 researchers. The first layer of the research team was the field researchers who were responsible for ensuring that appropriate and reliable data was collected to back-up the analysis and data interpretation. Field researchers were largely based in the respective districts and participated in conducting interviews, organizing Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and validating information provided by councilors during the scoring. The second layer of the research team was comprised of lead researchers. These professionals were engaged in the actual writing of the reports from the respective districts. Finally, the third layer of the research team was the project research team at ACODE-primarily responsible for the quality control of the score card reports. The multi-layering of the research team was designed to facilitate the assessment of performance of individual councilors, internal quality control and minimizing

the subjectivity of the assessment.

Training in Research Methods and Application of the Assessment Tool

All the field and the lead researchers participated in the score-card assessment methodology training workshop organized before the start of the assessment. The methodology training workshop was designed to equip researchers with appropriate skills, enhance their understanding of the assessment tool and build collegiality among the team. The topics covered in the methodology workshop include: data collection, data validation, data analysis, conducting interviews and basic research ethics. The researchers were also trained in the use of the researchers' guide which contains guidelines for undertaking the assessment.

Inception Meetings for Score card Assessment

Before the commencement of the assessment exercise, inception meetings were organized with councilors and selected participants representing specific constituency groups such as civil society, teachers, health workers, religious leaders and other opinion shapers. These meetings were not only designed as training workshops on the purpose of the score-card, and nature of assessment but were also used to prepare the councilors for the assessment.

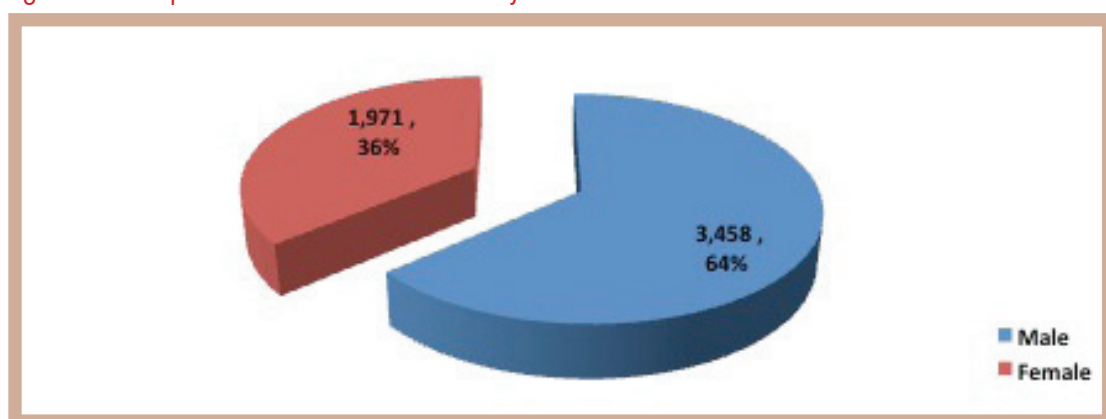
Score-card Administration

The score card was administered through bilateral interviews with the primary respondents: the individual councilors, the chairpersons and the speakers at the district. The scoring of the district councils was based primarily on the proceedings of the council. These interviews were the primary basis for allocating scores as provided for in the score card.

Focus Group Discussions

During the assessment, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized in selected sub-counties in the districts covered by the assessment. The FGDs were mainly organized to enable voters verify some of the information provided by their respective councilors. Secondly, FGDs were platforms for civic education and empowerment about the roles of councilors and other political leaders. During the 2011/12 assessment, at least 5,429 people participated in the FGDs. As shown in Figure 3, at least 36% of the participants were women while the rest were men.

Figure 3: Participants in the FDG Discussions by Gender



Source: Field finding 2011/12

Data Verification

Besides the FGDs, the scores were further validated and adjusted based on empirical information and documentation such as minutes of district council proceedings, personal diaries and note books, reports of committees of council, reports from monitoring missions, correspondences such as letters, internal memos and other relevant records. Other sources of information were: sub-county council minutes, minutes of sectoral committees, and visitors' books at service delivery centres. Information from all these sources was triangulated to ensure that what councils and councilors report to have done was actually true.

Data Management and Analysis

The assessment relied on two different categories of data. The first set of data comprised of socio-economic, political and administrative background information. This data set was developed by the ACODE research team for all the districts covered by the assessment. It also covered National Priority Programme Areas (NPPAs) and other key performance indicators. Data on trends of performance in education, health services delivery, fiscal transfers and local revenue generation allowed the research team to conduct trends analysis of service delivery for all the districts. The second data set contained primary information on councilors' bio data and scores.

Outreach, Advocacy and Capacity Building

The methodology for assessment also involved an inbuilt outreach and advocacy component. Under this component, the research team provided information to stakeholders and elected leaders about their roles and responsibilities, conducted trainings for speakers and clerk to councils on running business in council and provided all chairpersons, councilors and speakers customized diaries to help them improve on their record keeping. For future assessments, the outreach, advocacy and capacity building component has been enriched to include training in the use of Short Message Texting Service (SMS) and other outreach tools such as calendars, brochures and radio spot messages.

CHAPTER 03

Demographic Characteristics

3.1 Population Trends and Representation

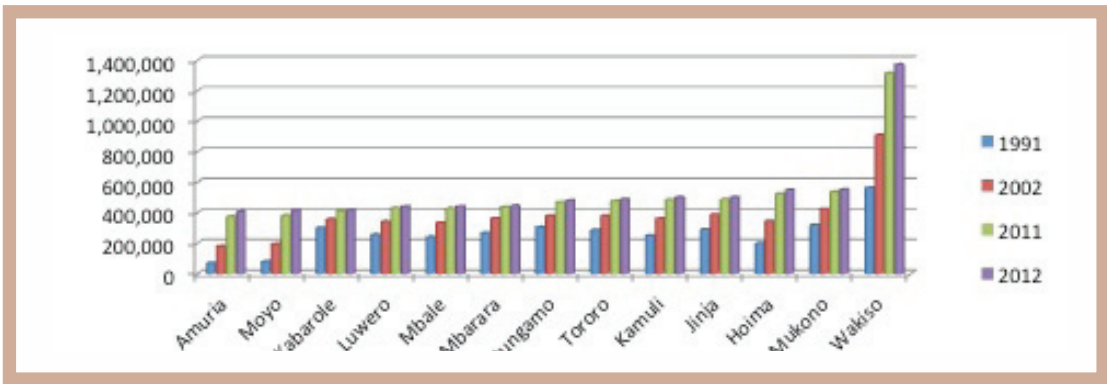
Uganda's population has increased rapidly since the last national census in 2002. Most recent statics show that Uganda has a total population of approximately 34 million people. This high population is also reflected in the population statistics of the districts covered by the 2011/12 assessment. The combined population of the 26 districts assessed was 10,297,300, representing at least 30.1 per cent of the total population. Of all the districts assessed, Wakiso district had the highest population of 1,371,600 people while Buliisa District had the lowest population of 80,800 people. With the national average population growth at 3.2% p.a, the number of people in need of services will continue to burgeon and these would require a commensurate increase in the stock of public services. Noteworthy is the fact that the stock of public services has not been increasing proportionately with the population growth rate. This is partly responsible for congestion at public service delivery centers and poor quality of public services. Figures 4 and 5 show the population trends since 1991.

Figure 4: Population Growth Trends (a)



Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2012

Figure 5: Population Growth Trends (b)



Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2012

Figure 6: Population Trends in the 26 Districts Disaggregated by Gender



Source: UBOS Statistical Abstract 2012

A comparison between population and representation presents interesting policy lessons. For example, the average per capita representation for all the 26 districts covered by the assessment is 14,521. It is particularly striking that per capita representation varies greatly from 4,489 people per councillor in Bulisa district compared to 34,290 people per councillor in Wakiso district. It therefore follows that there is no scientific criteria to guide the election of district councillors in order to avoid underrepresentation or overrepresentation with its associated costs to the taxpayers.

Table 2: Population and Representation in the 26 Districts

District	1991 census	2002 census			2011			2012			Councillors	Per capita representation
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Agago	100,659	90,509	93,509	184,018	142,800	142,500	285,300	150,400	149,300	299,700	31	9,668
Amuria	69,353	86,977	93,045	180,022	174,500	199,500	374,000	189,300	217,100	406,400	22	18,473
Amuru	88,692	66,919	68,804	135,723	85,500	88,500	174,000	88,000	90,800	178,800	15	11,920
Bududa	79,218	62,189	60,914	123,103	86,400	87,300	173,700	89,800	90,800	180,600	31	5,826
Buliisa	47,709	31,022	32,341	63,363	38,100	40,800	78,900	39,000	41,800	80,800	18	4,489
Gulu	211,788	146,750	151,777	298,527	190,500	195,100	385,600	196,300	200,200	396,500	31	12,790
Hoiima	197,851	172,046	171,572	343,618	262,800	260,600	523,400	276,200	272,600	548,800	30	18,293
Junja	289,476	190,329	197,244	387,573	239,900	248,400	488,300	246,800	254,500	501,300	27	18,567
Kabarole	299,573	178,354	178,560	356,914	206,400	203,000	409,400	210,100	205,500	415,600	36	11,544
Kamuli	249,317	173,408	187,991	361,399	233,000	251,400	484,400	241,500	259,300	500,800	22	22,764
Kanungu	160,708	98,627	106,105	204,732	119,600	127,300	246,900	122,500	129,600	252,100	23	10,961
Lira	191,473	142,380	148,221	290,601	190,100	200,200	390,300	196,400	206,700	403,100	27	14,930
Luwero	255,390	167,979	173,338	341,317	211,500	217,500	429,000	217,500	222,700	440,200	27	16,304
Mbale	240,929	162,516	170,055	332,571	210,900	217,900	428,800	217,700	223,600	441,300	40	11,033
Mbarara	267,457	176,959	184,518	361,477	214,400	222,000	436,400	219,400	226,200	445,600	33	13,503
Moroto	59,149	37,998	39,245	77,243	65,900	62,400	128,300	70,200	65,800	136,000	16	8,500
Moyo	79,381	99,265	95,513	194,778	201,300	181,100	382,400	218,300	194,200	412,500	21	19,643
Mpigi	157,368	94,061	93,710	187,771	106,800	105,600	212,400	108,600	106,900	215,500	18	11,972
Mukono	319,434	209,461	213,591	423,052	264,800	271,600	536,400	272,500	278,500	551,000	30	18,367
Nakapiripiti	66,248	42,851	48,071	90,922	75,900	76,500	152,400	81,100	80,500	161,600	21	7,695
Nebbi	185,551	126,832	139,480	266,312	160,300	177,100	337,400	164,700	181,500	346,200	30	11,540
Ntungamo	305,199	181,835	198,152	379,987	225,100	243,900	469,000	231,000	249,100	480,100	34	14,121
Rukungiri	230,072	131,052	144,110	275,162	150,900	165,500	316,400	153,600	167,700	321,300	26	12,358
Soroti	113,872	94,222	99,088	193,310	151,300	154,600	305,900	159,800	162,200	322,000	22	14,636
Tororo	285,299	184,789	194,610	379,399	230,500	245,200	475,700	236,800	251,100	487,900	38	12,839
Wakiso	562,887	440,534	467,454	907,988	630,700	684,600	1,315,300	658,200	713,400	1,371,600	40	34,290

Source: Calculations based on the 2012 statistical Abstract and data from the Local Government Councils

3.2 The Rural Nature of Uganda's Economy

Uganda's rural economy is mainly dominated by agriculture although the contribution of agriculture to total GDP has been declining over the years. Agriculture contributed approximately 22.9 Percent of the total Gross Domestic Product in 2011 at current prices. Furthermore, 65.6 per cent of the working population is engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing industry¹¹. The crop that is grown widely is Banana up to a tune of 4,895, 000 tones across the whole country in 2011¹². It should be noted however that estimates for 2011 crop production indicate that the tonnage for the different crops increased from 2010 except for beans, Cassava and Sweet potatoes which registered reductions of 3.6 percent 10.1 percent and 9.5 percent respectively.

Figure 7: Banana Market in Mbarara



Source: ACODE digital Library, July 2012

In terms of districts and within regions, the highest plantain Banana production in the country was reported in the district of Isingiro (601,363 tonnes). The districts with the highest production of plantain Banana in the Central, Eastern, Northern and Western regions were Mubende (204,109 tonnes), Mbale (99,011 tonnes), Arua (17,106 tonnes) and Isingiro (601,363 tonnes) respectively. Ntungamo district with 137,899 tonnes reported the highest Beans production in the country.

The highest Groundnuts production in the country was reported in the district of Soroti with 19,599 tonnes. Cattle, sheep and goat numbers increased by about 3.0% each, between 2010 and 2011 while pigs and poultry numbers increased by 3.5% and 10.0 % respectively in the same period. The Uganda Census of Agriculture (UCA) 2008/09 estimates the number of Agricultural Households as 3.95 million with the Western Region having the highest percentage (28.5%) which translates to 1.1 million Households, while the Central Region had the least (20.5%) equivalent to 0.81 million Households¹³.

11 UBOS (2012) Statistical Abstract, 2012

12 UBOS and MAAIF (2008): Uganda Census of Agriculture: Crop Area and Production Report (UCA 2008/9). Kampala

13 MAAIF (2011) ; Statistical Abstract 2011

CHAPTER 04

The Current State of Service Delivery in the Study Districts

In spite of the promise of decentralization, there is general consensus that the quality of public service delivery is short of government and public expectations. This section of the report examines the state of public service delivery in the 26 districts covered by the score card. The analysis is based on official data from relevant government agencies. Where the data was not available with these agencies, primary data was collected from the respective local governments

4.1 Primary Education

Educational opportunities in Uganda have increased over time from pre-primary to tertiary levels. In Uganda there has been phenomenal increase in levels of enrollment in primary school especially after introduction of UPE in 1997. Enrolment in primary education tripled from about 2.7 million in 1996 to 8.2 million in 2009 and about 8.4 million pupils in 2010¹⁴. Uganda's target consistent with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to attain 100% net enrollment ratio (NER) for UPE by 2015. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER), which is a key MDG indicator and measures the share of children of school-going age who are actually in school, is still below 90%, a gap away from the 100% needed to meet the MDG. However, the other key MDG indicator, the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school, referred to as the completion rate, remains low¹⁵.

In spite of the progress attained in increasing enrolment in primary schools, there are serious

14 UBOS (2012) Statistical Abstract 2012.

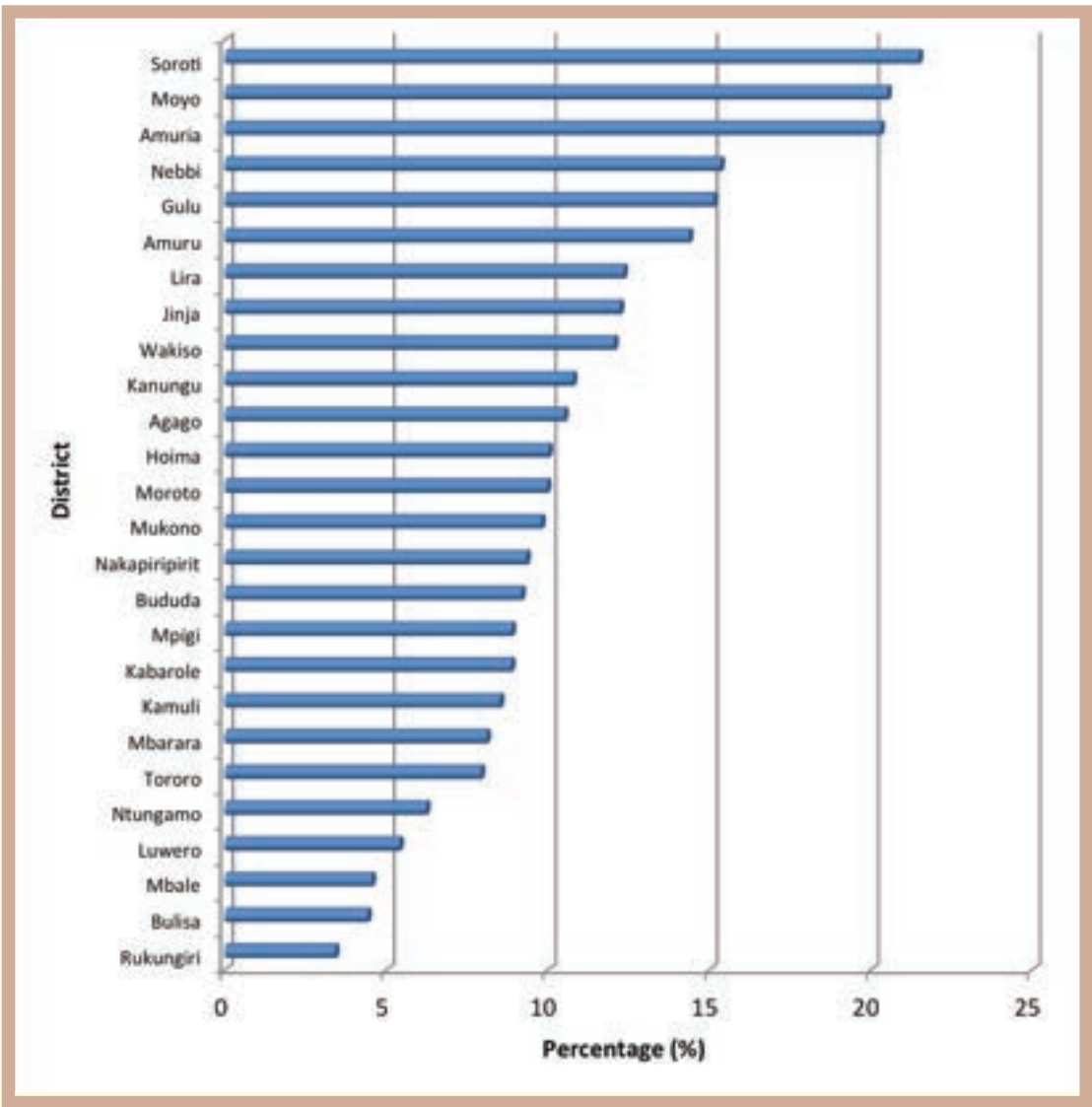
15 Republic of Uganda (2010); Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2010. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. Kampala.

challenges that the Local Governments and Government have not been able to address and hence undermine the quality of primary education services delivery.

4.1.1 Repeating Classes

The UPE programme is severely undermined by high levels of children repeating classes. This phenomenon is attributed to a number of factors including: poor learning environment, inadequate instructional materials and absenteeism of teachers among others. Figure 8 shows the percentages of pupils repeating classes in the districts covered by the assessment.

Figure 8: Percentage of Pupils repeating classes



Source: Ministry of Education Educational Statistical Abstract 2012

Accordingly, Soroti, Moyo and Amuria districts have the highest rates of pupils repeating classes to a tune of 20% and above. What is obtaining in the 26 districts seems to a microcosm of the national picture. For instance Uwezo in 2011¹⁶ reported that only 4% of pupils in primary three in Uganda were able to read a primary two story with ease. Further, the Uwezo report reveals that 15% of primary seven pupils could not do a sum set for primary two pupils. In spite of this situation, there is hardly any evidence to suggest that district councils and councilors pay attention to this problem in their work or council deliberations.

4.1.2 Physical Infrastructure

Appropriate school infrastructure plays a central role in creating suitable environment for teaching and learning. Structures like spacious classrooms, latrines, teachers houses are a basic necessity. Table 3 presents statistics on selected physical school infrastructure for the districts covered by the assessment.

Table 3: Physical Infrastructure in Schools

District	Enrolment	Classrooms Permanent	Classrooms Temporary	Classrooms Total	Stances	Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR)	Pupil Stance Ratio (PSR)
Agago	71,976	838	206	1,044	2,475	69	36
Amuria	74,818	822	133	955	1,786	78	23
Amuru	40,052	388	85	473	923	85	11
Bududa	46,455	521	327	848	1,118	55	20
Bulisa	23,084	272	19	291	497	79	6
Gulu	111,781	1,617	349	1,966	3,729	57	66
Hoima	99,346	1,596	304	1,900	3,664	52	70
Jinja	86,556	1,469	304	1,773	3,436	49	70
Kabarole	111,058	1,483	280	1,763	2,901	63	46
Kamuli	130,112	1,662	391	2,053	3,537	63	56
Kanungu	64,720	1,038	463	1,501	2,733	43	63
Lira	107,091	1,466	169	1,635	2,943	65	45
Luwero	128,398	2,208	231	2,439	3,399	53	65
Mbale	126,476	1,738	314	2,052	2,459	62	40
Mbarara	97,596	1,791	1,070	2,861	4,129	34	121
Moroto	10,964	311	19	330	421	33	13
Moyo	32,922	706	23	729	1,221	45	27
Mpigi	51,224	923	157	1,080	2,125	47	45
Mukono	127,560	2,274	470	2,744	4,639	46	100
Nakapirip-irit	17,595	305	10	315	608	56	11
Nebbi	107,172	1,110	264	1,374	2,364	78	30

16 UWEZO et al (2011) Are our Children Learning? Numeracy and Literacy across East Africa

Ntungamo	116,355	1,907	1,001	2,908	3,806	40	95
Rukungiri	87,959	2,362	678	3,040	4,065	29	140
Soroti	79,973	1,191	97	1,288	2,032	62	33
Tororo	143,308	1,741	154	1,895	3,239	76	43
Wakiso	204,489	5,131	605	5,736	9,404	36	264

Source: Ministry of Education Educational Statistical Abstract 2012

From the table, it is observable that most of the districts under study have congested classrooms. For instance, districts like Amuru, Tororo, Nebbi, Buliisa and Amuria have a classroom pupil ratio of above 1:75 which is far above the national standard average of 1:45. During the assessment, in some districts, structures like classrooms were dilapidated or incomplete, and congested. Some schools did not even have adequate classrooms to accommodate all the pupils. Further, a number of schools had inadequate latrines shared by teachers and pupils. In some districts the inadequate number of classrooms forces many children outside to study in the scorching sun or under trees and suffer constant interruptions during the rainy season. Such state of affairs is partly responsible for absenteeism of pupils and very low completion rates. Figures 9-14 provide a graphic presentation of infrastructural challenges obtaining in many a primary school across the country.

Figure 9: Pupils of Primary 3 at Acwikoti Primary School, Adekokwok Sub-County, Lira District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 10: A classroom block at Kibaya Mixed Primary School – Nyakayojo Sub-County, Mbarara District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 11: A Classroom Block at Bujengwe Primary School, Kayonza Sub-County, Kanungu District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 12: Patewo Primary School, Paya Sub-County, Tororo District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 13: The only classroom block at Mpanga SDA primary school, Itojo Sub-county, Ntungamo District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 14: An Artificial Shelter used as a Urinal for Girls at Senda Primary School, Kirewa Sub-County, Tororo District

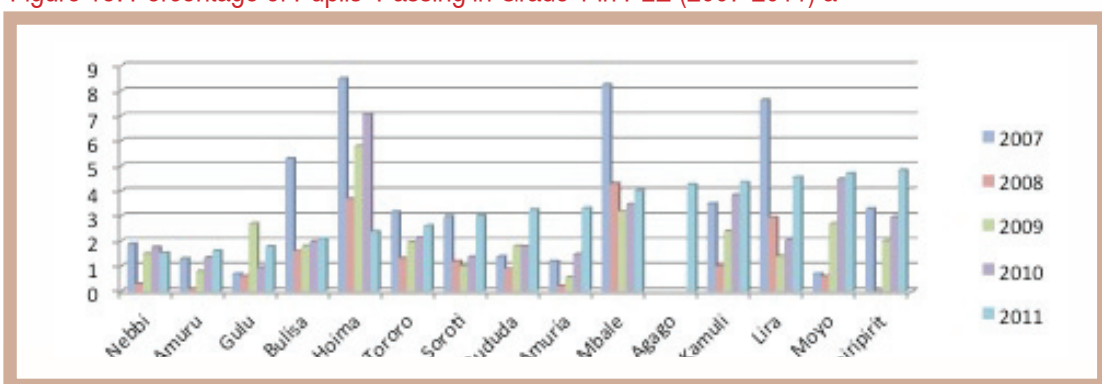


Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

4.1.3 PLE Performance by Division

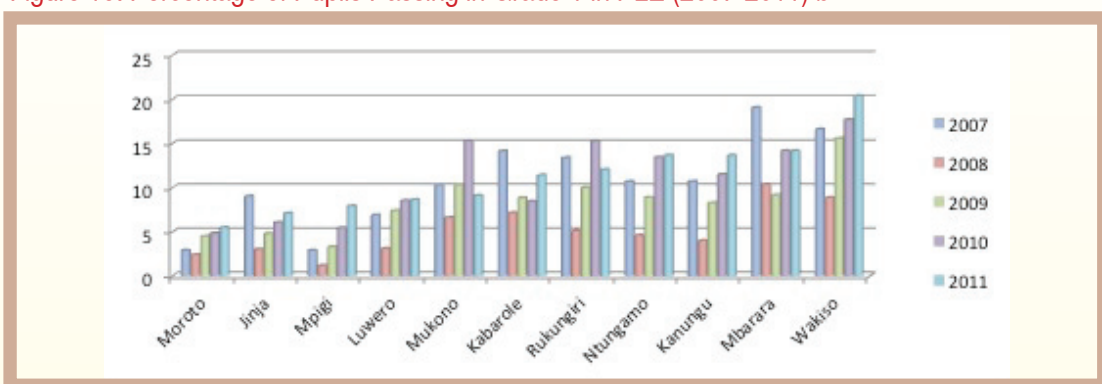
An indicator of performance in primary schools is the grade achievement in the national Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) administered by the Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB). Based on the national performance, 2011 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) results indicated a slight decline in performance of candidates compared to that of 2010. The pass rate for 2011 was 86.4% compared to 88.0% in 2010, which represented a decline of 1.6%.¹⁷ Figures 15 and 16 show the trend performance in PLE of districts under assessment.

Figure 15: Percentage of Pupils Passing in Grade 1 in PLE (2007-2011) a



Source: Uganda National Examination Board 2012

Figure 16: Percentage of Pupils Passing in Grade 1 in PLE (2007-2011) b



Source: Uganda National Examination Board 2012

For most of the districts, performance since 2007 has been unstable save for districts like Moroto, Nakapiripiriti, Mpigi, Kanungu, Moyo, Ntungamo, Kamuli and Wakiso whose proportion of pupils attaining Division I has marginally been improving over the last 3 years. Yet, in spite of such poor performance, there is no local council among the 26 districts under study that has performance of primary children on its council agenda.

¹⁷ UNEB (2012) Primary Leaving Examination Results 2011

4.2 Health Services Delivery

4.2.1 Health Facilities

Uganda is a signatory and committed to the declaration of Alma-Ata (1978), the Maputo Plan of Action (2005), the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action (2000), Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), Accra Agenda for Action (2008) and the MDGs¹⁸. In all these declarations, and our strategic plan and policies Uganda has made commitments to improve the health of all people. For instance in the Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action recommended that countries allocate 15% of their total domestic budgets to health by 2015.

Despite these commitments, the budgetary allocations to health for FY2008/09, 2009/10 and 2010/11, that is 8.3%, 9.6% and 8.9% respectively¹⁹ to health were below the HSSP II target of 13.2% and Abuja Declaration and Plan of Action target of 15%. Thus, the percentage of government allocation to the health sector as a proportion of the total Government of Uganda (GoU) budget has not significantly increased. It is however worth noting that efforts and resources have mainly gone into the construction of health facilities especially at HCIII level as indicated in figure 17.

Figure 17: A newly constructed maternity at Muduma HC III, Muduma Subcounty, Mpigi District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Although significant investments have been made in providing infrastructure for health service delivery, improvements in health outcomes have generally been minimal save for a few like immunisations against the six killer diseases among children²⁰. A case in point, a 2010 African Union progress review of the

18 Ministry of Health (2010) Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (2010/11-2014.15): Promoting People's Health to Enhance Socio-economic Development, Kampala

19 MoH (2011) Annual Health Sector Performance Report 2010/11, Kampala

20 These include: Polio, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Tuberculosis

implementation of the Maputo Plan of Action notes that Uganda has developed a Road Map for reduction of maternal and new born mortality and morbidity, despite access to maternal services for emergency obstetric care countrywide remaining a challenge. Table 4 shows the obtaining service delivery infrastructure and selected indicators in the 26 districts.

Table 4: Selected Indicators on the State of Service Delivery Infrastructure and Utilisation

District	Total Population	Number of Health Facilities	Approved posts that are filled	Deliveries in gov't and PNFP facilities
Agago	299,700	15	61.9	42.3
Amuria	178,800	23	56.8	44.9
Amuru	178,800	35	71.7	35.7
Bududa	176,000	15	44.8	30.6
Buliisa	80,800	40	68.8	30
Gulu	396,500	76	79	79.5
Hoima	548,800	89	50.8	43.8
Jinja	501,300	68	72.3	51.4
Kabarole	415,600	76	58.6	91.7
Kamuli	500,800	71	50.1	41.7
Kanungu	245,800	56	55	3
Lira	403,100	43	86.6	43.4
Luwero	440,200	77	68.4	31.4
Mbale	441,300	40	44.3	55.9
Mbarara	445,600	76	40.2	55
Moroto	136,000	19	48.1	10.9
Moyo	209,400	58	63.5	33.9
Mpigi	209,400	64	56.8	63
Mukono	536,400	77	78.2	
Nakapiripirit	152,400	27	66.3	12.5
Nebbi	345,713	57	39.7	58.4
Ntungamo	480,100	54	72.1	45.9
Rukungiri	321,300	98	74.1	60.8
Soroti	219,600	59	55.9	25.3
Tororo	487,900	72	48.1	31.1
Wakiso	1,371,600	104	62.5	30.7

Source: Annual Health Sector Performance Report MoH 2012

From table 4, it is evident that there are still major challenges with access and utilisation of public health facilities. Districts like Kanungu, Soroti, Buliisa, and Wakiso have very few mothers delivering from health units to a tune of 3%, 25.3%, 30% and 30.7% respectively. In districts like Agago, Bududa, and Moroto, there were few health centres compared to the population that needs healthcare services. This implies that people in need of health

care services have to move for longer distances which is prohibitive and impacts on the level of utilisation. Indeed, the low levels of delivery in public health centres in the 26 districts in table 4 are an indicator of low levels of utilisation. Findings from Focus Group Discussions attributed low levels of utilisation to: long distances to health centres; longer hours of waiting in queues; mistreatment by health personnel; lack of essential medicines and other health supplies; shortage of human resource at health centres; low salaries and lack of accommodation at health facilities all of which constrain access to quality service delivery. Figures 18 and 19 provide an examples of overcrowding at the health facilities while figure 20 indicates the transport challenges.

Figure 18: Overcrowding at Rugyeyo HC III in Rugyeyo Sub County, Kanungu District

Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012



Figure 19: Ogur HC IV, Lira District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 20: Grounded Ambulance at Kituti HCIII, Hoima District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

4.2.2 Latrine Coverage

Latrine coverage provides an indication of the state of public health and sanitation. In table 5 below, a trend of latrine coverage across the 26 districts is provided.

Table 5: Trends in Latrine Coverage

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Agago*	-	-	-	-	39
Amuria	21	24	24	21	63
Amuru	42	34	29		-
Bududa	58	59	58	58	63
Bulisa	50	49	49	49	64
Gulu	42	42	36	37	50
Hoima	68	71	72	72	72
Jinja	71	71	88	84	84
Kabarole	86	88	74	88	77
Kamuli	58	74	78	82	83
Kanungu	70	90	87	90	93
Lira	45	52	62	72	72
Luwero	55	73	78	78	84
Mbale	57	65	65	65	65
Mbarara	76	90	91	92	93
Moroto	10	10	10	6	7
Moyo	71	74	73	78	-
Mpigi	52	55	58	59	77
Mukono	86	81	73	85	80
Nakapiripirit	3	3	1	2	21
Nebbi	58	78	78	79	79
Ntungamo	86	91	91	91	88
Rukungiri	98	99	99	97	97
Soroti	55	68	55	70	64
Tororo	73	82	84	82	72
Wakiso	72	73	81	84	54

Source: UBOS Statistical Abstracts 2010, 2011, 2012

Although the trends in Pit Latrine coverage among the assessed districts have been improving, some districts were found to still be struggling. Those with very limited latrine coverage include: Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Agago with coverage of 7%, 21%, and 39% respectively. By implication these district are likely to have a higher prevalence of preventable hygiene related diseases due to indiscriminate disposal of faecal matter. Such a scenario definitely has a bearing on the quality of health outcomes.

4.3 Water Services

The government of Uganda is committed to the provision of safe water within easy reach and to improve sanitation. In FY 2010/11, the overall sector budget was UGX 369.3 billion, comprising UGX 256.4 billion (69.4%) on-budget and UGX 112.9 billion (30.6%) off-budget. According to the Budget Speech delivered by the Hon. Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, in June 2011, the actual total government expenditure for the FY 2010/11 was UGX 8,374.3 billion. Out of this total national expenditure, the Water and

Environment Sector was allocated UGX 256.4 billion, which translates into 3.1% share of the total national budget, while the approved budget for the FY 2011/12 indicates a 2.4% share. Table 6 shows performance indicators for the water sector.

Table 6: Water Golden Indicators in the 26 Districts.

District	Access to safe water	Water source functionality	Equity	Water source with functional WUC	Water sources with women in key positions
Agago	80	71	125	74	81
Amuria	55	87	89	68	77
Amuru	84	71	35	27	38
Bududa	67	88	109	8	77
Buliisa	95	84	8	45	39
Gulu	93	84	28	39	80
Hoima	72	87	103	53	60
Jinja	77	86	195	61	70
Kabarole	88	80	67	30	54
Kamuli	66	90	74	82	78
Kanungu	77	80	58	46	57
Lira	91	73	44	52	82
Luwero	71	76	87	79	64
Mbale	63	91	148	37	59
Mbarara	65	94	37	33	52
Moroto	37	77	176	34	45
Moyo	41	86	312	77	85
Mpigi	85	78	73	52	68
Mukono	74	83	580	50	45
Nakapiripirit	47	85	194	44	50
Nebbi	76	69	59	75	86
Ntungamo	65	78	112	21	53
Rukungiri	93	77	26	39	59
Soroti	74	91	86	64	58
Tororo	65	92	1,075	52	64
Wakiso	66	82	113	54	45

Source: MWE, (2012) Water and Environment Sector Performance Report

Notwithstanding the achievements registered in the water sector, disparity in the districts' specific coverage ranging from 41% in Moyo to 95% in Buliisa districts is still existent. This shows that some districts are still below the national average of 63%. More so, there are disparities in the functionality of water facilities across districts.

4.4 Roads Sector

Given that road transport is the most dominant in the country, road transport infrastructure services are a crucial input for socio-economic development of a country. They constitute the threshold for sustained growth in all sectors, and provide linkages to most of the necessary amenities for supporting higher living standards. The road network in Uganda consists of: i)

National (trunk) roads that connect the respective districts and the country with its neighbors; ii) District roads which link communities and connect the rural to urban areas and to the national road network; iii) Urban road the network and; iv) community access roads that provide access to and from schools, villages, community centers and national and district roads. District and urban roads are the responsibility of district and urban councils, while local councils are responsible for community roads.

Presently, only a small proportion of the population, mostly in urban areas, enjoys a relatively adequate level of transport infrastructure services. For some people in rural areas, roads are either inaccessible or unavailable. The road safety condition in the 26 districts is still unsatisfactory and road accidents, fatalities and injury have been increasing. During the assessment the national, district and community roads are punctuated by: rugged road surfaces, pot holes, depressions, poor road designs and silting of the drainage channels. In addition, other observable features on some roads were: overgrown grass, storm water covering the carriage way and destroying the shoulders of some roads, blocked culverts with stream water over flowing and destroying the carriage way, gullies and ruts, depressions and pot holes among other things. It has been estimated that road accidents in Uganda cost about 2.7% of Uganda's GDP in terms of lives, injury, vehicle and other property loss²¹. Figures 21, 22 and 23 show the obtaining conditions on some roads.

Figure 21: Kalongo-Paimol Road, Kalongo Town Council, Agago District.



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

21 OAG (2010); Value for Money Audit Report on Management of Road Maintenance of National Roads by Uganda National Roads Authority

Figure 22: Improved Bridge connecting Kanungu and Rukungiri Districts along River Mirera



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

Figure 23: Impassable Community Access Road (Kikugi) in Kakiri Sub County, Wakiso District



Source: ACODE Digital Library, July 2012

It is important to note that over the last decade, there have been two major policy changes that directly impact on the service delivery outcomes in the roads sector. First, the redesignation of some roads as national roads took away responsibilities from local governments thereby undermining the accountability relationships between citizens and elected local government leaders. There is currently no evidence to suggest that the quality of these roads has improved as a result of this policy change. Secondly, the policy of private sector engagement in road construction was recently reversed in favor of provision of road equipments to district local governments. This policy comes with major challenges. In particular, the “demobilization” of private sector capacity that had been built over the years is a major set back in building a private sector led economy. Most importantly, the capacity of local governments to manage, service and put to optimum utilization of these road construction equipment has not been fully ascertained.

Agriculture

Agriculture in one form or another is a livelihood in all the districts covered by the assessment and the entire country at large. As such it forms a critical segment of Uganda's economy where 73% of the households are engaged in agriculture. It is thus critical that Uganda's current NDP identifies agriculture as one of the key productive sectors capable of reducing poverty and driving the economic growth. The NDP identifies four strategic objects for the agricultural sector and these include: (i) Enhancing agricultural production and productivity; (ii) Improving access to and sustainability of markets; (iii) creating an enabling environment for competitive investment in agriculture; and (iv) Enhancing institutional development in agriculture sector²². Mindful of the fact that the sector has not received the attention it deserves as reflected in the national budget, it is not enough to say that the national budgetary allocations to agricultural sector in Uganda have been increasing from about UGX 135 billion in 2001/02 to UGX 366 billion in 2010/11 and is projected to reach UGX 437 in 2011/12²³. In the FY2010/11, the budget allocation to agriculture sector was only 5% and this has reduced to 4.5 in FY2011/12 making it generally the 9th priority sector. Notably public spending on agricultural sector in Uganda is still too low and has not met the country's commitment to the Maputo Declaration target of 10%. Consequently, there has been a declining performance of the sector which matters greatly for the livelihoods of 73% of the people engaged in the sector and represents a setback in the drive to eradicate poverty and create wealth²⁴. The rate of growth of the sector has been below the population growth rate of 3.2%, implying that per capita agricultural GDP has been declining²⁵. It is also far short of the 6 % growth target for the agricultural sector set by African Governments under Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

In the local government setting, relatively large percentage of the development fund is allocated to local governments for the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) and other District Extension Services. However, the service delivery outcomes have not matched the level of investment due to paralysis in the implementation of the programs. The program has been marred by corruption, hijacks from political leaders, ignorance of benefactors about their roles and responsibilities, ambiguous and conflicting roles of stakeholders. Subsequently, most of the funding that sent to Local governments is spent on enterprises supported by the programme at the expense of others. This has been detrimental to LGs as it has affected the budget allocation to the agricultural sector as LGs have been hoodwinked.

22 GoU (2010) National Development Plan 2010/211-2014/2015

23 MoFPED (2011) Uganda National Budget 2011/2012

24 UBOS (2005) Uganda National Household Surveys, 2005/06

25 MAAIF (2010) Agriculture for Food and Income Security. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 2010/11- 2014-15

CHAPTER 05

Budget Architecture

In Uganda, the budget process is executed within legal and institutional framework that that is preserved by various legislations that include among others: the Constitution, 1995; the Budget Act, 2001; the Local Government Act, 1997; Local Government Finance and Accountability Regulations, 1998; Public Finance and Accountability Act, 2003; Local Government Finance Commission Act, 2003; National Planning Act, 2002; and the Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets Act, 2003.

Article 190 of the Constitution, 1995 and Section 36 (1) of the Local Government Act (LGA) 1997, empower district councils to prepare comprehensive and integrated development plans incorporating the plans of lower local governments. In addition, Article 191 of the Constitution, 1995 and Section 81 (1) of the LGA, 1997 empower local governments to formulate, approve and execute their budgets and plans and to collect revenue and expend it.

According to Articles 176(2) (e) and 193(1) of the Constitution, the Central Government has to make appropriate measures to enable local government units to plan, initiate and execute policies and to provide funding to local governments in form of unconditional²⁶, conditional²⁷ and equalization grants²⁸. The unconditional grants are supposed to fund the decentralized functions as shown by the LGA, 1997, Schedule II, while conditional grants are supposed to fund programmes agreed upon between the centre and local governments (LGs). Equalization

26 This is a minimum grant that is paid to local governments to run decentralized services and is calculated in the manner specified in the seventh schedule of the Constitution.

27 Conditional grants are funds given to Local Governments to finance programmes agreed upon between the Central Government and the Local governments, and shall be expended only for the purposes for which it was made and in accordance with the conditions agreed upon.

28 Equalization grant is money to be paid to local governments for giving subsidies or making special provisions for the least developed districts; and shall be based on the degree to which a local government is lagging behind the national average standard for a particular service.

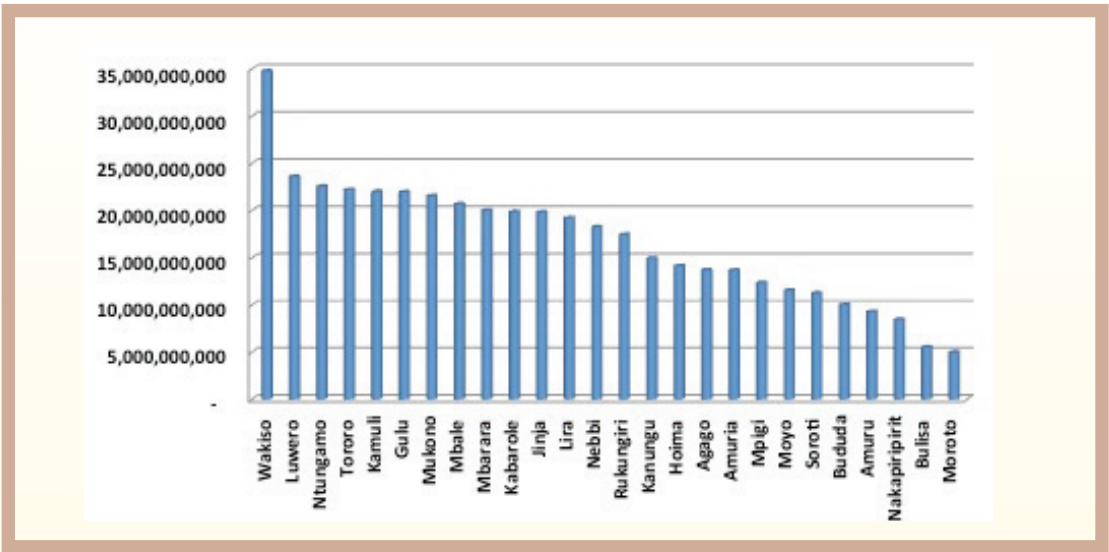
grants are supposed to be given to local governments lagging behind the national standard for service delivery. Article 193 (5) of the Constitution, provides that district councils are required to indicate how conditional and equalization grants obtained from the Government are to be delivered to lower local governments.

Although Local Governments have discretionary planning and budgeting powers, their plans and budgets must reflect priorities and objectives set out in national policies, plans and budgets. The Local Governments plan and make budgets according to Indicative Planning Figures determined by the central government²⁹. As such, Local Governments have little power to allocate funds in line with their local needs and priorities, as the vast majority of funds transferred to Local Governments are conditional grants, with fixed amounts for specified purposes.

5.1 Central Government Transfers to LGs (FY 2011/12)

In the year under review, the central government released Ushs. 434,276,268,575 to the 26 districts covered by the assessment as shown in Figure 25

Figure 24: Central Government Transfers to Local Governments



Source: MoFPED 2012

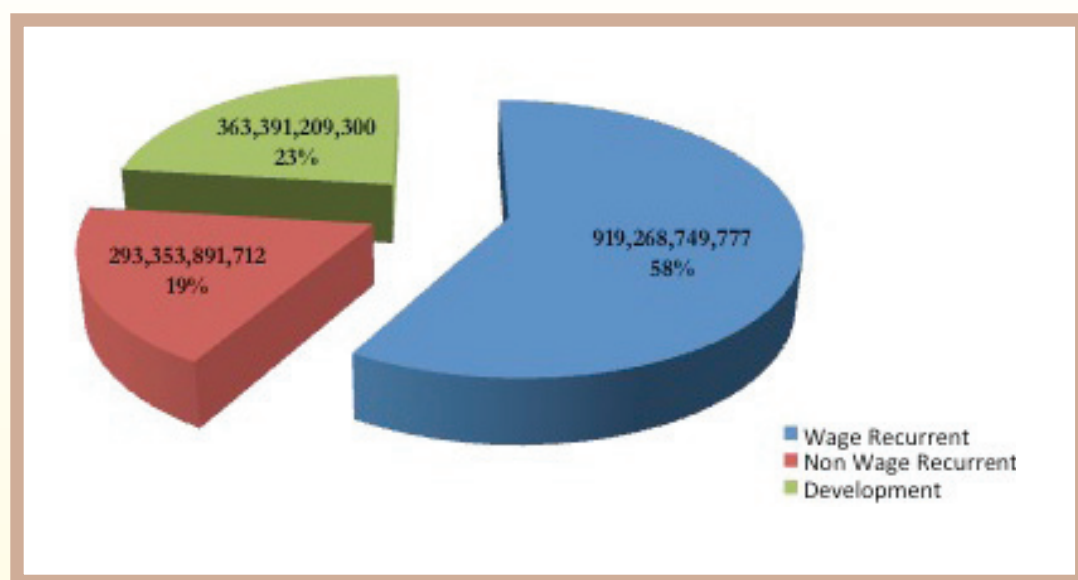
The amount of money disbursed to these districts varies from district to district on the: share of district under G-tax compensation in the MTEF; district population, and district land Area. Of the 26, the district that received the highest amount of money was Wakiso with Ushs. 34,801,999,268 whereas Moroto with Ushs. 5,007,700,852 received the

29 MoLG (2003); General Guide to the Local Government Budget Process for District & LLG Councillors, NGOs, CBOs & Civil Society. Kampala

least. These are mainly grants from the central government. In light of this, the District Local Governments are not able to finance all the devolved functions. Worse still local governments' own revenue sources contribute between 3-10% of the districts' budgets. This therefore creates an imbalance in fiscal system, the devolved functions and revenues available to finance such functions, an issue that greatly compromises the autonomy of Local Governments.

For Local Governments to have a high level of autonomy, they should have a larger part of their budget financed from their own local revenues. They must control their own sources of revenue. Nevertheless, the major challenge has been that Local Governments have not been able to utilize their powers to raise local revenue and are 'under the financial thumb of the central government'.³⁰ At the moment the major questions that surround the discussion are: i) what proportion of the budget should be released to the local governments? ii) Which revenue sources should be assigned to local governments and how can these be affected? iii) Who should tax, where and what? All these questions raise what can be referred to as "a revenue assignment problem" between Central Government and Local Governments. Figures 25, 26, 27 and 28 provide an illustration of scenarios under the Budget Architecture for Local Governments.

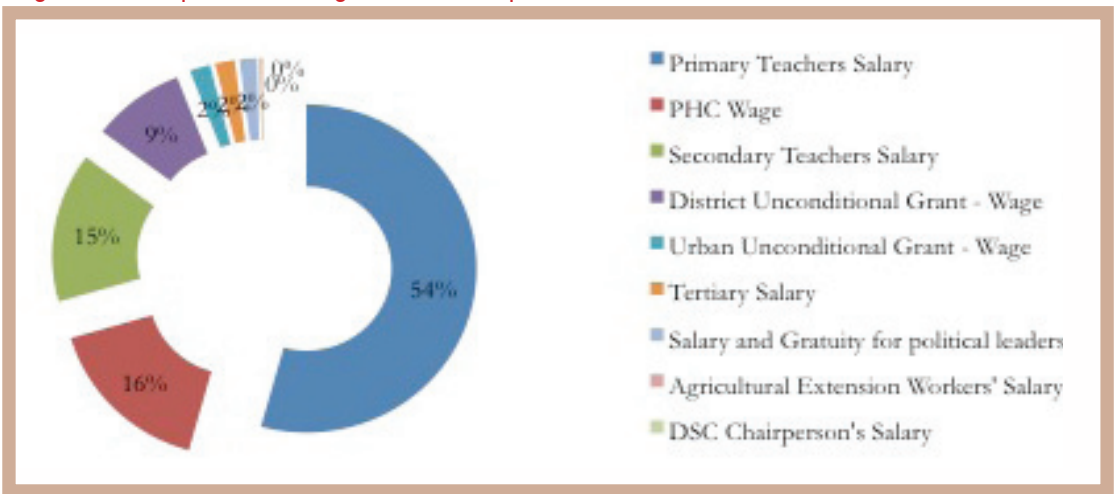
Figure 25: Composition of Transfers to Local Governments (2011/12)



Source: MoFPED 2012

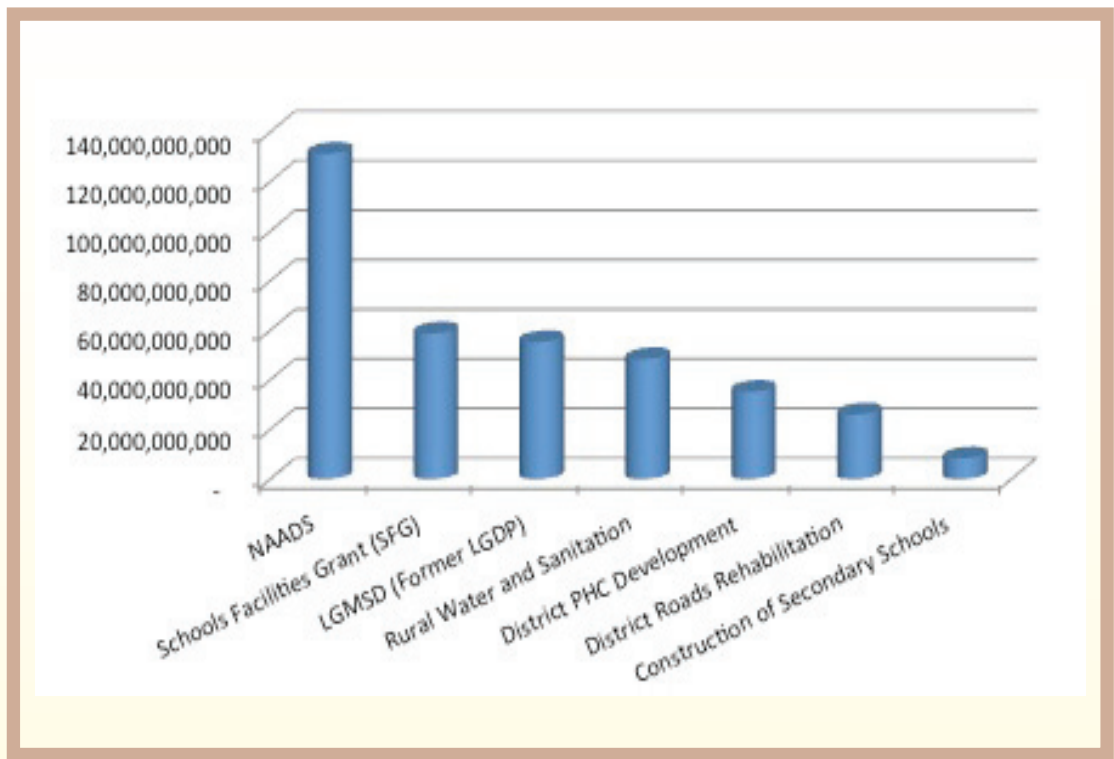
30 Charles, E. McLure & Jorge Martinez- Vazquez (No date), The Assignment of Revenues and Expenditures in Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations.

Figure 26: Composition of Wage Recurrent Expenditure



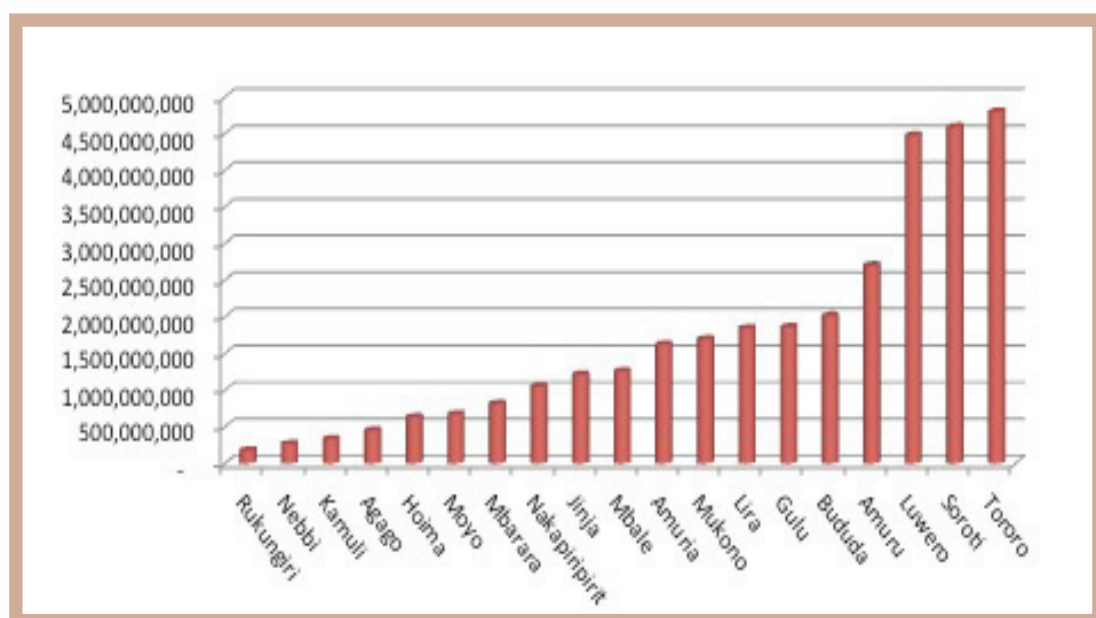
Source: MoFPED 2012

Figure 27: Priority areas for Development Grants to Districts



Source: MoFPED 2012

Figure 28: Funding Gap for selected Local Governments (FY 2010/11)



Source: OAG 2012

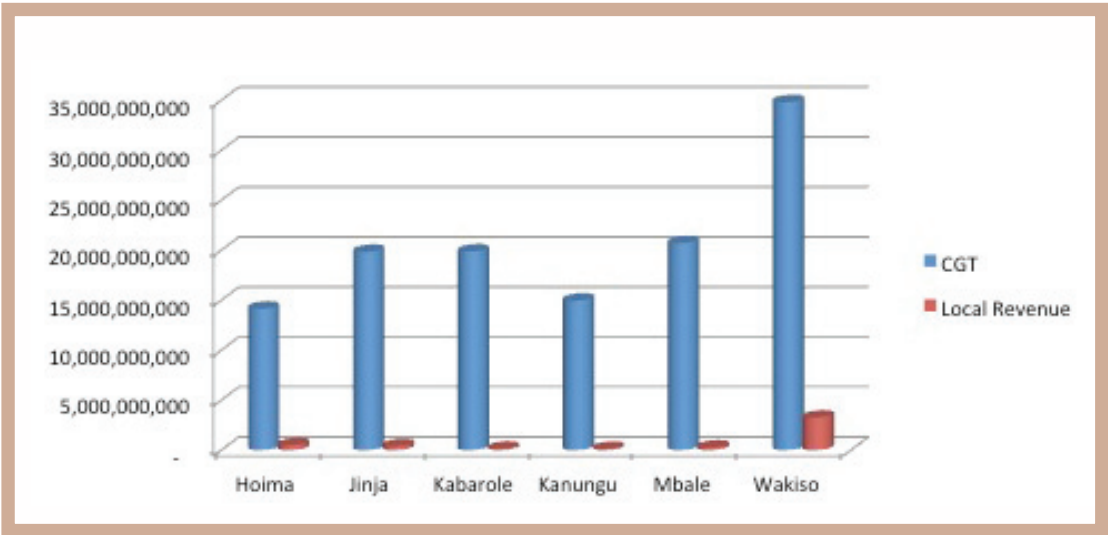
5.2 Local Revenue

Local revenue collection continues to be low in local governments with all local governments collecting less than 5% of the total Budget, save for Wakiso which collected 9% of the budget. There are a number of reasons that were reported to be responsible for such low local revenues including among others: small taxable base, low yielding revenue sources, failure to fully exploit taxes at the local level, difficulty in administering taxes, and inefficient tax administration. All these factors have greatly compromised the autonomy of Local Governments.

The restrictive nature of the local revenue base was also highlighted. For example, the Local Service Tax, Hotel Tax and Market dues are not generating the anticipated revenue, mainly arising from their enforceability by the district authorities. In addition some Local Governments have no control of the local resources. Taking Moroto as an example, the district had projected to Shs. 154,729,632 from sale of non-produced Government assets (Royalties from Marble mining), but was only able to collect Shs. 64,430,962 leaving a shortfall of Shs.90,298,670. The reasons for underperformance were attributed to lack of control over and failure by the district to collect revenue from this source³¹. Figure 29 provides an illustration of Central Government Transfers and Local Revenue for selected Local Governments during the year under review.

31 Annual Report of the Auditor General for the Year Ended 30TH JUNE 2011

Figure 29: Local revenue as a percentage of Budget for selected Local Governments



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from District Budgets and MoFPED 2011/12

CHAPTER 06

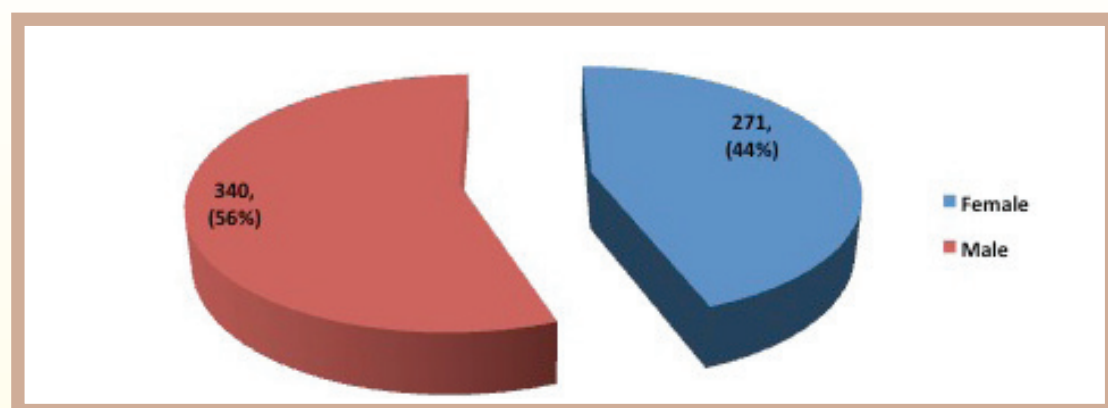
Score-Card Findings and Interpretation

6.1 Council

6.1.1 Description of the Sample

The 2011/12 assessment covered 26 local government councils, 26 Chairpersons, 26 speakers and 611 individual councilors. As shown in Figure 31 below, 44 per cent of the total number of councilors was female while 56 per cent were male. The councilors also include special representation of the youth (6.7%), and people with disabilities (7%).

Figure 30: Gender Composition of Councilors Participating in the 2011/12 Score Card

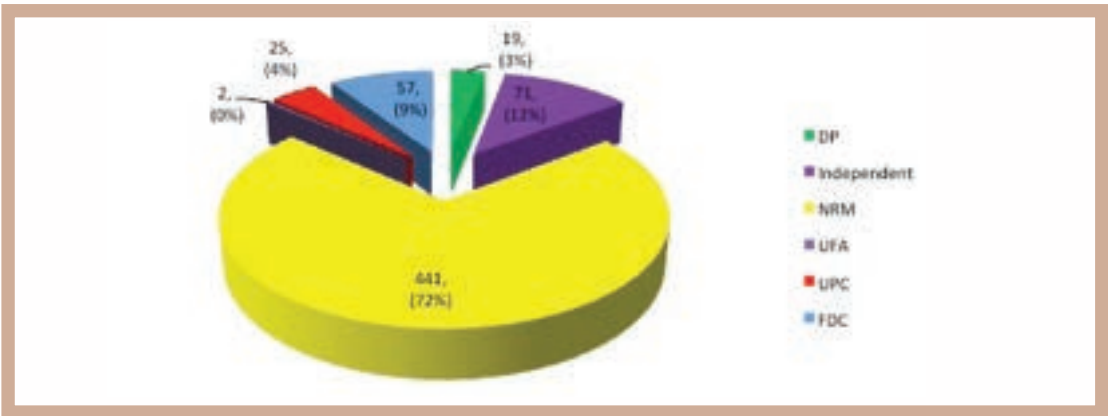


Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

a) Political Party Affiliation

The district councils across the country are dominated by councilors subscribing to the ruling National Resistance Movement (NRM) party which commands a majority of 73 per cent of all councilors. The NRM is followed by independents at 12 per cent, the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC) at 9 percent, and Uganda Peoples' Congress (UPC), the Democratic Party (DP) and Uganda Federal Alliance (UFA) each with 4 per cent, 3 per cent and zero per cent respectively. Figure 31 shows political party affiliation of Councilors

Figure 31: Councilors participating in the score card disaggregated by political party affiliation

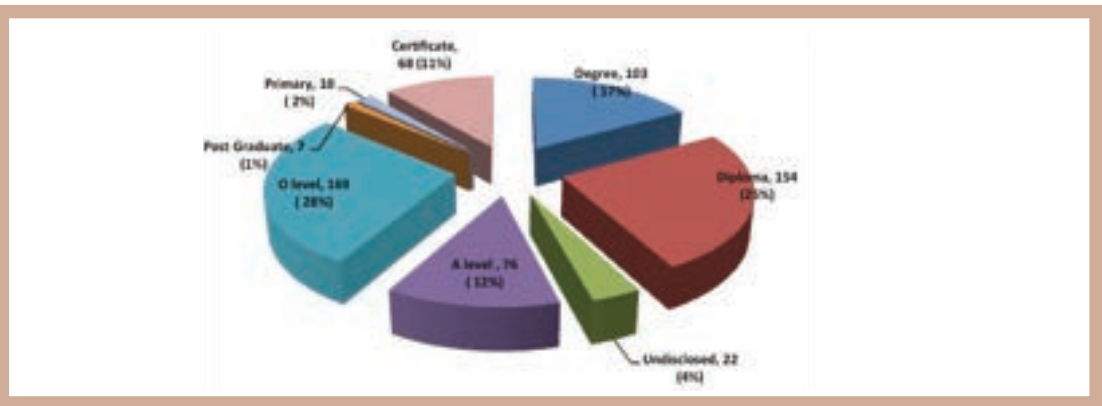


Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

b) Level of Education of Councilors

Another important characteristic of the councilors that was assessed was the level of education. Of the 611 councilors who were assessed, only 18 percent possessed a degree or some form of post-graduate qualification while 25 percent reported to have a diploma as their highest level of education. Figure 32 shows the level of education of councilors

Figure 32: Level of Education of Councilors



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

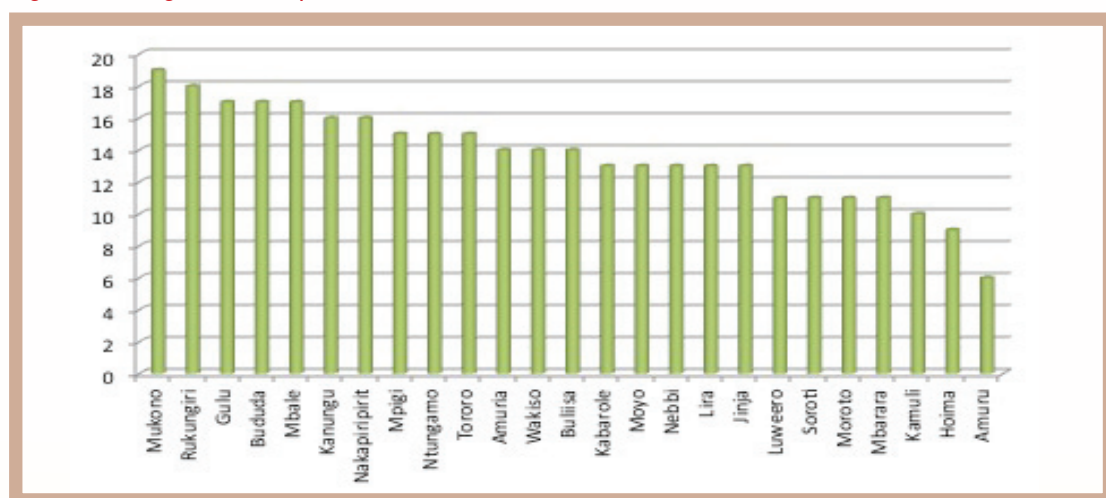
At least 12 per cent reported having completed Advanced Level while 28 per cent had only completed Ordinary level education. The remaining 13 per cent reported possessing either a certificate or had attended only primary school. A total of 22 councilors representing 4 per cent of the overall number of councilors assessed declined from disclosing their level of education.

6.1.2 Legislative Representation

One of the major responsibilities of local government councils and councilors is to enact local laws and adopt appropriate resolutions and motions to ensure the effective delivery of public services and accountability. The performance of the district councils with respect to their

legislative functions cover issues of rules of procedure, payment of regular membership dues to the Uganda Local Government Association, ensuring that the committees of the council are functional, specific legislative processes such as enacting local ordinances, passing relevant motions and conducting public hearings on matters of public service delivery, accountability and governance. The scores of the 25 councils³² on legislative representation are presented in Figure 33 below.

Figure 33: Legislative Representation



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

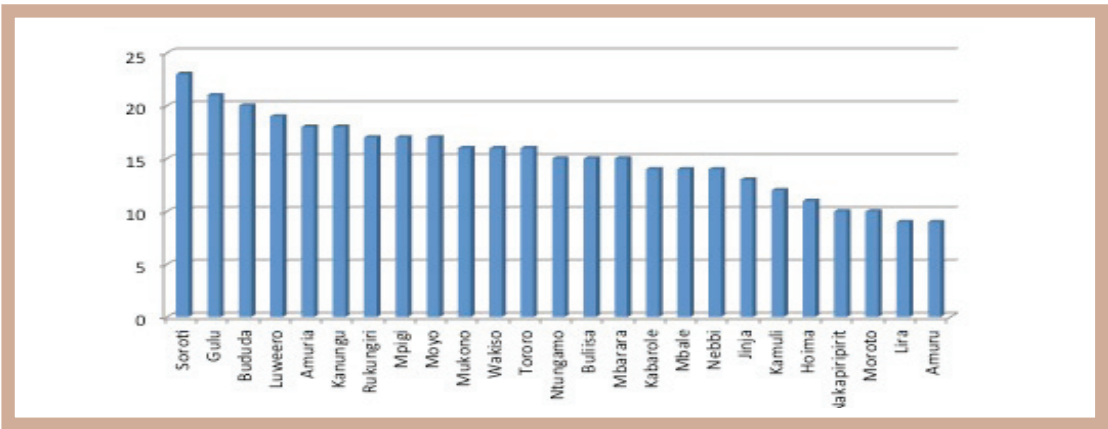
The five districts (Mukono, Rukungiri, Gulu and Bududa) which score above 16 points had remarkable achievements in ensuring that their committees were fully functional and passed a series of motions on critical governance and public service delivery issues. For example, Mukono district council passed motions on accountability, charging policy and revenue enhancement policy. Rukungiri district council adopted ordinances on Bulungi Bwansi and banana wilt control. The Council also received petitions from citizens on the collapsing pit latrines at Garubanda HC II and the state of poor roads in the district. Hoima and Amuru which scored low points on legislative representation showed no evidence of major legislative actions during the financial year covered by the assessment.

6.1.3 Accountability to citizens

Assessment of accountability to citizens by district councils focuses on the availability of mechanisms through which the council can be held accountable. It covers issues of fiscal, political and administrative accountability, involvement of civil society organizations in the council business and evidence of commitment to principles of accountability and transparency. Figure 34 provides a comparative analysis of performance of the 26 local governments on issues regarding accountability to citizens.

32 Results for Agago District Local Government Council are not included.

Figure 34: Accountability to Citizens



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

Districts like Soroti and Gulu that scored highly under this parameter had good working relationships with civil society including more formal partnership in implementing specific projects and initiatives. Gulu for example had, among other things, passed a motion on the nodding disease syndrome. However, the majority of the councils did not engage in political accountability activities such as resolutions on national issues such as constitutional matters, human rights, and other policy issues. Evidence on issues to do with accountability to citizens was particularly unavailable for the local government councils of Lira and Amuru.

6.1.4 Planning and Budgeting Mandate

Local government councils are the planning authorities of local governments. The Local Government Act empowers them to develop and adopt local development plans and allocate appropriate budget resources to ensure the effective delivery of public services. During the year covered by this assessment, the majority of the districts had all the relevant statutory planning documents although the level of implementation differed. Figure 35 below shows the scores obtained by each of the districts on the planning and budgeting functions.

Figure 35: Performance of Local Councils with respect to the Planning and Budgeting

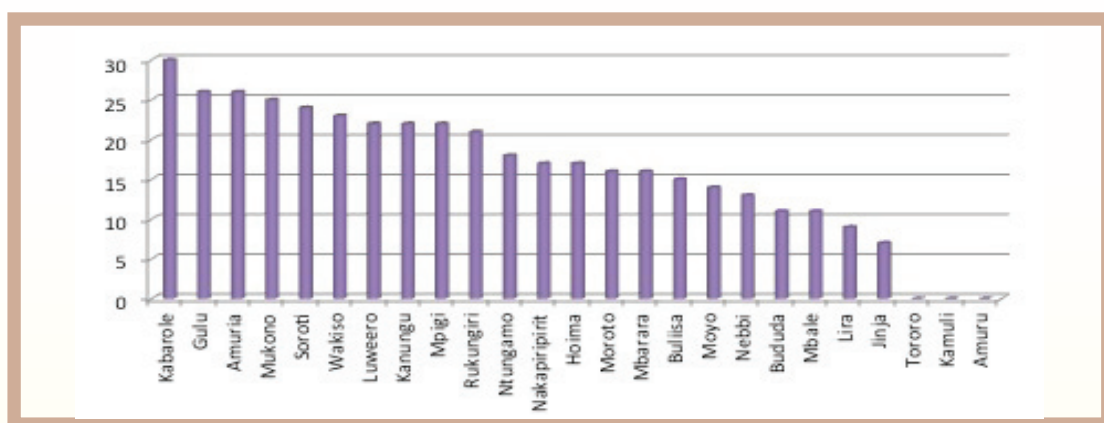


Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

6.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation of NPPAs

One of the core mandates of the district councils is to monitor the implementation and delivery of including in national priority programme areas such as education, health, water and sanitation, roads, environment and natural resources, and functional adult literacy. The score under this parameter put particular emphasis on monitoring missions planned and executed by the local government councils. Councils were also assessed on the number of monitoring visits to specific service delivery units, the preparation and submission of reports from the monitoring as well as follow up actions taken by the council. Figure 36 below shows that there was considerable monitoring of service delivery activities in the districts of Kabarole, Gulu and Amuria scoring more than 25 points out of 30 points allocated for this parameter.

Figure 36: District council's performance in monitoring service delivery



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

Decimal monitoring activity or absence of relevant evidence was recorded in Tororo, Kamuli and Amuru. In Tororo, conflict among the district leaders was reported as the main cause of failure of monitoring service delivery programmes. In Kamuli, lack of a functioning government and hence unavailability of funds was given as the reason for the decimal performance of the Council in this area. In fact, at the time of conducting the assessment, the executive committee had not been fully constituted.

6.2. Performance of Local Government Councils

The performance of all Local Government Councils assessed was compared in respect to four parameters including; legislative role; accountability to citizens; planning and budgeting and monitoring service delivery. Table 7 shows the findings.

Table 7: Summary of Council Performance

District	Legislative role	Accountability to Citizens	Planning and Budgeting	Monitoring Service Delivery	Total
Gulu	17	21	18	26	82
Mukono	19	16	18	25	78
Amuria	12	18	20	26	76
Kabarole	13	14	18	30	75
Wakiso	14	16	18	23	71
Luweero	11	19	18	22	70
Rukungiri	18	17	13	21	69
Soroti	11	23	10	24	68
Kanungu	16	18	11	22	67
Mpigi	15	17	13	22	67
Ntungamo	15	15	16	18	64
Bududa	17	20	12	11	60
Buliisa	14	15	13	15	57
Nakapiripirit	16	10	13	17	56
Mbale	17	14	13	11	55
Moroto	11	10	18	16	55
Moyo	13	17	11	14	55
Mbarara	11	15	11	16	53
Nebbi	13	14	11	13	51
Lira	13	9	18	9	49
Hoima	9	11	11	17	48
Jinja	13	13	11	7	44
Tororo	15	16	9	0	40
Kamuli	10	12	18	0	40
Amuru	6	9	15	0	30

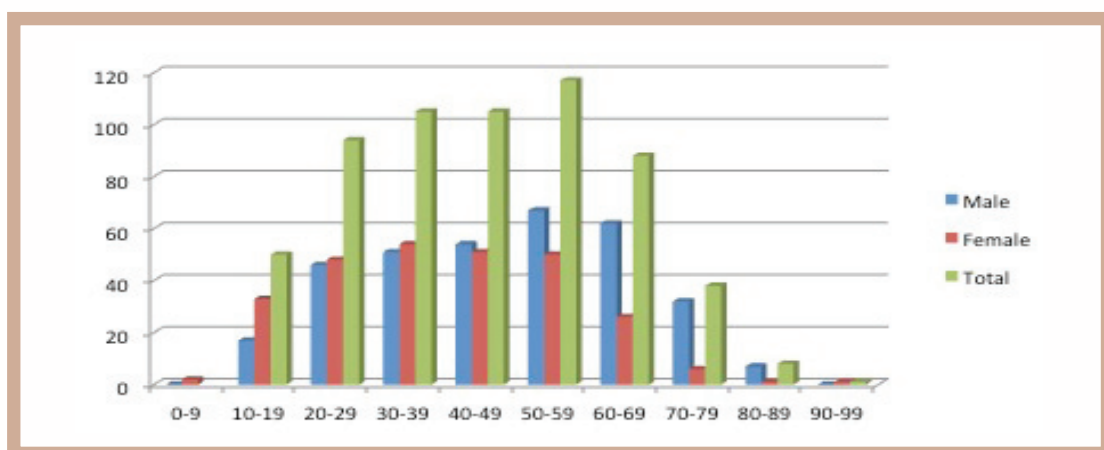
Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

Overall, Gulu District Local Government Council emerged the best performing LGC in the assessment with 82 points while Amuru was the worst performing LGC with 30 points. The good performance in Gulu was attributed to the good working relationship of the council, civil servants, RDC and the District Chairperson. On the other hand, Amuru District Local Government Council did not have enough evidence to back up what was being assessed.

6.3 District Councilors

The district councilor is the primary unit of analysis for the local government councils score card. This is particular because capacitated councilors who are able to engage in council deliberations, present motions on the floor of the council or bring petitions from their constituencies are likely to boost the performance of the entire council. The score card assess the performance of councilors on a number of parameters including legislative functions, regular contact with the electorate, participation in lower local governments and monitoring the implementation and delivery of government programmes. Figure 37 below shows the range of performance of the councilors covered by the assessment.

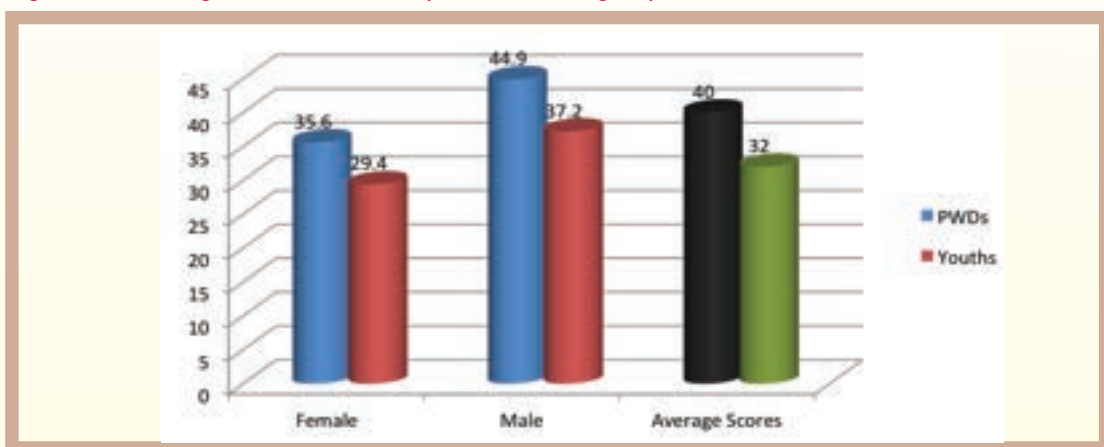
Figure 37: Performance of councilors



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

An analysis of the councilors' performance shows the majority of the councilors comprising 58 per cent scored less than 50 points compared to the maximum 100 points allocated. A number of reasons were advanced to explain this poor performance. The most important of these reasons is the sheer absence of accurate record keeping and hence the inability to provide evidence of performance. For example, although many councilors claimed to have attended and participated in the council meetings and events of lower local governments, there was no record to back up this claim. A number of councilors were also hampered capacity limitations arising out of low education levels.

Figure 38: Average Performance of special interest groups



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

It is also important to note that the councilors representing special interest groups of youth and people with disabilities scored points less than the average of 50 (Figure 40). This situation is attributed to the fact that these groups face structure constraints

because of the dispersed nature of their constituencies. In future, specific programmes may be designed to address these apparent deficiencies in the representation process.

6.4 Performance of District Chairpersons

District chairpersons are the political heads of the local governments and their leadership is crucial for the overall functioning of the local government and their councils. The score card for chairpersons therefore focus on their political leadership, legislative responsibilities through the executive committee, contact with the electorate, initiation and participation in local development projects as well as monitoring of public service delivery.

As shown in Table 8 below, the majority of the Chairpersons performed well during the year under assessment obtaining a score of more than 50 points out of a maximum total of 100 points. Gulu District Chairman, Martin M. Ojara, scored the highest at 91 points out of a maximum of 100. This is consistent with the performance of the Gulu district council and the Gulu district speaker who also obtained the highest scores in their categories. Box 1 provides details of the innovative ways in which Gulu District Council conducts business which partly explains her good performance.

Table 8: Performance of District Chairpersons

Name	District	Political	Political Leadership	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Initiation of projects	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Ojara Martin M.	Gulu	FDC	19	9	10	10	43	91
Gregory Mikairi E.	Soroti	NRM	19	10	10	7	36	82
Luwakanya J.M	Mpigi	NRM	18	8	7	10	37	80
Rwabihunga Richard	Kabarole	Independent	19	4	10	8	39	80
Lukooya Francis M.	Mukono	NRM	19	13	8	9	31	80
Emmanuel Osuna	Tororo	NRM	16	2	9	10	41	78
Aol Mark Musooka	Moroto	NRM	17	13	6	9	31	76
Oluma J Francis	Amuria	NRM	18	15	5	7	29	74
Bwanika Mathias L.	Wakiso	DP	17	4	10	8	31	70
Tumusiime Deusdedit	Mbarara	NRM	17	2	8	4	39	70
Bernard Mujasi	Mbale	NRM	17	11	7	9	26	70
Singahakyey Denis	Ntungamo	NRM	19	8	8	7	27	69

John Lorot	Naka-piripit	NRM	17	2	10	7	33	69
Gume Fredrick Ngobi	Jinja	NRM	17	15	10	9	15	66
Tinkamanyire George	Hoima	NRM	17	8	7	6	27	65
Okumu O. Robert	Nebbi	NRM	18	2	9	8	28	65
Nadduli Abdul	Luweero	NRM	17	4	7	8	27	63
Nambeshe Joh Baptist	Bududa	NRM	17	7	10	5	23	62
Lukumu Fred	Buliisa	NRM	18	4	8	5	21	56
Samuel Bamwole	Kamuli	NRM	10	4	10	4	25	53
Josephine Kasya	Kanungu	NRM	13	2	9	7	22	53
Atube Omach Anthony	Amuru	NRM	14	4	9	10	17	54
Vukoni Jimmy	Moyo	Independent	20	8	2	7	15	52
Byamukama Charles K.	Rukungiri	NRM	18	7	6	7	6	44
Oremo Alex A. Lot	Lira	UPC	15	5	7	7	6	40

Generally, the majority of the chairpersons belong to the NRM party as shown in Figure 41. Yet, the fact that the chairperson with the highest scores is from the opposition Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), it implies that party affiliation may not be a major factor in the performance of a chairperson. What is unique about Ojara is that he has been able to craft a working coalition involving the other district leaders as well as all councilors from both the ruling party and the opposition. The Chairpersons

Box 1: What Makes Gulu Tick?

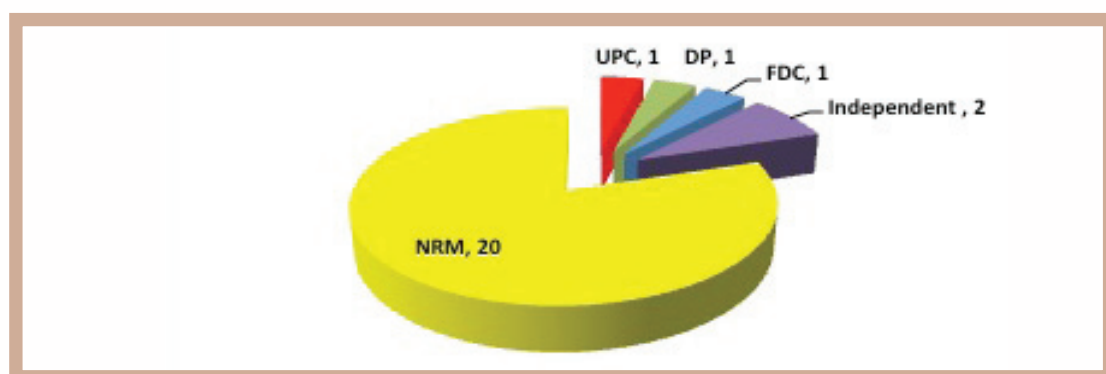
During the FY year under assessment, Gulu District exhibited the best performance amongst all the assessed Local Governments. This performance permeates through the Council, Chairperson, Speaker and individual Councilors. The following partly explains the performance:

- **Technical Advisor to Chairperson:** Gulu unlike any other Local Government has a Technical Advisor to the chairperson. The Technical Advisor provides briefing notes to the Chairperson. He carries out research, discusses technical issues with the Chairperson so that the latter remains atop of things. In addition the technical advisor prepares speeches for the Chairperson for various events.

- **Bipartisanship and Service above politics:** The Chairperson (FDC), the District Speaker (NRM) and councilors (17 NRM) and (13 FDC) have fostered a spirit of bipartisanship. What is seen in Gulu is akin to a “Team of Rivals” which has the resultant effect of improved service delivery. This is a spirit carried on from the former council under Norbert Mao who worked closely with the late Walter Ochora despite their different political party affiliations.
- **Monitoring, reporting and follow-up actions:** The Committees of Council and individual councilors carry out monitoring and report on a regular basis. All these reports find their way to the floor of the Council, discussed and appropriate resolutions made.
- **Innovative use of communication for service delivery:** The district has moved ahead to capitalize on direct benefits of communication. In this regard, the district has booked 1000 lines with MTN in a Closed User Group Initiative geared at enhancing flow of information back and forth. The Chairperson can check on all Head teachers, Health Centres and others by phone. He may not have to drive to these sub-counties. In addition, plans are underway to establish a Directory of Staff and Councilors. It will be published and updated annually with contacts and photos of HODs and will be found at all Local Councils, and Health Centres.
- **Citizens’ information Bureau:** The district has citizen’s information bureau that connects citizens to their leaders. In addition the use of media by political leaders provides an opportunity for citizens to hold their leaders to account. This is helped by an environment where citizens civic competence in Gulu has improved, thanks to development partners and citizens developing tremendous interest in Council Activities like meetings.
- **Strategic partnerships:** The district has made efforts to have strategic partnerships with various actors. The Partnership with Toyota (U) Limited has added to local revenue while the USAID-NUDEIL MoU has seen massive infrastructural development especially the road network. The MoU with UMI is envisaged to build the capacity of staff while the district will directly benefit from the revenues.

who did not score points above an average of 50 points did not have evidence of their actions especially with regard to monitoring the delivery of public services as well as the legislative activities accomplished during the year covered by the assessment.

Figure 39: Political Party Affiliation of Local Council Chairpersons



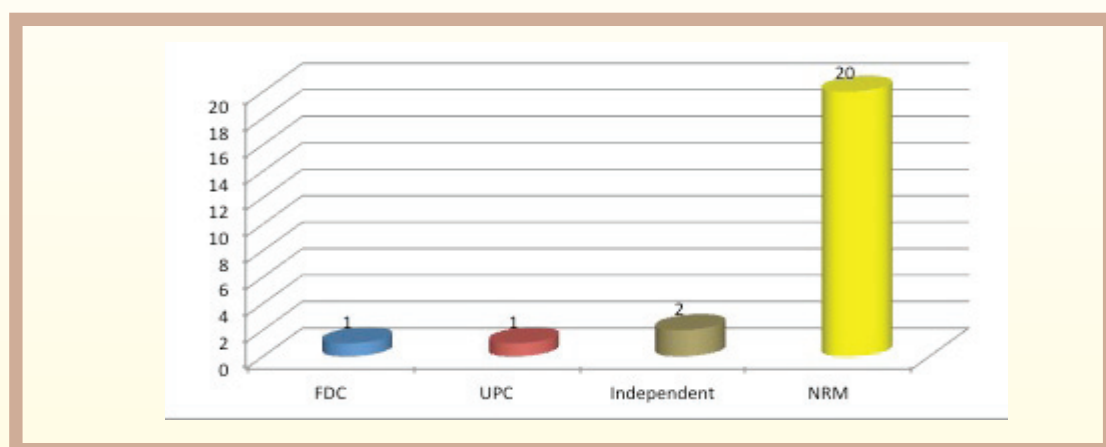
Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

6.5 Performance Score Card for District Council Speakers

The district council speakers are the main actors that determine the overall performance of the local government councils. Their leadership is essential in ensuring that local government councils remain focused on their mandated to ensure local development, achieve effective representation of the electorate and promote good governance at the local level. Consequently, besides their being assessed like other councilors, speakers are also assessed on their leadership of council business.

During 2011/12, 20 district council speakers out of the 25 belonged to the ruling National Resistance Movement while the rest are either independents or are members of the Forum for Democratic Change and the Uganda Peoples' Congress.

Figure 40: Political Party Affiliation of Local Council Speakers



Source: Field Findings, 2011/12

Gulu District Council Speaker Peter D. Okello scored the highest points. The speaker's record was clearly manifested by the quality of the Council minutes which remained exemplary since

the last assessment. Documentary evidence of correspondences with government officials raising service delivery issues affecting the district was on record. One of the unique methods used Speaker Okello is photography which he uses to document meetings with the electorate.

The general performance of Speakers across the 25 districts was within the range of 40-68 points as shown in Table 9. Analysis of the performance scores for speakers show that they do not perform well on monitoring the delivery of services. This is partly because they are required to dedicate a substantial part of their time to managing the business of council. Another potential reason for the average or poor scores obtained by speakers was that they are often in conflict with the District Chairpersons. It is this conflict that has paralyzed Council operations in districts such as Mbarara, Tororo and Agago.

Table 9: Performance of Speakers

Name	District	Political Party	Presiding and preservation of order in council	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLG	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Okello Douglas Peter	Gulu	NRM	20	20	8	41	89
Mafabi Mohammed	Mbale	Independent	20	20	10	25	75
Daudi Byekwaso Mukiibi	Wakiso	NRM	19	20	10	26	75
James k. Kunobwa	Mukono	NRM	18	20	10	25	73
Mayengo Richard	Jinja	NRM	16	20	4	28	68
Fuambe Ida	Nebbi	NRM	17	20	10	21	68
Nabimanya Dan	Ntungamo	NRM	20	15	10	21	66
Namayanja Proscovia	Luweero	NRM	12	20	10	22	64
Ndyabahika Henry	Rukungiri	NRM	16	16	10	22	64
Jotham Loyer	Nakapiripi	NRM	19	11	10	22	62
Beshesya Charles	Kanungu	NRM	18	12	10	21	61
Odongo Andrew	Soroti	FDC	20	18	4	19	61
Tibamanya William K	Mbarara	NRM	13	16	6	23	58
Mugabo Clovice B	Kabarole	NRM	14	17	2	21	54
Odongkara Christophe	Amuru	NRM	5	18	6	22	51
Lomoto Ceasar Laimer	Moroto	NRM	18	16	2	13	49
Chaiga Martin	Moyo	NRM	14	14	10	6	44
Engoru Charles	Amuria	NRM	19	11	2	9	41
Jjemba Juliet	Mpigi	NRM	15	9	10	6	40
Amaama R. Didan	Buliisa	Independent	11	7	6	13	37
Matsyetsye Micheal	Bududa	NRM	17	0	4	14	35
Isingoma Kitwe	Hoima	NRM	15	12	2	4	33
Michi James Paul	Tororo	NRM	8	11	6	7	32
Ocen Martin Odyek	Lira	UPC	18	2	0	6	26

CHAPTER 07

Factors affecting performance

The factors affecting the performance of Local Government Councils have not substantially changed since first assessment was conducted in 2009.

7.1 Endogenous factors

The performance of district councils across the country are afflicted by a number of factors that are endogenous to the councils themselves and sometime very specific to particular councils. There are at least 5 factors that need to be addressed to improve the internal performance of the councils.

Varying education levels

There is general consensus that the absence of minimum qualification requirements for one to be elected a councilor affects the quality of the district councils and their ability to deliver on their mandate. As a result, councilors are unable to effectively debate, legislate and take actions to address the deficiencies in public service delivery and governance. This problem is aggravated by the fact that the laws, rules and guidelines governing public service require that civil servants to be deployed up to sub-county level should be graduates. The disparity in education qualification requirements is a source of tension between elected leaders who claim to hold the peoples' mandate and civil servants who occupy their positions by virtue of their education qualifications and experience in public service.

Limited capacity to demand for upward accountability

The district councils are also unable to demand for upward accountability on behalf their electorate. Some of the major problems with regard to poor quality

of public services emanate from the Central Government. Outstanding problems such as: corruption; the expanding size and cost of government; and failure to channel appropriate investments in key sectors such as health, education and agriculture stem from Central Government planning and budgeting. Yet, the Local Government Councils have not exhibited any capacity to influence public policy and Government action on these matters.

Low consciousness of power and authority

There is also apparently low consciousness on the power and authority that is vested in the district local councils. An uneven power relationship exists between the local councils on the one hand and the technical arm of the local governments which controls the budget as related decision-making authority. Most importantly, there is significant imbalance in the power relationship between Local Government Councils and the executive and legislature at the national level. For example, the executive has considerable control over the budget and budget allocation process. The legislature exercises considerable legislative power and is able to determine its own budget. On the contrary, councils and councilors are unable to exert their power and authority to direct national priorities in manner that benefits their voters.

Failure to take follow up action arising out of poor record keeping.

Historically, councils had a perpetual problem of record keeping. The council minutes were recorded in a general manner without paying particular attention to specific decisions and follow up actions. Although this problem persists, there is an apparent positive movement in the quality of record keeping since this issue was raised in the first score card assessment in 2009.

Unmet expectations

Councilors and other elected leaders consider their political positions with expectations of gain through regular income and access to lucrative business deals through the procurement process. Consequently, the failure to meet their own expectations undermines the morale and focus on service delivery as some of their efforts are channeled into conflicts over scarce and limited resources.

High levels of corruption

Local government councils have undermined themselves by failing to curtail the persistent high levels of corruption. By failing to confront the cancer of corruption within their ranks, local governments are increasingly becoming a scapegoat for central government on corrosive corruption at the central government level.

The levels of corruption undermine the ability of local government councils to negotiate for a fair share of the national budget to be allocated to local level service delivery.

Internal conflicts within the councils

The aforementioned problems are aggravated by internal political conflicts in a number of district councils. During the fiscal year 2011/2012, the major conflict hotspots were the districts of Agago, Tororo, Mbarara and Kamuli. These conflicts have severely undermined the functioning of the respective local governments and thereby impacting on the quality of public service delivery and governance.

7.2 Exogenous factors

The aforementioned endogenous factors are aggravated by wide ranging exogenous factors which imply that solutions to the perpetual problems of service delivery will largely be solved from without and not within the councils. In the 2009/10 score card report, seven major factors were raised as accounting for the current failures in public service delivery at the local government level¹. These factors still obtain. These are:

- Inadequate fiscal transfers and distorted budget structure for funding of local governments
- The continuous creation of districts and other administrative units without corresponding funding commitments
- The rolling back of decentralization through recentralization
- The lack of clarity between local government councils and municipalities
- Low levels of civic consciousness among citizens about accountability relationships and roles and responsibilities of the elected leaders
- Limited knowledge and capacity of councilors and other local political leaders about their mandates.
- Poor record of Local Government Minutes

In spite of the apparent consensus that these issues undermine the ability of local government councils to implement the programmes of government and ensure effective delivery of public services, attempts to address them have not been that successful.

7.3 Recommendations

¹ For details see, Tumushabe, G, et al (2011). Uganda Local Government Councils Score-card Report 2009/10: Political Accountability, Representation and State of Service Delivery. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.42, 2011. Kampala. (pp. 49-53)

A series of recommendations to improve the performance of local governments in ensuring public service and accountability were made in the previous two assessments. In addition to those earlier recommendations, the following recommendations are proposed to address the current failures in the delivery of public services and breakdown in the systems of accountability.

Establish a parliament-local government forum

There is need to increase formal and informal communication between local government leaders and members of parliament. The current system of interactions based on MPs attendance of council sessions has not worked to address the problems faced by local governments. A forum that brings together local government leaders and Members of Parliament would help facilitate a conversation on critical legislative and accountability issues confronting local governments. To ensure that such a forum is manageable, local government would be represented by the Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) and its various constituent segments.

Uganda Revenue Authority should publish the revenue collections from local governments

There is no data on the level of revenue collections from local governments. Major sources of revenues collected from the jurisdictions of local governments are considered national revenue and managed centrally. The implication is the local governments are left with peripheral taxable sources and hence unable to demonstrate economic viability based on their contribution to the national budget. This has a serious policy distorting effect since most local governments are considered unviable. Local governments and parliament should therefore require that Uganda Revenue Authority publishes disaggregated data on revenue collections from all local governments on an annual basis.

Introduce a budget amendment to enable equitable sharing of the national resource envelop between the local governments and the central governments

In the previous report, the issue of the budget architecture was raised as one of the fundamental issues affecting the performance, responsibility and accountability of local governments. The current system of fiscal transfers perpetuates a dependence syndrome which puts local governments in a position of powerlessness. The sense of powerlessness mainly driven by failure to control the budget of local governments partly explains why local governments are unable to intervene to address the challenges of service delivery as manifested on collapsing school infrastructure, malfunctioning ambulances or devastating

agricultural pests and diseases among other things. Parliament can address this issue by passing a budget amendment that allocates a sizeable percentage of the budget to local government rather than the current system of fiscal transfers.

Building leadership capabilities

The local governments councils that are performing well according to the score-card rely heavily on strategic leadership by the district chairpersons, speakers and Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs). The Ministry of Local Government should invest in ensuring that top political leaders such as the chairpersons, the speakers and their deputies as well as chairpersons of committees are trained in strategic leadership and management. The trainings should focus on enabling local government leaders to build a working coalition of the quartet: the chairperson, the speaker, the CAO and the Resident District Commissioner. Experience from local governments like Gulu where this Quartet is working well with sound innovative ways of resolving some of the challenges can be found even in the context of a constrained fiscal and policy space.

7.4 Conclusion

In order to have well-functioning public services consistent with the needs of citizens, local governments must be seen embrace accountability with attendant relationships between political leaders, civil servants and citizens. These stakeholders need to learn from each other's' experiences and promote responsive, responsible and accountable public governance. In order to realize an active citizenry, Institutional mechanisms for building the civic competence of citizens to demand accountability from elected leaders and local governments is a critical antidote. Further, the central government on the other must ensure emergence and sustenance of functional governance systems, appropriate allocation of resources , effective and efficient delivery of centrally controlled public services in order to attain positive outcomes from equal and equitable access and utilization of public services by the citizenry.

REFERENCES

GoU (2010) National Development Plan 2010/211-2014/2015

GoU, MoFPED (2010); Millennium Development Goals Report for Uganda 2010. Kampala.

MAAIF (2010), Agriculture for Food and Income Security. Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 2010/11- 2014-15

MAAIF (2011) ; Statistical Abstract 2011

Ministry of Health (2010) Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (2010/11-2014.15): Promoting People's Health to Enhance Socio-economic Development, Kampala

Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (2010): Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan: 2010/11- 2014-15

MoFPED (2011) Uganda National Budget 2011/2012

MoH (2011) Annual Health Sector Performance Report 2010/11, Kampala

MoLG (2003); General Guide to the Local Government Budget Process for District & LLG Councillors, NGOs, CBOs & Civil Society. Kampala

OAG (2010); Value for Money Audit Report on Management of Road Maintenance of National Roads by Uganda National Roads Authority

OAG (2011); Annual Report of the Auditor General for the Year Ended 30 th JUNE 2011, Local Authorities

Tumushabe, G., (2011). Uganda Local Government Councils Score-card Report 2009/2010: Political Accountability, Representation and the State of Service Delivery. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 42, 2011. Kampala.

UBOS (2005) Uganda National Household Surveys, 2005/06

UBOS (2012) Statistical Abstract 2012

UBOS and MAAIF (2008) Uganda Census of Agriculture: Crop area and production report(UCA 2008/09), Kampala

UWEZO et al (2011) Are our Children Learning? Numeracy and Literacy across East Africa

PUBLICATIONS IN THIS SERIES

Tumushabe, G.W., Bainomugisha, A., and Muhwezi, W., (2000). Towards Strategic Engagement: Government NGO Relations and the Quest for NGO Law Reform in Uganda. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 1, 2000. Kampala.

Kameri-Mbote, P., (2000). The Operation Environment and Constraints for NGOs in Kenya: Strategies for Good Policy and Practice. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 2, 2000. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G. W., (2001). The Precautionary Principle, Biotechnology and Environmental Litigation: Complexities in Litigating New and Emerging Environmental problems. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.3, 2001. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G. W., Mwebaza, R., and Naluwairo, R., (2001). Sustainably Utilizing our National Heritage: Legal Implications of the proposed Degazettement of Butamira Forest Reserve. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.4, 2001. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G. W., and Bainomugisha, A., et al: (2003). Sustainable Development Beyond Rio + 10- Consolidating Environmental Democracy in Uganda Through Access to Justice, Information and Participation. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 5, 2003. Kampala.

Mugenyi, O., and Naluwairo, R., (2003). Uganda's Access to the European Union Agricultural Market: Challenges and Opportunities. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 6, 2003. Kampala.

Mugenyi, O., and Nuwamanya, D., (2003). Democratizing EPA Negotiations: Challenges for Enhancing the Role of Non State Actors. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.7, 2003. Kampala.

Kameri-Mbote, P., (2004). Towards a Liability and Redress System under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: A Review of the Kenya National Legal System. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 8, 2004. Kampala.

Kabudi, P. J., (2004). Liability and Redress for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Movement of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety: A Review of Tanzania Legal System. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 9, 2004. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G. W., and Bainomugisha, A., (2004). Constitutional Reforms and Environmental Legislative Representation in Uganda: A Case Study of Butamira Forest

Reserves in Uganda. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 10, 2004. Kampala.

Musiime, E., Kaizire, B., and Muwanga, M., (2005). Organic Agriculture in Uganda: The Need for A Coherent Policy Framework. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.11, 2005. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G.W., (2005). The Theoretical and Legal Foundations of Community- Based Property Rights in East Africa. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 12, 2005. Kampala.

Bainomugisha, A., and Mushemeza, D., (2006). Deepening Democracy and Enhancing Sustainable Livelihoods in Uganda: An Independent Review of the Performance of Special Interest Groups in Parliament. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 13, 2006. Kampala.

Mugenyi, O., and Zeija, F., (2006). The East African Customs Union Protocol: An Audit of the Stakeholders' Participation in the Negotiation Process. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.14, 2006. Kampala.

Naluwairo, R., (2006). From Concept to Action: The Protection and Promotion of Farmers' Rights in East Africa. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.15, 2006. Kampala.

Banomugisha, A., (2006). Political Parties, Political Change and Environmental Governance in Uganda: A Review of Political Parties Manifestos. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.16, 2006.

Tumushabe, G. W., and Musiime, E., (2006). Living on the Margins of Life: The Plight of the Batwa Communities of South Western Uganda. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.17, 2006. Kampala.

Naluwairo, R., and Tabaro, E., (2006). Promoting Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture through Facilitated Access to Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: Understanding the Multilateral System of Access and Benefit Sharing. ACODE Policy Research Series, No.18, 2006. Kampala.

Bainomugisha, A., and Mushemeza, E. D., (2006). Monitoring Legislative Representation: Environmental Issues in the 7th Parliament of Uganda. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 19, 2006. Kampala.

Bainomugisha, A., Kivengyere, H., and Tusasirwe, B., (2006). Escaping the Oil Curse and Making Poverty History: A Review of the Oil and Gas Policy and Legal Framework for Uganda.

ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 20, 2006. Kampala.

Keizire, B. B., and Mugenyi, O., (2006). Mainstreaming Environment and Natural Resources Issues in selected Government Sectors: Status, Considerations and Recommendations. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 21, 2006. Kampala.

Keizire, B. B., and Muhwezi, W. W., (2006). The Paradox of Poverty amidst Plenty in the Fish Product Chain in Uganda: The Case of Lake George. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 22, 2006. Kampala.

Bainomugisha, A., Okello, J., and Ngoya, J. B., (2007). The Tragedy of Natural Resources Dependent Pastoral Communities: A Case of Teso-Karamoja Border Land Conflict between Katakwi and Moroto Districts. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 23, 2007. Kampala.

Nkabahona, A., Kandole, A., and Banura, C., (2007). Land Scarcity, Ethnic Marginalisation and Conflict in Uganda: The Case of Kasese District. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 24, 2007. Kampala.

Kivengere, H., Kandole, A., (2007). Land, Ethnicity and Politics in Kibaale District. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 25, 2007. Kampala.

Muhumuza, E., Kutegeka, S., and Wolimbwa, A., (2007). Wealth Distribution, Poverty and Timber Governance in Uganda: A Case Study of Budongo Forest Reserve. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 26, 2007. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G. W., (2009). The Anatomy of Public Administration Expenditure in Uganda: The Cost of the Executive and its Implications for Poverty Eradication and Governance. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 27, 2009. Kampala

Tumushabe, G., W., and Gariyo, Z., (2009). Ugandan Taxpayers' Burden: The Financial and Governance Costs of a Bloated Legislature. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 28, 2009. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G., Bainomugisha, A., and Mugenyi, O., (2009). Land Tenure, Biodiversity and Post Conflict Transformation in Acholi Sub-Region: Resolving the Property Rights Dilemma. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 29, 2009. Kampala

Muhwezi, W. W., Bainomugisha, A., et.al., (2009). Oil Revenue Sharing Mechanisms: The Case of Uganda. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 30, 2009. Kampala

Tumushabe, G., et.al. (2010). Monitoring and Assessing the Performance of Local Government Councils in Uganda: Background, Methodology and Score Card. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 31, 2010. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G., et.al. (2010). Uganda Local Government Councils Score Card Report 2008/09: A Comparative Analysis of Findings and Recommendations for Action. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 32, 2010. Kampala.

Tucungwirwe, F., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Kamuli District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 33, 2010. Kampala.

Tucungwirwe, F., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Mbale District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 34, 2010. Kampala.

Ssemakula, E., G., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Amuria District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 35, 2010. Kampala.

Muyomba, L., T., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Nebbi District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 36, 2010. Kampala.

Muyomba, L., T., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Amuru District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 37, 2010. Kampala

Muyomba, L., T., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Luwero District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 38, 2010. Kampala

Natamba, E., F., et.al. (2010). Local Government Councils Performance and the Quality of Service Delivery in Uganda: Ntungamo District Council Score Card 2008/09. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 39, 2010. Kampala.

Lukwago, D., (2010), Increasing Agricultural Sector Financing: Why It Matters for Uganda's Socio-Economic Transformation. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 40, 2010. Kampala.

Naluwairo, R., (2011). Promoting Agriculture Sector Growth and Development: A Comparative Analysis of Uganda's Political Party Manifestos (2011 -2016). ACODE Policy Research Series,

No. 41, 2011. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G., (2011). Uganda Local Government Councils Score-card Report 2009/2010: Political Accountability, Representation and the State of Service Delivery. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 42, 2011. Kampala.

Naluwairo, R., (2011). Investing in Orphan Crops to Improve Food and Livelihood Security of Uganda's Rural Poor: Policy Gaps, Opportunities and Recommendations. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 43, 2011. Kampala.

Mugabe, J., O., (2011). Science, Technology and Innovation in Africa's Regional Integration: From Rhetoric to Practice. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 44, 2011. Kampala.

Muyomba-Tamale, L., (2011). Local Government Councils' Performance and Public Service Delivery in Uganda: Mukono District Council Score-Card Report 2009/10. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 45, 2011. Kampala.

Muyomba-Tamale, L., (2011). Local Government Councils' Performance and Public Service Delivery in Uganda: Luwero District Council Score-Card Report 2009/10. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 46, 2011. Kampala.

Adoch, C., and Ssemakula, E., (2011). Killing the Goose that Lays the Golden Egg: An Analysis of Budget Allocations and Revenue from the Environment and Natural Resource Sector in Karamoja Region. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 47, 2011. Kampala.

Muyomba-Tamale, L., et.al, (2011). Local Government Councils' Performance and public Service Delivery in Uganda: Mpigi District Council Score-Card Report 2009/10. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 48, 2011. Kampala.

Naluwairo, R., (2011). In Quest for an Efficient Agri-Food System: Reflections on Uganda's Major Agri-Food System Policies and Policy Frameworks. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 49, 2011. Kampala.

Muyomba-Tamale, L., et.al (2011). Local Government Councils' Performance and Public Service Delivery in Uganda: Luwero District Council Score-Card Report 2009/10. ACODE Policy Research Series, No. 50, 2011. Kampala.

Tumushabe, G., W., and Mugabe, J., O., (2012). Governance of Science, Technology and Innovation in the East African Community: Inaugural Biennial Report. ACODE Policy Research Series No. 51. Kampala.

Annexes

Performance in the 2011 Annual Assessment

District	Minimum Conditions	Performance Measures	Overall Performance
Agago DC	Met	Reward	Reward
Gulu	Met	Reward	Reward
Jinja	Met	Reward	Reward
Kabarole	Met	Reward	Reward
Kamuli	Met	Reward	Reward
Kanungu	Met	Reward	Reward
Lira	Met	Reward	Reward
Luwero	Met	Reward	Reward
Mbale	Met	Reward	Reward
Mbarara	Met	Reward	Reward
Mpigi	Met	Reward	Reward
Mukono	Met	Reward	Reward
Nakapiripiriti	Met	Reward	Reward
Nebbi	Met	Reward	Reward
Ntungamo	Met	Reward	Reward
Rukungiri	Met	Reward	Reward
Tororo	Met	Reward	Reward
Wakiso	Met	Reward	Reward
Bududa	Met	Static	Static
Buliisa	Met	Static	Static
Moroto	Met	Static	Static
Moyo	Met	Static	Static
Amuria	Not met	Static	Penalty
Amuru	Not met	Reward	Penalty
Hoima	Not met	Reward	Penalty
Soroti	Not met	Penalty	Penalty

Amuria

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Ebiru Paul	Orungo	UPC	Male	18	18	0	32	68
Ewayu David	Orungo	Independent	Male	18	18	2	24	62
Tebenyang J.R	Acowa	NRM	Male	17	16	0	28	61
Oboi Emmanuel	Amuria	NRM	Male	13	9	4	34	60
Okitoi Erisat John	Kapelebyong	UPC	Male	8	20	8	22	58
Amooni Max	Wera	NRM	Male	18	18	2	19	57
Okotel A Moses	Abarilela	NRM	Male	8	18	0	24	50
Omer Silver	Asamuk	UPC	Male	8	13	2	24	47
Omer Silver	Asamuk	UPC	Male	8	13	2	24	47
Ebaju Stephen	Abiang	UPC	Male	8	4	8	26	46
Ogwade Silvester	Youth	NRM	Male	5	17	6	10	38
Ekweny Gabriel	Amuria TC	NRM	Male	6	11	6	6	29
Average Men					15	3	23	52
Asimo Jane	Orungo	UPC	Female	18	18	0	28	64
Akol Ketty	Kapelebyong/Obalanga	UPC	Female	5	16	4	29	54
Isamukere F	PWD	NRM	Female	5	14	0	16	35
Acam H.B	Kuju/Wera	UPC	Female	5	0	0	29	34
Atumo Josephine	Morungatuny	NRM	Female	5	11	0	17	33
Amendo Judith	Youth	NRM	Female	8	9	0	11	28
Anyilat Mary	Acowa	NRM	Female	5	11	0	10	26
Alupo Margret	Abarilela/Wera	Independent	Female	5	6	0	11	22
Aliano Demita	Asamuk/Apeduru	NRM	Female	10	5	0	8	23
Average Women				7	10	0	18	35

Amuru

Name	Subcounty	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Owachi Stanislaus Boki	Atiak	NRM	Male	16	0	0	26	42
Rom Denis	Lamogi	FDC	Male	16	3	2	15	36
Okello Tito	Youth	NRM	Male	16	9	0	8	33

Oketayot Ceaser	Amuru	NRM	Male	13	0	0	18	31
Akera Martin	Amuru TC	NRM	Male	13	0	2	9	24
Average Male				15	2	1	15	33
Akot Margret	Lamogi	FDC	Female	16	4	0	18	38
Apiyo Catherine Oywa	Pabbo	FDC	Female	16	4	2	11	33
Naku Jane	Youth	NRM	Female	6	4	0	13	23
Lanyero Beatrice Okiya	Amuru TC	NRM	Female	9	0	0	8	17
Aparo Nighty	PWD	NRM	Female	2	0	0	16	18
Average Female				10	2	0	13	26

Bududa

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Natubu G. Masaba	Bulucheke	NRM	Male	17	18	6	15	56
Meru Patrick	Bubiita	NRM	Male	17	14	2	24	57
Nekoye Richard	Youth	NRM	Male	13	17	10	15	55
Musuto Stephen	Bukalasi	NRM	Male	1	20	0	21	42
Namwokoyi Franco	Buwali	NRM	Male	17	6	6	16	45
Masika James	PWD	NRM	Male	10	15	4	17	46
Mutinye Micheal	Bududa	Independ- ent	Male	5	18	0	17	40
Wangusi Robert	Bushiya	NRM	Male	1	17	4	15	37
Wesire Eliah	Bushika	FDC	Male	1	20	6	10	37
Mayeku David Musene	Bumayoka	NRM	Male	1	7	10	18	36
Bukoma Edward	Nabweya		Male	1	20	0	14	35
Kuloba Vicent	Bushilibo	Independ- ent	Male	1	16	0	18	35
Londi John Bosco	Nalwanza	NRM	Male	1	13	4	11	29
Wahetosi George	Bududa T.C	NRM	Male	1	2	0	20	23
Walimbwa Simon Peter	Nakatsi	NRM	Male	6	4	0	15	25
Musamali Alfred	Bukibokolo	NRM	Male	1	16	0	7	24
Average Male				6	14	3	16	39

Washata B. Keziah	Bukigai/ Nabweya	NRM	Female	5	18	2	22	47
Pheobe Lubango	Bulucheke	NRM	Female	13	15	0	15	43
Zurah Kuloba	Bumayoka	Independent	Female	8	9	6	11	34
Zaale Elizabeth	Bubiita/ Buwali/ Nalwanza	NRM	Female	1	20	0	12	33
Nakhayenze Samali	Bududa	NRM	Female	1	15	0	12	28
Namono Benah Rebecca	Bushiribo	Independent	Female	1	15	0	8	24
Namono Annet	PWD	NRM	Female	1	16	0	7	24
Nandutu Sarah Kutosi	Bukibokolo / Bumasheti	NRM	Female	1	11	4	10	26
Wambette Moses	Bukigai	Independent	Female	1	8	0	18	27
Kakayi Catherine	Bukalasi	NRM	Female	1	4	0	14	19
Namwenya Mereth	Bushika/ Nawatsi		Female	1	9	0	9	19
Namono Rose	Bududa T.C	NRM	Female	4	6	0	3	13
Katizi Aidah	Youth	NRM	Female	1	6	0	4	11
Average Female				3	12	1	11	27

Buliisa

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Agaba Kinene Simon	Buliisa T.C	NRM	Male	21	13	10	25	69
Businge B. Moses	Kigwera	NRM	Male	21	4	6	35	66
Wandera Moses	Buliisa	NRM	Male	21	11	0	21	53
Manyirenki Julius	PWD	NRM	Male	18	6	2	20	46
Openjith Geoffrey	Butiaba	NRM	Male	12	6	0	23	41
Tibasiima Gilbert	Youth	NRM	Male	10	7	2	15	34
Bamutiraki Solomon	Biiso	NRM	Male	16	4	0	8	28
Kahuuma Solomon	Kihungya	NRM	Male	16	2	0	9	27
Average Male				17	7	3	20	46

Kafua Joyce	Biiso/ Kihungya	NRM	Female	16	11	6	32	65
Vusia teddy	Ngwedo	NRM	Female	18	11	2	31	62
Katushabe Betty	Butiaba	NRM	Female	12	18	6	26	62
Amanya Lydia	Buliisa	NRM	Female	1	11	6	19	37
Mbabazi Joyce	Buliisa T.c	NRM	Female	11	4	6	13	34
Muhereza Katusiime	Kigwera	NRM	Female	16	5	0	6	27
Atimango Alice	Youth	NRM	Female	10	6	0	2	18
Mugume faith	PWD	NRM	Female	9	2	0	5	16
Average Female				12	9	3	17	40

Gulu

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participa- tion in LLGs	Monitor- ing NPPAs	Total
Opiyo Christopher Ateker	Awach	NRM	Male	21	17	10	38	86
Olweny Balingtone	Bungatira	FDC	Male	21	20	8	34	83
Komakech Patrick	Patiko	FDC	Male	16	14	10	37	77
Okwonga Alfred	Pece Div	NRM	Male	21	20	4	37	82
Oyat Chagga Wilson	Layibi Division	FDC	Male	16	13	10	39	78
Odongo Damasco	Lakwana	NRM	Male	18	14	6	29	67
Mugisha J. c. Anywar	Youth	NRM	Male	16	15	2	28	61
Ojok Isaac Newton	Bobi	NRM	Male	18	14	0	22	54
Okoya Owen Chris	Palaro	FDC	Male	18	7	2	24	51
Okwonga John	Unyama	FDC	Male	16	9	2	19	46
Akena Tonny	PWD	NRM	Male	16	11	2	23	52
Okwir Justine P. Akello	Laroo Div	FDC	Male	12	4	2	25	43
Aliker Fredrick	Paicho	FDC	Male	5	5	2	26	38
Nyeko Kenneth	Ongako	FDC	Male	18	2	2	14	36
Watdok Francisco	Koro	FDC	Male	12	7	2	13	34
Olanya Billy Graham	Odek	NRM	Male	18	5	0	5	28
Average Male				16	11	4	26	57

Akello Grace Ouma	Koro	NRM	Female	13	20	2	22	57
Rose Amono Abili	Bungatira	FDC	Female	16	11	4	24	55
Nyapolo Rose	Koch - Ongako	NRM	Female	18	7	2	27	54
Adong Caroline Rose	PWD	NRM	Female	16	12	4	21	53
Arach Christine	Pece Division	FDC	Female	13	5	2	25	45
Atim Betty	Laroo	FDC	Female	16	0	6	26	48
Santa Oketta	Layibi/ Bardege	NRM	Female	16	2	2	15	35
Langol Margaret	Odek & Lalogi	NRM	Female	5	4	2	23	34
Anne Sabiti	Bardege	NRM	Female	9	4	2	13	28
Atim Betty	Paicho/ Unyama	NRM	Female	12	3	0	12	27
Lalam Lilian Stella	Awach/ Patiko/Paloro	FDC	Female	13	5	2	6	26
Lamunu Ketty Giri-Giri	Bobo/ Lakwana	NRM	Female	5	0	2	23	30
Halima Joyce Reeni	Youth	NRM	Female	9	5	2	10	26
Average Female				12	6	2	19	40

Hoima

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participa- tion in LLGs	Monitor- ing NPPAs	Total
Byaruhanga Fredrick K	Kitoba	NRM	Male	21	20	10	25	76
Muhumuza Vicent	Kahooru	NRM	Male	16	20	10	24	70
Kiiza B. Deogratias	Bugambe	NRM	Male	16	16	6	29	67
Kunihira Joab Akiiki	Mparo Division	NRM	Male	21	13	6	25	65
Muhairwe Daniel	Kiziranfumbi	NRM	Male	16	11	4	27	58
Ayesiga Peter Zuwa Akiiki	Bwanika	NRM	Male	17	14	2	21	54
Komakech Geoffrey	Buseruka	Independent	Male	21	11	6	11	49
Opio Vicent Alpha	Kabwoya	NRM	Male	21	16	6	9	52
Kusiima Edward	PWD	NRM	Male	21	6	10	9	46
Kasanga B. Lawrence	Buhimba	NRM	Male	16	11	4	17	48
Mugenyi James	Kigorobyu	NRM	Male	21	16	2	5	44

Bagada Ruganju Philemon	Kyabigambire	NRM	Male	16	9	6	11	42
Francis Kazini	Youth	NRM	Male	16	16	2	2	36
Bashaija George	Kyangwari	NRM	Male	16	5	2	3	26
Isingoma Edward	Bujumbura	NRM	Male	0	5	0	10	15
Average Male				17	13	5	15	50
Benadette Plan	Kahoor Division	NRM	Female	16	20	6	24	66
Kusiima Darlson	Bugambe	NRM	Female	19	16	6	25	66
Atagwirweho Sarah	Buhimba	NRM	Female	1	20	2	36	59
Kobusingye Daphine M	Kabwoya/Kyangwari	NRM	Female	21	16	6	19	62
Koojo Naome	Kitoba/Buseruka	NRM	Female	16	16	6	21	59
Komukyeya Doreen	Kyabigambire/Buhanika	NRM	Female	16	16	6	24	62
Asha Kabarama G	Mparo Division	NRM	Female	16	16	6	6	44
Tuhaise Jane	Bujumbura	NRM	Female	16	16	0	12	44
Ayesiga Flossi	PWD	NRM	Female	16	15	0	12	43
Kiiza Resty Byaruhanga	Kisisi/Kiziranfumbi	NRM	Female	16	16	2	4	38
Namakula Judith	Youth	Independent	Female	16	13	0	5	34
Bitagase D. Dorah	Kigorobya/Kigorobya TC	NRM	Female	6	20	0	2	28
Average Female				15	17	3	16	50

Jinja

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Mutaasa Patrick	PWD	NRM	Male	21	20	10	28	79
Wabika Ayub	Budondo	FDC	Male	22	20	8	19	69
Balidawa Paul	Kakira T/C	NRM	Male	22	18	10	13	63
Katuntubiru muhammad	Budondo	FDC	Male	21	20	10	15	66
Mbentyo Mohammed	Jinja central	FDC	Male	21	20	10	4	55
Asumani Akiiki Kyomi	Buwenga Rural	NRM	Male	16	16	10	7	49
NtambiKassim	Bugembe T/C	NRM	Male	18	8	10	7	43
Kauta Samuel	Busedde	NRM	Male	21	9	0	8	38

Muwanika Peter	Walukuba - Masese Div	FDC	Male	18	13	0	3	34
Alozious Mugumira	Buyengo	FDC	Male	14	4	0	14	32
Kamwami Peter	Buwenge T.C	FDC	Male	15	5	0	5	25
Tenywa Yakut	Mafubira A	Independent	Male	18	2	0	8	28
Luya Grace	Butagaya	NRM	Male	9	9	0	3	21
Average Male				18	13	5	10	46
Mukisa Annet	Budondo	NRM	Female	18	20	10	24	72
Asio Florence	Youth	NRM	Female	19	20	10	25	74
Balidawa Sarah	Buyengo/ Buwenge T.C	NRM	Female	21	20	10	12	63
Kabanda Loy	Mpumudde - Kimaka	NRM	Female	11	20	10	17	58
Kawuma Fazira	PWD	Independent	Female	16	20	0	17	53
Obwoyo Jane Lilly	Jinja West	NRM	Female	18	13	10	8	49
Mukama Rose	Mafubira A	NRM	Female	16	16	2	16	50
Ssembera Victoria	Butagaya	NRM	Female	9	20	10	10	49
Mpabulungi Sylvia	Busedde	NRM	Female	9	20	4	11	44
Abuze Christine	Jinja East	FDC	Female	9	11	10	5	35
Auma Pajobo	Kakira	NRM	Female	21	7	0	5	33
Mutesi Juliet	Bugembe T.C	NRM	Female	9	4	2	9	24
Average Female				15	16	7	13	50

Kabarole

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Nyukana Richard	Busoro	Independent	Male	19	20	10	32	81
Kagaba Joshua	Ruteete	NRM	Male	23	18	6	31	78
Monday Robertson Joshua	Hakibaale T/C	NRM	Male	17	13	10	32	72
Kagobya Moses	Buheesi	Independent	Male	11	20	6	31	68
Prosper Busingye	West Division	Independent	Male	22	13	6	29	70
Mashuhuko Joseph	Karambi	NRM	Male	16	14	10	27	67
Katiisa Paul	PWD	NRM	Male	17	20	10	20	67
Bitamanya Joram	South Division	FDC	Male	22	17	10	21	70
Munihira Stephen	Karanguba	NRM	Male	11	17	6	29	63
Manume John	Kateebwa	NRM	Male	22	17	6	19	64

Amon K.Rutenta	Kibiito T/C	NRM	Male	16	20	2	24	62
Katabazi Ambrose	Rwimi	NRM	Male	16	14	0	27	57
Mukwasibwe Denis	Rwimi T.C	NRM	Male	20	18	4	19	61
Rutakirwa Charles Kalija	Kichwamba	NRM	Male	15	15	2	24	56
Mugenyi Patrick	Kisomoro	NRM	Male	12	20	6	21	59
Tugume Emmanuel	Kasenda	Independent	Male	19	9	8	17	53
Tatina Richard	Kijura	Independent	Male	12	11	6	25	54
Karatunga Patrick	Kibiito	NRM	Male	13	14	8	21	56
Pascal Kato Byoma	Bukuuku	NRM	Male	22	16	6	6	50
Agaba Stephen	Youth	NRM	Male	17	14	10	9	50
Kyaligonza John	Kabonero	NRM	Male	7	14	6	13	40
Average Men				17	16	7	23	62
Masika Esther Matsipa	Kateebwa	NRM	Female	16	20	6	35	77
Nakivumbi Halima W	East Division	NRM	Female	22	12	10	23	67
Byabashaija Annah	Rwimi T/C	NRM	Female	18	18	10	26	72
Kaija K. Amina	Kibiito / Kibiito T.C, Kabonero	NRM	Female	16	16	2	32	66
Byabasaija Rose Monday	Kisomoro / Rubona	NRM	Female	21	18	0	27	66
Kadoma Florence	Bukuuku, Karangura	NRM	Female	25	12	10	16	63
Kyorampe Stella	Busoro, Hakibaale, Kijura T/C	NRM	Female	19	11	10	15	55
Kusemererwa Annet R.	Buheesi	NRM	Female	16	10	6	28	60
Kabuna Rosemary	PWD	NRM	Female	9	20	4	19	52
Faith Nyaikira	South Division	NRM	Female	22	18	2	8	50
Suiwa Rwabogo	East Division	NRM	Female	7	11	6	15	39
Kemigabo Stella	Youth	Independent	Female	9	10	0	15	34
Kahubu Rose Ahabyona	Karambi	NRM	Female	2	11	2	15	30
Balinda Gertrude	Ruteete / Kasenda	Independent	Female	16	2	2	6	26
Nyakaisiki Judith	West Division	Independent	Female	8	6	0	2	16
Average Female				15	13	5	19	52

Kamuli

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Charles Mpalabule	Kisozi	NRM	Male	23	20	10	30	83
Wangose Paul	Balawoli	Independent	Male	22	20	10	24	76
Dongo Monic	Balawoli	Independent	Male	19	20	10	22	71
Wambuzi Daniel	Namasagali	NRM	Male	19	18	10	20	67
Byakika Andrew	Kamuli TC	NRM	Male	3	17	10	30	60
Sarah Kizito	Kisozi/ Mbulamuti	NRM	Male	16	20	10	13	59
Kintu W Sanon	Bugulumbya	NRM	Male	18	8	2	18	46
John Basalirwa	Wankole	NRM	Male	23	8	0	7	38
Nandolo Muwangala	Bulopa	NRM	Male	18	8	6	7	39
Wakibi Julius	PWD	NRM	Male	18	15	0	1	34
Kitimbo Paul	Youth	NRM	Male	9	12	0	9	30
Mutasa Moses Andrew	Mbulamuti	Independent	Male	18	9	0	5	32
Maxwell Mugude	Butansi	NRM	Male	19	2	0	4	25
Chuka Marhia Philemon	Nabwigulu	NRM	Male	20	0	0	4	24
Average Male				18	13	5	14	49
Racheal Bakaki	Nabwigulu/ Kamuli TC	NRM	Female	21	20	10	7	58
Monica Mukasa	Butansi	NRM	Female	9	17	10	9	45
Betty Kalema	Namasagali	NRM	Female	1	9	10	21	41
Makoba Ruth	Bugulumbya	NRM	Female	11	11	2	8	32
Katalo Faridah	Kitayunjwa	NRM	Female	4	15	0	11	30
Namugere Joyce Nyago	PWD	NRM	Female	13	7	2	7	29
Auma Sarah Mwando	Nawanyago/ Wankole	NRM	Female	11	6	0	4	21
Nalugya Maham	Youth	Independent	Female	2	11	0	1	14
Ndibogeza Erina	Namwendwa/ Bulopa	Independent	Female	2	11	0	0	13
Average Female				8	12	4	8	31

Kanugu

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Ruginiringiti-mana James	Kihihi T/C	NRM	Male	22	17	10	28	77
Byaruhanga Frank	Mpugu	NRM	Male	19	20	4	29	72

Kururagire Lawrence	Nyamirama	NRM	Male	12	17	10	26	65
Muhima John	Kayonza	NRM	Male	11	16	10	28	65
Kamara Christopher	Kanyan-torogo	NRM	Male	12	13	10	29	64
Byarugaba Emmy	Kanungu T.C	NRM	Male	22	15	6	21	64
Mugabirwe Robert	Kihihi	NRM	Male	6	2	10	1	19
Muhumuza Fulgence	Rugyeyo		Male	11	2	10	4	27
Akampurira Charles	Youth	NRM	Male	8	4	0	0	12
Bigambwamu-kama Godfrey	PWD	NRM	Male	6	2	0	2	10
Average Male				13	11	7	17	48
Nasiima Adah	Kihihi T.C	NRM	Female	14	16	10	26	66
Kataba Jacent	Kambuga	NRM	Female	18	15	10	16	59
Justine Kakura Atwine	Kirima T.C	NRM	Female	14	14	10	19	57
Mugisha Jackline	Nyamirama	NRM	Female	15	15	10	10	50
Asiimwe Mariam	Kanyan-torogo	NRM	Female	11	11	10	17	49
Tugumisirize Hope	Kayonza	NRM	Female	10	13	10	11	44
Nyabihairwa Ferista	Kihihi	NRM	Female	13	5	10	12	40
Kigundu Joselyne	PWD	NRM	Female	9	11	0	9	29
Nahurira Mable	Rugyeyo/ Rutenga	NRM	Female	10	4	10	3	27
Nyabuhara Immaculate	Youth	NRM	Female	3	8	0	2	13
Average Female				12	11	8	13	43

Lira

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitor-ing NPPAs	Total
Ogweng Grace Geofrey	Lira	Independent	Male	24	10	10	18	62
Ongom Patrick	Agweng	NRM	Male	9	18	2	16	45
Ogwang Moses Adonyo	Adekokwok	NRM	Male	13	20	2	3	38
Toto Tonny	Aromo	UPC	Male	16	9	2	9	36
Add Ogwang Oyang	Ogur	UPC	Male	19	2	4	6	31
Angoli Rolex	Agali	NRM	Male	9	9	6	3	27
George Okello Ayo	Ngeta	Independent	Male	22	0	2	3	27

Thomas J. Obalim	Lira centr	UPC	Male	18	2	2	3	25
Opio George Rashdi	Ojwina	UPC	Male	17	4	0	4	25
Ekwang H. Cilodyand	Adyel	UPC	Male	18	0	0	5	23
Ojuka Anthony	Lira distr	UPC	Male	13	7	2	1	23
Oyita Akol Nelson	Amach	Independent	Male	13	0	6	3	22
Omara M. Okello	PWD	UPC	Male	9	9	0	4	22
Olet Godfrey	Barr	NRM	Male	9	0	0	3	12
Average Male				15	6	3	6	30
Ayo Proscovia Otyek	Lira	NRM	Female	9	20	2	18	49
Santa Angella	Adekokwok	UPC	Female	21	2	2	7	32
Adong Ewoo Florence	PWD	NRM	Female	9	9	0	1	19
Okwir Lilly	Agali/Amac	NRM	Female	11	0	2	5	18
Atim Milly OPio	Ogur/Agwen	UPC	Female	9	0	2	9	20
Jeniffer Oleko	Ojwina	UPC	Female	14	0	0	4	18
Apollo Janet Ritah	Railway	UPC	Female	9	0	0	8	17
Consy Ogwal	Adyel	UPC	Female	9	0	0	4	13
Medina Okeng Akello	Barr	UPC	Female	9	0	0	1	10
Akullu Betty	Aromo	UPC	Female	1	0	0	9	10
Egwong Margaret	Lira	UPC	Female	9	0	0	2	11
Average Female				10	3	1	6	10

Luwero

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Kisekwa Patrick Sonko	Makulubita	NRM	Male	16	17	10	22	65
Kasule Abdul	Bombo TC	NRM	Male	16	20	6	22	64
Bwabye Richard	Luweero	NRM	Male	16	13	6	29	64
Mulani Tebasingwa S	Butuntu-mula	NRM	Male	16	20	10	19	65
Balwama George Nakibinge	Kamila	NRM	Male	21	18	4	21	64
Mulwana Samuel	Butuntu-mula	NRM	Male	16	17	10	14	57
Kayanja John	Kalagala	NRM	Male	6	20	6	26	58
Kalemeera Abdul	Nyimbwa	NRM	Male	16	15	10	10	51
Mayanja Disan	Kikyusa	Independent	Male	16	17	6	11	50

Kibirango Erasto	Bamunanika	DP	Male	19	13	0	14	46
Kadala Muhammad	PWD	NRM	Male	16	6	10	13	45
Eng. Kaweesa	Zirobwe	NRM	Male	16	6	4	13	39
Mulindwa David	Luweero TC	NRM	Male	16	2	6	10	34
Kitaka Jacob	Katikamu	Independent	Male	16	6	6	2	30
Matovu M	Wobulenzi TC	NRM	Male	2	6	0	13	21
Average Male				15	13	6	16	50
Katende Rosette	Luweero	NRM	Female	16	17	6	26	65
Namuyanja Sarah	Butuntu-mula	NRM	Female	16	20	10	7	53
Nakabugo Christine	Kikyusa	NRM	Female	16	13	10	15	54
Nabukalu Sclar	Bamunanika	Independent	Female	16	20	10	6	52
Mayiga Rose	Kalagala	NRM	Female	18	17	8	13	56
Nalubega Deborah Zipora	PWD	NRM	Female	16	17	6	15	54
Nabukenya N. Victor	Youth	Independent	Female	16	20	10	2	48
Zenah M Nassur	Nyimbwa & Bombo	NRM	Female	16	0	0	8	24
Nakazzi Luliika	Makulubita	NRM	Female	16	0	0	6	22
Hellen Nsereko	Zirobwe	NRM	Female	16	2	0	0	18
Average Female				16	13	6	10	45

Mbale

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Wojega Sam	Industrial Div	FDC	Male	22	16	10	24	72
Maumbe Fred Mike	Bukiende	Independent	Male	22	18	10	21	71
Manana Henry	Northern Div	NRM	Male	25	13	10	22	70
Mabanja Nasuru	Namanyonyi	FDC	Male	24	10	10	23	67
Muliko Kalimwanga	Busano	NRM	Male	15	16	10	23	64
Napokoli Alex	Bumasikye	Independent	Male	21	12	6	22	61
Namasa Alfred	Busiu	FDC	Male	22	20	6	16	64
Mubajje Abdu Zar	Wanale Div	NRM	Male	22	16	4	17	59
Mutenyo Sam	Bumbobi	NRM	Male	9	15	6	30	60
Mabonga Robert	Bungokho	Independent	Male	16	15	4	28	63
Kisolo Micheal	Nakaloke	NRM	Male	16	20	2	19	57

Bisigwa Ahamed	Lwasso	Independent	Male	19	11	8	20	58
Boola Abdallah	Bukasakya	NRM	Male	9	16	6	25	56
Mumeya Sulai	Bukonde	NRM	Male	10	18	2	26	56
Walela Martin	Youth	NRM	Male	22	17	0	12	51
Nagwere Jonathan	Budwale	NRM	Male	16	13	6	14	49
Siu Aaron	Busoba	NRM	Male	9	12	10	22	53
Mafabi Micheal	Bufumbo	NRM	Male	12	15	10	13	50
Shisiabale Tom	Wanale	Independent	Male	16	11	2	24	53
Natseli Emmanuel	Bungokho/ Mutoto	FDC	Male	14	16	6	12	48
Wasikye Joseph	Nyondo	NRM	Male	17	4	0	22	43
Nabende Absalom	PWD	NRM	Male	2	16	2	6	26
Average Male				16	15	6	20	57
Wegosasa Honny	Wanale Div	NRM	Female	17	17	2	17	53
Khaita Teddy Waira	Bungokho/ Bumbobi	NRM	Female	11	20	6	18	55
Manita MArgret	Mutoto/ Bukasakya	NRM	Female	22	16	0	17	55
Nambuya Salah Khaita	Busiu/ Bumasikye	NRM	Female	6	20	2	25	53
Mwanakaro Aisha	Nakaloke/ Namanyonyi	FDC	Female	9	11	2	22	44
Betty Nabukyabo	Bukiende/ Lukhonje	NRM	Female	1	15	10	15	41
Lumonya Barbara Kooba	Busoba/ Nyondo	Independent	Female	5	14	6	17	42
Penina Namasa	PWD	NRM	Female	16	13	2	10	41
Khisa Kulusum	Wanale/ Budware	NRM	Female	2	16	2	17	37
Nambozo Fazilla	Industrial Div	FDC	Female	9	15	2	16	42
Wolayo Aidah Kimasi	Bukonde/ Lwasso	NRM	Female	5	14	0	19	38
Kainza Baturuu	Bufumbo/ Bubyangu	NRM	Female	2	4	2	19	27
Baluka Sylvia	Youth	NRM	Female	2	8	4	8	22
Nadunga Prossy	Northern Div	FDC	Female	5	7	0	8	20
Average Female				8	14	3	16	41

Mbarara

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participa- tion in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Karuha Tom	Bukiir	NRM	Male	19	16	2	25	62

Tumwesigye Didas Tabaaro	Rubindi	NRM	Male	16	18	6	18	58
Akoragye Edwin	Biharwe	NRM	Male	16	11	2	23	52
Munanukye Venance	Kagongi	NRM	Male	16	11	2	20	49
Rwakarimanga Apollo	Mwizi	NRM	Male	16	9	4	21	50
Baryomunsi Godfrey	Kakiika	NRM	Male	16	16	2	14	48
Tashobya Bonny	Youth	Independent	Male	16	16	0	12	44
Arinanye Robert	Bugamba	NRM	Male	16	7	2	17	42
Mugume Berbad Mukuru	Kashare	NRM	Male	16	2	6	18	42
Rwakanuma Baine David	Rwanyama-hembe	NRM	Male	17	5	2	15	39
Byaruhanga J. Patrick	Bubaare	NRM	Male	16	14	2	7	39
Haji Jumba Erimiya	Nyami-tange	NRM	Male	17	5	2	10	34
Muhangi Asaph	Ndejja	NRM	Male	16	7	0	8	31
Natukunda Stephen	Rubaya	NRM	Male	9	14	0	9	32
Nyombi Mohammed	Kakoba	NRM	Male	16	2	0	6	24
Mucunguzi Evaristo K	PWD	NRM	Male	16	5	0	8	29
Average Male				16	10	2	14	42
Kakyaara Justine Mwesigye	Bugamba	NRM	Female	17	14	4	17	52
Kirimani Jean	Rugando	NRM	Female	17	16	0	21	54
Kabanankye Grace	Ndejja	NRM	Female	16	6	0	22	44
Kamushana Juliet Atuhaire	Kamukuzi	NRM	Female	8	10	6	17	41
Annet B. Arinaitwe	Rubindi	NRM	Female	16	9	0	15	40
Muganzi Prisca	Nyakayojo	Independent	Female	16	14	0	7	37
Komugisha Norah Kamugisha	Kakoba Division	NRM	Female	21	9	0	10	40

Tumuhairwe Jennipher	Rwany-amahembe/ Bubaare	NRM	Female	16	13	2	5	36
Tirwakunda Annah	Kamukizi/ Nyamu-tanga	NRM	Female	12	11	2	7	32
Kabwizi Jolly	PWD	NRM	Female	16	14	2	6	38
Mpumwiire Loy	Kagongi	NRM	Female	10	9	6	6	31
Kobusingye Jeninah B	Youth	NRM	Female	16	7	0	2	25
Tumwesigye Felly B	Mwizi	NRM	Female	16	2	0	4	22
Canon Joseline Kemirembe	Kakiika/ Rubaya/ Biharwe	NRM	Female	16	2	0	3	21
Average Female				15	10	2	10	37

Moroto

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Otita Joseph	Rupa	NRM	Male	19	18	6	27	70
Ayepa Cosmas	North Div	NRM	Male	22	18	6	21	67
Iriama Calisto	South Div	NRM	Male	18	14	4	18	54
Langat Micheal	Tapac	Independent	Male	21	11	10	11	53
Abdallah Mazio Lomonrio	PWD	NRM	Male	8	9	8	8	33
Lotee John Bosco	Katikekile	NRM	Male	2	5	0	9	16
Dulkol Andrew	Nadunget	NRM	Male	16	0	0	2	18
Average Male				15	11	5	14	44
Teko Zubeda	Moroto municipality	NRM	Female	17	18	6	18	59
Adero Rose Loku	Nadunget	NRM	Female	22	13	0	19	54
Lachoro Clementina	Rupa	NRM	Female	10	9	2	16	37
Adome Grace	Youth	NRM	Female	4	15	8	6	33
Kuri Regna	Tapac	FDC	Female	10	11	2	7	30
Akuu Betty	PWD	NRM	Female	16	5	0	2	23

Lotee Margret	Katikekile	NRM	Female	2	11	4	3	20
Average Female				12	12	3	10	37

Moyo

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Anyanzo Terry	Defile	NRM	Male	22	16	8	22	68
Izaruku Martin	Lefori	Independent	Male	17	11	10	31	69
Asusi JB Sam	Metu	NRM	Male	18	16	10	19	63
Maiku Didi Paul	PWD	NRM	Male	19	7	0	35	61
Tiodibaku Patrick	Laropi	Independent	Male	16	11	10	20	57
Asiku Zubairi	Aliba	FDC	Male	18	12	10	16	56
Drami Paul Gia	Itula	NRM	Male	16	9	8	19	52
Yunusaleh Mubarak	Gimara	UFA	Male	18	11	0	16	45
Draciri James	Youth	NRM	Male	21	7	0	6	34
Average Male				18	11	6	20	56
Azireo Martina	Moyo S/C	NRM	Female	10	20	10	10	50
Kareo Lily Duku	Itula	NRM	Female	11	9	10	15	45
Asienzo Margret	Moyo TC	NRM	Female	11	9	10	10	40
Eleo Beatrice	PWD	NRM	Female	13	11	6	18	48
Odea Nusura	Lefori	NRM	Female	5	8	10	20	43
Lulua Kanta	Metu	NRM	Female	12	7	4	16	39
Mazapkwe Mary	Dufile/ Laropi	NRM	Female	12	10	10	5	37
Maneno Zuruma	Youth	NRM	Female	16	7	0	6	29
Baako Aplone	Aliba/ Gimara	Independent	Female	12	0	0	8	20
Average Female				11	9	7	12	39

Mpigi

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Kikambi Abubaker	Muduma	NRM	Male	22	18	6	31	77
Mpigi Eddie Nkolo	Kirengente	Independent	Male	22	20	10	10	62
Nalima Godfey	Kituntu	Independent	Male	17	20	10	5	52
Sserubidde Abdul	Nkozi	Independent	Male	17	20	10	6	53
Kateraga Badru Kaggwa	Mpigi T/C	NRM	Male	19	13	2	16	50

Kiyemba Manson	PWD	NRM	Male	16	17	10	5	48
Nsamba Benon	Buwama	DP	Male	22	11	10	5	48
Mutabaazi Joseph	Kamego	NRM	Male	22	18	0	8	48
Baigana Mac Bannis	Youth	Independent	Male	17	2	0	1	20
Average Male				19	15	6	10	51
Nabadda Fiona	Nkozi	NRM	Female	17	18	10	5	50
Nagaddya Noeline	Buwama	NRM	Female	20	4	6	17	47
Ddembe Catherine	Kituntu	FDC	Female	22	9	10	6	47
Nalubowa Betty Kinene	PWD	NRM	Female	22	20	0	1	43
Namubiru Edith ssempala	Mpigi TC	NRM	Female	16	6	10	5	37
Birabwa Anita Nalwoga	Youth	NRM	Female	19	9	0	4	32
Nantongo Resty	Kamengo	NRM	Female	16	6	0	5	27
Average Female				19	10	5	6	40

Mukono

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legislative role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Monitoring NPPAs	Total
Kiggundu Musa	Kyampisi	NRM	Male	21	20	10	30	81
Kaweesa Kaweesa	Ntunda	Independent	Male	18	20	8	7	53
Kaluuma Evaristo	Seeta Namuganga	Independent	Male	16	16	10	18	60
Muwumuza A. Asuman	Koome	NRM	Male	21	17	6	10	54
Ddamulira J. Ssemakula	Mukono Div	DP	Male	14	14	6	17	51
Ssekikubo M.	Nakisunga	NRM	Male	13	20	10	6	49
Isabirye John Bosco	Nama	NRM	Male	14	13	10	6	43
Kiyaga Robison Hardson	Ntenjeru	NRM	Male	9	18	6	6	39
Mukasa Joachim	Youth	NRM	Male	13	17	0	3	33
Kawooya Jamil	Nabbaale	NRM	Male	10	11	6	6	33
Musanje Godfrey	Kasawo	NRM	Male	13	7	0	5	25
Okoth Samuel	Mpunge	NRM	Male	13	8	0	3	24
Mubiru Hussein	Kimenyedde	Independent	Male	13	3	0	3	19
Mbonye Emma	Mpata	NRM	Male	9	4	0	5	18
Average Male				14	13	5	9	42
Ahairwe Anne	Nagojje/ Ntunda	NRM	Female	21	20	10	16	67

Kaate Florence	Seeta Namuganga	NRM	Female	21	20	10	9	60
Nakiguli Hajara	Kasawo	NRM	Female	16	16	10	6	48
Nakanwagi Annet	PWD	NRM	Female	16	16	4	9	45
Namayanja Roy Grace	Nakisunga	NRM	Female	16	14	0	13	43
Namande Alice	kimenyedde/ Nabbale	NRM	Female	13	11	6	7	37
Mukasa Jane Ssozi	Ntenjeru/ Mpata	NRM	Female	1	20	10	5	36
Babirye Rose	Mukono Division	DP	Female	2	16	10	3	31
Nabukenya Leyton	Youth	NRM	Female	13	14	2	1	30
Galabuzi Teopista	Goma	DP	Female	13	12	0	2	27
Nambi Nosiati	Koome/ Mpunge	NRM	Female	9	4	0	8	21
Nabuyange Noelina	Naama/ Kyampisi	NRM	Female	13	0	0	1	14
Average Female				13	14	5	7	38

Nakapiripirit

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Ilukol Raphael Lorika	Lorengedwat	NRM	Male	22	20	10	23	75
Longelech John Marko	Loregae Marisetry	NRM	Male	21	11	10	24	66
Sagal William	Nakapiripirit T/C	NRM	Male	13	12	10	18	53
Nanyima Abraham	Lolachat	NRM	Male	12	7	10	21	50
Lochoto Richard Safari	Youth	FDC	Male	15	11	10	18	54
Lorukale Paul	Lorengedwat	NRM	Male	9	13	10	7	39
Loonye John K	Moruita	NRM	Male	5	13	2	13	33
Average Male				14	12	9	18	53
Hellen Pulkol		NRM	Female	17	16	4	17	54
Aluka Lucy	PWD	NRM	Female	14	13	8	18	53
Longole Maria	Lorengedwat	NRM	Female	10	17	10	16	53
Longole Erina	Loregae	NRM	Female	18	2	10	17	47
Aleper Agnes Lokuda	Nabilatuk	NRM	Female	9	17	10	9	45
Kodet Sofia Jane	Kakomon- gole T.C	NRM	Female	10	4	0	24	38
Chero Scholar Akol	Nabilatuk	NRM	Female	10	2	4	8	24
Lopuwa Lucy	Namalu	NRM	Female	6	5	2	8	21

Lokure Agnes	Moruita	NRM	Female	9	0	0	2	11
Average Female				11	8	5	13	38

Nebbi

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Akera Terence	Pacwach TC	NRM	Male	24	14	10	22	70
Lapwony Bonifance Tingo	Panyango	Independent	Male	22	13	6	22	63
Oyet Patrick		Independent	Male	24	16	6	11	57
Ongan Kizito	Nyaravur	NRM	Male	16	18	10	13	57
Omito Robert Steen	Alwi	NRM	Male	18	16	6	16	56
Onen John Komakech	Akworo	Independent	Male	16	7	10	22	55
Otur Justus		NRM	Male	19	10	6	15	50
Obedgiu Iddo	Parombo	NRM	Male	16	11	10	15	52
Anyoritho Raphael	Erussi	NRM	Male	21	6	10	10	47
Kissa Lawrence	Kucwiny	NRM	Male	12	12	10	8	42
Wathum Lawrence	PWD	NRM	Male	12	7	6	12	37
Ringtho Charles	Nebbi SC	NRM	Male	9	10	10	2	31
Omaki Silver	Nebbi TC	NRM	Male	9	5	10	4	28
Ocamgiu Ronald	Atego	NRM	Male	9	5	10	2	26
Oyeki John	NDHEW	NRM	Male	9	0	10	4	23
Average Male				16	10	9	12	46
Opar Jackline	Nebbi S/C, Nebbi TC	NRM	Female	15	11	10	12	48
Manda Christine	Panyimur	NRM	Female	16	8	6	24	54
Achan Lillian	Pacwach	NRM	Female	10	6	10	17	43
Owonda Grace	Erussi	FDC	Female	16	9	10	11	46
Binega B. Proscia	Panyango, Alwi	FDC	Female	15	16	6	7	44
Bitoi Imelda Manta	Parombo	NRM	Female	16	4	10	12	42
Akello Santina	Wadilai	FDC	Female	19	11	4	6	40
Atimango Eunice	NDHEW	NRM	Female	16	2	10	11	39
Faucan Alice	Kucwiny	NRM	Female	9	7	10	6	32
Ongula Doreen	Youth	NRM	Female	5	13	0	3	21
Nimungu O. Doreen	PWD		Female	9	8	0	2	19
Average Female				13	9	7	10	39

Ntungamo

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
------	------------	-----------------	--------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	-------

Twebuze Alex	Rubaare	NRM	Male	22	18	10	28	78
Mugabi Sam Karugaba	Ntungamo	NRM	Male	22	20	10	27	79
Kakuru Cosmas	Ruhaama	NRM	Male	22	18	10	29	79
Atuhaira Elijah	Rugarama	NRM	Male	19	13	10	33	75
Tugume Silagi Baguma	Rweikiniro	NRM	Male	16	20	10	22	68
Muhumuza Denis Savimbi	Itojo	NRM	Male	18	6	10	26	60
Kahangire Ismail	Nyabihoko	NRM	Male	17	20	4	22	63
Mugyema Paddy	Ihunga	NRM	Male	22	13	10	18	63
Kasheija Augustine	Nyakyera	NRM	Male	15	11	10	29	65
Rwakabare Patrick	PWD	NRM	Male	10	20	0	16	46
Rutagonya Vicent	Kanyonza	NRM	Male	12	20	0	12	44
Buteera Dan	Ngoma	NRM	Male	17	8	4	18	47
Musinguzi Benon	Bwongera	NRM	Male	13	0	10	21	44
Rutogoogo Benon	Youth	NRM	Male	13	6	6	12	37
Turyatamba Fedson	Eastern Div	NRM	Male	14	5	10	8	37
tumwesigye Bosco	Central Div	UFA	Male	13	2	6	14	35
Kwehayo Richard Byarugaba	Rukoni East	NRM	Male	9	4	10	6	29
Baguma Pelez	Kibatsi	NRM	Male	5	2	10	0	17
Binyerere Emmanuel	Western Div	NRM	Male	5	2	10	0	17
Average Male				15	11	8	18	52
Niwabeine Dinah Nabaasa	Kibatsi/ Ihunga	NRM	Female	22	14	10	35	81
Mbabazi Shakira	Rweikiniro/ Ruhama	NRM	Female	19	20	10	27	76
Twinomugisha Grace	Rukoni west&East, Kitwe T.C	NRM	Female	17	14	10	22	63
Barugahare Darlison	Ntungamo municipality	NRM	Female	17	16	10	17	60
Kacomco Peace Natukunda	Rugarama, Rubaare & Rubaare TC	NRM	Female	19	2	6	32	59
Kabeye Jenifer	Youth	NRM	Female	15	18	0	22	55
Nturanabo Aidah	Itojo	NRM	Female	17	8	10	20	55
Kobusingye Deborah	PWD	NRM	Female	12	20	0	17	49
Tussime Peace	Nyakyera	NRM	Female	9	7	10	15	41

Hamanya Plaxida	Ntungamo	NRM	Female	9	9	6	11	35
Maguru Maria Gorretti	Bwongyera	NRM	Female	2	13	10	8	33
Kaisho Feddy	Kayonza/ Ngoma	NRM	Female	12	4	10	7	33
Kebirungi Miriam Muhanguz	Nyabihoko, Rwashamaire	NRM	Female	14	2	2	11	29
Average Female				14	11	7	19	51

Rukungiri

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Can. Matsiko David	PWD	NRM	Male	23	16	10	21	70
Tuhairwe Peter	Western Div	FDC	Male	19	20	10	20	69
Kagayano Chris	Bwambara	NRM	Male	19	14	10	18	61
Karyamagwaki Benson	Ruhinda	NRM	Male	18	11	10	18	57
Tumuramye Alex	Nyakagyeme	NRM	Male	22	7	10	14	53
Muzoora Frank	Kebisoni	NRM	Male	13	12	4	17	46
Begumisa Fudel	Nyarushanje	NRM	Male	16	9	10	11	46
Gomwe Christopher	Eastern Div.	NRM	Male	15	11	4	2	32
Kanywanisa Amon	Youth	FDC	Male	9	11	0	2	22
Bwesigwa Frank	Southern Div	FDC	Male	9	9	0	3	21
Kigango Fred	Bugangari	FDC	Male	8	2	10	0	20
Biryomuriwe M Dickens	Buyanja	NRM	Male	5	2	10	0	17
Ninsiima K. Innocent	Nyakishenyi	NRM	Male	2	2	10	1	15
Average Male				14	10	8	10	41
Sabiiti Macklean	Kebisoni/ Buyanja	NRM	Female	19	20	10	22	71
Kabajungu Hellen	Ruhinda/ Buhunga	NRM	Female	22	18	10	25	75
Natukunda Pheonah	Eastern/ Soutern div	FDC	Female	18	16	4	17	55
Kabayo Juliet	Nyakishenyi	NRM	Female	2	18	10	19	49
Kiiza Beebwa Emily	Nyarushanje	NRM	Female	13	14	10	5	42
Kenyagyi Agnes	PWD	NRM	Female	16	14	2	8	40
Tumushabe Teddy	Bugangari/ Bwambara	NRM	Female	9	6	10	9	34
Grace Kaino	Nyakagyeme	NRM	Female	1	11	4	16	32
KIconco Jeniffer	Western Div	FDC	Female	6	11	4	7	28

Ariho Phyllis	Youth	FDC	Female	16	4	6	2	28
Average Female				12	13	7	13	45

Soroti

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Ongodia Richard	Gweri	NRM	Male	17	16	10	25	68
Oringo Peter	Kamuda	UPC	Male	16	16	10	21	63
Olebe Stephen	PWD	UPC	Male	9	18	10	20	57
Eucu Micheal	Soroti	NRM	Male	22	20	2	6	50
Obioi Jorem Felix	Tubur	FDC	Male	25	6	0	7	38
Opucho Leonard	Arapai	NRM	Male	16	9	6	6	37
Mohammed Nasur	Eastern Div	FDC	Male	13	20	0	0	33
Opado Olya Simon	Katine	FDC	Male	16	12	0	8	36
Ademu Esoku D	Asuret	FDC	Male	18	4	2	5	29
Average Male				17	13	4	11	46
Alubo Agnes	Arapai	FDC	Female	16	4	10	25	55
Akiyai Hellen	Gweri	FDC	Female	16	11	10	16	53
Akello Rose	Kamuda/ Katine	NRM	Female	16	16	0	20	52
Akello Kevina	Asuret	Independent	Female	16	9	4	19	48
Apedino Rhoda	youth	NRM	Female	16	5	10	15	46
Kulume Ruth	Soroti & Asuret	FDC	Female	16	13	0	5	34
Anyakoit Betty	Northern Div	FDC	Female	16	2	2	13	33
Amongin Margret	Eastern Div	NRM	Female	12	13	0	0	25
Esaete B	PWD	Independent	Female	16	8	0	1	25
Average Female				16	9	4	13	41

Tororo

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla- tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni- toring NPPAs	Total
Simon Opio	Rubongi	NRM	Male	18	11	10	16	55
Dan Okware	Molo	NRM	Male	18	15	6	6	45
Omot zebadaya	Mukuju	Independent	Male	18	6	6	12	42
Onyango James	Nagongera	NRM	Male	16	9	10	5	40
Alex okoth Owor	Petta	NRM	Male	13	9	10	7	39
Micheal Mijasi	Nabuyoga	NRM	Male	21	0	10	6	37
Odel John	Mulanda	NRM	Male	9	6	2	17	34
Oburu Micheal Omala	Paya	NRM	Male	9	9	10	6	34
Onyango Gabriel	Nagongera	FDC	Male	13	9	6	5	33
Okoka John	PWD	NRM	Male	2	17	10	4	33

Jox Ova Jabwau	Kisoko	NRM	Male	13	2	2	11	28
Moses Ofwono	Sop-Sop	NRM	Male	9	9	4	5	27
Opio Jacob	Youth	NRM	Male	2	6	10	7	25
Tonny Ochen	Osukuru	NRM	Male	13	7	2	4	26
Odwal Stephen	Nagongera	NRM	Male	2	3	10	9	24
Odango John	Iyolwa	NRM	Male	5	2	10	5	22
Alia Jimmy Apumeri	Kwapa	NRM	Male	6	0	10	5	21
Omaset Samuel K	Mella	UPC	Male	13	0	0	6	19
Okware Joseph	Western Div	NRM	Male	9	3	2	2	16
Average Male				11	6	7	7	32
Betty Akicoth	Mukuju/Kwapa	NRM	Female	13	13	10	18	54
Loy Wandwasi	Eastern Div	Independent	Female	9	3	10	13	35
Okoth Stella	Youth	NRM	Female	10	17	0	6	33
Jennifer Akoth	Mulanda/Rubangi	Independent	Female	16	3	6	5	30
Awori Florence	Magola/Iyalwa	NRM	Female	13	4	10	3	30
Ayala Jacqueline	Nabuyoga	NRM	Female	8	9	6	5	28
Nyaketcho Lydia	Kisoko/Petta	NRM	Female	13	2	6	5	26
Grace Amoit	Osukuru	Independent	Female	13	2	2	10	27
Benna Amojong	Mella/Malaba	NRM	Female	18	0	0	3	21
Irene Rutaisire	Western Div	Independent	Female	9	3	6	2	20
Joan Olowo	Nagongera	NRM	Female	13	0	2	4	19
Yenisa Amandewo	Paya	NRM	Female	9	3	2	5	19
Nyaburu Margaret	Tororo	NRM	Female	9	2	0	4	15
Rose C Adikini	PWD	NRM	Female	4	2	0	3	9
Average Female				11	5	4	6	26

Wakiso

Name	Sub county	Political Party	Gender	Legisla-tive role	Contact with electorate	Participation in LLGs	Moni-toring NPPAs	Total
Wassajja Herbert	Kakiri	NRM	Male	22	15	10	22	69
Ssemwanga Kabogoza	Kira T/C	NRM	Male	18	18	10	23	69
Tumusiime G. Edward	Entebbe A	NRM	Male	23	17	10	18	68
GamalAbdul	Busukuma	NRM	Male	19	16	8	25	68
Rashid SekyewaKhamis	Nabweru	NRM	Male	22	20	10	15	67
Balikudembe Peter	Nsangi	DP	Male	21	18	10	18	67
Muyanda Paul	Katabi	DP	Male	21	11	10	23	65
Nsubuga Hamidu Kizito	Nansana T/C	NRM	Male	21	15	10	20	66

Ssentongo Allen	Nansana T/C	DP	Male	17	20	10	15	62
Ssambwa Kasaato Cyrus	Wakiso T/C	DP	Male	21	15	10	16	62
Kasule Senfuka Abubaker	PWD	Independent	Male	13	20	10	17	60
Kasumba Leonard	Namayumba	NRM	Male	15	11	10	23	59
Ddamilira Serunjogi	Kasanje	NRM	Male	13	14	10	22	59
Kayondo Ndawula	Sissa	DP	Male	11	20	10	17	58
Kaliga Mariam	Makindye A & B	DP	Male	7	20	10	20	57
Nsubuga Simon	Wakiso TC	DP	Male	17	18	4	18	57
Herbert Kabafunzaki	Makindye A	NRM	Male	12	15	10	19	56
Ssembalirwa Hassan	Wakiso	NRM	Male	14	20	6	12	52
Bulumba Micheal	Masulita	NRM	Male	9	9	8	24	50
Golooba Hood Kaweesi	Bussi	NRM	Male	11	7	10	20	48
Ssali Sulaiman	Nangabo	FDC	Male	18	14	8	9	49
Mukisa Paul ssali	Makindye B	DP	Male	15	8	10	14	47
Mukasa Sadiq	Entebbe B Div	DP	Male	17	11	4	14	46
Average Male				16	15	9	18	59
Namubiru Rosemary	Mende & Wakiso T/C	DP	Female	22	20	10	12	64
Namagembe P. Margret	Nabweru	DP	Female	19	20	10	14	63
Najjemba Sarah	Kira T/C	NRM	Female	14	16	10	19	59
Mumbejja Nakimbugwe	Kakiri	NRM	Female	14	20	10	14	58
Nsubuga Anna	Nsangi	DP	Female	14	18	10	16	58
Namugga Sarah	Namayumba/ Masulita	NRM	Female	13	20	10	14	57
Naluyiga V. Estradah	Nangabo	FDC	Female	13	16	10	17	56
Kaggwa Rosette	Katabi	DP	Female	14	20	10	10	54
Kyakuwa Rose	Ssisu, Bussi Kasanje	NRM	Female	10	17	10	13	50
Mazzi Deborah	PWD	NRM	Female	14	11	8	13	46
Nurruh Namuli	Mende	NRM	Female	9	17	10	9	45
Nanfuka Joyce	Busukama & Gombe	NRM	Female	14	9	8	12	43
Nampijja Viola	Entebbe A & B Div	DP	Female	10	11	10	8	39
Byakunaba Immaculate	Gombe	NRM	Female	18	2	10	9	39
Namale Faridah	Youth	NRM	Female	12	2	10	6	30
Average Female				14	15	10	12	51

Godber W. Tumushabe Executive Director and policy analyst at ACODE and has published extensively on a number of public policy topics ranging from natural resources policy to governance, and science and technology policy. He holds a Juridical Science Master (JSM) degree from Stanford Law School and a Masters Degree in Law (LLM) from Makerere University. He has previously worked with the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) in Kenya where he directed Africa-wide projects on environmental governance. He is co-editor with Prof. H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo of *Governing the Environment: Political Change and Natural Resources Management in Eastern and Southern Africa* (1999). Tumushabe is currently pursuing further studies in the Juridical Science Doctor (JSD) Degree programme at Stanford Law School, Stanford University.

Jonas Mbabazi is a Research Officer at ACODE. He is a graduate of Social Work and Social Administration (MUK). He has amassed skills performance measurement of public institutions and analysis of policy initiatives. He has a lot of experience in quantitative and qualitative research, projects management. He has been involved in various assignments including Baselines, Mid-term and post ante evaluations of several organisations.

Eugene Gerald Ssemakula is a Research Officer at ACODE with a background of Social Work. Eugene's works have mainly focused on Monitoring and Evaluation Methods and Practice. His current focus is on the functioning of Local Government Systems especially the fusion of political and technical functions in service delivery under decentralisation.

Advocates Coalition for Development and
Environment (ACODE)
Plot 96, Kanjokya street, Kamwokya
P. O. Box 29836, Kampala
Tel: +256-041-530798
Fax: +256-041-534056
Email: acode@acode-u.org
Web: www.acode-u.org



ISBN: 978-9970-07-002-2